



AUGLAIZE COUNTY, OHIO

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COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT DECEMBER 2025



PREPARED BY:
Lima/Allen County
REGIONAL PLANNING
COMMISSION

Data Limitations – Data in this report primarily comes from the 2023 American Community Survey 5-year estimate which is based on sampling over the 2018-2023 period. In smaller communities, like Auglaize County, the sample can easily misrepresent actual totals and changes over time. 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.

Executive Summary

2025 Community Assessment

I'm pleased to share our 2025 Community Assessment, which highlights the needs, strengths, and opportunities within our county. This past year brought its share of challenges, from a prolonged federal shutdown to ongoing budget uncertainty, but thanks to the dedication of our staff and the strong support of our partners, we continued providing essential services to families who rely on us.

A few key themes emerged from this year's assessment:

Housing: Safe, accessible, and affordable housing remains one of our community's most urgent needs. Aging homes, high utility costs, and limited affordable options continue to strain low-income families and older adults.

Child Health & Lead Safety: More families are participating in early childhood lead testing, but continued outreach is needed to ensure all children receive timely screening and intervention.

Access to Services: Several areas of the county, such as rural areas of Cridersville, Waynesfield, and Buckland, would benefit from expanded services. These will be priority areas for future outreach as resources allow.

Homelessness: Homelessness continues to be underreported, and stronger collaboration with community partners will be essential to identify and support individuals in need.

Workforce Development: Local employers continue to face skill shortages. We remain committed to building strong partnerships that connect residents with training and pathways to stable, high-quality jobs.

Looking Ahead

Despite the difficulties of 2025, our mission never wavered. As we plan for 2026 and beyond, this assessment will guide our decisions and help us strengthen the support we provide to families throughout the county. I am deeply grateful for our team, our partners, and our community, your resilience and collaboration make this work possible.

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1 INTRODUCTION: WOCAP COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT 2025

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 on _____. 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 guide the types of services that help families and individuals thrive.

The 2025 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-Allen County Regional Planning Commission and Auglaize County Public Health. WOCAP acknowledges its 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. We intended 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 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 to the Early Head Start Program with child care partners in 2015.

Thirty-two years later, with an operating budget that has grown to \$13 million and a staff of 88 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 come to realize 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, 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 Care 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-two-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 a 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 for our efforts to reduce homelessness. On July 8, 2022, West Ohio CAP received the Compass Award from Ohio Treasurer Robert Sprague. The Compass Award is presented for demonstrating innovation and excellence in the field of financial literacy. West Ohio CAP was awarded the Community Service Award at the Ohio Healthy Homes Network 2024 Annual Conference. We were chosen for this award for our National Lead Poisoning Prevention Week Event held in October 2023. The event highlighted the efforts being made in the community towards lead poisoning prevention and featured statistics, remarks from elected

officials and key community agencies and resources, as well as the importance of taking lead prevention measures.

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, 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 the 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 respected, strong foundations 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, 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 three counties, the agency works to deliver homeless prevention services. The Homeless Planning Region 12 develops policy as to how services are provided, monitors the 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 2024, WOCAP served 169 households that were identified as homeless, as well as assisting another 103 households with rent and/or mortgage 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 abated 32 units 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 has held classes for 84 participants to become lead-certified contractors since 2022.

1.5 OVERVIEW & DATA LIMITATIONS

The data collected for this Assessment were 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 2023 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 3 reviews housing data made available by the decennial census, the ACS, and data obtained from the Auglaize County Auditor. It 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 is presented. A review of housing foreclosures, vacancies, and blight is addressed in subsequent sections. Based on the antipoverty programming undertaken by WOCAP, Section 4 examines various metrics of the local school districts and the educational opportunities presented across the community at post-secondary educational 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 2 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 district facilities and KRA data is incorporated therein. Data within Section 5 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 5 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 6 provides an overview of poverty and health disparities, including those associated with the local physical environment. Section 6 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 environmental and expected health determinants and policy recommendations developed across Sections 5, 6, and 7.

2 POPULATION AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHICS

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 essential 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 AND 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.

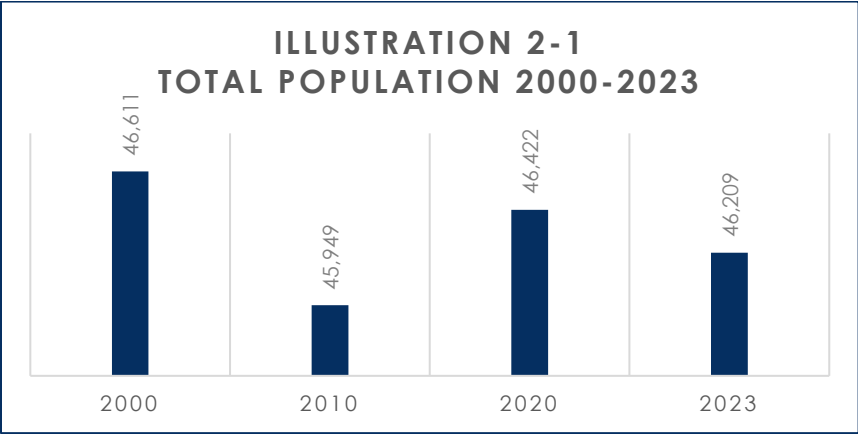
The population of Auglaize County in 2023, according to the 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, was 46,209 persons. This population, however, is not uniform in its demographics, distribution, or density. The remainder of this section attempts to highlight specific characteristics of the community's population and provide broad generalizations that will further the planning process.

2.2 POPULATION AND 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

were gathered from the U.S. Census Bureau for the 2016-2023 5-year American Community Survey estimates and the 2020 Decennial Census Redistricting Data, where applicable.

Illustration 2-1 provides population data for Auglaize County as a whole between 2000 and 2023. Table 2-1 breaks the population down by political subdivision for the same time period.



Map 2-1 Auglaize County Census Tract Base Map (2025)

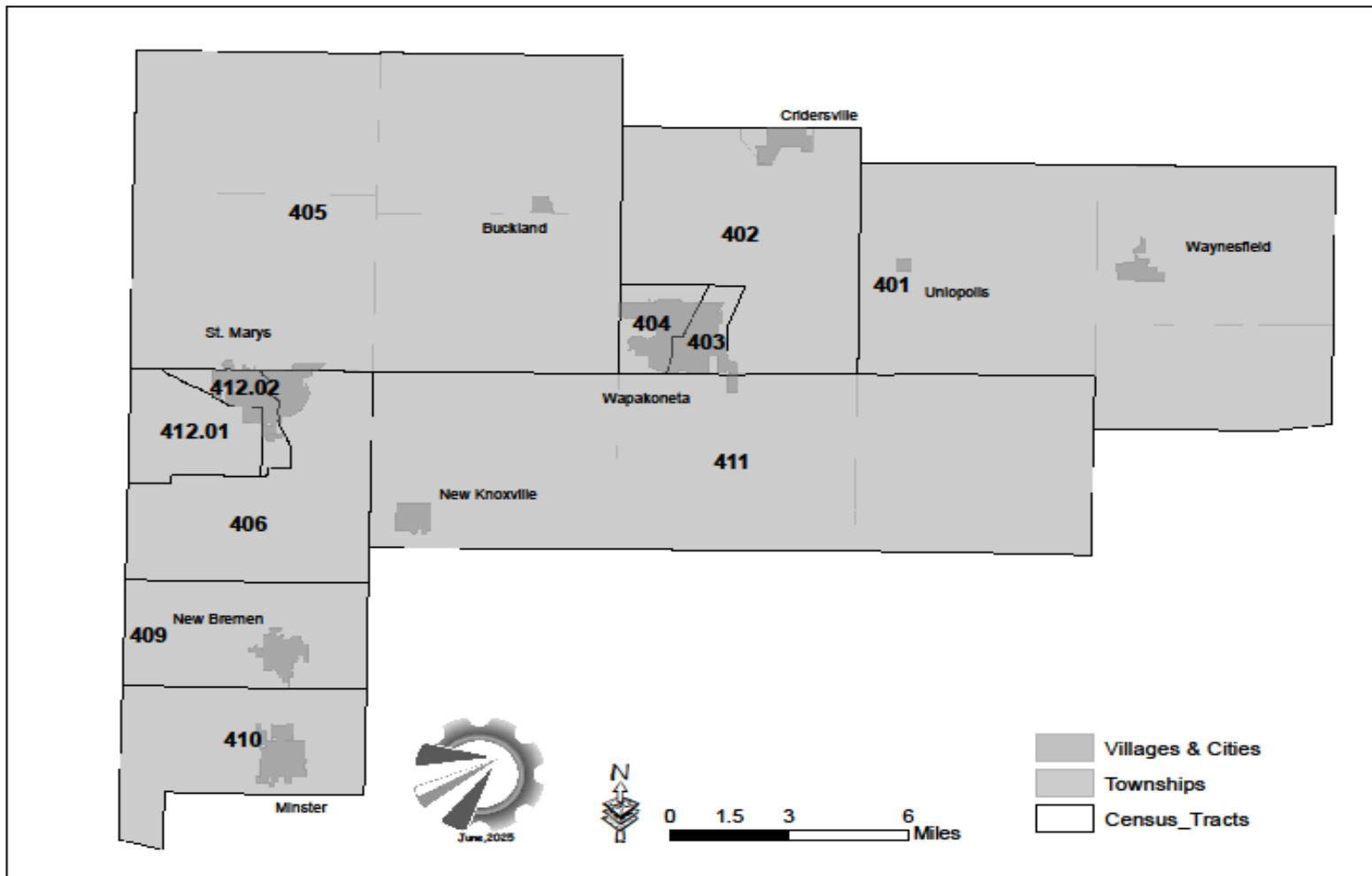
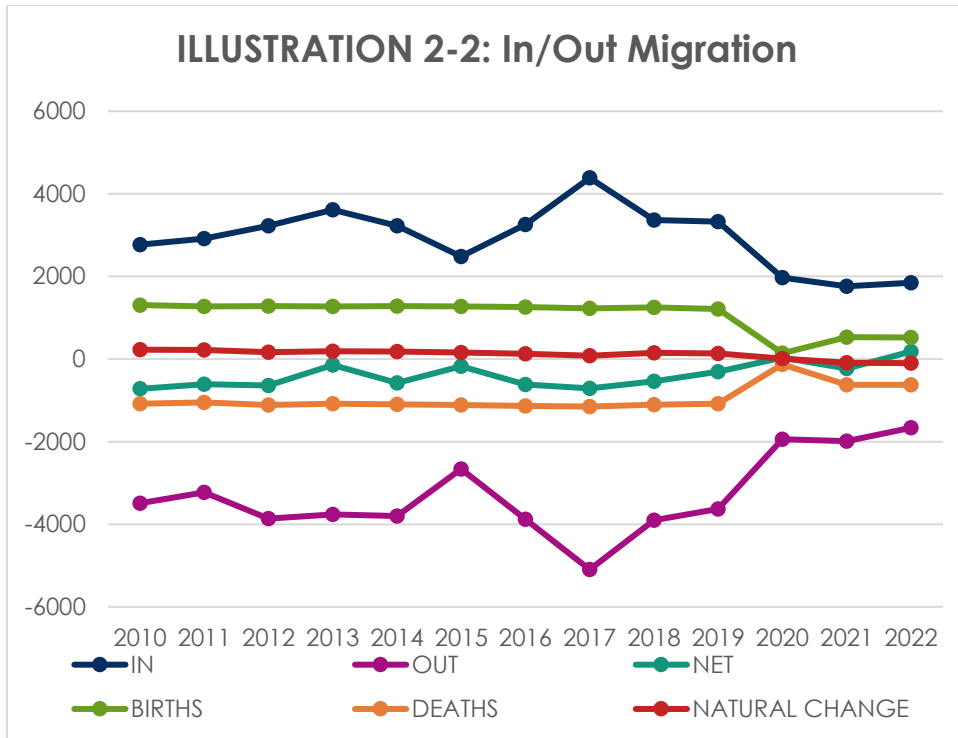


TABLE 2-1					
TOTAL POPULATION BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION (2000-2023)					
Political Subdivision	2000	2010	2020	2023	PCT Change
Auglaize County	46,611	45,949	46,422	46,209	-0.87%
Clay Twp	700	817	790	783	10.60%
Duchouquet Twp	3,111	2,876	2,995	2,750	-13.13%
German Twp	929	845	846	1,145	18.86%
Goshen Twp	523	529	472	902	42.02%
Jackson Twp	776	769	836	679	-14.29%
Logan Twp	946	880	925	1,049	9.82%
Moulton Twp	1,682	1,654	1,595	1,868	9.96%
Noble Twp	1,240	1,205	1,342	1,149	-7.92%
Pusheta Twp	1,295	1,245	1,241	1,169	-10.78%
St. Marys Twp	3,457	3,194	3,217	3,303	-4.66%
Salem Twp	580	498	507	203	-185.71%
Union Twp	1,870	1,902	1,746	1,591	-17.54%
Washington Twp	1,429	995	998	883	-61.83%
Wayne Twp	788	747	759	717	-9.90%
Buckland	255	233	233	249	-2.41%
Cridersville	1,817	1,852	1,791	2,018	9.96%
Minster	2,794	2,805	3,046	3,213	13.04%
New Bremen	2,909	2,978	3,034	2,650	-9.77%
New Knoxville	891	879	946	1,056	15.63%
St. Marys	8,342	8,332	8,397	8,319	-0.28%
Wapakoneta	9,474	9,867	9,957	9,867	3.98%
Waynesfield	803	847	749	646	-24.30%
Data Source: DEC 2000 DP1, DEC 2010 & 2020 P1, ACS 2023 B02001					

Whether related to growth or decline, population change is not static nor 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 2023 Census tabulations, Auglaize County saw an unremarkable drop in population. Data indicate that out-migration is a principal component of population decline as people leave the community to pursue opportunities elsewhere. Illustration 2-2 provides additional insights into the components of population change over the 2010 through 2023 period.



Data suggests that Wapakoneta, the largest city in Auglaize County, has witnessed an increase in population since 2000, but that growth was eclipsed by the growth experienced in the outlying villages. The townships of German and Goshen both saw 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 AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE

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

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

perspective, it is 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 reveal the total number of households and the rate of change in total households reported between 2000 and 2023. Illustration 2-3 shows the trend over time in total households in Auglaize County.

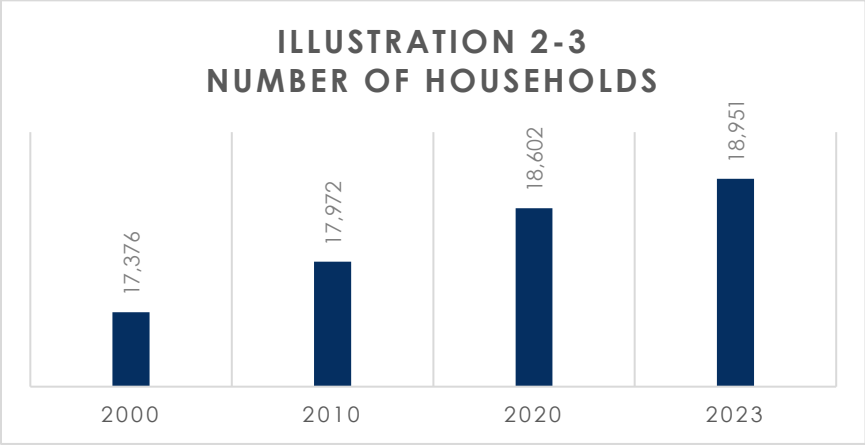


Table 2-2 presents information relative to the changing size of households. The average household size in Auglaize County has decreased slightly to 2.44 persons per household between 2010 and 2023, a decline of 2.1 percent. However, most townships saw an increase in household size.

TABLE 2-2 TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS & AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION (2010-2023)						
Political Subdivision	Total Households 2010	Avg. Household Size 2010	Total Households 2023	Avg. Household Size 2023	PCT Change Total HH	PCT Change HH Size
Auglaize County	17,972	2.49	18,951	2.44	5.17%	-2.12%
Clay Twp	309	2.60	282	2.78	-9.57%	6.36%
Duchouquet Twp	1,179	2.38	1,312	2.10	10.14%	-13.55%
German Twp	285	2.63	367	3.12	22.34%	15.70%
Goshen Twp	180	2.90	230	3.92	21.74%	26.05%
Jackson Twp	264	2.61	252	2.69	-4.76%	3.13%
Logan Twp	344	2.35	365	2.87	5.75%	18.23%
Moulton Twp	609	2.74	607	3.08	-0.33%	10.96%
Noble Twp	437	2.70	435	2.64	-0.46%	-2.22%
Pusheta Twp	470	2.57	332	3.52	-41.57%	27.01%
St. Marys Twp	1,316	2.45	1,546	2.14	14.88%	-14.67%
Salem Twp	192	2.62	112	1.81	-71.43%	-44.55%
Union Twp	694	2.49	681	2.34	-1.91%	-6.58%
Washington Twp	379	2.42	334	2.64	-13.47%	8.46%
Wayne Twp	278	2.55	278	2.58	0.00%	1.13%
Buckland	96	2.03	103	2.42	6.80%	16.03%
Cridersville	766	2.46	845	2.39	9.35%	-3.01%
Minster	1,045	2.48	1,140	2.82	8.33%	12.01%
New Bremen	1,145	2.60	1,172	2.26	2.30%	-14.99%
New Knoxville	355	2.18	389	2.71	8.74%	19.70%
St. Marys	3,283	2.49	3,490	2.38	5.93%	-4.46%
Wapakoneta	4,037	2.39	4,445	2.22	9.18%	-7.67%
Waynefield	309	2.69	234	2.76	-32.05%	2.56%

Data Source: DEC 2010 and ACS 5 Year estimates 2023

Table 2-3 examines household composition. In 2023, approximately two-thirds of households (13,589) or 71.7 percent of all households were identified without 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. In addition, as the average household size declines, the trend of smaller households becomes evident; as of 2023, there were 12,175 (64.2%) households comprised of 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 (2023) *									
Political Subdivision	2023 Total Households	Total w/ Children	PCT of Total HH	Married w/ Children	PCT Married HH	Single Male w/ Children	PCT Male HH	Single Female w/ Children	PCT Female HH
Auglaize County	18,951	5,362	28.29%	3,891	20.53%	617	3.26%	854	4.51%
Clay Twp	282	77	27.30%	72	25.53%	5	1.77%	0	0.00%
Duchouquet Twp	1,312	422	32.16%	269	20.50%	52	3.96%	101	7.70%
German Twp	367	158	43.05%	142	38.69%	0	0.00%	16	4.36%
Goshen Twp	230	69	30.00%	69	30.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Jackson Twp	252	52	20.63%	50	19.84%	0	0.00%	2	0.79%
Logan Twp	365	119	32.60%	41	11.23%	77	21.10%	1	0.27%
Moulton Twp	607	210	34.60%	210	34.60%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Noble Twp	435	126	28.97%	108	24.83%	8	1.84%	10	2.30%
Pusheta Twp	332	112	33.73%	112	33.73%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
St. Marys Twp	1,546	346	22.38%	248	16.04%	73	4.72%	25	1.62%
Salem Twp	112	9	8.07%	9	8.04%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Union Twp	681	119	17.47%	97	14.24%	22	3.23%	0	0.00%
Washington Twp	334	76	22.75%	69	20.66%	2	0.60%	5	1.50%
Wayne Twp	278	67	24.10%	51	18.35%	16	5.76%	0	0.00%
Buckland	103	28	27.18%	14	13.59%	13	12.62%	1	0.97%
Cridersville	845	266	31.48%	112	13.25%	21	2.49%	133	15.74%
Minster	1,140	460	40.35%	402	35.26%	12	1.05%	46	4.04%
New Bremen	1,172	312	26.62%	265	22.61%	8	0.68%	39	3.33%
New Knoxville	389	124	31.88%	84	21.59%	28	7.20%	12	3.08%
St. Marys	3,490	963	27.59%	709	20.32%	124	3.55%	130	3.72%
Wapakoneta	4,445	1,175	26.43%	703	15.82%	147	3.31%	325	7.31%
Waynesfield	234	72	30.77%	55	23.50%	9	3.85%	8	3.42%

***2023 ACS 5-year Estimates Census Table S1101**

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 16.98% percent of large households in Auglaize County reside in the Minster and 22.73% living in Union Township.

TABLE 2-4					
HOUSEHOLD SIZE 6+ BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION (2023) *					
Political Subdivision	HH Size 6+	HH Size 7+	HH Size 6+7	% HH w/ 6+	% County HH w/ 6+
Auglaize County	610	79	689	3.64%	100.00%
Clay Twp	15	0	15	5.32%	2.18%
Duchouquet Twp	2	4	6	0.46%	0.87%
German Twp	96	0	96	26.16%	13.93%
Goshen Twp	19	0	19	8.26%	2.76%
Jackson Twp	7	0	7	2.78%	1.02%
Logan Twp	5	0	5	1.37%	0.73%
Moulton Twp	15	0	15	2.47%	2.18%
Noble Twp	6	0	6	1.38%	0.87%
Pusheta Twp	51	0	51	15.36%	7.40%
St. Marys Twp	22	0	22	1.42%	3.19%
Salem Twp	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Union Twp	0	5	5	0.73%	22.73%
Washington Twp	8	1	9	2.69%	1.31%
Wayne Twp	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Buckland	4	0	4	3.88%	0.58%
Cridersville	26	33	59	6.98%	8.56%
Minster	110	7	17	10.26%	16.98%
New Bremen	19	0	19	1.62%	2.76%
New Knoxville	30	0	30	7.71%	4.35%
St. Marys	85	0	85	2.44%	12.34%
Wapakoneta	72	26	98	2.20%	14.22%
Waynesfield	18	3	21	8.97%	3.05%
*2023 5-Year Estimates Census Table B11016					

Single-parent households, especially female heads 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 across the County, excluding those living alone. This data suggests the highest concentration of single female heads of households in Auglaize County is located in Cridersville at 21.78%.

TABLE 2-5 FEMALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION (2023) *			
Political Subdivision	TOTAL HH	Female Head of HH	% Female Head of HH
Auglaize County	18,951	1,336	7.05%
Clay Twp	282	0	0.00%
Duchouquet Twp	1,312	106	8.08%
German Twp	367	12	3.27%
Goshen Twp	230	0	0.00%
Jackson Twp	252	34	13.49%
Logan Twp	365	0	0.00%
Moulton Twp	607	9	1.48%
Noble Twp	435	7	1.61%
Pusheta Twp	332	4	1.20%
St. Marys Twp	1,546	37	2.39%
Salem Twp	112	0	0.00%
Union Twp	681	13	1.91%
Washington Twp	334	18	5.39%
Wayne Twp	278	0	0.00%
Buckland	103	4	3.88%
Cridersville	845	184	21.78%
Minster	1,140	56	4.91%
New Bremen	1,172	67	5.72%
New Knoxville	389	33	8.48%
St. Marys	3,490	270	7.74%
Wapakoneta	4,445	462	10.39%
Waynesfield	234	20	8.55%
*2023 5-Year Estimates Census Table S1101			

2.4 AGE AND AGE COHORTS

Age is a critical characteristic of a community's population. It reflects certain attitudes and beliefs, and also reflects demands for education, employment, housing, and related services.

Age cohorts attempt to identify a specific population within a particular age grouping and are

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

important in identifying specific needs or services that the population segment will require. As sex is a protected class under the Fair Housing Act, this construct provides valuable insights into fertility and morbidity issues, 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 based on 2023 ACS estimates.

TABLE 2-6						
AUGLAIZE COUNTY POPULATION BY AGE COHORT & GENDER (2023)						
Age Cohort	Male	PCT of Male Pop	Female	PCT of Female Pop	Total	PCT of Total Pop
< 5	1,423	6.16%	1,372	5.94%	2,795	6.05%
5-9	1,446	6.26%	1,356	5.87%	2,802	6.06%
10 - 14	1,661	7.19%	1,656	7.17%	3,317	7.18%
15 - 19	1,590	6.88%	1,556	6.74%	3,146	6.81%
20 - 24	1,319	5.71%	1,258	5.45%	2,577	5.58%
25 - 29	1,425	6.16%	1,274	5.52%	2,699	5.84%
30 - 34	1,435	6.21%	1,337	5.79%	2,772	6.00%
35 - 39	1,424	6.16%	1,289	5.58%	2,713	5.87%
40 - 44	1,235	5.34%	1,299	5.63%	2,534	5.48%
45 - 49	1,348	5.83%	1,288	5.58%	2,636	5.70%
50 - 54	1,433	6.20%	1,453	6.29%	2,886	6.25%
55 - 59	1,643	7.11%	1,993	8.63%	3,636	7.87%
60 - 64	1,626	7.03%	1,217	5.27%	2,843	6.15%
65 - 69	1,522	6.58%	1,677	7.26%	3,199	6.92%
70 - 74	1,087	4.70%	933	4.04%	2,020	4.37%
75 - 79	567	2.45%	739	3.20%	1,306	2.83%
80 - 84	485	2.10%	524	2.27%	1,009	2.18%
85≤	448	1.94%	871	3.77%	1,319	2.85%
2023 ACS 5-year estimates S0101						

Consistent with national trends, the County's population is aging. The median age of the County population is 40.6 years. Table 2-7 indicates the variance in median age between the various political subdivisions. Within the County, there is considerable variance. Waynesfield had a median age of 32.6 years, compared to Salem Township with a median age of 59.3 years, almost 20 years older than the median of Auglaize County. Appendix A provides further defining characteristics related to age by geography and race.

TABLE 2-7 AGE OF POPULATION BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION (2023)			
Political Subdivision	Median Age	PCT Under 18	PCT Over 65
Ohio	39.6	16.42%	24.98%
Auglaize County	40.6	17.78%	27.02%
Clay Twp	41.0	21.97%	15.33%
Duchouquet Twp	41.4	25.31%	23.16%
German Twp	38.6	36.07%	14.59%
Goshen Twp	37.8	37.03%	4.21%
Jackson Twp	36.5	29.16%	37.70%
Logan Twp	46.2	25.55%	35.75%
Moulton Twp	39.7	30.14%	24.84%
Noble Twp	40.1	26.02%	20.19%
Pusheta Twp	41.1	24.47%	23.52%
St. Marys Twp	40.1	16.71%	38.39%
Salem Twp	59.3	7.88%	52.22%
Union Twp	48.5	15.46%	21.75%
Washington Twp	42.1	18.91%	36.69%
Wayne Twp	33.0	18.55%	23.99%
Buckland	38.5	25.30%	28.92%
Cridersville	37.7	23.64%	39.79%
Minster	35.3	30.16%	25.80%
New Bremen	41.8	22.49%	28.94%
New Knoxville	34.9	27.65%	20.55%
St. Marys	36.2	23.15%	20.35%
Wapakoneta	42.1	21.70%	32.59%
Waynesfield	32.6	31.89%	17.03%

Age data reveals that 6.05 percent of the County's population is less than five years of age (Table 2-6) and 17.78% is below the age of 18 (Table 2-7). Data suggests that, simply due to the age of the population (under 18 and over 65), almost half of the population (44.81%) is unable to fully contribute to the economic growth and earning power of the community. Data shows that an additional 20.27 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 19.16 percent of the population, up from 14.8 percent in 2010. Concerns center on the availability of a younger workforce and the need for appropriate senior housing services and public transportation to accommodate pre-retirement and post-retirement households.

Data suggests that simply due to age, 44.81% of the population is not able to fully contribute to the economic growth of the community.

2.5 RACE AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY

One of the key components of the assessment is an examination of the community's racial and ethnic makeup and its associated concentration. Federal policies have defined minority populations in several ways, including persons of all non-white races, Hispanics of any race, and persons of multiple races. The Census identifies seven major minority racial/ethnic classifications: 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. 2023 ACS data revealed that representatives of all minority classifications lived within Auglaize County, except for Pacific Islander. Ethnicity is somewhat harder to identify when considering race and/or minority relationships. Ethnicity typically refers to a person's country of origin and their 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. Illustrations 2-4a and 2-4b reveal the extent to which Auglaize County compares to the State of Ohio by a racial breakdown.

Illustration 2-4a

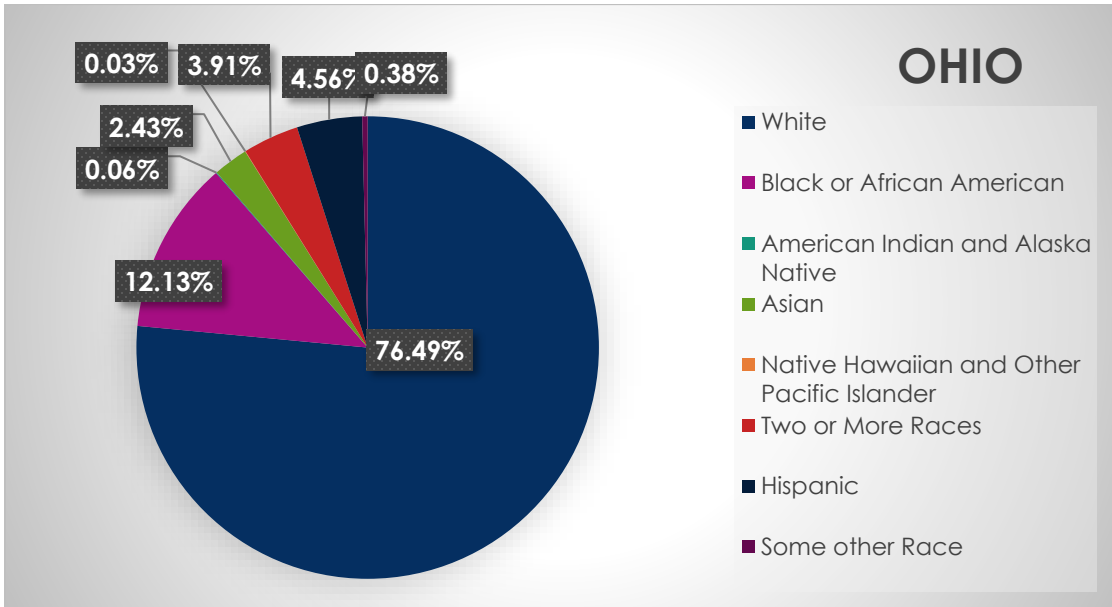
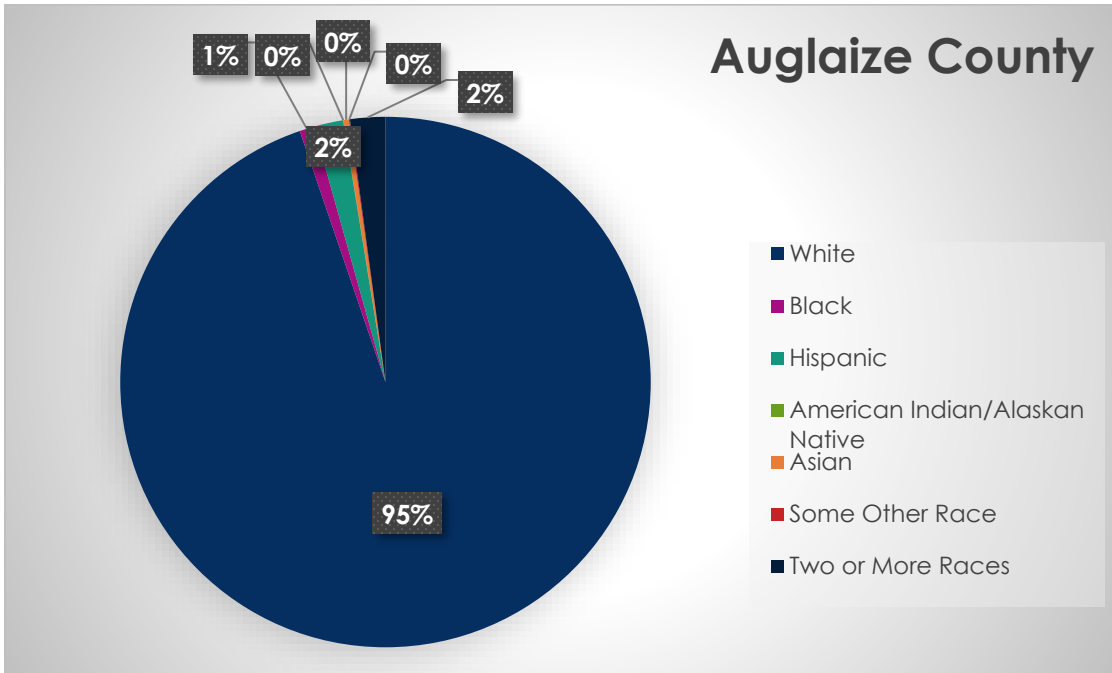


Illustration 2-4b



Following the national trend, Auglaize County's population has grown more racially and ethnically diverse during the past decade (Table 2-8). Racially, Whites comprise the largest percentage of the population at 93.6 percent. The largest minority group within Auglaize County is the Hispanic or Latino Origin population, 17.9 percent of the total population. Those minority groups that identify as two or more races comprise 2.6 percent of Auglaize County's population. All other minority groups comprise approximately 2.0

The 2023 ACS results reveal that the minority populations in Auglaize County have continued to grow since 2010.

Table 2-8 Percent Change in Minority Population		
Political Subdivision	MINORITY COUNT	PCT CHANGE 2010-2023
Auglaize County	2,976	94.13%
Clay Twp	18	-62.50%
Duchouquet Twp	207	322.45%
German Twp	0	-100.00%
Goshen Twp	4	-81.82%
Jackson Twp	0	-100.00%
Logan Twp	15	-6.25%
Moulton Twp	43	126.32%
Noble Twp	107	174.36%
Pusheta Twp	3	-91.43%
St. Marys Twp	154	85.54%
Salem Twp	0	-100.00%
Union Twp	80	73.91%
Washington Twp	11	-62.07%
Wayne Twp	13	62.50%
Buckland	4	-50.00%
Cridersville	293	372.58%
Minster	53	39.47%
New Bremen	166	64.36%
New Knoxville	76	230.43%
St. Marys	495	31.30%
Wapakoneta	1,160	157.78%
Waynesfield	74	100.00%

percent of the county population. Although dispersed across the County, the County's largest minority, the Hispanic or Latino Origin

population, is primarily concentrated in the City of Wapakoneta, where it constitutes 4.52 percent of the City's population.

Table 2-9 reveals the extent of racial diversity across the local political subdivisions of Auglaize County.

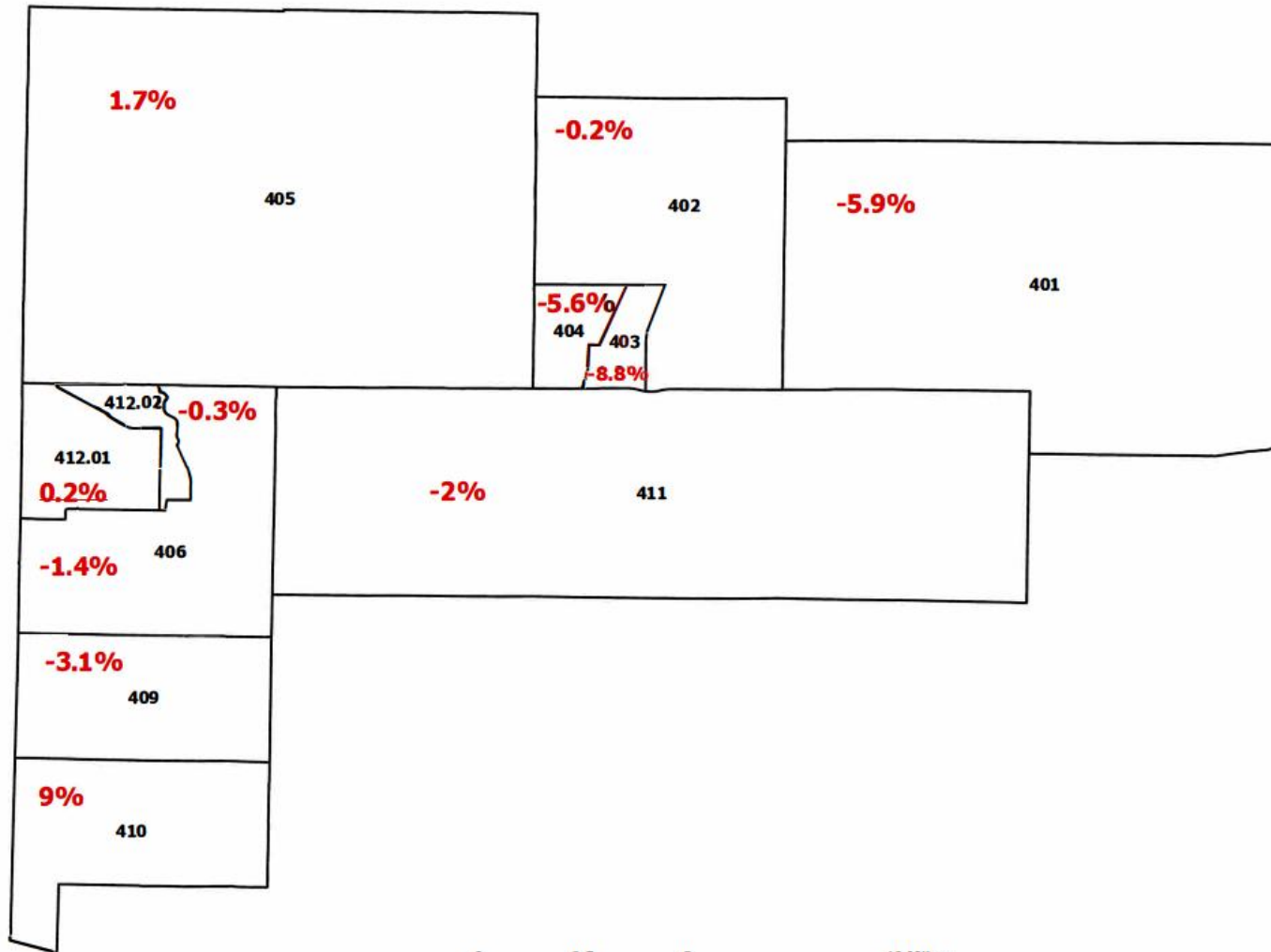
Table 2-9 Total Minority (Race and Ethnicity) Population by Political Subdivision									
Political Subdivision	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Two or More Races	Some Other Race	Percent Minority
Auglaize County	43,233	410	12	150	0	828	1,224	352	6.44%
Clay Twp	765	10	0	0	0	0	0	8	2.30%
Duchouquet Twp	2,543	0	0	0	0	110	97	0	7.53%
German Twp	1,145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Goshen Twp	898	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0.44%
Jackson Twp	679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Logan Twp	1,034	9	0	0	0	0	6	0	1.43%
Moulton Twp	1,825	8	0	12	0	9	5	9	2.30%
Noble Twp	1,042	0	0	8	0	27	72	0	9.31%
Pusheta Twp	1,166	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.26%
St. Marys Twp	3,149	0	2	16	0	13	123	0	4.66%
Salem Twp	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Union Twp	1,511	43	0	15	0	9	4	9	5.03%
Washington Twp	872	0	1	6	0	3	1	0	1.25%
Wayne Twp	704	3	0	0	0	0	1	9	1.81%
Buckland	245	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1.61%
Cridersville	1,725	149	0	0	0	29	110	5	14.52%
Minster	3,160	4	0	0	0	21	20	8	1.65%
New Bremen	2,484	22	0	50	0	24	46	24	6.26%
New Knoxville	980	0	1	0	0	32	15	28	7.20%
St. Marys	7,824	117	0	43	0	72	257	6	5.95%
Wapakoneta	8,707	42	5	0	0	446	423	244	11.76%
Waynesfield	572	3	0	0	0	33	38	0	11.46%

The growth of the minority populations and the movement of people amongst the townships changed the distribution of white and minority populations between 2010 and 2023. Maps 2-2 and 2-3 depict the redistribution of white and minority residents 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 exclusive to the White population; segments of the Black/African American population also left the central City area (Map 2-3). There are many

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 2023.

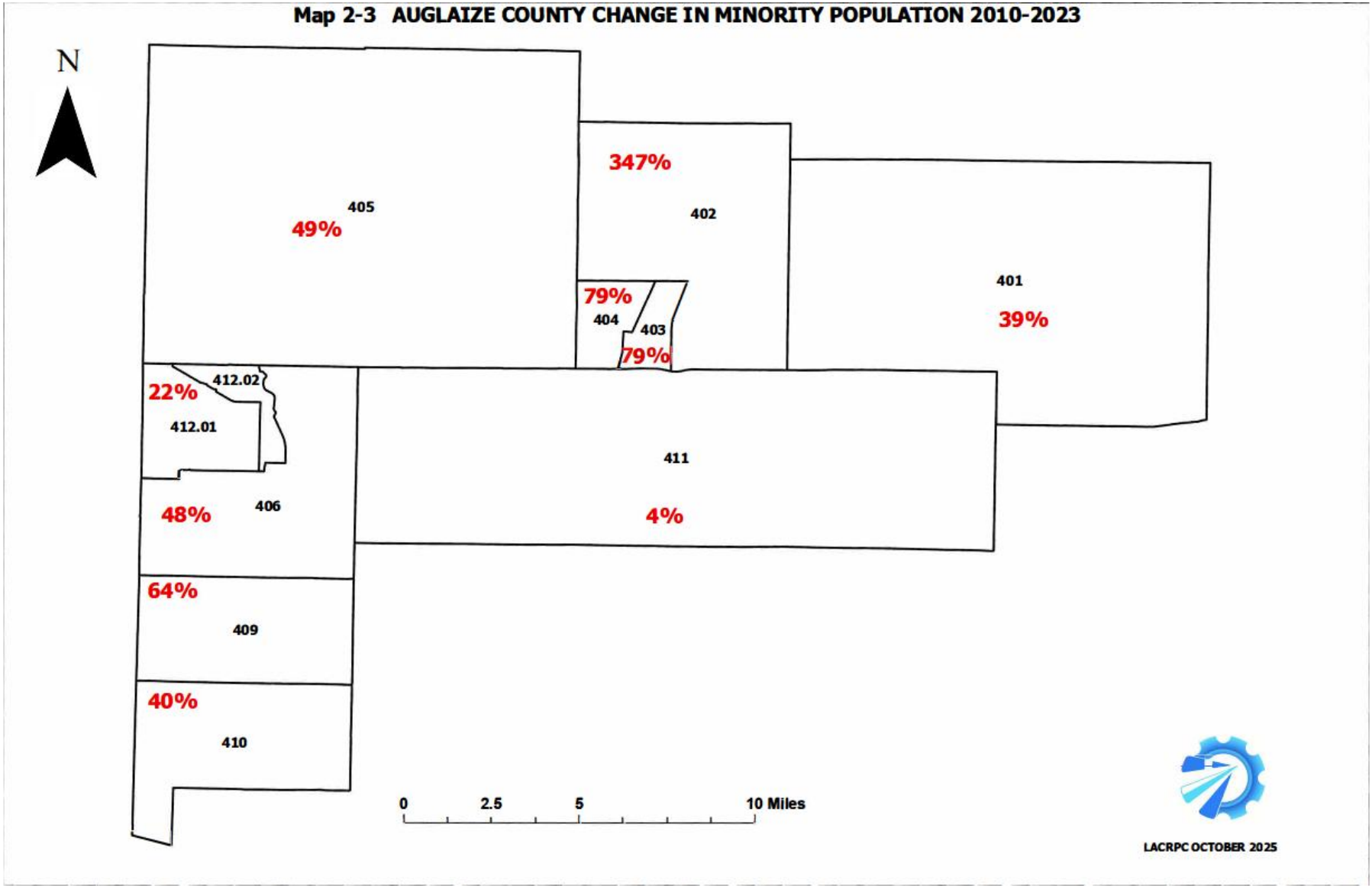
variables on which the migrations are predicated, including the availability of housing, the cost of housing, the quality of housing and community services, and the proximity of housing to employment opportunities.

Map 2-2 AUGLAIZE COUNTY CHANGE IN WHITE POPULATION 2010-2023



LACRPC SEPTEMBER 2025

Map 2-3 AUGLAIZE COUNTY CHANGE IN MINORITY POPULATION 2010-2023



2.6 THE DISABLED POPULATION

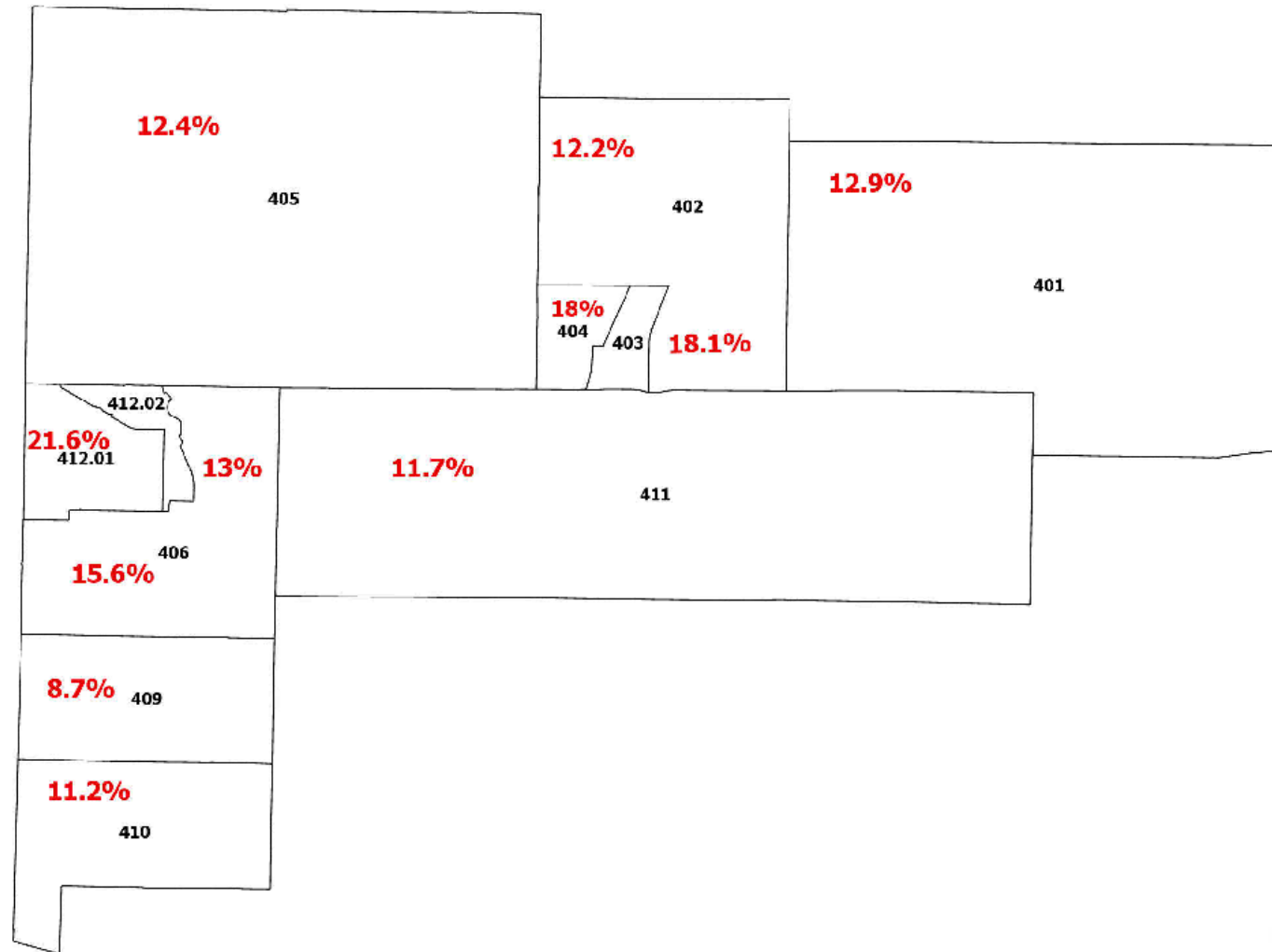
Persons with disabilities face some of the greatest barriers to fair housing choice due to needed accessibility features and access to public transit, support services, and/or affordability. Advocacy groups, through various Federal legislative initiatives, have established the civil rights of the disabled, especially regarding housing, employment, education, and transportation. Each of these Acts also utilizes different terms and definitions to address specific eligibility criteria and/or services. The 2023 ACS 5-year estimates on the disabled population within Auglaize County have reported that 6,346 persons have a disability, representing 13.9 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, 52, or less than 1 percent, have a disability.

Within the four primary conditions that 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 the group most likely to need specialized paratransit consideration, as they would most likely not be able to drive, walk independently, or utilize public fixed-route transportation services.

**TABLE 2-10
DISABILITY STATUS OF RESIDENTS OF AUGLAIZE COUNTY (2023)**

Political Subdivision	NI POP	# DIS	% DIS	Hearing	Vision	Cognitive	Ambulatory	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Auglaize County	45,701	6,346	13.9%	1,991	1,063	2,270	3,182	933	1,974
Clay Twp	783	81	10.3%	8	0	51	29	0	15
Duchouquet Twp	14,291	2,322	16.2%	747	496	868	1,305	248	855
German Twp	3,708	324	8.7%	93	23	114	169	42	99
Goshen Twp	902	55	6.1%	12	0	30	13	0	5
Jackson Twp	716	436	60.9%	186	67	110	185	55	102
Logan Twp	1,049	131	12.5%	95	61	58	61	13	67
Moulton Twp	1,949	284	14.6%	13	16	78	151	133	123
Noble Twp	1,712	128	7.5%	33	17	55	28	12	7
Pusheta Twp	1,190	180	15.1%	80	43	27	62	15	30
St. Marys Twp	10,889	16,672	15.4%	491	235	662	869	308	489
Salem Twp	203	61	30.0%	27	34	0	8	0	0
Union Twp	1,591	238	15.0%	86	10	93	89	61	79
Washington Twp	883	111	12.6%	68	19	20	64	9	26
Wayne Twp	711	138	19.4%	13	2	60	63	10	30
Buckland	249	36	14.5%	10	17	6	16	5	6
Cridersville	1,942	334	17.2%	79	62	189	176	69	168
Minster	3,124	367	11.7%	146	67	110	128	55	102
New Bremen	2,650	262	9.9%	97	23	80	144	42	58
New Knoxville	1,055	85	8.1%	18	16	12	41	13	32
St. Marys	8,225	1,028	12.5%	267	78	439	468	225	269
Wapakoneta	9,701	1,727	17.8%	561	363	584	1,063	137	629
Waynesfield	646	64	9.9%	11	7	26	29	9	9

MAP 2-4 AUGLAIZE COUNTY DISABILITY RATE BY CENSUS TRACT (2023)



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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

Although higher educational attainment levels have demonstrated capacity for higher income earning, only 20.76% of Auglaize County residents have completed a 4-year college degree program or higher.

addition, higher educational attainment positions tend to offer more job satisfaction. Moreover, individuals with lower educational attainment levels, those with no high school diploma or GED, experience higher unemployment rates (nearly 3 times the rate for those who have completed a bachelor's degree) and lower income when employed.¹

Therefore, it is imperative to support local school initiatives, post-secondary advancement, and continuing education programs to strengthen the skill sets of the local population and labor force.

Table 2-11 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR THE POPULATION 25 YEARS & OVER (2023)						
Educational Attainment	White Population		Minority Population		Total Population	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than High School Diploma	1,965	6.46%	24	7.84%	2,023	6.41%
High School Graduate or GED	12,563	41.32%	119	38.89%	13,101	41.50%
Some College or an Associate's Degree	9,598	31.57%	104	33.9%	9,895	31.34%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	6,279	20.65%	59	19.28%	6,553	20.76%

Table 2-11 represents data summarizing the educational attainment levels of the Auglaize County population aged 25 years or older. This data shows that 2,023 individuals, or 6.41 percent of all individuals 25 years of age or older, have not completed a high school education. It is important to note that, given the several very respectable post-secondary schools locally accessible, it is somewhat disappointing that only 6,553 adult residents, or 20.76 percent, have completed a 4-year and/or graduate

Local post-secondary schools include:

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

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

degree program, especially when compared to State (28.9%) and National (32.9%) benchmarks.

2.8 INCOME: HOUSEHOLD, FAMILY, AND 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 2-12. The data suggests Auglaize County's income has continued to be steady with that of the State and national income trend lines.

Auglaize County per capita income level growth was comparable to State and national figures.

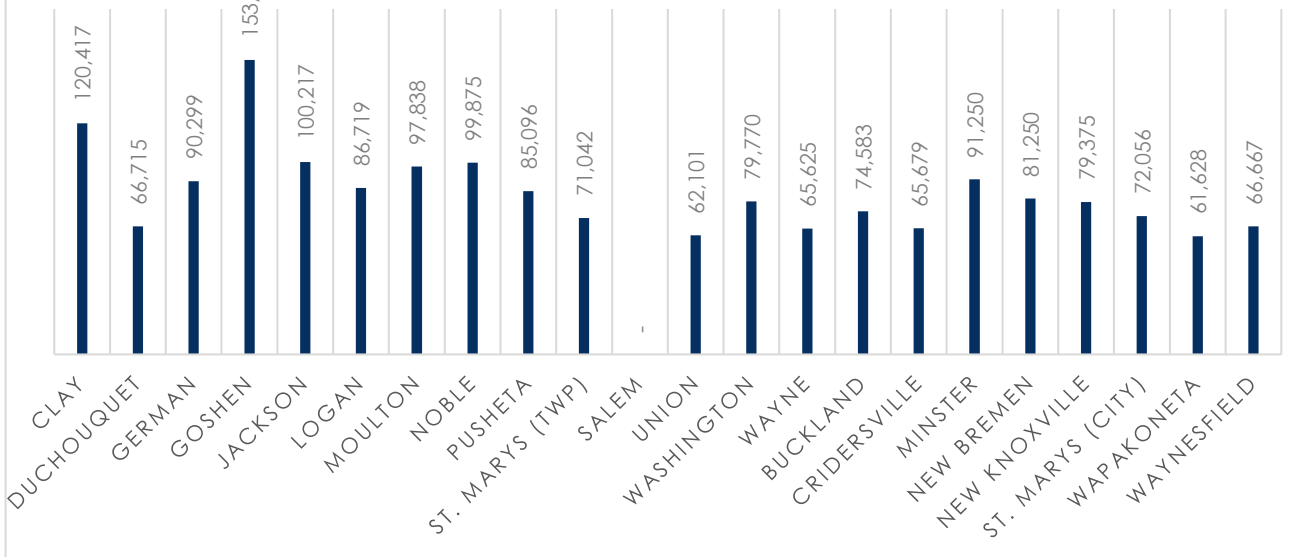
Table 2-12 COMPARATIVE INCOME MEASURES (2020-2023)					
Income Measure	Auglaize County	Ohio	US	Auglaize County PCT of OH	Auglaize County PCT of U.S.
2023					
Median Household	\$76,454	\$69,680	\$78,538	109.72%	97.35%
Median Family	\$94,728	\$90,288	\$96,922	104.92%	97.74%
Median non-family	\$42,421	\$41,653	\$47,232	101.84%	89.81%
Per Capita	\$37,573	\$39,455	\$43,289	95.23%	86.80%
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%

Table 2-13 provides a detailed breakdown of household income by type and income levels for 2023. Households with incomes less than \$15,000 in 2023 totaled 5.67 percent of all households in Auglaize County.

TABLE 2-13 INCOME IN AUGLAIZE COUNTY BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE (2023)						
Income Range	Total Households		Family		Non-Family	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$10,000	635	3.35%	242	1.94%	462	7.12%
\$10,000 - \$14,999	440	2.32%	237	1.90%	323	4.98%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	1,340	7.07%	284	2.28%	1,012	15.60%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	1,174	6.19%	281	2.25%	941	14.50%
\$35,000 - \$44,999	2,116	11.17%	1,040	8.34%	1,021	15.74%
\$45,000 - \$59,999	3,596	18.98%	2,335	18.74%	1,367	21.07%
\$60,000 - \$99,999	3,089	16.30%	2,193	17.60%	846	13.04%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	3,546	18.71%	3,082	24.73%	345	5.32%
\$150,000 - \$199,000	1,902	10.04%	1,787	14.34%	40	0.62%
\$200,000 or more	1,113	5.87%	982	7.88%	131	2.02%
Totals:	18,951	100.00%	12,463	100.00%	6,488	100.00%

Median household income levels in the political subdivisions ranged from \$61,628 in the City of Wapakoneta to \$153,429 in the Goshen Township in 2023. Illustration 2-5 highlights the income disparities across the community. The median household income in Wapakoneta was 19.4 percent lower than the County median (\$76,454) and lower than the median in several other local political subdivisions. Illustration 2-5 highlights median incomes across the county.

ILLUSTRATION 2-5: MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (2023)



2.9 POVERTY STATUS: PERSONS AND 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 2-14 illustrates households with annual incomes of less than \$25,000. Cridersville stands out for having the county's largest proportion of low-income residents. This is particularly true when examining the lowest-income households. Just over 13 percent of Cridersville's households earned less than \$15,000, which is 78.65% higher than the percentage of the entire county (5.67%).

Between 2020 and 2023, the percentages of households earning less than \$25,000 decreased by 16.29 percent.

Between 2020 and 2023, 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 compared to 12.74 percent in 2023, a difference of 16.29%. 5.67 percent had incomes less than \$15,000, a difference of 18.12 percent.

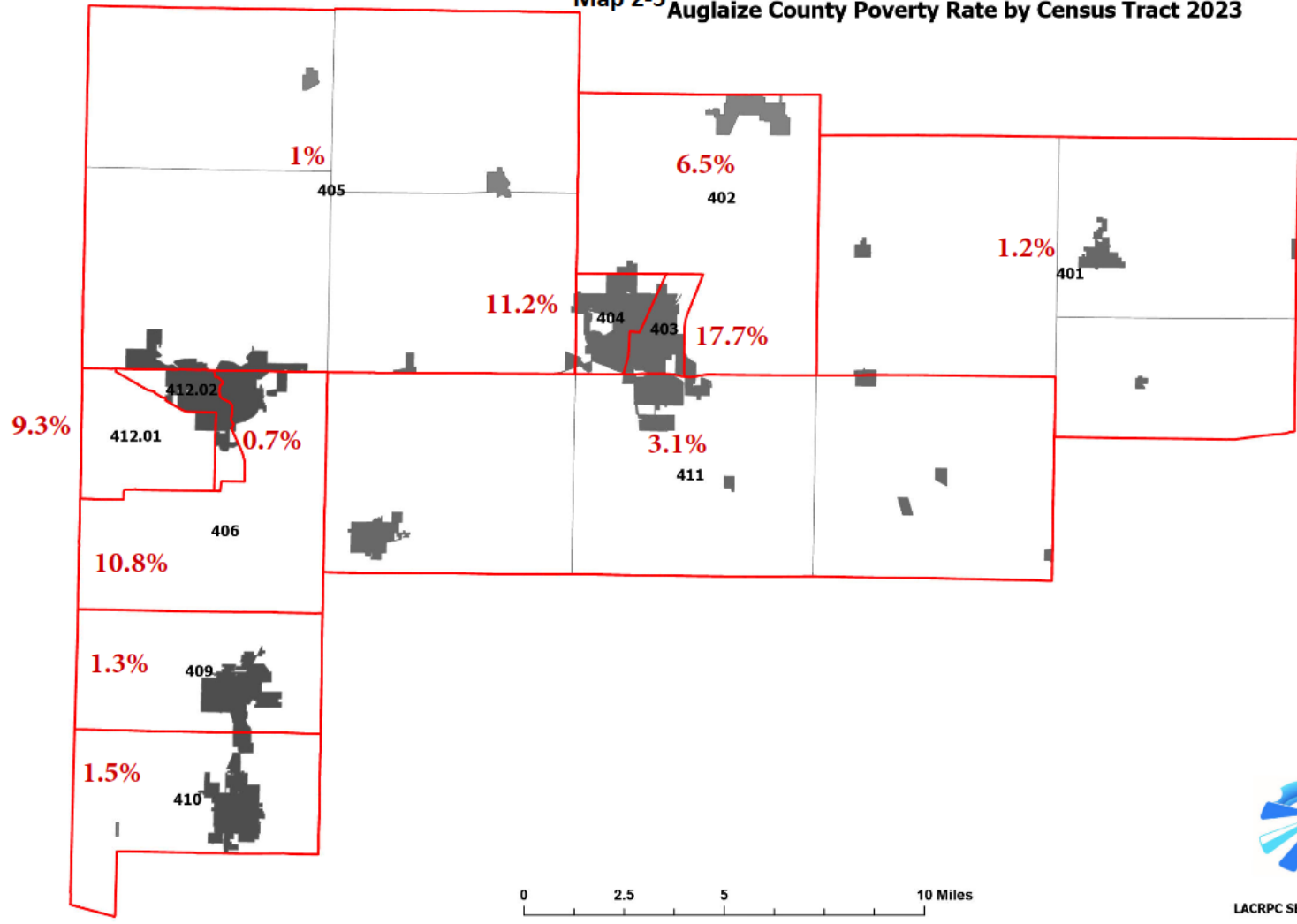
TABLE 2-14						
LOW HOUSEHOLD INCOMES BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION 2023						
Political Subdivision	Households	PCT ≤ \$10,000	PCT \$10,000 - \$14,999	PCT \$15,000 - \$24,999	HH ≤ \$25,000	PCT ≤ \$25,000
Auglaize County	18,951	3.35%	2.32%	7.07%	2,415	12.74%
Clay Twp	282	0.00%	0.00%	2.84%	8	2.84%
Duchouquet Twp	1,312	0.84%	6.10%	6.48%	176	13.41%
German Twp	367	0.00%	0.00%	1.91%	7	1.91%
Goshen Twp	230	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%
Jackson Twp	252	0.00%	3.17%	0.00%	8	3.17%
Logan Twp	365	2.19%	2.19%	2.47%	25	6.85%
Moulton Twp	607	1.15%	0.00%	16.47%	107	17.63%
Noble Twp	435	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%
Pusheta Twp	332	5.42%	5.42%	5.12%	53	15.96%
St. Marys Twp	1,546	3.75%	1.68%	6.60%	186	12.03%
Salem Twp	112	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%
Union Twp	681	0.00%	0.73%	3.08%	26	3.82%
Washington Twp	334	1.20%	0.00%	4.19%	18	5.39%
Wayne Twp	278	1.80%	0.00%	7.91%	27	9.71%
Buckland	103	2.91%	2.91%	0.00%	6	5.83%
Cridersville	845	8.64%	4.38%	11.01%	203	24.02%
Minster	1,140	0.96%	0.88%	3.68%	63	5.53%
New Bremen	1,172	4.18%	3.33%	6.57%	165	14.08%
New Knoxville	389	1.03%	3.86%	3.34%	32	8.23%
St. Marys	3,490	4.33%	0.54%	7.74%	440	12.61%
Wapakoneta	4,445	5.15%	3.80%	9.79%	833	18.74%
Waynefield	234	1.71%	1.28%	10.68%	32	13.68%
Data source: DP03						

The 2023 ACS provides information on the number of individuals and families within Auglaize County whose incomes fall below the established poverty level. ACS 2023 5-year estimates revealed that 3,408 individuals, or 7.37 percent of all individuals, and 691 families, or 5.54 percent of all families, were below the established poverty level based on income and household size. Families with children were more likely to encounter poverty than families without children.

TABLE 2-15		
RATIO OF INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL AMONG INDIVIDUALS (2023)		
Poverty Level	Number	Percent
Below 50% of Poverty Level	1,659	3.64%
50% to 99% of Poverty Level	1,749	3.84%
100% to 149% of Poverty Level	2,663	5.84%
150% to 199% of Poverty Level	3,436	7.53%
200% of Poverty Level or More	36,094	79.15%
C17002 2023 ACS Auglaize County		

TABLE 2-16				
POVERTY BY FAMILY STATUS (2023)				
Family Type	Total	Percent of Total	Number in Poverty	Percent of Type
Married w/children	4,055	32.54%	90	2.22%
Male alone w/children	700	5.62%	63	9.00%
Female Alone w/children	950	7.62%	430	45.26%
Family - No children	6,758	54.22%	108	1.60%
Total	12,463	100.00%	691	5.54%
ACS 2023 B17010 Auglaize County				

Map 2-5 Auglaize County Poverty Rate by Census Tract 2023



2.10 LABOR FORCE PROFILE

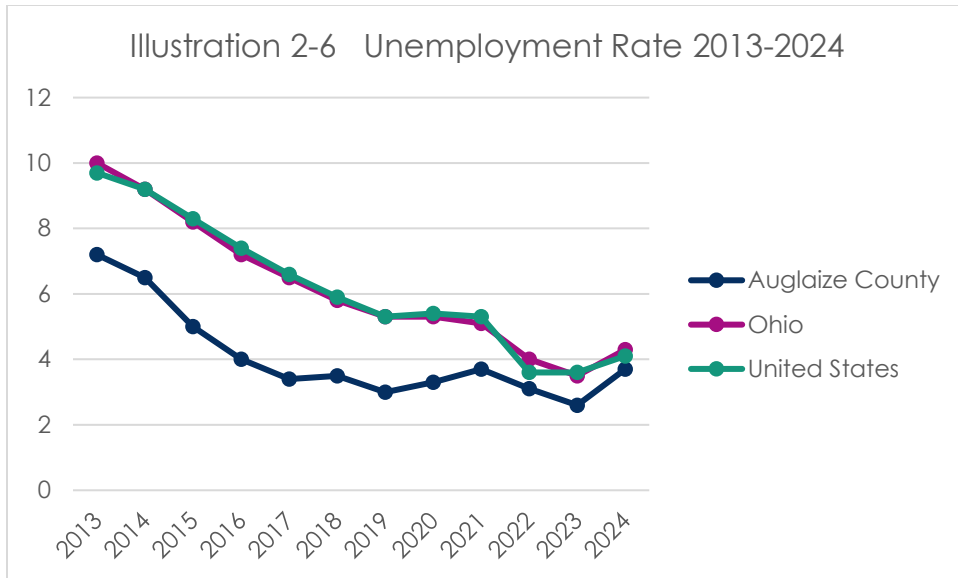
The total labor force in Auglaize County, reflecting those 16 years of age and over, numbered 36,565 persons according to the ACS 2023 5-year estimates; those not participating in the labor force reflected 12,165 or 33.27 percent of the total available labor force. The civilian labor force in Auglaize County, as documented by the ACS 2023 5-year estimates, was 24,388, of which 23,785 (97.52%) were employed.

2023 employment data presented 23,785 full and part-time jobs in Auglaize County. Employment was largely restricted to 2 industry sectors that represent over half (52.3%) of jobs within Auglaize County.

A perspective on the labor force can be gained by examining the number of employed persons by type of occupation. Table 2-17 uses ACS 2023 5-year estimates to identify the dominant occupations in the region: Manufacturing (7,937), Educational services and health care and social assistance (4,621), followed by Retail Trade (2,029). 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 thirteen years from 57.0 percent in 2010 to 65.0 percent in 2023.

TABLE 2-17			
LABOR FORCE BY OCCUPATION (2023) S2403 ACS 5-year estimates			
Industry	NAICS	Employees	Percent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	11 & 21	471	1.98%
Construction	23	1,331	5.60%
Manufacturing	31-33	7,937	33.37%
Wholesale trade	42	375	1.58%
Retail trade	44-45	2,029	8.53%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	22, 48-49	886	3.73%
Information	51	220	0.92%
Finance and insurance, Real estate, and Renting and Leasing	52-53	735	3.09%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	54-56	1,562	6.57%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	61-62	4,621	19.43%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71-72	1,529	6.43%
Other services, except public administration	ICS	1,085	4.56%
Public Administration	92	1,004	4.22%
Total Labor Force		23,785	100%

Over the past 10 years, unemployment rates have reflected the impact of major employers relocating or instituting major cutbacks in response to market events or economic trends. Illustration 2-6 suggests that Auglaize County typically experiences lower unemployment rates than those 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 and began to show an equilibrium with those rates of Ohio and the United States through 2019. 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 it continued to affect the unemployment rates even as businesses reopened.



Two 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 to available potential employment. Currently, 30 percent of Auglaize County households are limited to one or no vehicles available, making juggling family and work transportation a challenge.

2.11 SUMMARY

Comparing 2003 ACS 5-Year Estimates 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 260, or 40 percent of the 662 lost, since 2010. 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 the change in the total number and size of local households. While the number of households grew between 2000 and 2023, the average household size in Auglaize County has decreased slightly to 2.44 persons per household between 2000 and 2023, a decline of slightly more than 2 percent. Census data reveal that the composition, size, and number of households are changing. The total number of Auglaize County households in 2023 was 18,951, an increase of 1.89 percent from the

2020 figure. In 2023, there were 12,175 (64.2%) households comprised of only one or two individuals. The implications of smaller-sized 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 40.6 years. That compares with a median age of 39.6 and 39.2 years in the State of Ohio and the United States, respectively. By 2023, the elderly population within Auglaize County was 8,853 persons or approximately 19 percent of the population. To compound matters further, the elderly made up 16.3 percent of all individuals living below the poverty level. Data suggests that, simply because of the population's age, more than a third of the population is unable to fully contribute to the community's economic growth and earning power. 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 2023 5-Year estimates on the disabled within Auglaize County have reported that 6,346 persons suffer from a disability, representing 13.9 percent of all non-institutionalized persons. For persons under the age of 5 years, 52, or less than 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 3,182 persons were considered mobility-impaired, or 7 percent of all non-institutionalized individuals. Among those non-institutionalized persons identifying as 65 or older, 2,083 were considered mobility-impaired, or 27 percent of the total elderly population.

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 93.6 percent. The largest minority group that identifies with one race within Auglaize County is Hispanic/Latino, which comprises 17.9 percent of the total population. The population who identifies as two or more races at 2.6 percent. All other minority groups comprise approximately 2.0 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 Wapakoneta, where it constitutes 4.52 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 2,023 individuals, or 6.41 percent of all individuals 25 years of age or older who 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 20.76% 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 the State and national income trend lines. Median family income in Auglaize County was actually 9.7 percent higher than that of Ohio's median family income in 2023.

ACS 2023-year estimates revealed 3,408 individuals, or 7.37 percent of all individuals, and 691 families, or 5.54 percent of all families, were below the established poverty level based on income and household size.

Families with children were more likely to encounter poverty than families without children. In fact, of all families suffering from poverty conditions, 84 percent had children. For purposes of comparison, data indicate 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.

Tract	Total Pop 2010	Total Pop 2023	PCT Change '10-'23	Total HH 2010	Total HH 2023	PCT Change '10-'23	Avg. HH Size 2023	PCT HH 6+ Ind. 2023	Total HH6+ 2023	PCT Single Female w/ Children 2023	Median Age	PCT U18	PCT O65	PCT Minority	Minority PCT Change '10-'23	PCT Disabled	PCT Mobility Disability	PCT HS Grad	Median HH Income	PCT HH Inc. < 25,000	PCT Ind U100% POV	PCT HH POV	PCT FAM w/ Kids in POV	PCT O65 in POV	PCT Unemp.
401	4,025	3,856	-4.20%	1,455	1,423	-2.20%	2.71	3.16%	3.16%	0.56%	42.7	23.83%	13.59%	3.35%	76.73%	12.86%	5.04%	44.80%	\$82,585	5.97%	3.72%	1.25%	4.30%	4.96%	6.68%
402	4,142	4,443	7.27%	1,620	1,829	12.90%	2.36	3.23%	3.23%	8.42%	44.4	21.92%	25.07%	8.49%	73.59%	12.18%	5.49%	45.10%	\$77,813	16.84%	7.46%	6.48%	6.80%	3.15%	2.59%
403	3,645	3,288	-9.79%	1,525	1,541	1.05%	2.13	1.75%	1.75%	12.20%	34.5	22.08%	14.51%	1.82%	-45.21%	18.10%	9.49%	43.70%	\$53,536	21.28%	17.40%	17.74%	11.10%	8.39%	1.52%
404	6,712	6,802	1.34%	2,724	3,010	10.50%	2.22	2.36%	2.36%	6.94%	42.5	23.29%	22.99%	9.38%	64.95%	17.96%	11.31%	36.20%	\$69,643	19.04%	13.12%	11.15%	11.50%	9.38%	3.87%
405	5,021	5,162	2.81%	1,989	1,945	-2.21%	2.65	2.01%	2.01%	1.08%	42.3	26.75%	19.76%	2.63%	65.21%	1240%	5.11%	43.50%	\$96,202	7.25%	1.80%	1.01%	0.70%	2.75%	2.03%
406	3,851	3,869	0.47%	1,560	1,601	2.63%	2.39	3.12%	3.12%	6.43%	40.7	23.26%	14.94%	4.08%	26.20%	15.59%	7.93%	38.60%	\$62,102	7.81%	14.57%	10.79%	23.50%	7.82%	2.13%
409	3,748	3,708	-1.07%	1,434	1,511	5.37%	2.45	7.21%	7.21%	3.24%	38.6	26.51%	17.42%	3.83%	88.22%	8.74%	4.556%	34.90%	\$90,299	11.38%	3.51%	1.31%	1.70%	11.76%	0.00%
410	3,649	3,979	9.04%	1,348	1,420	5.34%	2.74	9.15%	9.15%	3.80%	36.5	29.98%	17.84%	0.80%	76.05%	11.21%	4.76%	31.00%	\$100,217	5.00%	3.24%	1.51%	0.80%	2.93%	1.01%
411	3,992	3,912	-2.00%	1,622	1,470	-9.37%	2.66	7.14%	7.14%	1.16%	41.5	2357%	18.71%	1.87%	-52.20%	11.68%	5.01%	45.80%	\$85,644	7.55%	4.70%	3.13%	11.70%	3.55%	4.34%
412.01	1,893	1,886	-0.37%	823	90	20.29%	1.83	0.51%	0.51%	1.62%	56.3	14.53%	37.43%	2.49%	100.00%	21.60%	14.81%	44.10%	\$53,750	19.90%	13.54%	9.32%	11.80%	13.23%	4.27%
412.02	5,271	5,304	0.63%	2,109	2,211	4.84%	2.38	2.22%	2.22%	2.17%	32.5	21.81%	14.74%	6.71%	63.32%	13.03%	5.67%	49.20%	\$80,457	13.75%	3.18%	0.73%	1.50%	5.36%	0.00%

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 1960s, however, the automobile and unbridled utility extensions coupled with cheap land have fueled urban sprawl and the resultant white flight and economic segregation currently visible in urban centers around the nation, including Auglaize County.

To understand Auglaize County's housing issues and address topics such as homelessness, dilapidated housing, aging infrastructure, and suburban competition, local agencies have worked with stakeholders to explore specific issues related to the community's housing stock. More specifically, the housing issues facing the low-income, disabled, minority, and elderly populations 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 3 – Data in this section primarily comes from the American Community Survey 5-year estimate, which is based on sampling over the 2019-2023 time period. In smaller communities, like Auglaize County, the sample can easily misrepresent actual totals and changes over time. In this section, an overestimation of housing units and change in housing unit totals over the 2019-2023 period have 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. Building homes near railroad lines and/or factories gave 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 communities 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 who were migrating to the area.

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 that 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 the remaining residents.

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

3.2 HOUSING STOCK

An overview of the housing stock is presented using various indices at different 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 on 2023 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

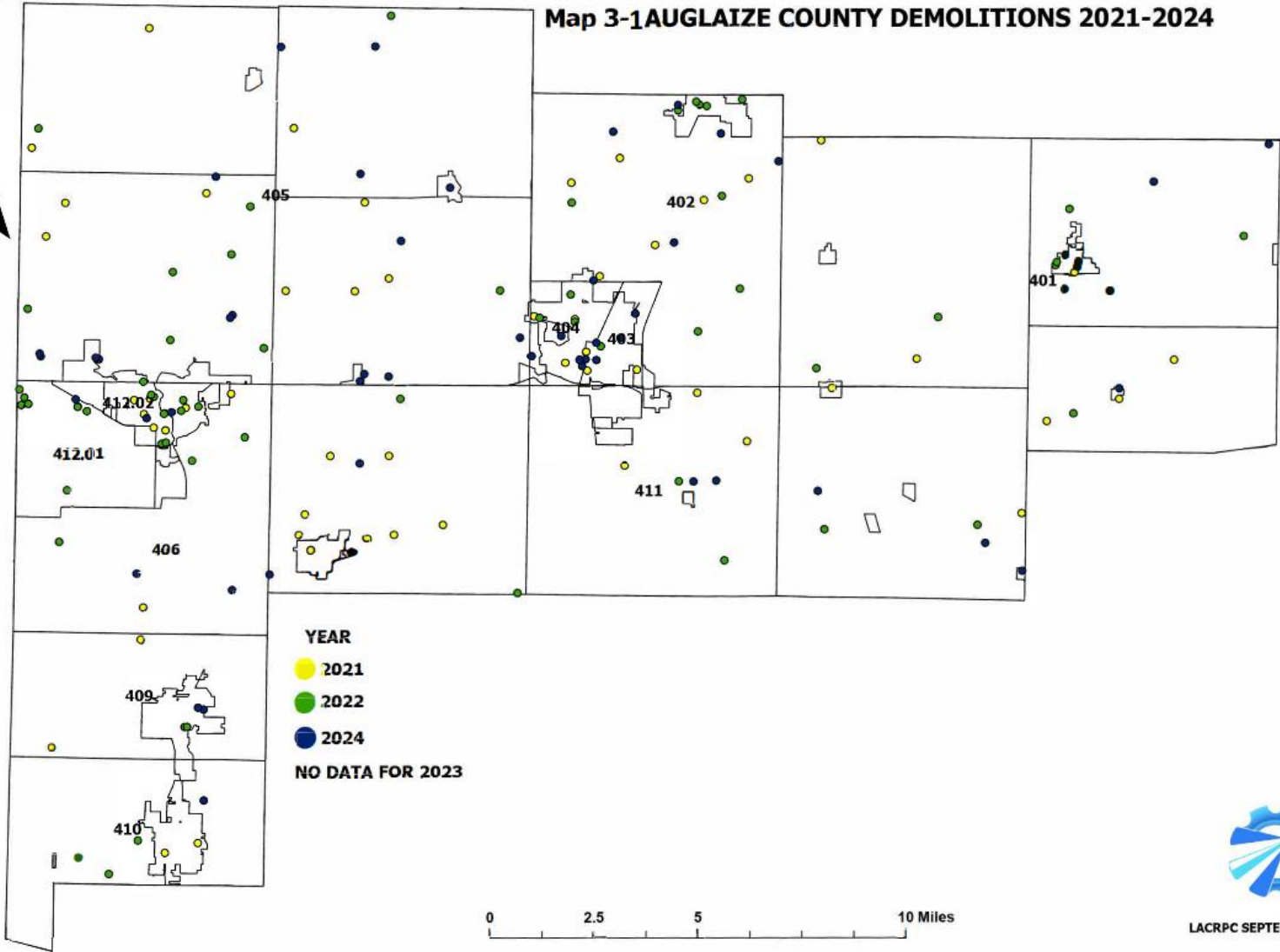
and distribution of housing stock characteristics, including: tenure, vacancy status, size, age, and valuation.

3.2.1 Housing Units

The total number of housing units available in Auglaize County decreased between 2010 and 2020 by 436 units or just under 1 percent. The City of Lima witnessed a decrease of 756 housing units, or 4.5 percent, over the same 10-year period. Map 3-1 depicts the location of recent housing demolitions conducted by the City of Lima. Table 3-1 identifies the change over time in the number of units.

TABLE 3-1			
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION (2010-2023)			
Political Subdivision	Units 2010	Units 2023	PCT Change
Auglaize County	19,585	20,034	2.24%
Clay Twp	348	320	-8.75%
Duchouquet Twp	1,206	1,180	-2.20%
German Twp	269	378	28.84%
Goshen Twp	197	234	15.81%
Jackson Twp	314	241	-30.29%
Logan Twp	362	353	-2.55%
Moulton Twp	646	718	10.03%
Noble Twp	658	430	-53.02%
Pusheta Twp	515	465	-10.75%
St. Marys Twp	1,421	1,589	10.57%
Salem Twp	209	112	-86.61%
Union Twp	747	705	-5.96%
Washington Twp	395	346	-14.16%
Wayne Twp	303	339	10.62%
Buckland	102	108	5.56%
Cridersville	807	885	8.81%
Minster	1,136	1,211	6.19%
New Bremen	1,266	1,229	-3.01%
New Knoxville	382	397	3.78%
St. Marys	3,620	3,794	4.59%
Wapakoneta	4,332	4,720	8.22%
Waynesfield	350	280	-25.00%
B25001 2023 ACS 5-Year estimates			

Map 3-1AUGLAIZE COUNTY DEMOLITIONS 2021-2024



YEAR
● 2021
● 2022
● 2024
NO DATA FOR 2023

0 2.5 5 10 Miles



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3.2.2 Tenure

In the 2010-2023 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 decreased in 12 of the 22 political subdivisions. Tables 3-2 and 3-3 provide more detailed information at the political subdivision level.

TABLE 3-2						
OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS (2020-2023)						
Political Subdivision	Owner 2010	PCT 2010	Owner 2023	PCT 2023	Change	PCT Change
Auglaize County	14,184	77.90%	14,380	75.88%	196	1.38%
Clay Twp	266	92.68%	229	81.21%	-37	-13.91%
Dochouquet Twp	1,106	93.65%	1,001	89.30%	-105	-9.49%
German Twp	237	84.64%	374	99.47%	137	57.81%
Goshen Twp	159	88.83%	230	100.00%	71	44.65%
Jackson Twp	288	90.85%	220	90.53%	-68	-23.61%
Logan Twp	276	91.69%	345	97.73%	69	25.00%
Moulton Twp	543	91.57%	662	96.22%	119	21.92%
Noble Twp	693	93.02%	428	99.53%	-265	-38.24%
Pusheta Twp	405	80.84%	383	84.36%	-22	-5.43%
St. Marys Twp	910	77.65%	1,148	74.02%	238	26.15%
Salem Twp	182	77.45%	95	84.82%	-87	-47.80%
Union Twp	664	91.33%	614	90.16%	-50	-7.53%
Washington Twp	426	92.81%	288	86.23%	-138	-32.39%
Wayne Twp	230	85.19%	188	67.63%	-42	-18.26%
Buckland	69	60.00%	71	68.93%	2	2.90%
Cridersville	508	68.01%	509	60.24%	1	0.20%
Minster	860	83.41%	970	85.09%	110	12.79%
New Bremen	896	77.64%	898	76.62%	2	0.22%
New Knoxville	267	71.20%	256	65.81%	-11	-4.12%
St. Marys	2,246	67.65%	2,569	73.61%	323	14.38%
Wapakoneta	2,733	69.35%	2,724	61.28%	-9	-0.33%
Waynesfield	220	78.85%	178	76.07%	-42	-19.09%

H1 H10 2010 DEC & B25003 2023 ACS 5 Year Estimates

TABLE 3-3						
RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS (2010-2023)						
Political Subdivision	Renter 2010	PCT 2010	Renter 2023	PCT 2023	Change	PCT Change
Auglaize County	4,025	22.10%	4,571	24.12%	546	13.57%
Clay Twp	21	7.32%	53	18.79%	32	152.38%
Dochouquet Twp	75	6.35%	120	10.70%	45	60.00%
German Twp	43	15.36%	2	0.53%	-41	-95.35%
Goshen Twp	20	11.17%	0	0.00%	-20	-100.00%
Jackson Twp	29	9.15%	23	9.47%	-6	-20.69%
Logan Twp	25	8.31%	8	2.27%	-17	-68.00%
Moulton Twp	50	8.43%	26	3.78%	-24	-48.00%
Noble Twp	52	6.98%	2	0.47%	-50	-96.15%
Pusheta Twp	96	19.16%	71	15.64%	-25	-26.04%
St. Marys Twp	262	22.35%	403	25.98%	141	53.82%
Salem Twp	53	22.55%	17	15.18%	-36	-67.92%
Union Twp	63	8.67%	67	9.84%	4	6.35%
Washington Twp	33	7.19%	46	13.77%	13	39.39%
Wayne Twp	40	14.81%	90	32.37%	50	125.00%
Buckland	46	40.00%	32	31.07%	-14	-30.43%
Cridersville	239	31.99%	336	39.76%	97	40.59%
Minster	171	16.59%	170	14.91%	-1	-0.58%
New Bremen	258	22.36%	274	23.38%	16	6.20%
New Knoxville	108	28.80%	133	34.19%	25	23.15%
St. Marys	1,074	32.35%	921	26.39%	-153	-14.25%
Wapakoneta	1,208	30.65%	1,721	38.72%	513	42.47%
Waynesfield	59	21.15%	56	23.93%	-3	-5.08%

H1 H10 2010 DEC & B25003 2023 ACS 5 Year Estimates

3.2.3 Vacancy Rate

The 2023 vacancy rate in Auglaize County decreased between the 2010-2023 period. Residential vacancy rates between 5 and 8 percent are considered stable and healthy, balancing affordability and the number of properties available to the community.¹ Fifteen of the political subdivisions register vacancy rates under five percent, which may indicate a lack housing. In contrast, three

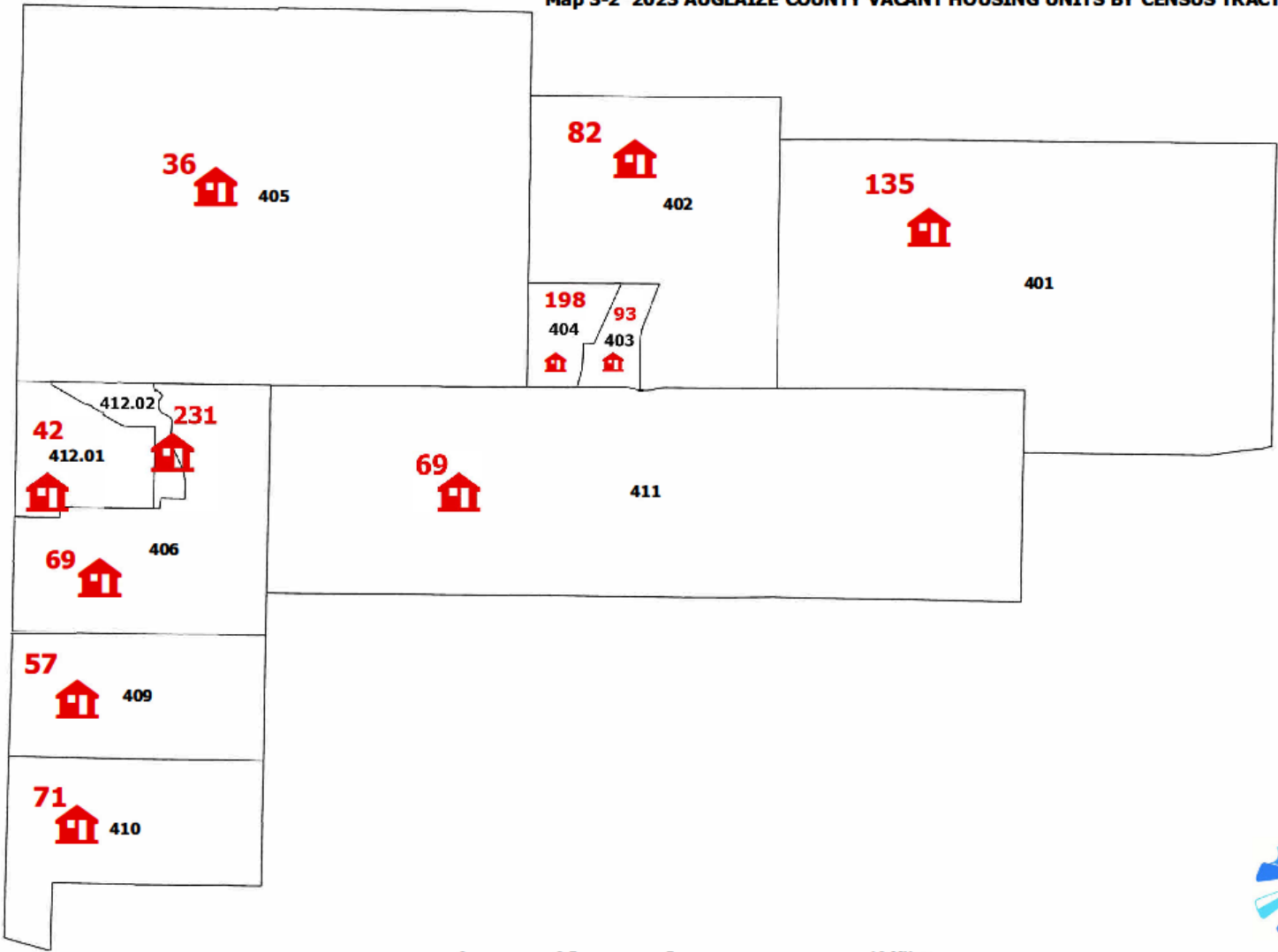
¹ <https://www.nccor.org/tools-econindicators/healthy-economies/vacancy-rate-residential/>

political subdivisions register in the double digits of vacant units, indicating an oversupply or that units are not appropriate to the area, whether that could be size or price. 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 Auglaize County by census tract identified in the 2023 ACS.

TABLE 3-4						
RESIDENTIAL VACANT UNITS BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION (2010-2023)						
Political Subdivision	Vacant 2010	PCT 2010	Vacant 2023	PCT 2023	Change	PCT Change
Auglaize County	1,613	8.24%	1,083	5.41%	-530	-32.86%
Clay Twp	39	11.21%	38	11.88%	-1	-2.56%
Dochouquet Twp	62	5.14%	59	5.00%	-3	-4.84%
German Twp	11	4.09%	0	0.00%	-11	-100.00%
Goshen Twp	17	8.63%	4	1.71%	-13	-76.47%
Jackson Twp	223	7.32%	0	0.00%	-23	-100.00%
Logan Twp	18	4.97%	0	0.00%	-18	-100.00%
Moulton Twp	23	3.56%	30	4.18%	7	30.43%
Noble Twp	28	4.26%	0	0.00%	-28	-100.00%
Pusheta Twp	24	4.66%	11	2.37%	-13	-54.17%
St. Marys Twp	298	20.97%	38	2.39%	-260	-87.25%
Salem Twp	17	8.13%	0	0%	-17	-100.00%
Union Twp	53	7.10%	24	3.40%	-29	-54.72%
Washington Twp	16	4.05%	12	3.47%	-4	-25.00%
Wayne Twp	25	8.25%	61	17.99%	36	144.00%
Buckland	6	5.88%	5	4.63%	-1	-16.67%
Cridersville	41	5.08%	40	4.52%	-1	-2.44%
Minster	91	8.01%	71	5.86%	-20	-21.98%
New Bremen	121	9.56%	57	4.64%	-64	-52.89%
New Knoxville	27	7.07%	8	2.02%	-19	-70.37%
St. Marys	337	9.31%	304	8.01%	-33	-9.79%
Wapakoneta	295	6.81%	275	5.83%	-20	-6.78%
Waynesfield	41	11.71%	46	16.43%	5	12.20%

H3 2010 DEC & B25002 2023 ACS 5 Year Estimates

Map 3-2 2023 AUGLAIZE COUNTY VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY CENSUS TRACT



0 2.5 5 10 Miles



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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 over 9 rooms in Goshen Township to a low of 5.3 rooms in Cridersville and the City of Wapakoneta. The median number of rooms per dwelling unit in Auglaize County was 6 rooms. Nearly 70 percent of the housing units in Auglaize County contain 3 or more bedrooms.

TABLE 3-5 HOUSING UNITS BY NUMBER ROOMS AND BEDROOMS AND SIZE (2023)							
Political Subdivision	Median Rooms	PCT No BR	PCT BR 1	PCT 2 BRs	PCT 3 BRs	PCT 4 BRs	PCT 5+ BRs
Auglaize County	6	2.05%	7.17%	21.86%	49.87%	16.31%	2.74%
Clay Twp	6.3	0.00%	0.00%	12.81%	82.81%	2.19%	2.19%
Duchouquet Twp	5.5	1.10%	7.80%	12.17%	55.16%	22.70%	1.07%
German Twp	6.7	0.00%	0.39%	2.51%	62.21%	34.51%	0.41%
Goshen Twp	9+	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	68.80%	31.20%	0.00%
Jackson Twp	6.7	0.00%	2.70%	5.19%	55.96%	32.18%	3.91%
Logan Twp	7.4	0.00%	2.55%	8.50%	66.29%	22.66%	0.00%
Moulton Twp	6.2	0.00%	0.00%	10.55%	64.68%	22.60%	2.17%
Noble Twp	6.5	0.00%	0.00%	9.12%	65.32%	24.36%	1.20%
Pusheta Twp	7.1	0.00%	0.00%	12.39%	67.23%	18.91%	1.47%
St. Marys Twp	5.8	3.08%	12.84%	24.78%	48.02%	9.70%	1.56%
Salem Twp	6.8	0.00%	0.00%	8.93%	83.04%	8.04%	0.00%
Union Twp	6.0	0.57%	3.26%	23.69%	53.33%	17.87%	1.28%
Washington Twp	6.7	2.60%	0.00%	10.69%	35.26%	45.09%	6.36%
Wayne Twp	6.4	1.77%	1.18%	22.71%	53.69%	19.17%	1.47%
Buckland	6.2	0.00%	0.93%	17.59%	76.85%	3.70%	0.93%
Cridersville	5.3	0.00%	9.04%	35.37%	45.08%	9.49%	1.02%
Minster	6.6	1.65%	4.05%	15.94%	51.78%	22.54%	4.05%
New Bremen	6.2	0.49%	6.18%	22.29%	47.36%	20.50%	3.17%
New Knoxville	6.5	0.00%	4.03%	23.68%	47.36%	12.85%	12.09%
St. Marys	6.0	4.64%	8.80%	21.43%	47.71%	14.42%	3.00%
Wapakoneta	5.3	2.71%	11.38%	32.50%	39.60%	10.51%	3.31%
Waynesfield	6.5	0.00%	1.43%	16.07%	56.43%	21.07%	5.00%

Census ACS DP04 2023

3.2.5 Age of Housing Stock

Buckland has the distinction of having the oldest housing stock in Auglaize County, with 52.78% of the housing stock being built in 1940 or earlier. According to the 2023 ACS, the median year in which residential structures date in Auglaize County is 1971. 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 (2023)								
Subdivision	Total Units	Prior to 1940	1940 to 1959	1960 to 1979	1980 to 1999	2000 to 2019	2020+	Median Year Built
Auglaize County	20,034	26.82%	14.79%	24.17%	21.26%	12.29%	0.65%	1971
Clay Twp	320	41.88%	8.75%	11.88%	13.75%	23.75%	0.00%	1959
Duchouquet Twp	1,180	19.50%	8.97%	30.26%	25.96%	15.26%	0.42%	1973
German Twp	378	44.71%	11.38%	10.05%	23.54%	11.38%	0.00%	1961
Goshen Twp	234	27.78%	4.70%	24.79%	39.32%	3.42%	0.00%	1968
Jackson Twp	241	24.48%	5.39%	0.83%	33.61%	34.02%	0.00%	1970
Logan Twp	353	28.33%	0.00%	16.71%	33.71%	19.55%	1.70%	1976
Moulton Twp	718	10.97%	23.42%	20.98%	25.45%	19.22%	0.00%	1976
Noble Twp	430	13.76%	4.04%	13.76%	24.67%	40.37%	4.42%	1997
Pusheta Twp	465	17.23%	9.03%	25.21%	27.94%	19.54%	0.00%	1979
St. Marys Twp	1,589	20.95%	17.09%	31.08%	20.70%	9.90%	0.00%	1958
Salem Twp	112	30.36%	0.00%	0.00%	62.50%	7.14%	0.00%	1984
Union Twp	705	18.44%	11.77%	27.09%	28.51%	8.37%	5.82%	1975
Washington Twp	346	33.24%	6.36%	22.83%	33.82%	7.80%	0.00%	1960
Wayne Twp	339	31.86%	10.03%	20.35%	25.37%	8.26%	0.00%	1960
Buckland	108	52.78%	18.52%	12.96%	15.74%	0.00%	0.00%	1939
Cridersville	885	23.39%	15.59%	38.76%	13.56%	8.70%	0.00%	1966
Minster	1,211	24.77%	17.34%	22.30%	20.48%	15.11%	0.00%	1966
New Bremen	1,229	30.92%	15.30%	17.09%	27.10%	9.60%	0.00%	1964
New Knoxville	397	26.95%	33.50%	10.58%	11.08%	17.38%	0.50%	1956
St. Marys	3,794	34.74%	22.67%	21.61%	12.26%	8.51%	0.21%	1955
Wapakoneta	4,720	25.83%	10.59%	29.47%	22.10%	11.04%	0.97%	1974
Waynesfield	280	32.50%	27.14%	14.64%	13.21%	11.07%	1.43%	1953

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 the 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 2023. The grading scale works from A through 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 characteristic 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 craftsmanship, void of any architectural

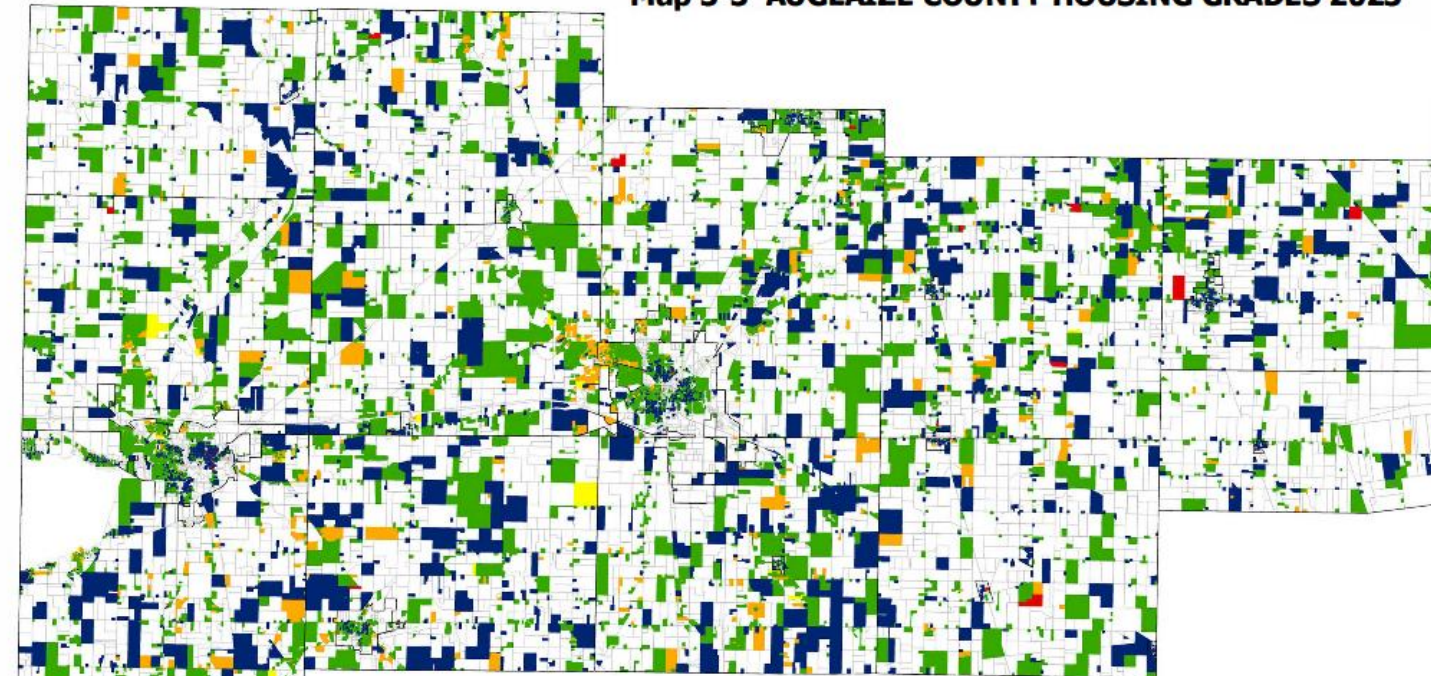
treatment and built-in features. Such units are typically self-built with mechanical contractor assistance.

TABLE 3-7 QUALITY OF ASSESSED RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION (2023)										
Political Subdivision	Units Graded	A	B	% A/B	C	% C	D	E	% D/E	X
Auglaize County	16,941	101	1,825	11.37%	11,049	65.22%	3,918	46	23.40%	2
Clay Twp	332	0	16	4.82%	152	45.78%	161	3	49.40%	0
Duchouquet Twp	1,176	3	99	8.67%	798	67.86%	273	3	23.47%	0
German Twp	291	1	53	18.56%	187	64.26%	49	0	16.84%	1
Goshen Twp	176	0	11	6.25%	92	52.27%	72	1	41.48%	0
Jackson Twp	296	6	73	26.69%	175	59.12%	42	0	14.19%	0
Logan Twp	354	3	23	7.34%	221	62.43%	106	1	30.23%	0
Moulton Twp	620	6	123	20.81%	383	61.77%	107	1	17.42%	0
Noble Twp	475	3	41	9.26%	326	68.63%	104	1	22.11%	0
Pusheta Twp	453	2	52	11.92%	274	60.49%	125	0	27.59%	0
St. Marys Twp	1,326	16	205	16.67%	788	59.43%	309	8	23.91%	0
Salem Twp	200	0	16	8.00%	107	53.50%	77	0	38.50%	0
Union Twp	692	2	35	5.35%	385	55.64%	266	4	39.02%	0
Washington Twp	383	2	34	9.40%	234	61.10%	111	2	29.50%	0
Wayne Twp	300	0	13	4.33%	168	56.00%	117	2	39.67%	0
Buckland	96	0	0	0.00%	68	70.83%	28	0	29.17%	0
Cridersville	557	1	34	6.28%	405	72.71%	116	1	21.01%	0
Minster	1,115	29	296	29.15%	711	63.77%	79	0	7.09%	0
New Bremen	1,159	18	284	26.06%	785	67.73%	71	0	6.13%	1
New Knoxville	356	0	17	4.78%	275	77.25%	64	0	17.98%	0
St. Marys	2,993	3	135	4.61%	1,990	66.49%	851	14	28.90%	0
Wapakoneta	3,301	6	263	8.15%	2,394	72.52%	635	3	19.33%	0
Waynesfield	290	0	2	0.69%	131	45.17%	155	2	54.14%	0

Source: Auglaize County Auditor's Database

Map 3-3 illustrates the quality of residential properties. For mapping purposes, all letter grades were collapsed to a simple A through E. almost 20 percent of the units in Wapakoneta are rated below average quality (D & E) by the County Auditor's office, as compared to 23.4 percent of the housing in the County as a whole.

Map 3-3 AUGLAIZE COUNTY HOUSING GRADES 2023



HOUSING GRADES

 A	 D
 B	 E
 C	 X



LACRPC OCTOBER 2025

3.2.7 Housing Value

As housing quality varies across Auglaize County, so does the value of such housing. According to the ACS 2023 5-Year Estimates, the median housing value of owner-occupied units in the City of Wapakoneta was \$146,000 compared to \$182,000 for Auglaize County. Table 3-8 indicates that overall, Auglaize County saw a 45.60 percent increase in home values over a thirteen-year period.

TABLE 3-8				
MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS (2010-2023)				
Political Subdivision	Median Value 2010	Median Value 2023	Change	PCT Change
Auglaize County	\$125,000	\$182,000	\$57,000	45.60%
Clay Twp	\$163,200	\$166,600	\$3,400	2.08%
Duchouquet Twp	\$101,000	\$160,000	\$59,000	58.42%
German Twp	\$150,700	\$214,400	\$63,700	42.27%
Goshen Twp	\$93,800	\$124,400	\$30,600	32.62%
Jackson Twp	\$175,900	\$278,800	\$102,900	58.50%
Logan Twp	\$123,000	\$226,600	\$103,600	84.23%
Moulton Twp	\$193,800	\$257,100	\$63,300	32.66%
Noble Twp	\$175,800	\$271,300	\$95,500	54.32%
Pusheta Twp	\$151,600	\$272,000	\$120,400	79.42%
St. Marys Twp	\$107,700	\$141,500	\$33,800	31.38%
Salem Twp	\$139,000	-	-	-
Union Twp	\$122,200	\$187,500	\$65,300	53.44%
Washington Twp	\$128,800	\$223,300	\$94,500	73.37%
Wayne Twp	\$101,600	\$180,000	\$78,400	77.17%
Buckland	\$83,500	\$102,900	\$19,400	23.23%
Cridersville	\$85,700	\$133,800	\$48,100	56.13%
Minster	\$167,900	\$258,000	\$90,100	53.66%
New Bremen	\$146,200	\$227,000	\$80,800	55.27%
New Knoxville	\$97,100	\$171,700	\$74,600	76.83%
St. Marys	\$98,300	\$138,500	\$40,200	40.90%
Wapakoneta	\$93,700	\$146,000	\$52,300	55.82%
Waynesfield	\$80,500	\$117,200	\$36,700	45.59%

Census B25077 ACS 2023

3.2.8 Manufactured/Mobile Homes

The ACS documented 690 manufactured/mobile homes within Auglaize County in 2023. ACS data suggest that

manufactured/mobile homes represented roughly 3.44 percent of the total housing stock in Auglaize County in 2023.

The largest concentration of mobile homes was found in Wapakoneta (331 units) and reflects nearly half of all units (47.9%) in Auglaize County. When considering occupancy, 81.74 percent of all occupied units were owner-occupied and 18.26 percent were renter-occupied. These owner occupancy rates are higher than the rates established for all housing units, documented at 75.88 percent. In 2023, the average occupants per unit for owner-occupied manufactured mobile homes across Auglaize County was 2.31 persons, higher than rental units at 1.78 persons. Table 3-9 examines tenure and occupancy of manufactured homes.

TABLE 3-9					
MOBILE HOME OCCUPANCY (2023)					
Political Subdivision	Mobile Homes	Owner Occ	Owner -Occ./Unit	Renter Occ.	Rent-Occ/Unit
Auglaize County	690	564	81.74%	126	18.26%
Clay Twp	10	10	100.00%	0	0.00%
Duchouquet Twp	19	19	100.00%	0	0.00%
German Twp	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Goshen Twp	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Jackson Twp	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Logan Twp	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Moulton Twp	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Noble Twp	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Pusheta Twp	4	4	100.00%	0	0.00%
St. Marys Twp	82	76	92.68%	6	7.32%
Salem Twp	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Union Twp	101	101	100.00%	0	0.00%
Washington Twp	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Wayne Twp	39	0	0.00%	39	100.00%
Buckland	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cridersville	31	22	79.97%	9	29.03%
Minster	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
New Bremen	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
New Knoxville	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
St. Marys	73	73	100.00%	0	0.00%
Wapakoneta	331	259	78.25%	72	21.75%
Waynesfield	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%

Census S2504 2023 ACS 5 Year Estimate

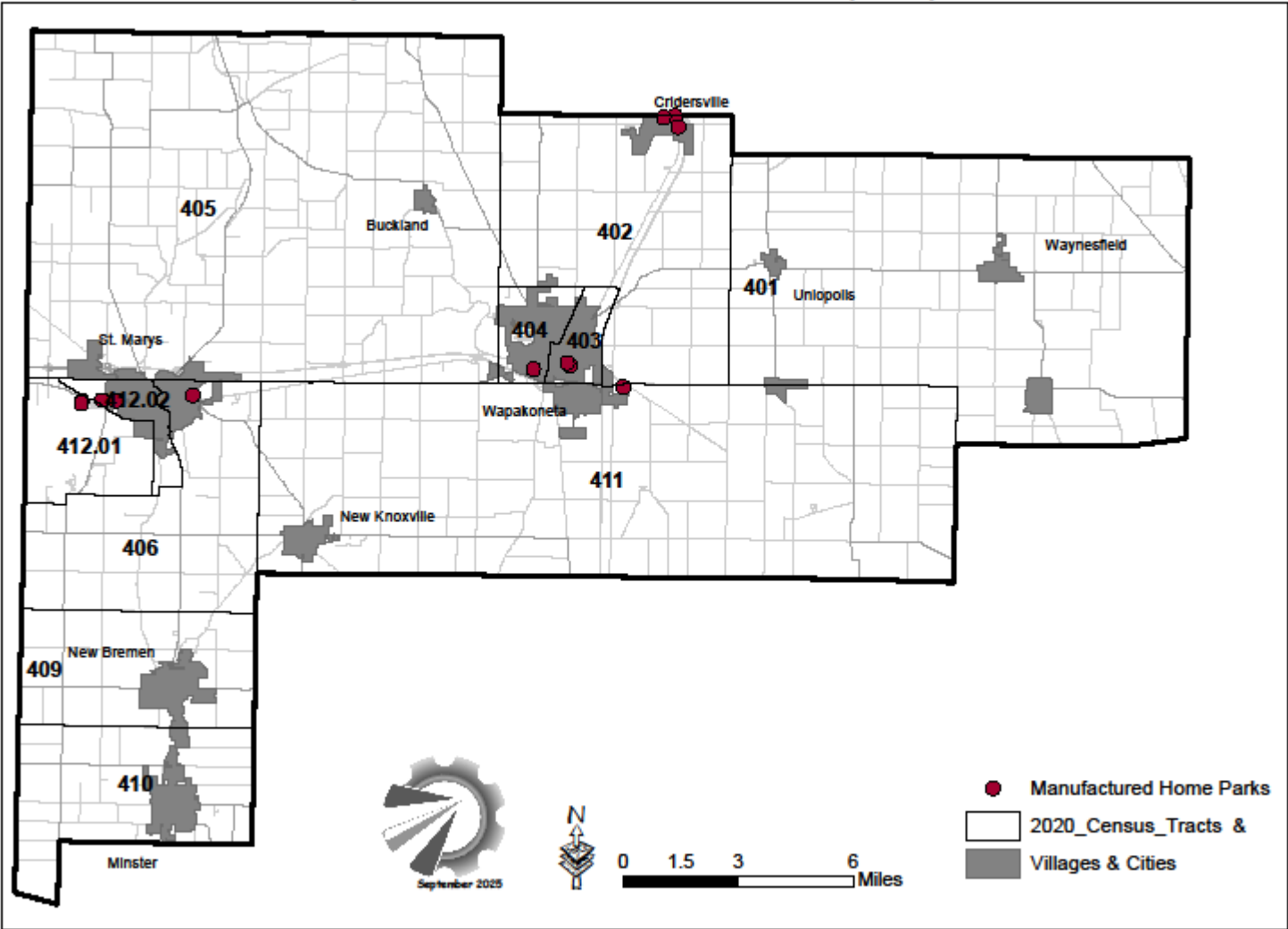
3.2.9 Manufactured/Mobile Home Parks

Manufactured/Mobile Home Parks are licensed and controlled by the Ohio Manufactured Home Commission. Such parks are required to be inspected annually and licensed when three or more such homes are used for habitation on any tract of land. In 2023, 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 3-4.

Table 3-10 Mobile Home Parks in Auglaize County (2023)				
Political Subdivision	Park	Units	Acres	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 Marys	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				

Map 3-4 Manufactured Home Parks (2023)

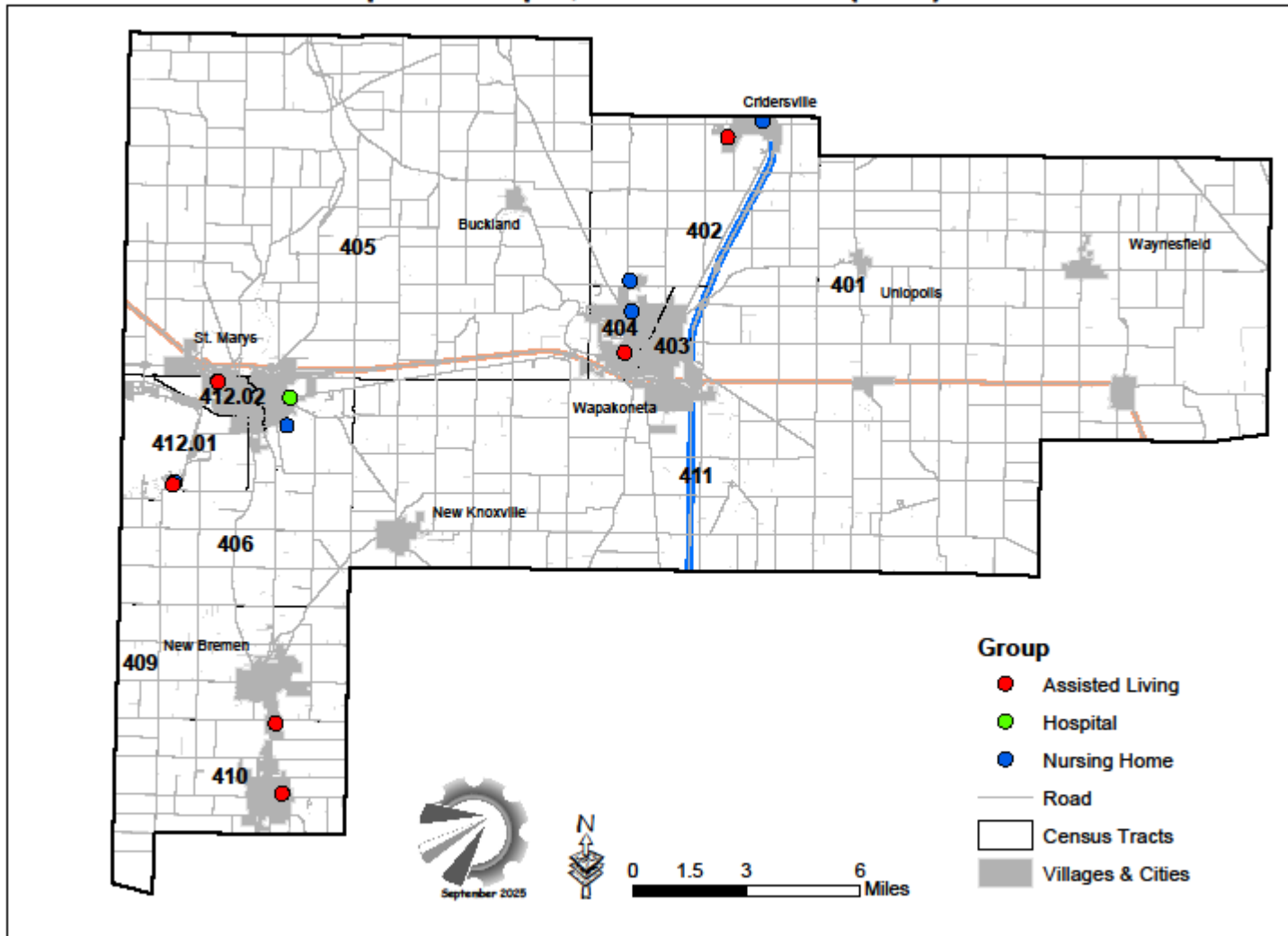


3.3 GROUP QUARTERS

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. Map 3-5 depicts the distribution of group quarters across the study area. In 2023, the U.S. Census identified 504 individuals residing in Group Quarters. Table 3-11 depicts the population breakdown by group quarters by type in 2023.

Table 3-11		
GROUP QUARTER POPULATION IN AUGLAIZE COUNTY (2023)		
Type of Group Quarter		Population
Institutionalized	Correctional Facility	38
	Nursing Home	454
	Other Institutions	0
Non-Institutionalized	College Dormitory	0
	Other non-institutionalized	12
Auglaize County		504
B26001 2023 ACS		

Map 3-5 Group Quarters Locations (2023)



3.4 HOUSING REHABILITATION NEEDS

Data that identifies the condition of housing or the extent to which housing rehabilitation needs are required does 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 2023 totaled 170 units. The total number of units lacking complete plumbing facilities in 2023 totaled 31 units. Table 3-12 indicates the number of units lacking kitchen and plumbing facilities by political subdivision, coupled with the number of housing units built before 1940 and the number of vacant units, which are presumed to need extensive rehabilitation, to summarize the extent of rehabilitation needs in Auglaize County.

TABLE 3-12				
HOUSING STOCK PRESUMED TO NEED REHABILITATION (2023)				
Political Subdivision	Housing Units Built Pre-1940	Lack of Complete Kitchen Facilities	Lack of Complete Plumbing Facilities	Vacant Units
Auglaize County	5,374	170	31	1,083
Clay Twp	134	0	0	38
Duchouquet Twp	230	5	0	59
German Twp	170	0	0	0
Goshen Twp	65	0	0	4
Jackson Twp	58	0	0	0
Logan Twp	100	0	0	0
Moulton Twp	79	0	0	30
Noble Twp	59	0	0	0
Pusheta Twp	80	0	0	11
St. Marys Twp	333	0	0	38
Salem Twp	34	0	0	0
Union Twp	130	31	31	24
Washington Twp	115	0	0	12
Wayne Twp	108	0	0	61
Buckland	57	0	0	5
Cridersville	207	21	0	40
Minster	300	0	0	71
New Bremen	380	0	0	57
New Knoxville	107	0	0	8
St. Marys	1,318	10	0	304
Wapakoneta	1,219	101	0	275
Waynesfield	91	2	0	46
Census DP04 2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates				

3.4.2 Lead-Based Paint

Lead-based paint was used in area housing until 1978. When chips of paint are exposed, they may be ingested or ground into dust, which may also be ingested or inhaled. According to a 2021 survey by HUD (US Dept. of Housing & Urban Development), it is estimated that 87 percent of pre-1940 housing units, 69 percent of units built between 1940 and 1959, and 24 percent of housing built from 1960 to 1979 have lead-based paint. Using these percentages and given the age of the housing stock, the number of units with lead-based paint within Auglaize County can be calculated. An estimate of the number of units with lead-based paint in Auglaize County is provided

by political subdivision in Table 3-13 (7,931 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 (2023)							
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	5,374	4,675	2,964	2,045	4,843	1,211	7,931
Clay Twp	134	117	28	19	38	10	145
Duchouquet Twp	230	200	106	73	357	89	363
German Twp	169	147	43	30	38	10	186
Goshen Twp	65	57	11	8	58	15	79
Jackson Twp	59	51	13	9	2	1	61
Logan Twp	100	87	0	0	59	15	102
Moulton Twp	79	68	168	116	151	38	222
Noble Twp	59	51	17	12	59	15	78
Pusheta Twp	80	70	42	29	117	29	128
St. Marys Twp	333	290	272	187	494	123	600
Salem Twp	34	30	0	0	0	0	30
Union Twp	130	113	83	57	191	48	218
Washington Twp	115	100	22	15	79	20	135
Wayne Twp	108	94	34	23	69	17	135
Buckland	57	50	20	14	14	4	67
Cridersville	207	180	138	95	343	86	361
Minster	300	261	210	145	270	68	473
New Bremen	380	331	188	130	210	53	513
New Knoxville	107	93	133	92	42	11	195
St. Marys	1,318	1,147	860	593	820	205	1,945
Wapakoneta	1,219	1,061	500	345	1,391	348	1,753
Waynesfield	91	79	76	52	41	10	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 need lead abatement. HUD suggests that of those units built before 1940, 44 percent pose a hazard, with those built between 1940 and 1959 identified at a somewhat lesser rate at 18 percent of units, while the hazard of those built after 1960 through 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 (2,540 units).

TABLE 3-14 ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO LEAD HAZARD BY YEAR OF HOUSING CONSTRUCTION (2023)								
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	4,675	2,057	2,045	368	1,211	115	7,931	2,540
Clay Twp	117	51	19	3	10	1	145	56
Duchouquet Twp	200	88	73	13	89	8	363	110
German Twp	147	65	30	5	10	1	186	71
Goshen Twp	57	25	8	1	15	1	79	28
Jackson Twp	51	23	9	2	1	0	61	24
Logan Twp	87	38	0	0	15	1	102	40
Moulton Twp	68	30	116	21	38	4	222	55
Noble Twp	51	23	12	2	15	1	78	26
Pusheta Twp	70	31	29	5	29	3	128	39
St. Marys Twp	290	127	187	34	123	12	600	173
Salem Twp	30	13	0	0	0	0	30	13
Union Twp	113	50	57	10	48	5	218	65
Washington Twp	100	44	15	3	20	2	135	49
Wayne Twp	94	41	23	4	17	2	135	47
Buckland	50	22	14	2	4	0	67	25
Cridersville	180	79	95	17	86	8	361	105
Minster	261	115	145	26	68	6	473	147
New Bremen	331	145	130	23	53	5	513	174
New Knoxville	93	41	92	17	11	1	195	58
St. Marys	1,147	505	593	107	205	19	1,945	631
Wapakoneta	1,061	467	345	62	348	33	1,753	562
Waynesfield	79	35	52	9	10	1	142	45

HUD estimates suggest that low to moderate-income (LMI) households occupy 44.5 percent of dwellings with lead hazards. The exposure to the Auglaize County population of LMI households reflects some 1,211 owner-occupied and 340 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 (2023)								
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	4,571	87.00%	3,977	44.00%	2,011	44.50%	895
	Renter	1,225	87.00%	1,066	44.00%	539	44.50%	240
1940 to 1959	Owner	2,286	69.00%	1,577	18.00%	411	44.50%	183
	Renter	487	69.00%	336	18.00%	88	44.50%	39
1960 to 1979	Owner	3,136	24.00%	753	9.50%	298	44.50%	133
	Renter	1,439	24.00%	345	9.50%	137	44.50%	61
Pre-1940 to 1979	Owner	9,993	63.11%	6,307	27.23%	2,721	44.50%	1,211
	Renter	3,151	55.45%	1,747	24.23%	763	44.50%	340
	Total	13,144	31.27%	8,054	26.51%	3,484	44.50%	1,550

In order to address and minimize the potential negative impact of lead on 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 2023, 264 children under the age of 6 years were tested for elevated lead levels in their blood, reflecting a sample of approximately 9 percent of all children under 6 years. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the Allen County Health Department (ACHD) confirmed 5 cases of elevated blood levels for lead (>5µg/dL). Beginning in 2024, the CDC's data will reflect a lowered blood lead reference value of 3.5µg/dL.

3.5 AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Data in Section 2 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 presented established the parameters of the current housing stock in Allen County. However, the nature and scope of affordable housing remain to be addressed. The remaining subsection focuses on the local demand for safe, appropriate, and affordable housing. The extent to which affordable housing exists in a community can be assessed based on many factors. Census data allows us to examine

housing affordability on 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 rises over the threshold of 1.0 person per room, overcrowding is thought to be experienced. This measure helps identify the relationship between housing costs, unit size, and household size. 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 2023, overcrowding was experienced in 197 rental units in Auglaize County, representing 4.3 percent of the 4,571 occupied rental units. Almost 66 percent, or 130, of the rental units experiencing overcrowding were found within the City of St. Mary's. Data from the 2023 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 (2023)								
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	4,571	4,374	95.7%	60	1.3%	137	3.0%	197
Clay Twp	53	53	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Duchouquet Twp	117	117	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
German Twp	11	8	72.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Goshen Twp	0	0	0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Jackson Twp	14	17	121.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Logan Twp	8	8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Moulton Twp	27	27	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Noble Twp	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Pusheta Twp	73	73	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
St. Marys Twp	405	405	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Salem Twp	17	17	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Union Twp	67	67	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Washington Twp	46	46	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Wayne Twp	90	90	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Buckland	32	32	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Cridersville	336	330	98.2%	6	1.8%	0	0.0%	6
Minster	170	163	95.9%	0	0.0%	7	4.1%	7
New Bremen	274	274	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
New Knoxville	133	123	92.5%	10	7.5%	0	0.0%	10
St. Marys	921	791	85.9%	0	0.0%	130	14.1%	130
Wapakoneta	1,721	1,677	97.4%	44	2.6%	0	0.0%	44
Waynesfield	56	56	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0

Census B25014 ACS 2023

TABLE 3-17 OCCUPANTS PER ROOM IN OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS (2023)								
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	14,380	14,260	99.17%	64	0.45%	56	0.39%	120
Clay Twp	229	229	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Duchouquet Twp	993	980	98.69%	0	0.00%	13	1.31%	13
German Twp	366	366	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Goshen Twp	230	230	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Jackson Twp	228	228	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Logan Twp	345	338	97.97%	7	2.03%	0	0.00%	7
Moulton Twp	661	661	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Noble Twp	433	433	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Pusheta Twp	392	392	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
St. Marys Twp	1,143	1,099	96.15%	9	0.79%	35	3.06%	44
Salem Twp	95	95	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Union Twp	614	605	98.53%	5	0.81%	4	0.65%	9
Washington Twp	288	288	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Wayne Twp	188	183	97.34%	1	0.53%	4	2.13%	5
Buckland	71	71	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Cridersville	509	475	93.32%	34	6.68%	0	0.00%	34
Minster	970	964	99.38%	6	0.62%	0	0.00%	6
New Bremen	898	898	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
New Knoxville	256	255	99.61%	1	0.39%	0	0.00%	1
St. Marys	2,569	2,569	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Wapakoneta	2,724	2,723	99.96%	1	0.04%	0	0.00%	1
Waynesfield	178	178	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Census B25014 ACS 2023								

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 2023 by political subdivision. Table 3-18 reveals median rent by political subdivision and the percent change over the same 13-year period by political subdivision. The change in gross rent over this period varied greatly throughout the political subdivisions. Logan Township saw the greatest increase in rent, experiencing a 130.83 percent increase, while Wayne Township saw its median gross rent decrease by 14.96 percent. The county overall saw an increase in rent of 33.49 percent.

TABLE 3-18				
MEDIAN GROSS RENT (2010-2023)				
Political Subdivision	Median Gross Rent 2010	Median Gross Rent 2023	Change	PCT Change
Auglaize County	\$639	\$853	\$214	33.49%
Clay Twp	N/A	\$1,092	N/A	N/A
Duchouquet Twp	\$625	\$829	\$204	32.64%
German Twp	\$540	\$720	\$180	33.33%
Goshen Twp	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jackson Twp	\$638	\$918	\$280	43.89%
Logan Twp	\$493	\$1,138	\$645	130.83%
Moulton Twp	\$498	N/A	N/A	N/A
Noble Twp	\$664	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pusheta Twp	\$836	N/A	N/A	N/A
St. Marys Twp	\$684	\$888	\$204	29.82%
Salem Twp	\$533	N/A	N/A	N/A
Union Twp	\$1,022	\$978	-\$44	-4.31%
Washington Twp	\$691	\$901	\$210	30.39
Wayne Twp	\$802	\$682	-\$120	-14.96%
Buckland	\$500	\$1,138	\$638	127.60%
Cridersville	\$813	\$1,006	\$193	23.74%
Minster	\$644	\$927	\$283	43.94%
New Bremen	\$549	\$752	\$203	36.98%
New Knoxville	\$670	\$840	\$170	25.37%
St. Marys	\$663	\$835	\$172	25.94%
Wapakoneta	\$623	\$789	\$166	26.65%
Waynesfield	\$841	\$865	\$24	2.85%
Census B25064 ACS 2023				

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 decreased by 2.21 percent between 2010 and 2023. As of 2023, 31 percent of all renter-occupied housing units cost 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 30.24 percent fewer owner-occupied households faced this burden in 2023 than in 2010.

TABLE 3-19 OWNER/RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT COSTS GREATER THAN 30% OF INCOME (2010-2023)								
Political Subdivision	> 30% Owner Occupied Units				> 30% Renter Occupied Units			
	Units 2010	Units 2023	Change	PCT Change	Units 2010	Units 2023	Change	PCT Change
Auglaize County	2,685	1,873	-812	-30.24%	1,445	1,413	-32	-2.21%
Clay Twp	44	14	-30	-68.18%	0	0	0	0.00%
Duchouquet Twp	191	186	-5	-2.62%	27	60	33	122.22%
German Twp	50	11	-39	-78.00%	20	0	-20	-100.00%
Goshen Twp	37	13	-24	-64.86%	0	0	0	0.00%
Jackson Twp	54	20	-34	-62.96%	10	0	-10	-100.00%
Logan Twp	55	45	-10	-18.18%	25	0	-25	-100.00%
Moulton Twp	118	75	-43	-36.44%	18	0	-18	-100.00%
Noble Twp	131	65	-66	-50.38%	0	0	0	0.00%
Pusheta Twp	93	54	-39	-41.94%	10	18	8	80.00%
St. Marys Twp	24	212	188	783.33%	140	177	37	26.43%
Salem Twp	44	7	-37	-84.09%	9	0	-9	-100.00%
Union Twp	125	37	-88	-70.40%	14	7	-7	-50.00%
Washington Twp	119	52	-67	-56.30%	64	2	-62	-96.88%
Wayne Twp	34	44	10	29.41%	15	0	-15	-100.00%
Buckland	7	10	3	42.86%	5	6	1	20.00%
Cridersville	106	43	-63	-59.43%	100	184	84	84.00%
Minster	101	127	26	25.74%	37	20	-17	-45.95%
New Bremen	148	105	-43	-29.05%	84	78	-6	-7.14%
New Knoxville	16	22	6	37.50%	0	32	32	100.00%
St. Marys	627	352	-275	-43.86%	454	229	-225	-49.56%
Wapakoneta	517	350	-167	-32.30%	373	574	201	53.89%
Waynesfield	46	29	-17	-36.96%	39	26	-13	-33.33%

Census S2503 ACS 2023

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 for housing costs (rent/mortgage) 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.

Using ACS 2023 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 the wage one must earn to afford a modest rental home by state.² Its latest report identifies the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment in Auglaize County, Ohio, at \$860. To afford this level of rent and utilities, without paying more than 30% of income on housing, a household must earn \$34,400 annually. Assuming a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, this level of income translates into a “housing wage” of \$16.54 per hour. However, in Ohio, the minimum wage is \$10.70 per hour. 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 2 minimum-wage earners working 40 hours per week year-round to make the two-bedroom FMR affordable.

² (National Low Income Housing Coalition 2024)

TABLE 3-20			
AVAILABLE OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING STOCK AT ≤ 30% OF MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
(2023)			
Political Subdivision	Units	Unit Costs ≤ 30%	PCT Units Available
Auglaize County	14,380	1,873	13.03%
Clay Twp	229	14	6.11%
Duchouquet Twp	993	186	18.73%
German Twp	366	11	3.01%
Goshen Twp	230	13	5.65%
Jackson Twp	228	20	8.77%
Logan Twp	345	45	13.04%
Moulton Twp	661	75	11.35%
Noble Twp	433	65	15.01%
Pusheta Twp	392	54	13.78%
St. Marys Twp	1,143	212	18.55%
Salem Twp	95	7	7.37%
Union Twp	614	37	6.03%
Washington Twp	288	52	18.06%
Wayne Twp	188	44	23.40%
Buckland	71	10	14.08%
Cridersville	509	43	8.45%
Minster	970	127	13.09%
New Bremen	898	105	11.69%
New Knoxville	256	22	8.59%
St. Marys	2,569	352	13.70%
Wapakoneta	2,724	350	12.85%
Waynesfield	178	29	16.29%
Census S2503 ACS 2023			

TABLE 3-21			
AVAILABLE RENTAL HOUSING STOCK AT ≤ 30% OF MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (2023)			
Political Subdivision	Units	Unit Costs ≤ 30%	PCT Units Available
Auglaize County	4,571	1,413	30.91%
Clay Twp	53	0	0.00%
Duchouquet Twp	120	60	50.00%
German Twp	2	0	0.00%
Goshen Twp	-	-	-
Jackson Twp	23	0	0.00%
Logan Twp	8	0	0.00%
Moulton Twp	25	0	0.00%
Noble Twp	2	0	0.00%
Pusheta Twp	71	18	25.35%
St. Marys Twp	404	177	43.81%
Salem Twp	17	0	0.00%
Union Twp	67	7	10.45%
Washington Twp	46	2	4.35%
Wayne Twp	90	0	0.00%
Buckland	32	6	18.75%
Cridersville	336	184	54.76%
Minster	170	20	11.76%
New Bremen	274	78	28.47%
New Knoxville	133	32	24.06%
St. Marys	921	229	24.86%
Wapakoneta	1,721	574	33.35%
Waynesfield	56	26	46.43%
Census S2503 ACS 2023			

3.5.3 Utility Costs & Affordability

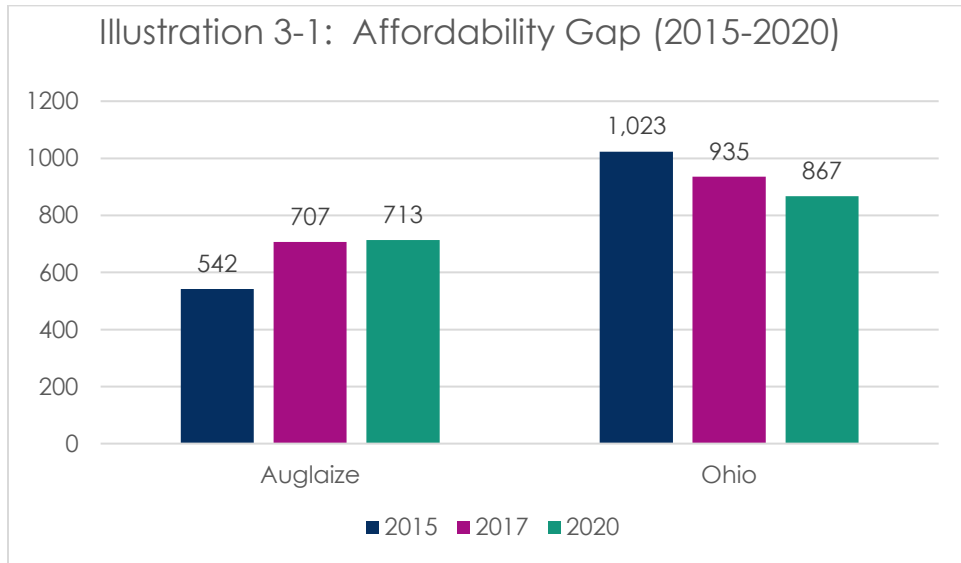
According to the ACEEE (American Council for Energy Efficient Economy) and the Department of Energy, low-income households continue to face disproportionately high energy burdens. One recent analysis found that low-income households spend a median of 8.3% of their income on energy bills, while non-low-income households only spend 2-3%. Low-income households are more likely to live in older, less energy-efficient housing with poor insulation and outdated systems, which drives up utility costs. The “home energy

affordability gap” was examined by state and county, estimating residential energy prices and home energy bills predicated upon:

- 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 mainstream 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 by 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.



3.5.4 Homelessness

Auglaize County has one emergency shelter. The shelter has enough beds to serve 110 individuals at one time. The shelter does

³http://www.homeenergyaffordabilitygap.com/03a_affordabilityData.html, accessed May 2, 2025.

what it can to meet the needs, but most of the time, there is still a 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, and the Resource and Opportunity Center, among others.

The ACEMA continues its efforts in keeping a count of the homeless population through checking parks, walking paths, and areas near public buildings, and people can offer anonymous tips about those who are homeless on auglaizeema.org. While homelessness takes place in various forms (short-term, intermittent to long-term needs), it is estimated by the Agency Director that there are 15 to 20 known individuals within Auglaize County experiencing homelessness each night, with an estimated 265 clients served in 2024 around the region.⁴ With an accurate count, more funding would become available to help.

⁴ <https://www.dailystandard.com/archive/2025-7-11/stories/52777/we-will-stand-by-them>

Census Tract	Housing Units	PCT Owner Occupied	PCT Vacant	PCT Mobile Homes	PCT Built Before 1940	Median Value	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	1,558	91.34%	8.66%	11.23%	25.29%	\$179,100	7.02%	6.4	0.00%	15.67%	123	33
402	1,911	95.71%	4.29%	2.62%	18.89%	\$191,100	10.89%	5.8	25.79%	13.10%	146	244
403	1,634	94.31%	5.69%	11.26%	33.66%	\$133,200	10.83%	5.2	0.00%	20.62%	137	168
404	3,208	93.83%	6.17%	4.58%	23.10%	\$165,100	10.83%	5.4	23.02%	14.67%	293	406
405	1,981	98.18%	1.82%	0.00%	18.37%	\$258,200	6.53%	6.5	0.60%	11.62%	241	6
406	1,670	95.87%	4.13%	2.93%	37.84%	\$123,500	5.35%	6.1	9.33%	22.54%	223	42
409	1,568	96.36%	3.64%	0.00%	34.38%	\$214,400	8.80%	6.7	0.20%	19.17%	112	78
410	1,491	95.24%	4.76%	0.00%	24.75%	\$278,800	8.02%	6.7	17.66%	15.43%	151	20
411	1,539	95.52%	4.48%	0.91%	28.46%	\$229,100	8.51%	6.7	0.00%	16.89%	143	52
412.01	1,032	95.93%	4.07%	2.03%	11.43%	\$158,000	1.78%	5.3	14.09%	12.32%	169	190
412.02	2,442	90.54%	9.46%	2.83%	35.54%	\$142,600	18.01%	5.8	9.33%	21.79%	135	174

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 Regan (1981-1989) who tried to abolish the Department of Education and return schools to local and 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 and loans, changes in testing requirements, reporting criteria, or graduation requirements all have implications for the students, families, teachers, and taxpayers. 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 education 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.^{1,2,3,4} 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.^{5,6}

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.*

A bipartisan bill introduced by Senators Bob Cupp (R-Lima) and John Patterson (D-Jefferson) was approved in the summer of 2021.⁷ 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, increases funds for special education students, and provides 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

¹ <https://www.cleveland.com/news/2019/03/gov-dewines-wraparound-services-funding-could-be-boost-to-cleveland-other-school-districts.html>

² <http://education.oh.gov/Media/Ed-Connection/April-1-2019/Ohio-Gov-Mike-DeWine-releases-RecoveryOhio-Adviso>

³ <https://www.daytondailynews.com/news/state--regional-govt--politics/ohio-governor-race-dewine-says-wants-make-these-changes-ohio-early-childhood-programs/j4SiMBMV39RvyXbfbVUDnL/>

⁴ [https://www.ohioschoolboards.org/sites/default/files/uploads/OEPI%20Overview%20of%20FY22-23%20Senate%20School%20Funding%20Plan%20\(1\).pdf](https://www.ohioschoolboards.org/sites/default/files/uploads/OEPI%20Overview%20of%20FY22-23%20Senate%20School%20Funding%20Plan%20(1).pdf)

⁵ <https://web.archive.org/web/20080507133032/http://www.rightforohio.com/derolph.php>

⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DeRolph_v._State

⁷ <https://policymattersohio.org/research/the-fair-school-funding-plan-in-ohio/>

poverty level, the number of families serviced through 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 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 Allen County (Bluffton University, the University of Northwestern Ohio, the Ohio State University-Lima, and Rhodes State College), there is Ohio Northern University in Hardin County, Findlay University in Hancock County, and The Wright State Lake Campus in Mercer County. These campuses, coupled with the online 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. Average tuition and fees rose by about 10% between 2010 and 2020, with an average annual inflation rate of 2.64% from 2010-2023. 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 declines, resulting in a major gap in the traditional forms of financial aid for

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

post-secondary education. 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.⁸

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 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.⁹

To provide insights as to local post-secondary school programming, baseline data for each of the public and private institutions in Allen County were obtained from the New American Foundation Federal Education Budget Project. Data related 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 give some insights into the institution's philosophical leaning and application to future employment.

⁸ https://www.salliemae.com/assets/core/how-America-Saves/HowAmericaSaves_Report2013.pdf

⁹ <https://nscresearchcenter.org/yearly-progress-and-completion/>

4.2.1 Bluffton University^{10,11}

Bluffton University is a Christian liberal arts college located in Bluffton, Ohio, at the very northeastern edge of Allen County. The campus has ready access to the I-75 corridor and is 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 2025, U.S. News and 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.

Total enrollment at Bluffton University was 602 undergraduate students and 76 graduate students for the 2023-2024 academic year; 584 or 86.1 percent of the students were full-time students. Examining demographics, 42.7 percent of students were female, 19 percent were African American, 4 percent were Hispanic, and 1 percent were Asian. Tuition and financial aid reflected total costs with room and board and fees at \$49,848. The average net price for low-income students was \$23,407.

The percentage of students receiving federal aid totaled 48 percent of total student enrollment. The percentage of students receiving federal loans was 82 percent. The percentage of Pell Grant recipients was 48 percent of the student body, with an average award of \$5,767. Recipients of Federal work-study grants totaled 432, and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Recipients totaled 18. Probing graduation rates data revealed that 51 percent of students graduate, but only 45 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 94 academic majors, as well as a Master of Arts in Education, Master of Arts in Organizational Management, and Master of Business Administration. Bluffton

¹⁰ <http://www.bluffton.edu/>

¹¹ <https://www.niche.co/colleges/bluffton-university>

University is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission, a member of the North Central Association, and the Council of Christian Colleges and Universities.

4.2.2 The Ohio State University – Lima Campus^{12,13}

The Ohio State University at Lima is one of four 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, is located on a 160+ acre tract of land just northeast of Lima. The University offers one associate degree and 13 bachelor's degree programs with 2+2 programming, supporting 200-plus majors at the Columbus campus. Total enrollment was 739 undergraduate and 1 graduate student for the 2023-2024 academic year. Examining demographics, 54 percent of students were female, 5.4 percent were African American, 1.9 percent were Asian, and 4.2 percent were Hispanic. Tuition and financial aid data reflected total tuition and fees costs at \$12,727 (in-state).



The percentage of Pell Grant recipients totaled 36 percent of the student enrollment, with an average award of \$5,744. The percentage of students receiving federal loans totaled 90 percent. Probing graduation rates data revealed that 18 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 12 subject areas, including Biology, Business Management, Education, Engineering Technology, History, Psychology, Social Work, Theatre, and Zoology.

¹² <http://lima.osu.edu/>

¹³ <https://www.niche.com/colleges/the-ohio-state-university-lima>

4.2.3 The University of Northwestern Ohio (UNOH)^{14,15}

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 the 2023-2024 academic year was 8,890 students, of which 94.6 percent were full-time students. There are 86 graduate students. Examining demographics, only 17 percent of the students were female, 5 percent were African-American, and 6 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 \$14,846.

The percentage of students receiving federal loans totaled 90 percent of the total student enrollment. The percentage of Pell Grant recipients was 36 percent, with an average award of \$5,715. Probing graduation rates data revealed that 54 percent of the students graduate, but only 31 percent of students in a 4-year program.

The University supports five colleges: the College of Business, the College of Applied Technologies, the College of Health Professions, the College 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 and Diesel, and High Performance. Technical certifications are available for Agricultural Equipment, Automotive and 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

¹⁴ <http://www.unoh.edu>

¹⁵ <https://www.niche.com/colleges/university-of-northwestern-ohio>

Administration, and Marketing. The College of Occupational Professions awards 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 in: Agribusiness Management, Executive Assistant, IT – Microsoft Networking Technology, Paralegal, Travel and Hospitality, and Word Processing; it also offers certification programs in Microsoft Administration and Networking. In the College of Health Professions, a 4-year 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^{16,17}

Rhodes State College is a public, 2-year state-assisted institution of higher learning that 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 of the Ohio State University-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 to complete baccalaureate programs at selected colleges and universities.



Data for Rhodes State was limited as it is a 2-year institution. Total enrollment was 3,968 students in the 2023-2024 academic period; 615 or 15.4 percent of the students were full-time students. Examining demographics, 60 percent of students were female and 4 percent were African American. In-state tuition costs were \$5,045.

The percentage of students receiving federal aid totaled 72 percent of total student enrollment. The percentage of Pell Grant recipients was 42 percent, with an average award of \$4,319. Recipients of

¹⁶ <http://www.rhodesstate.edu>

¹⁷ <https://www.niche.com/colleges/rhodes-state-college>

federal loans totaled 73 percent of the student body, with an average loan of \$2,695. Graduation rates data revealed that 33 percent of full-time students graduate.

4.3 NON-DEGREE GRANTING – PRIMARILY POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS

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

4.3.1 Apollo Career Center^{18,19}

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 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 Health Care, Manufacturing, Computer Technology, Law Enforcement, Public Safety, Construction, Truck Driving, and Early Childhood Education. It also has some 60 part-time training and special interest courses. Apollo provides career technical training to approximately 450 high school juniors and seniors each year. Local participating school districts include: Ada, Allen 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

¹⁸ <http://www.apollocareercenter.com>

¹⁹ <http://www.niche.com/colleges/apollo-career-center>

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 the Apollo Career Center was limited as it is a non-degree-granting institution. Total enrollment was 527 students for the 2023-2024 academic year; 130 or 24.6 percent were full-time students. Examining demographics, 72 percent of the students were female, 25 percent were African-American, and 11 percent were Hispanic.

The percentage of students receiving federal aid totaled 58 percent of total student enrollment. 23 percent of students received Pell Grants, with an average award of \$5,201. Recipients of federal loans totaled 81 percent of the student body. Probing graduation rate data revealed that 72 percent of students graduate.

4.3.2 The Ohio State Beauty Academy^{20,21}

The Ohio State Beauty Academy is located just northwest of the City of Lima, adjacent to the University of Northwestern Ohio's campus.



The Academy offers specialized training required in the field of cosmetology. The Beauty Academy provides courses in cosmetology, manicurist, and cosmetology and management. Data for Ohio State Beauty Academy was limited, as it is a non-degree-granting institution. Total enrollment was 96 students for the 2023-2024 academic year; 100

percent of the students were full-time students. Examining demographics, 96 percent of students were female, 7 percent were African-American, and 1 percent were Hispanic. The average net price after factoring in grants and loans was \$8,614.

The percentage of students receiving federal aid totaled 92 percent of total student enrollment, with an average award of \$5,196. Data relative to graduation rates revealed that 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.

²⁰ <http://www.ohiostatebeauty.com/about>

²¹ <https://www.niche.com/colleges>

4.4 LOCAL K-12 SCHOOL OPPORTUNITIES

Within Auglaize County are 57 schools serving grades kindergarten through 12th grade. Of these schools, 41 are public schools and 14 are private schools. While most recognize the status of public schools and private schools, given the changes in education and funding over the last decade, it is not surprising to find hybrid schools in the form of community schools.

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

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 14 K-12 private schools are not specifically included in this assessment due to data limitations, and that further attempts to include these schools are 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.

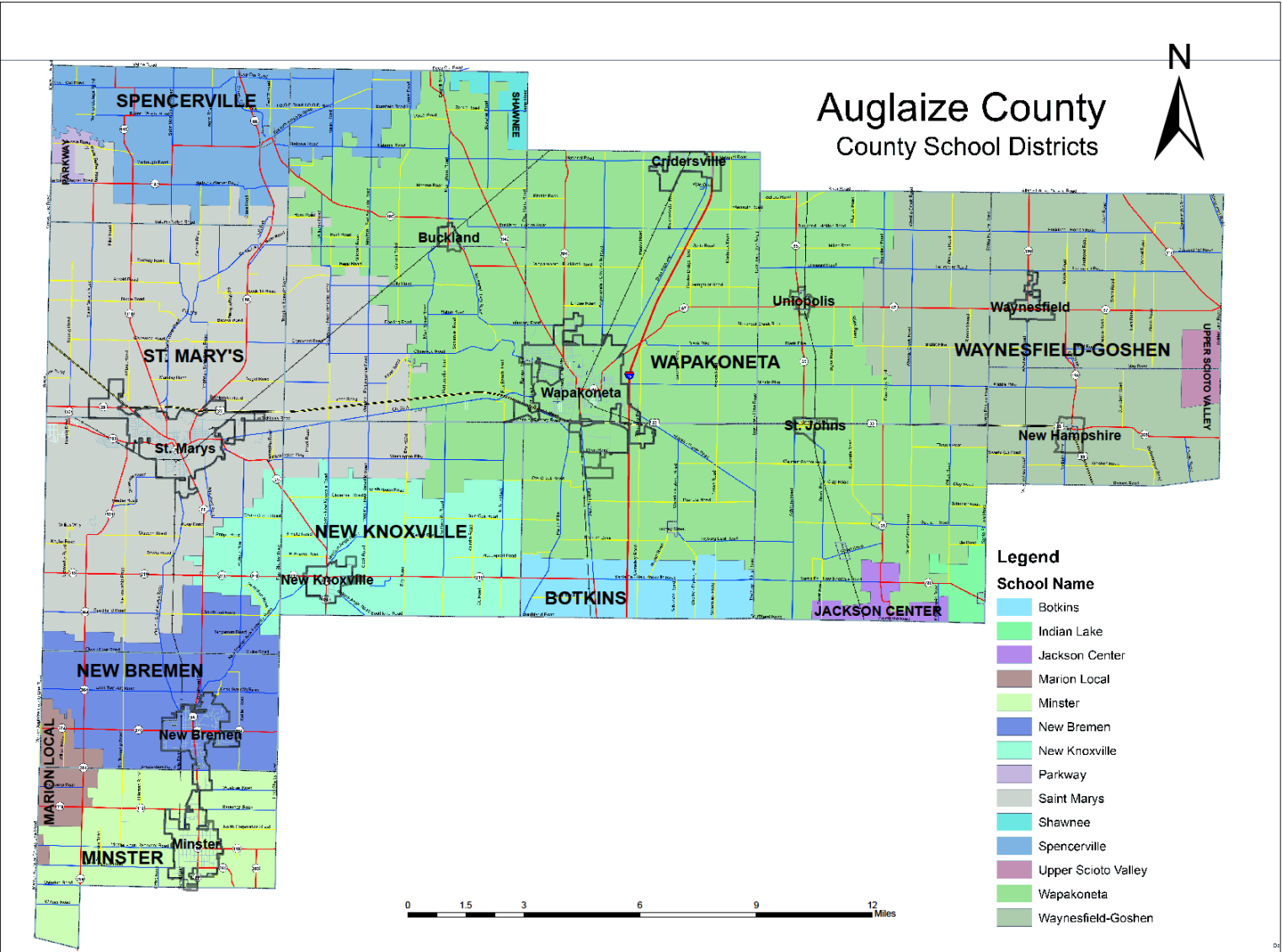
4.5 LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS

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 Department of Education (ODE) classifies public school districts by typology 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, Suburban, and Urban. Two classifications based on poverty levels and student enrollment provide further differentiation and create a total of 8 typological classifications (Table 4-1).^{22, 23} 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



²² <http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Data/Frequently-Requested-Data/Typology-of-Ohio-School-Districts>

²³ http://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/Data/Frequently-Requested-Data/Data-Gallery/school_district_typology.pdf.aspx

aligned with the “similar districts” used for comparisons on the Local Report Card presented by ODE.

The typologies of public-school districts serving Auglaize County students reflect all 4 major groups. However, student enrollment and poverty indicators precluded the use of certain typologies: (1) Rural – High Student Poverty and Small Student Population; (6) Suburban – Very Low Student Poverty and Large Student Population; and (8) Urban – Very High Student Poverty and 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 38 percent in Wapakoneta City school districts. Even within the same typology, (2) – Rural – Average Student Poverty and 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 395 and 818 students. Type 2 school districts (2) were the most varied while Type 3 schools were the most similar among typologies. St. Mary's City Schools are the only Type 4 school within the district and has an enrollment of 1,914 students. Table 4-2 reveals each of the public-school districts by current typology and student demographics.

TABLE 4-2 AUGLAIZE COUNTY'S PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS PERFORMANCE & DEMOGRAPHICS (2023/2024)						
District Name	2013 Typology	Enrollment	Attendance	Demographics		
				Median Income	PCT Economically Disadvantaged Students	PCT Minority
Minster	3	863	95.4%	\$47,315	12.75%	3.13%
New Bremen	3	818	95.7%	\$45,531	12.10%	5.75%
New Knoxville	2	395	96.0%	\$41,660	14.18%	7.59%
St Mary's City	4	1,914	94.4%	\$41,458	35.95%	9.46%
Wapakoneta City	1	2,875	93.1%	\$37,720	38.23%	6.57%
Waynesfield-Goshen	2	478	94.5%	\$50,105	16.11%	4.18%

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 conducts achievement tests in both reading and mathematics, with 5th and 8th grades also administering a science test. Both 10th and 11th

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

grades administer the 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 has made since the last year. Graduation rate and attendance are also evaluated to make up as many as 26 separate indicators that schools are graded upon annually. Table 4-3 outlines the Performance Index measures for each school within the district. The Performance Index measures the test results of every student, not just those who score proficient or higher. Schools and districts receive points on the index for every student who takes a test. The higher the performance level on the state tests, the more points awarded toward the index score.

TABLE 4-3 AUGLAIZE COUNTY'S PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS PERFORMANCE INDEX SCORES		
District Name	2013 Typology	Performance Index Percent
Minster	3	98.7%
New Bremen	3	98.8%
New Knoxville	2	94.9%
St. Mary's City	4	79.2%
Wapakoneta City	1	81.6%
Waynesfield-Goshen	2	80.0%

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 Act, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), especially part 619B, 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.²⁴

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. 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

²⁴<https://ccip.ode.state.oh.us/DocumentLibrary/ViewDocument.aspx?DocumentKey=1067>

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 who are experiencing developmental delays, as defined by the state and measured by appropriate diagnostic instruments and procedures, who need special education and related services.^{25,26} Table 4-4 outlines the amounts each district received per funding stream.

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.

TABLE 4-4 AUGLAIZE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDING (2023/2024)						
School District	Typology	Enrollment	Per Pupil	Operating Budget (millions)	Title I	IDEA B
Minster	3	863	\$12,189	\$14.51	\$33,859	\$225,831
New Bremen	3	818	\$13,596	\$14.96	\$30,963	\$388,780
New Knoxville	2	395	\$14,259	\$7.41	\$28,264	\$229,024
St. Mary's City	4	1,914	\$12,045	\$32.44	\$263,779	\$203,247
Wapakoneta City	1	2,875	\$11,782	\$39.75	\$347,754	\$360,588
Waynesfield-Goshen	2	478	\$15,871	\$8.42	\$70,242	\$580,683

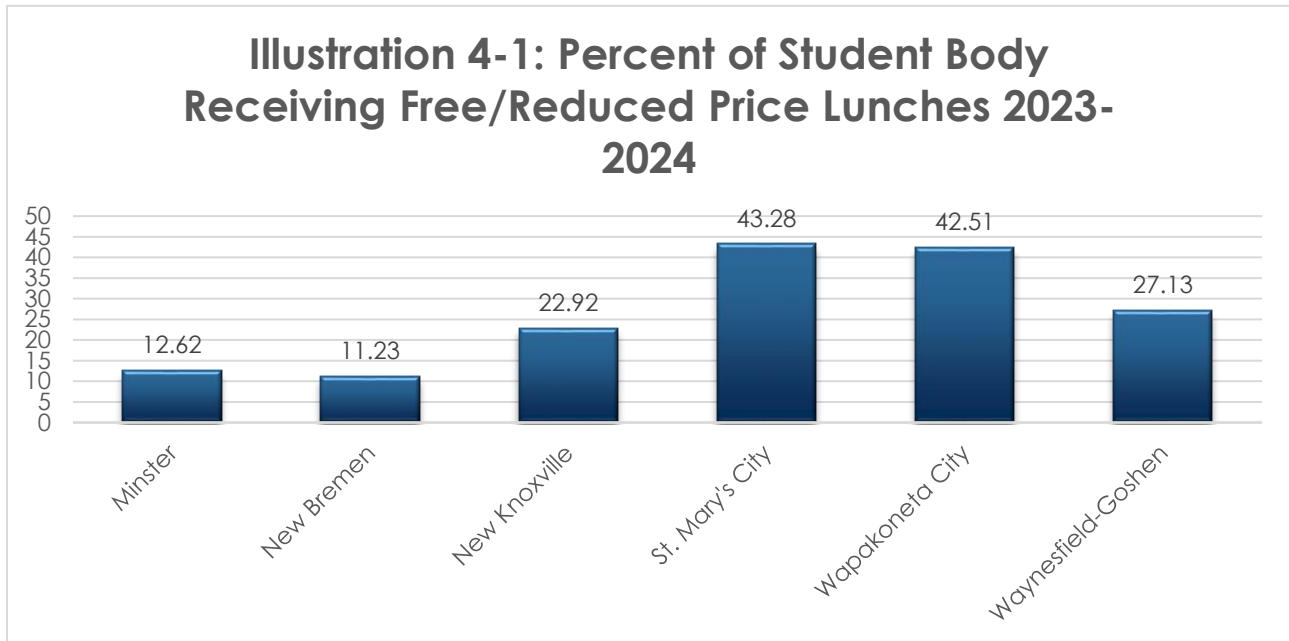
4.7.3 Federal School Meals Program

The Federal School Meals Program provides student lunches for free or at reduced prices based on household income levels established by the U.S. Department of Housing and 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

²⁵ <http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Special-Education/Whose-IDEA-Is-This-A-Parent-s-Guide-to-the-Individ>

²⁶ [http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Special-Education/State-Performance-Plan/State-Advisory-Panel-for-Excepitonal-Children-\(SAP](http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Special-Education/State-Performance-Plan/State-Advisory-Panel-for-Excepitonal-Children-(SAP)

meal, but each local public school district sets the exact student contribution.^{27, 28, 29}



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,

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

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

²⁷ <http://www.fns.usda.gov/slp>

²⁸ <http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/governance/notices/iegs/iegs.htm>

²⁹ <http://febp.newamerica.net/background-analysis/federal-school-nutrition-programs>

three main categories: 1) Demonstrated Readiness (270-298) – these children demonstrated foundation 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 will designate them as being prepared for kindergarten and the learning that comes with starting school. Tables 4-5 and 4-6 show the results of the KRAs and the performance measures for the 2023-2024 school year.

TABLE 4-5 KINDERGARTEN READINESS ASSESSMENT (2023/2024)				
District Name	KRA Avg. Score (202-298)	Demonstrating (270- 298)	Approaching (258-269)	Emerging (202-257)
Minster	273.8	55.6%	34.7%	9.7%
New Bremen	277.4	71.4%	25.0%	3.6%
New Knoxville	273.2	61.8%	32.4%	5.9%
St. Mary's City	262.3	30.6%	40.3%	29.2%
Wapakoneta City	267.7	47.1%	32.3%	20.6%
Waynesfield-Goshen	274.8	67.9%	21.4%	10.7%

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 school 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 no 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 4-6 3RD GRADE PERFORMANCE MEASURES - STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE PROFICIENCY (2023/2024)			
District	3 rd Grade Enrollment	PCT Reading	PCT Math
Minster	64	917.1%	89.7%
New Bremen	60	92.3%	90.6%
New Knoxville	34	93.1%	96.4%
St. Mary's City	127	69.3%	72.7%
Wapakoneta City	227	60.9%	59.8%
Waynesfield-Goshen	29	67.6%	64.9%

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 consider 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.³⁰ Table 4-7 provides data by school district that shows those enrolled in school who have access to the necessary tools to engage in fully remote or hybrid education delivery models.

³⁰ https://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/Data/Report-Card-Resources/Annual-Reports-and-Information/20-21_State_Report_Card.pdf.aspx?lang=en-US

Table 4-7 "Opportunity to Learn" availability by School District 2020

Grade Level										
		PreK-4 th		5 th -8 th		9 th -12 th		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	1,234	458	0	349	0	271	0	156	0	100.00%
New Bremen	1,262	397	12	315	25	314	0	199	0	97.07%
New Knoxville	425	169	0	91	3	115	3	44	0	98.59%
St. Mary's City	2,849	870	0	662	50	516	0	723	28	97.26%
Wapakoneta	4,030	1,465	32	1,151	9	937	42	369	25	97.32%
Waynesfield-Goshen	830	256	0	134	0	325	0	115	0	100.00%

Census Table B28012 2023 ACS 5-year estimates

4.9 CHILDCARE AND EDUCATION

Parents must often make a very difficult and important decision about who to place the care of their child while they work or attend school. Childcare is also expensive, with the economics of childcare sometimes working against the best interests of the child. As a result, all too often, childcare is stigmatized under terms such as babysitting and daycare services. Yet 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 and Family Services (ODJFS) addresses child care licensures.

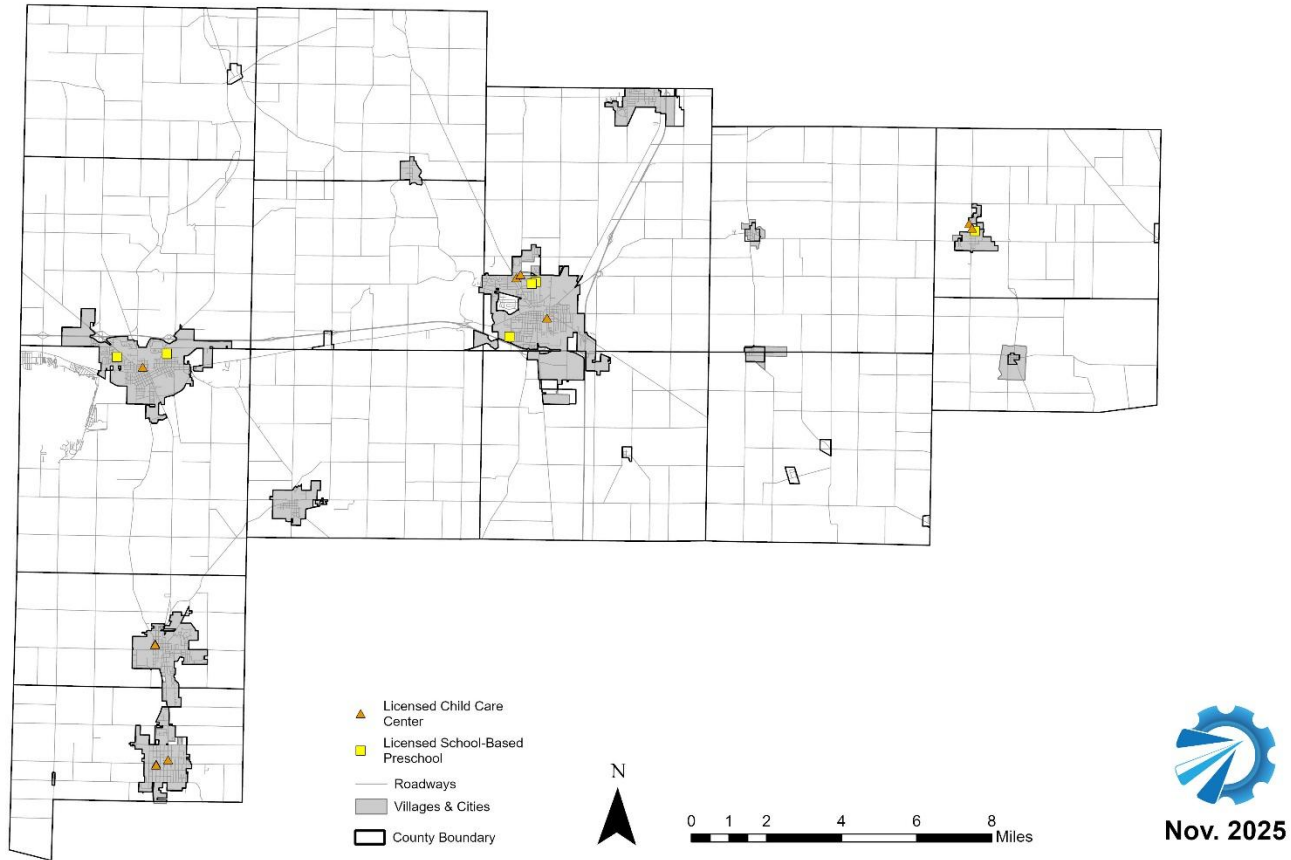
Parents may choose from several types of childcare providers, including Commercial and Institutional Child Care Centers, Type A Homes, Type B Homes, and Child Day Camps.

- 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 provider's 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 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 health department or 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, cares 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 14 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, 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.

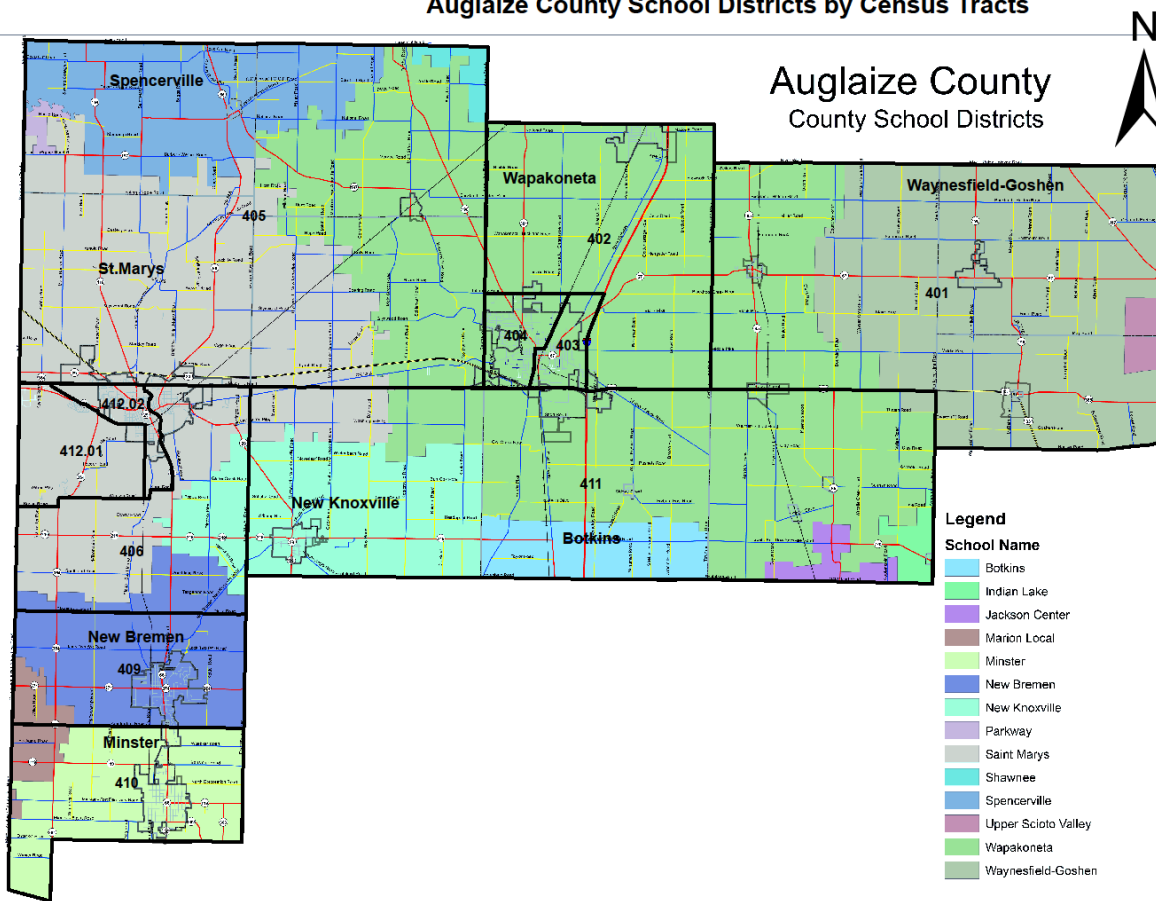
Educational programming, social interaction, and staff expertise will vary greatly across childcare providers, and parents are urged to consider the needs of the child when selecting a provider. Active, well-adjusted children will thrive in educational activities supported by a quality childcare provider. Positive outcomes reflect independence, academic achievement, and socialization. Childcare centers that tend primarily to 3- and 4-year-old children are often considered preschools or pre-Kindergarten facilities. Quality educational programming can be based in a center, family child care home, or a public school, based 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	1.7%	10.4%	8.9%	1	1	1	0	1	0
402	1.2%	4.2%	11.6%	0	0	1	0	0	0
403	0.7%	1.6%	6.6%	0	0	0	0	0	0
404	2.0%	6.8%	3.8%	2	0	1	1	1	0
405	1.3%	6.6%	6.0%	2	0	0	0	0	0
406	0.8%	5.7%	5.8%	0	0	1	0	0	0
409	1.7%	6.0%	4.5%	1	1	1	0	1	0
410	2.4%	7.5%	4.7%	2	1	1	0	1	0
411	2.7%	5.3%	8.1%	0	0	1	0	1	0
412.01	0.5%	3.0%	8.5%	2	0	0	0	0	0
412.02	2.4%	2.0%	12.5%	1	4	0	1	0	0

Auglaize County School Districts by Census Tracts



Auglaize County
County School Districts

- Legend**
- School Name**
- Botkins
 - Indian Lake
 - Jackson Center
 - Marion Local
 - Minster
 - New Bremen
 - New Knoxville
 - Parkway
 - Saint Marys
 - Shawnee
 - Spencerville
 - Upper Scioto Valley
 - Wapakoneta
 - Waynesfield-Goshen

0 1.75 3.5 7 10.5 14 Miles

5 FORECLOSURES, VACANCIES, & 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 the 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 is a necessary consideration for policy decisions, infrastructure investments, and public discourse. Their collective impacts cannot be understated. This section looks to examine some of the health and safety challenges facing community leaders and local providers today, including:

- Housing foreclosures, vacancies, and blight
- Criminal activity, impacts, and reintegration
- Alcohol permits and alcohol consumption
- Food outlets, food deserts, and limited access to healthy foods
- Recreational opportunities and physical exercise

5.1 HOUSING IMPACTS

Section 3 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 3 also worked to establish the number of homes where the presence of lead posed a risk (estimated at 2,011 homes). What was not addressed was the overall impact of housing on the built environment and its implications for social cohesiveness, criminality, and other health and safety issues across the community.

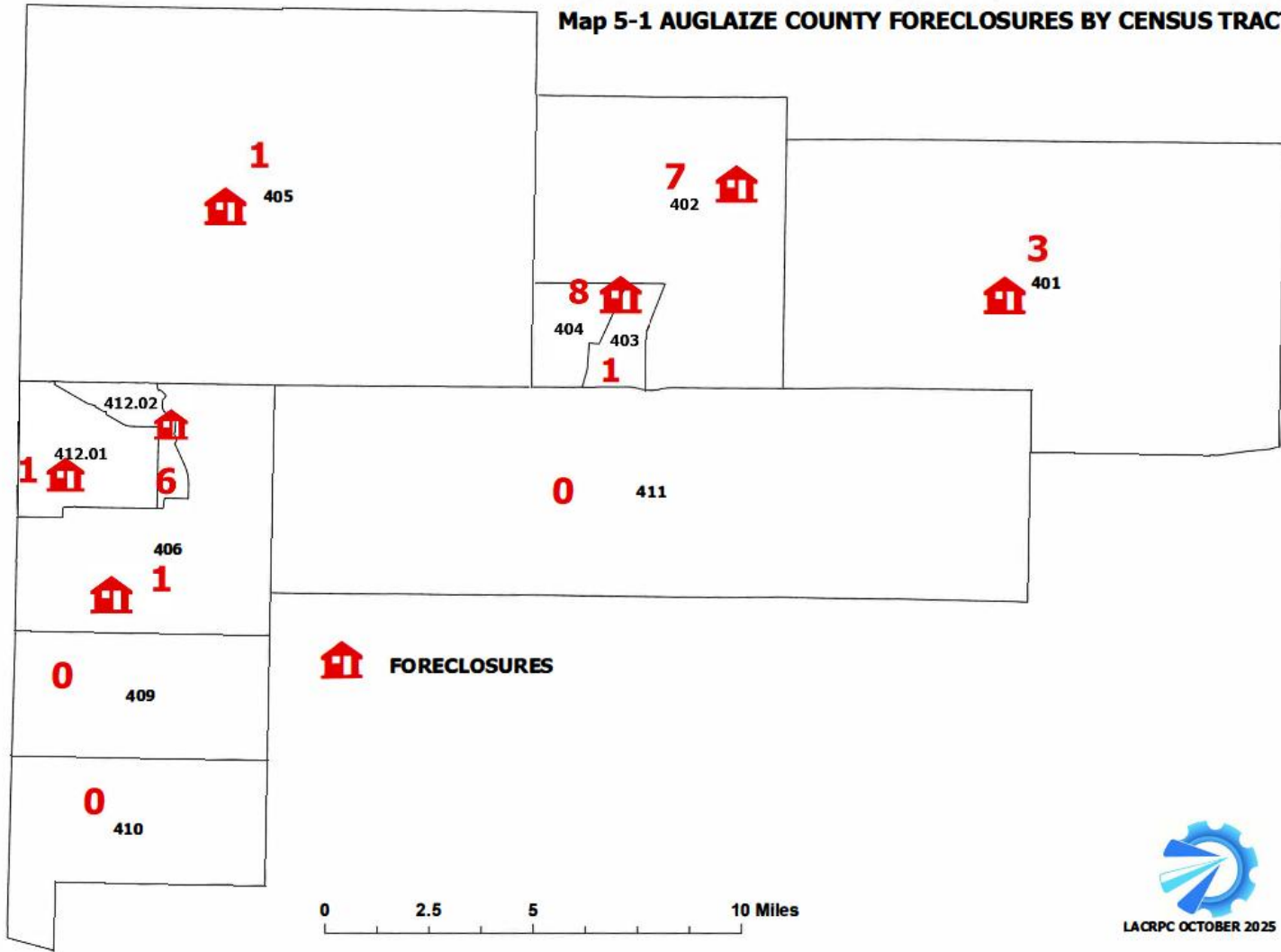
Examining local data shows that there were 28 foreclosures in Auglaize County in 2023 (Table 5-1). Data indicates that over about a third of the Auglaize County foreclosures (32.14%) were located within the City of Wapakoneta.

Table 5-1 Auglaize County Foreclosures by Census Tract	
Tract	Foreclosures
401	3
402	7
403	1
404	8
405	1
406	1
409	0
410	0
411	0
412.01	1
412.02	6

N



Map 5-1 AUGLAIZE COUNTY FORECLOSURES BY CENSUS TRACT



LACRPC OCTOBER 2025

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 of these are factors that make certain communities less desirable places to live than others, and are factors that contribute to vacancy and blight. Recently, continued foreclosures, stubborn unemployment rates, and increasing mortgage rates have exacerbated the problem.

However, the housing problems are hard to ignore. Data in Table 3-4 indicates that vacancy rates in Auglaize County declined by almost 33 percent between 2010 and 2023 and that 5.83 percent of all units in the City of Wapakoneta were vacant in 2023. The County Auditor's data finds 23.4 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 neighbors' hope 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 wanes and becomes ever more difficult to identify.¹

Criminal justice experts and early childhood educators suggest that the impact of vacant and abandoned properties on children is a real concern and 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

¹http://www.popcenter.org/problems/pdfs/abandoned_buildings_and_lots.pdf

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 the 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.

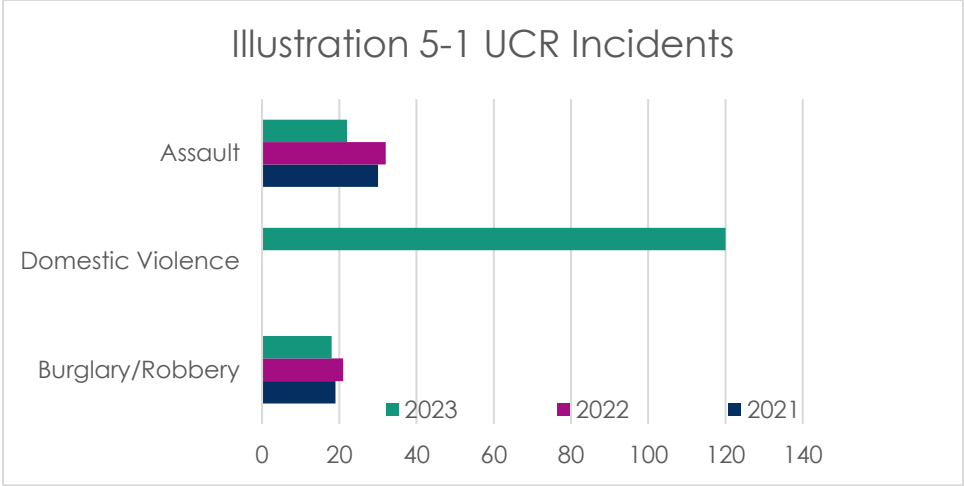
5.2 CRIMINAL ACTIVITY, IMPACTS & REINTEGRATION

The root of crime has been tied to everything from lead-based paint, poverty, absentee fathers, limited educational attainment, and unemployment rates. 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 suggests 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 160 separate incident calls within the city of Wapakoneta in 2023.

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.

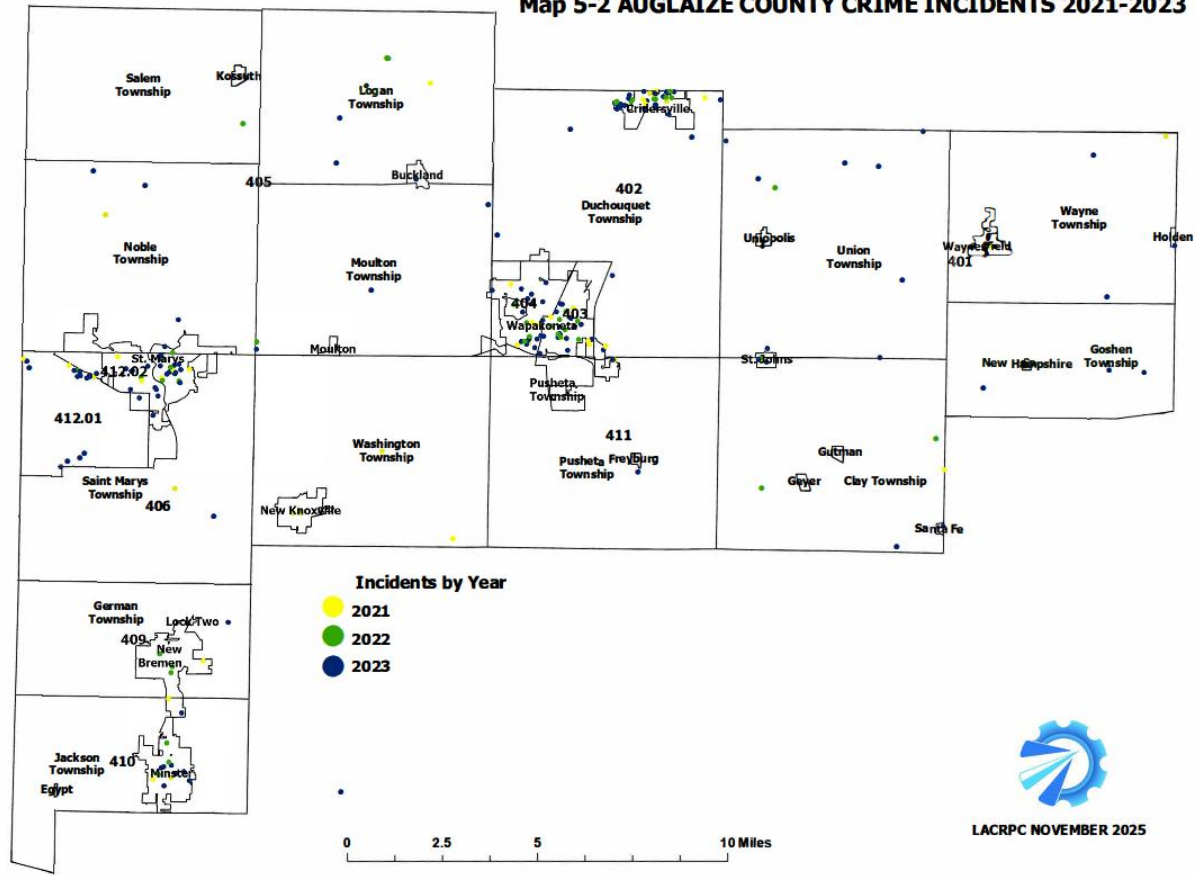
⁴ <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s./2019/crime-in-the-u.s.-2019>



These crimes are defined as offenses that involve face-to-face confrontation between the victim and the perpetrator, domestic violence, burglary, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crime in Wapakoneta was reported at 0.31 per 1,000 residents in 2023.⁵ Map 5-2 shows the crime incidents in Auglaize County from 2021 to 2023.

⁵ <https://www.neighborhoodscout.com/oh/wapakoneta/crime>

Map 5-2 AUGLAIZE COUNTY CRIME INCIDENTS 2021-2023



Drawing on some of the performance measures/variables discussed in the immediately preceding subsection, Summary Table 5-1 is offered at the end of this section to provide insights into criminal activity and neighborhood housing variables. Calls for service, arrests, and foreclosed properties are portrayed by census tract. Housing ratios are offered for comparison purposes.

The CDC has documented that high levels of violent crime compromise physical safety and psychological well-being, and tend 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 Social service and mental health professionals, and jurists have argued for drug courts, 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

⁶http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5807a1.htm?s_cid=rr5807a1_3

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.

wherein convictions for minor drug offenses are not classified as felonies that typically preclude ex-offenders from most living wage employment opportunities.⁹ 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. 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.

5.3 ALCOHOL PERMITS & ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

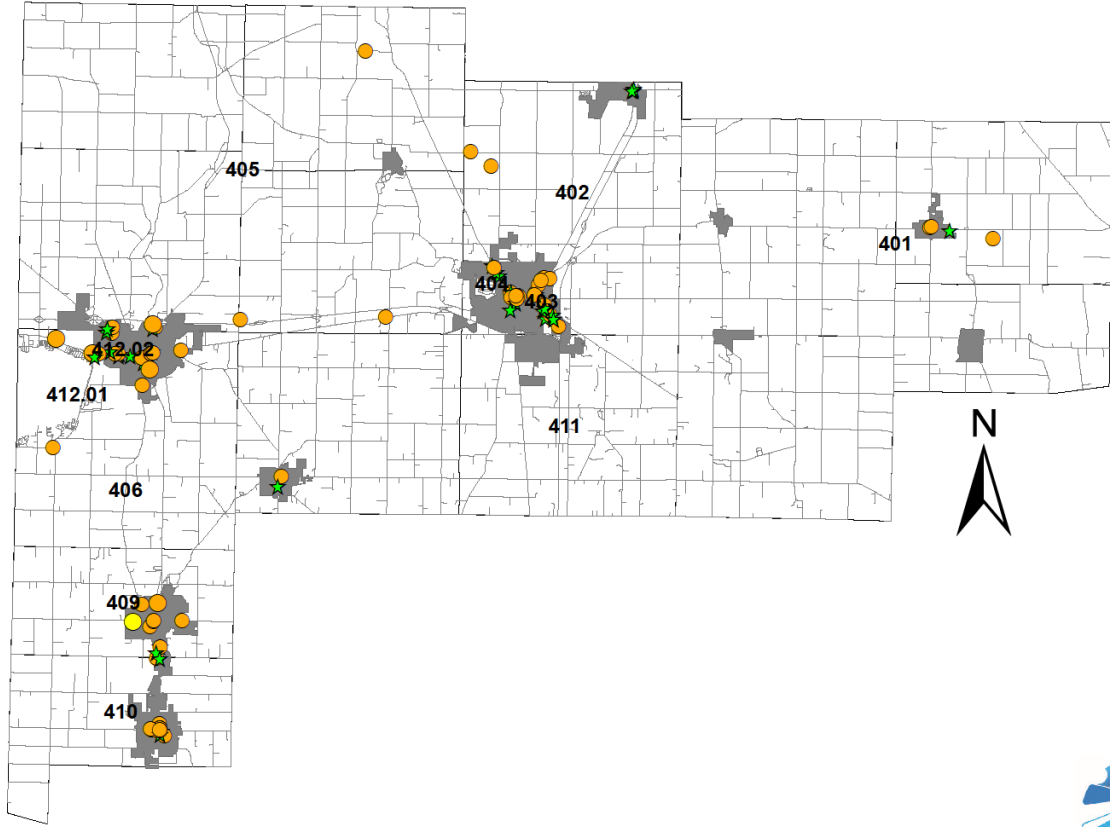
In many older urban centers, one can readily find neighborhood bars and eateries on adjacent corners with a regular following. More recently, adult entertainment districts are the rage in urban centers, complete with a wide array of venues touting upscale and/or ethnic cuisines, musical options, and 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-premise establishments (e.g., liquor and convenience stores). Moreover, some studies have found that increasing the distance of off-premise alcohol outlets to homes tends to decrease excessive consumption. The CDC reports that 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 in 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

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. Most alcohol outlets are found in Central Business Districts. Map 5-3 reveals alcohol sales permits by site and census tract. Of some interest is the number of calls for police and the number of alcohol permits by census tract. Raw data indicate a correlation between law enforcement activities and alcohol permits within certain census tracts. Map 5-4 identifies the location of alcohol-involved motor vehicle crashes across Auglaize County.

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

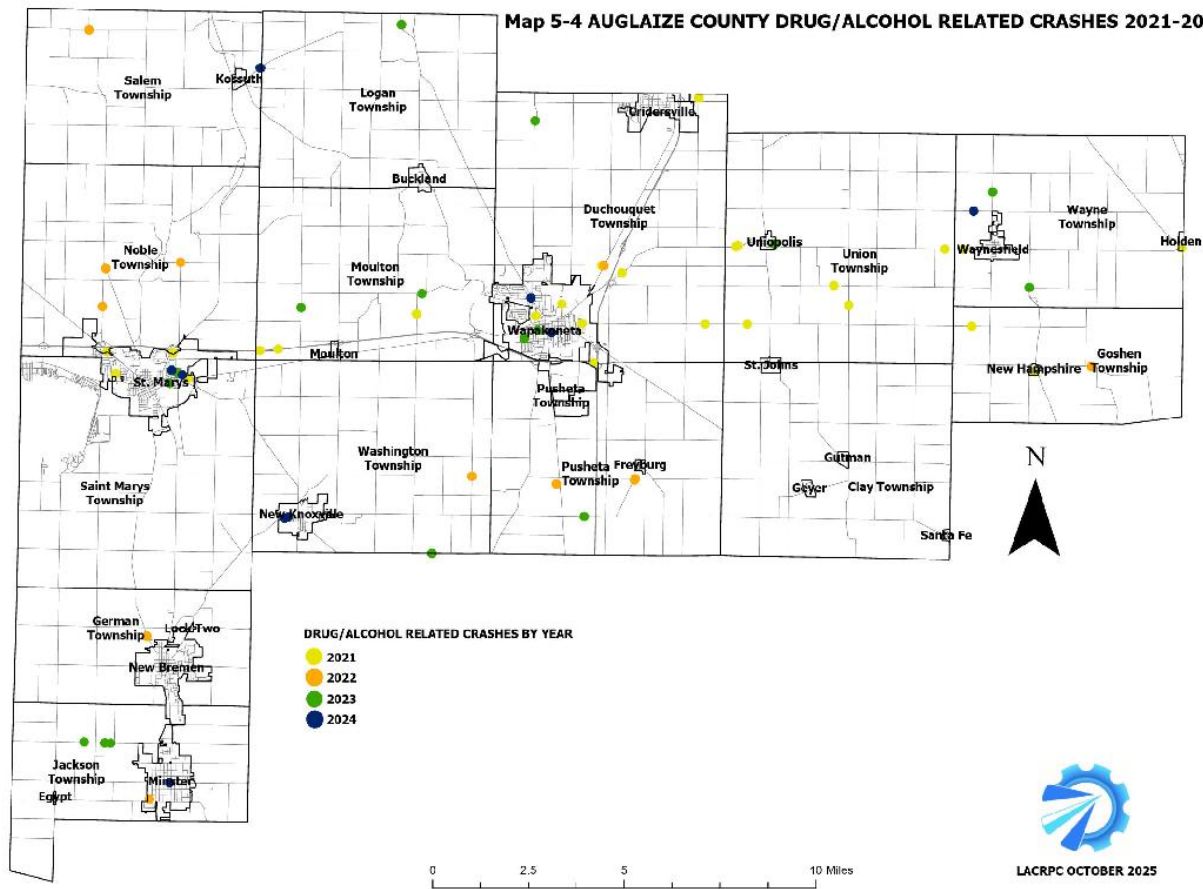
¹⁰ <https://www.ncadd.org/about-addiction/alcohol/facts-about-alcohol>

Map 5-3 Alcohol Permit Holders



LACRPC NOVEMBER 2025

Map 5-4 AUGLAIZE COUNTY DRUG/ALCOHOL RELATED CRASHES 2021-2024



In a 2025 health assessment of Auglaize County, 21 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 the same as the state average. 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.

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. While traditional grocery stores provide a wide range of fresh fruits and vegetables, with 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-

¹¹ <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/health-data/ohio/auglaize?year=2025>

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

service groceries captures a large proportion of low-income urban residents as well as some rural residents in Auglaize County, recognizing that proximity to a grocery store is defined differently in rural (10-mile radius) and urban areas (1-mile radius).¹³ Approximately 12 percent of all Auglaize County residents are food insecure, with 33 percent of those above 185% of poverty, excluding them from Nutrition Assistance Programs.

In 2020, there were 59 restaurants in Auglaize County; 58 percent of them were limited-service fast-food establishments.¹⁴ The national goal established by Healthy People 2020 was set at 25 percent. In addition, the ratio of convenience stores to full-service grocery stores was 3.3 to 1, with convenience stores accounting for 76.9% of all food retail locations.¹⁵ Map 5-5 identifies the locations of limited-service eateries and full-service restaurants by census tract. Map 5-6 identifies grocery and convenience stores, while Map 5-7 identifies those establishments that participate in the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program.

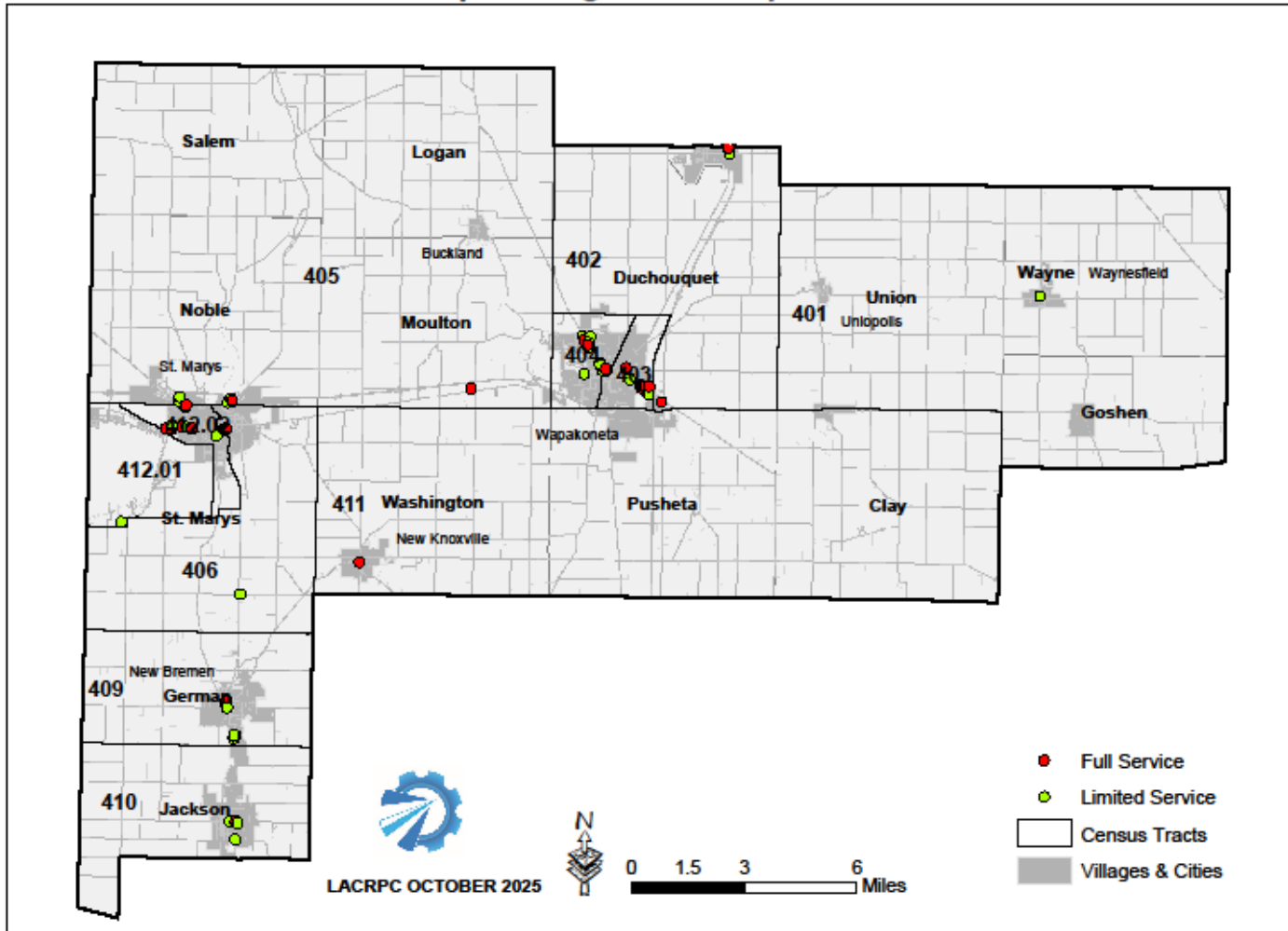
Health advocates and neighborhood activists argue for more localized grocery services providing better access and a wider array of healthy, affordable foods. Some urban planners argue for density limitations, posing restrictions on fast-food outlets and convenience stores. Policy planners and nutritionists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

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

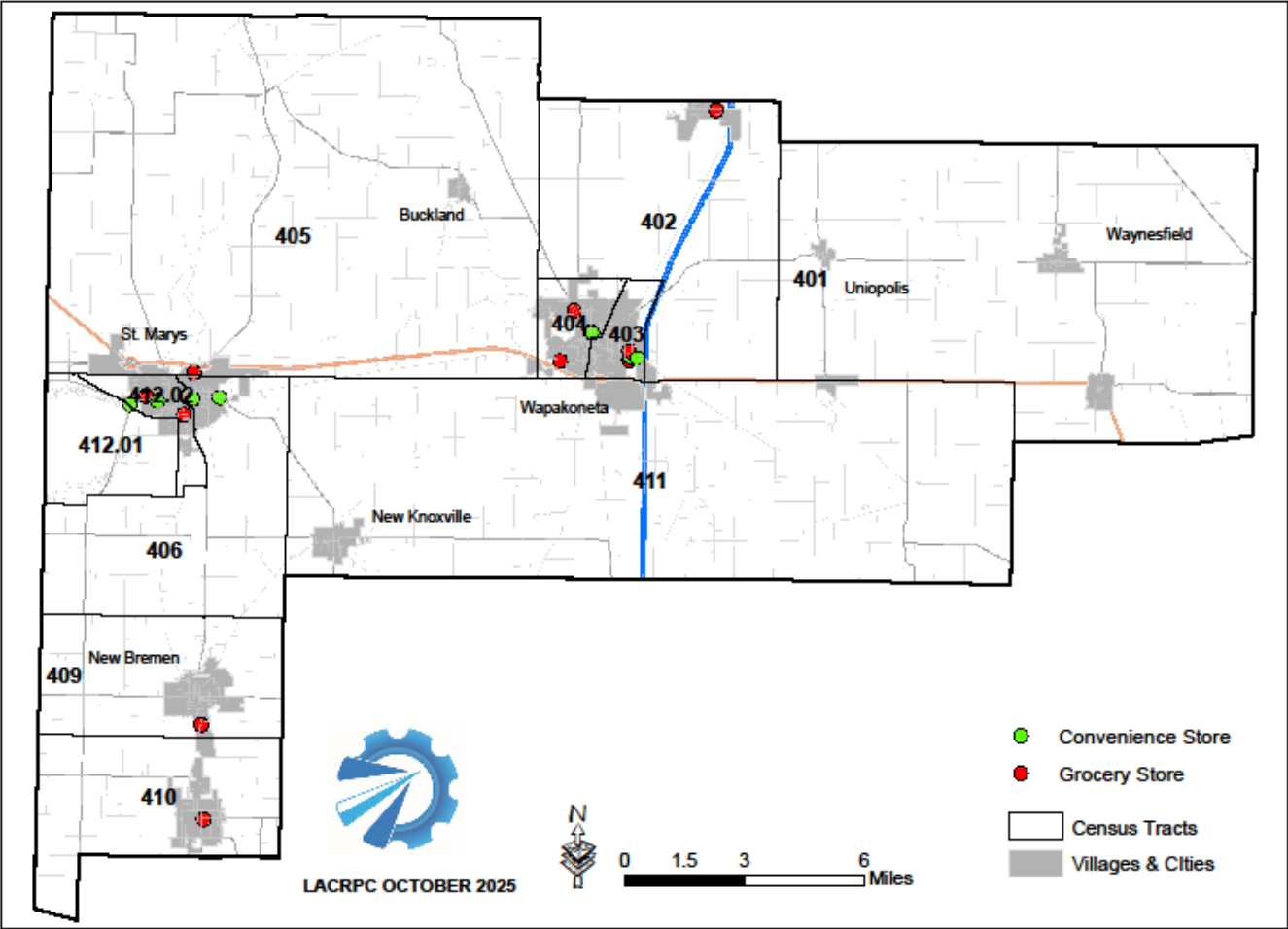
¹⁴ <https://gisportal.ers.usda.gov/portal/apps/experiencebuilder/experience/?page=Restaurants-browse>

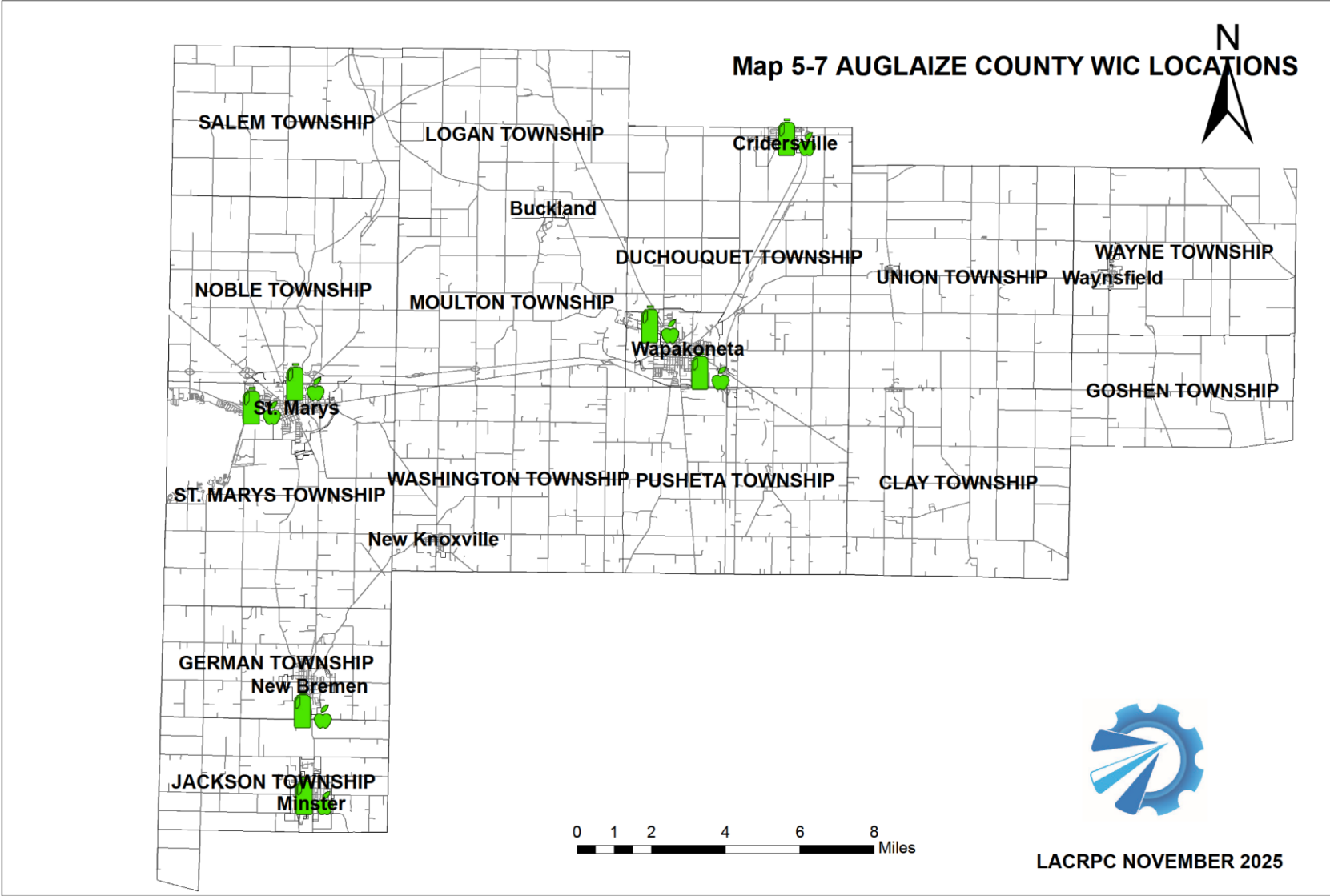
¹⁵ <https://gisportal.ers.usda.gov/portal/apps/experiencebuilder/experience/?page=Stores-browse>

Map 5-5 Auglaize County Restaurants



Map 5-6 Grocery & Convenience Stores





**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 (2021-2024)	Foreclosure Rate (per 1,000)	Alcohol Permits	Restaurants	Convenience Stores	Grocery Stores
Auglaize County	46,209	18,951	5.71%	1,083	18	0.95	86	55	8	10
401	3,856	1,423	9.49%	135	4	2.86	4	7	0	2
402	4,443	1,829	4.48%	82	5	2.78	5	2	0	1
403	3,288	1,541	6.04%	93	1	0.67	24	5	2	1
404	6,802	3,010	6.58%	198	0	0.00	7	0	2	1
405	5,162	1,945	1.85%	36	1	0.53	8	4	0	1
406	3,869	1,601	4.31%	69	2	1.25	7	6	2	2
409	3,708	1,511	3.77%	57	0	0.00	8	3	0	0
140	3,979	1,420	5.00%	71	0	0.00	16	1	0	0
411	3,912	1,470	4.69%	69	1	0.67	2	8	0	0
412.01	1,886	990	4.24%	42	1	1.00	1	10	0	2
412.02	5,304	2,211	10.45%	231	3	1.36	15	9	2	0

6 POVERTY, HEALTH, AND WOCAP SERVICES

There is no one definition of poverty. Its dimensions are grey. 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 in a more qualitative manner, 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 U.S. Census Bureau chooses another more quantitative approach, defining 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 2 of this report defines poverty using the Census Bureau's quantitative assessment. 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 regarding 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 WOCAP's clients before a discussion of WOCAP's services.

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>

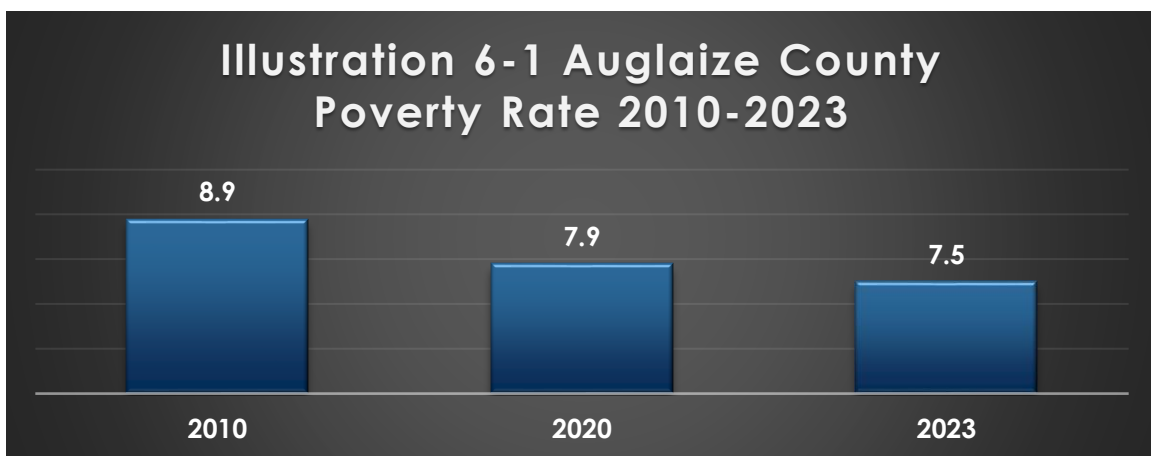
6.1 POVERTY

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.³

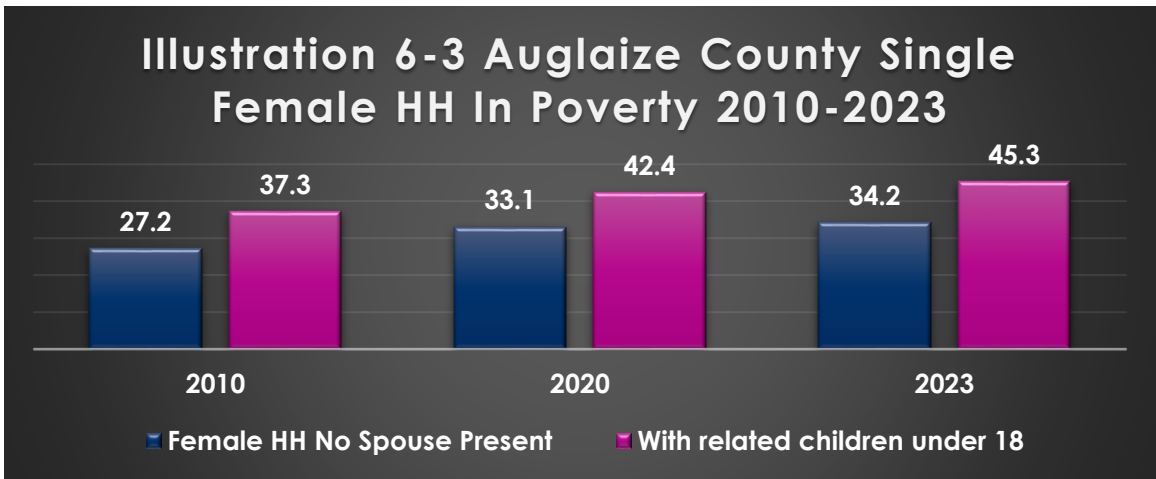
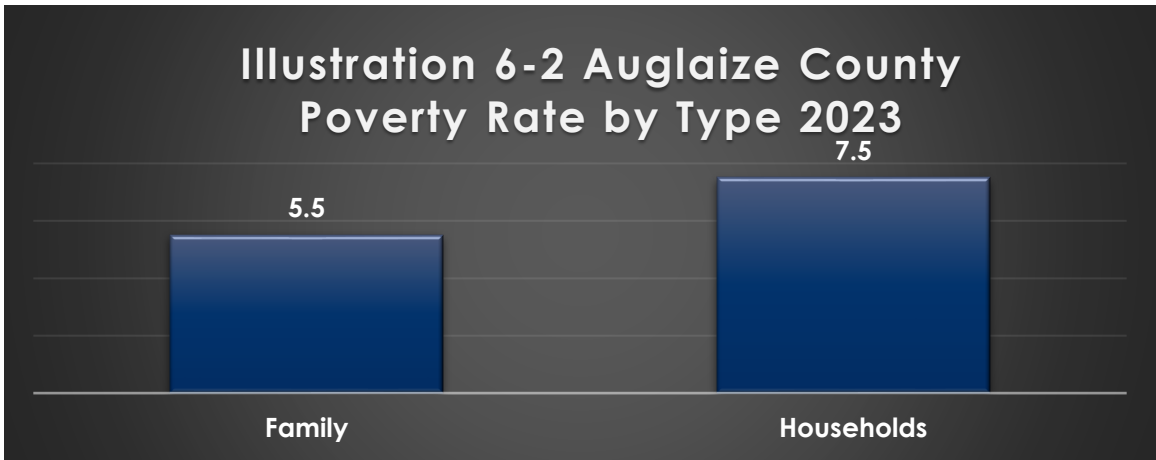
In 2023, the American Community Survey reported that 11.1 percent of Americans are currently residing in poverty – 36.8 million people of the U.S. population suffer from conditions of poverty. Children in poverty grew to 13.7 percent. Examining poverty by race of those under 18 years of age reflected: 24 percent of African-American children and 22.5 percent of Hispanic children live in poverty. In Ohio, poverty rates for children were slightly higher; 18 percent of children were in poverty in 2023 with 35 percent of Black and 40 percent of Hispanic children found to be in poverty.

Putting that into a local perspective, the 2023 ACS data for Auglaize County indicates approximately 3,400 individuals and 691 families exist below the established poverty thresholds based on income and household size. Furthermore, of families experiencing poverty in 2023, 85 percent had children under 18, and 30 percent had children under 5 years of age.

The following charts illustrate poverty rates by type and highlight the poverty rate for single female households. As stated in Chapter 2, female heads of households are at a greater risk of experiencing fair housing discrimination based on familial status.

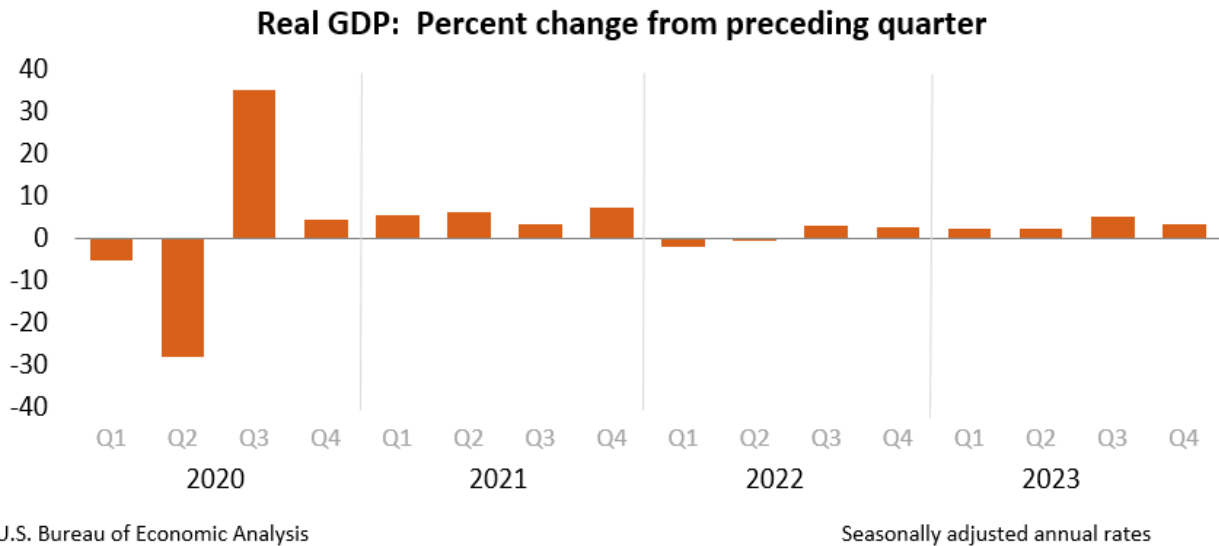


³ United States Census Bureau, Child Poverty in the United States 2023.



Periods of recession in the early to late 2000s 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 upended 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

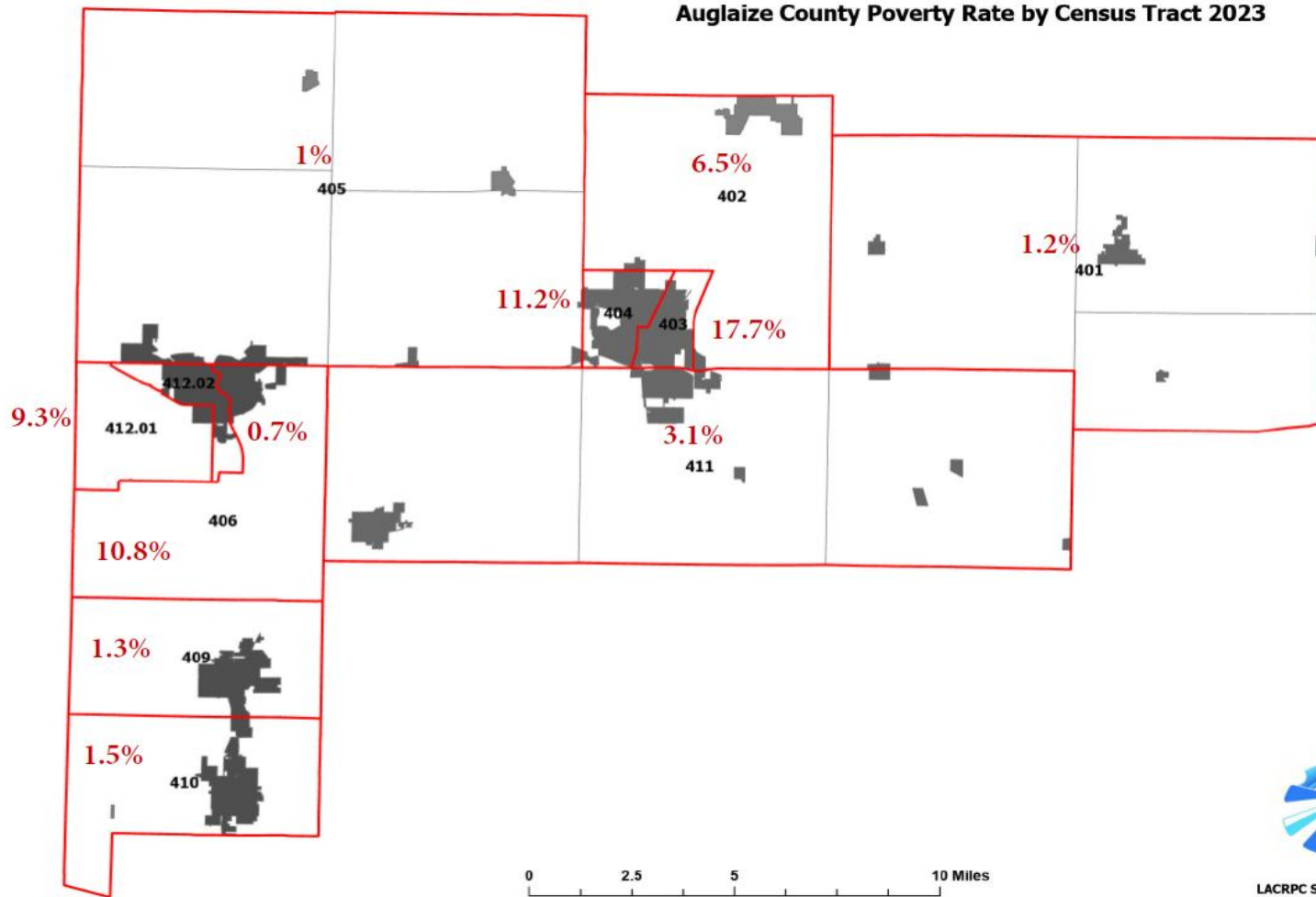
even sharper decline of 31.2 percent.⁴ The third quarter saw a huge upswing in GDP, no doubt an overcorrection in response to the pandemic ending and businesses opening back up. GDP dropped again in 2021 to pre-pandemic levels and has remained relatively steady since.



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, or state/local laws governing minimum wage. In Ohio, the current (2020) poverty threshold for a family of 4 is \$25,100. Below is the table of the 2025 poverty guidelines.

⁴ <https://www.cbpp.org/research/economy/tracking-the-post-great-recession-economy#:~:text=Economic%20Growth%20From%20Mid%2D2009,Americ an%20Recovery%20and%20Reinvestment%20Act.>

Auglaize County Poverty Rate by Census Tract 2023



Household/ Family Size	50%	75%	100%	125%	130%	133%	135%	138%	150%	175%	180%	185%
1	7,825.00	11,737.50	15,650.00	19,562.50	20,345.00	20,814.50	21,127.50	21,597.00	23,475.00	27,387.50	28,170.00	28,952.50
2	10,575.00	15,862.50	21,150.00	26,437.50	27,495.00	28,129.50	28,552.50	29,187.00	31,725.00	37,012.50	38,070.00	39,127.50
3	13,325.00	19,987.50	26,650.00	33,312.50	34,645.00	35,444.50	35,977.50	36,777.00	39,975.00	46,637.50	47,970.00	49,302.50
4	16,075.00	24,112.50	32,150.00	40,187.50	41,795.00	42,759.50	43,402.50	44,367.00	48,225.00	56,262.50	57,870.00	59,477.50
5	18,825.00	28,237.50	37,650.00	47,062.50	48,945.00	50,074.50	50,827.50	51,957.00	56,475.00	65,887.50	67,770.00	69,652.50
6	21,575.00	32,362.50	43,150.00	53,937.50	56,095.00	57,389.50	58,252.50	59,547.00	64,725.00	75,512.50	77,670.00	79,827.50
7	24,325.00	36,487.50	48,650.00	60,812.50	63,245.00	64,704.50	65,677.50	67,137.00	72,975.00	85,137.50	87,570.00	90,002.50
8	27,075.00	40,612.50	54,150.00	67,687.50	70,395.00	72,019.50	73,102.50	74,727.00	81,225.00	94,762.50	97,470.00	100,177.50
9	29,825.00	44,737.50	59,650.00	74,562.50	77,545.00	79,334.50	80,527.50	82,317.00	89,475.00	104,387.50	107,370.00	110,352.50
10	32,575.00	48,862.50	65,150.00	81,437.50	84,695.00	86,649.50	87,952.50	89,907.00	97,725.00	114,012.50	117,270.00	120,527.50
11	35,325.00	52,987.50	70,650.00	88,312.50	91,845.00	93,964.50	95,377.50	97,497.00	105,975.00	123,637.50	127,170.00	130,702.50
12	38,075.00	57,112.50	76,150.00	95,187.50	98,995.00	101,279.50	102,802.50	105,087.00	114,225.00	133,262.50	137,070.00	140,877.50
13	40,825.00	61,237.50	81,650.00	102,062.50	106,145.00	108,594.50	110,227.50	112,677.00	122,475.00	142,887.50	146,970.00	151,052.50
14	43,575.00	65,362.50	87,150.00	108,937.50	113,295.00	115,909.50	117,652.50	120,267.00	130,725.00	152,512.50	156,870.00	161,227.50

Household/ Family Size	200%	225%	250%	275%	300%	325%	350%	375%	400%	500%	600%	700%
1	31,300.00	35,212.50	39,125.00	43,037.50	46,950.00	50,862.50	54,775.00	58,687.50	62,600.00	78,250.00	93,900.00	109,550.00
2	42,300.00	47,587.50	52,875.00	58,162.50	63,450.00	68,737.50	74,025.00	79,312.50	84,600.00	105,750.00	126,900.00	148,050.00
3	53,300.00	59,962.50	66,625.00	73,287.50	79,950.00	86,612.50	93,275.00	99,937.50	106,600.00	133,250.00	159,900.00	186,550.00
4	64,300.00	72,337.50	80,375.00	88,412.50	96,450.00	104,487.50	112,525.00	120,562.50	128,600.00	160,750.00	192,900.00	225,050.00
5	75,300.00	84,712.50	94,125.00	103,537.50	112,950.00	122,362.50	131,775.00	141,187.50	150,600.00	188,250.00	225,900.00	263,550.00
6	86,300.00	97,087.50	107,875.00	118,662.50	129,450.00	140,237.50	151,025.00	161,812.50	172,600.00	215,750.00	258,900.00	302,050.00
7	97,300.00	109,462.50	121,625.00	133,787.50	145,950.00	158,112.50	170,275.00	182,437.50	194,600.00	243,250.00	291,900.00	340,550.00
8	108,300.00	121,837.50	135,375.00	148,912.50	162,450.00	175,987.50	189,525.00	203,062.50	216,600.00	270,750.00	324,900.00	379,050.00
9	119,300.00	134,212.50	149,125.00	164,037.50	178,950.00	193,862.50	208,775.00	223,687.50	238,600.00	298,250.00	357,900.00	417,550.00
10	130,300.00	146,587.50	162,875.00	179,162.50	195,450.00	211,737.50	228,025.00	244,312.50	260,600.00	325,750.00	390,900.00	456,050.00
11	141,300.00	158,962.50	176,625.00	194,287.50	211,950.00	229,612.50	247,275.00	264,937.50	282,600.00	353,250.00	423,900.00	494,550.00
12	152,300.00	171,337.50	190,375.00	209,412.50	228,450.00	247,487.50	266,525.00	285,562.50	304,600.00	380,750.00	456,900.00	533,050.00
13	163,300.00	183,712.50	204,125.00	224,537.50	244,950.00	265,362.50	285,775.00	306,187.50	326,600.00	408,250.00	489,900.00	571,550.00
14	174,300.00	196,087.50	217,875.00	239,662.50	261,450.00	283,237.50	305,025.00	326,812.50	348,600.00	435,750.00	522,900.00	610,050.00

Note: Each individual program--e.g., SNAP, Medicaid--determines how to round various multiples of the poverty guidelines, what income is to be included, and how the eligibility unit is defined. For more information about the poverty guidelines visit: <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty>.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation.

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.⁵ The report found that the cost of self-sufficiency

⁵ <https://oaca.org/self-sufficiency-calculator/>

varies greatly across Ohio based on geographic location and family type. 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 childcare, health care, and educational training/certification.

TABLE 6-2 THE SELF-SUFICIENCY STANDARD FOR AUGLAIZE COUNTY (2025)					
Monthly Costs	Adult	Adult + Preschooler	Adult + Preschooler + School- age	Adult + Adult + Infant + Preschooler	Adult + Adult + Preschooler + School- age
Housing	\$697	\$884	\$884	\$884	\$884
Child Care	\$0	\$989	\$1,671	\$2,097	\$1,671
Food	\$326	\$481	\$712	\$863	\$950
Transportation	\$368	\$378	\$378	\$720	\$720
Health Care	\$235	\$448	\$631	\$710	\$727
Miscellaneous	\$276	\$431	\$541	\$676	\$644
Taxes	\$321	\$603	\$885	\$1,104	\$1,000
Earned Income Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$39)	(\$0)	\$0	\$0
Child Care Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$50)	(\$100)	(\$100)	(\$100)
Child Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$167)	(\$333)	(\$333)	(\$333)
Hourly	\$12.63	\$22.49	\$29.94	\$18.81	\$17.51
Monthly	\$2,223	\$3,958	\$5,269	\$6,621	\$6,163
Annual	\$26,680	\$47,502	\$63,226	\$79,450	\$73,952
Emergency Savings Fund (Monthly Contribution)	\$66	\$361	\$488	\$482	\$456

6.3 LOCAL HEALTH DISPARITY ISSUES

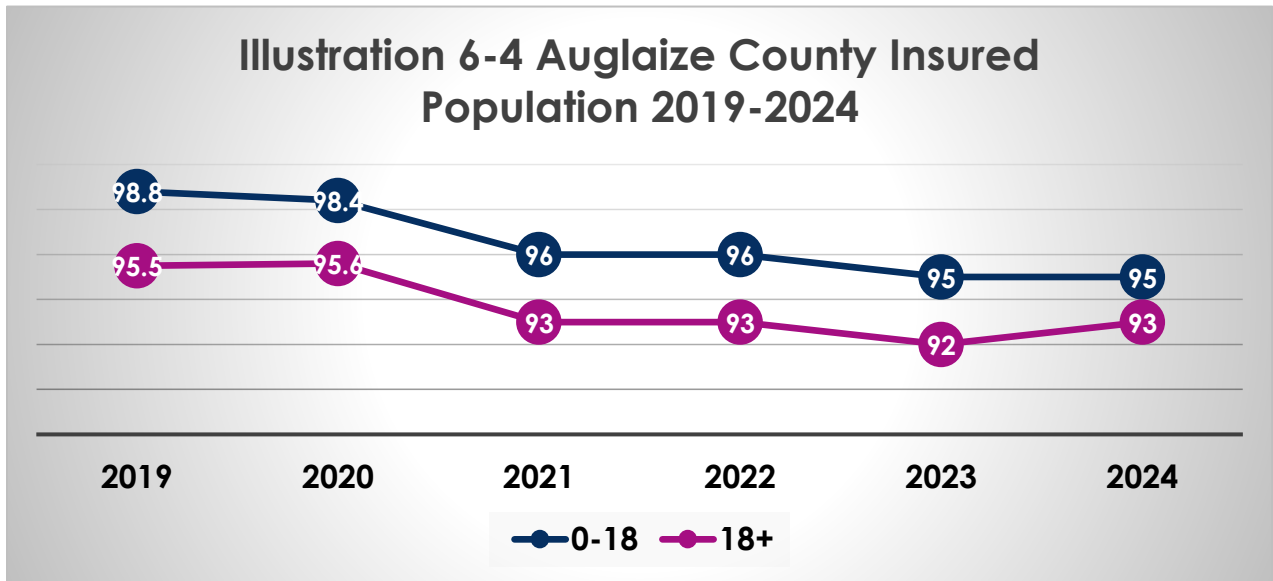
In 2023, Auglaize County was ranked 10th of 88 counties for positive health factors by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin's Population Health Institute.⁶ Problems associated with various health and social behaviors, including poor diet and exercise, sexual activity, violent crime, and childhood poverty all came above the Ohio average.

The prevalence of certain specific behaviors or the results of certain behaviors were of alarm and trailing the county benchmark

⁶<http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2023/rankings/outcomes/overall>

including: physical inactivity (Auglaize County: 23% vs. Ohio: 24%), adult obesity (Auglaize County: 43% vs Ohio: 38%), number of sexually transmitted infections per 100,000 (Auglaize County: 235.0 vs Ohio: 463.2), and the number of teen births per 1,000 females (Auglaize County: 16 vs Ohio: 17). Corollaries to some are reflective in the following social and economic factors also rated: some college attainment (Auglaize County: 67% vs Ohio: 66%) and children in single-parent families (Auglaize County: 17% vs Ohio 26%). The report also identifies deficiencies in terms of the ratio of available primary care physicians to residents (Auglaize County: 2,870:1 vs Ohio: 1,300:1) and dentists (Auglaize County: 3,070:1 vs Ohio: 1,520:1).⁷

Adding to such insights is information provided by Auglaize County Public Health and the Ohio Department of Health (ODH), which work with local hospitals, physicians' offices, and schools, and regularly conduct surveys to assess the 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.



⁷http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2025/compare/snapshott?counties=39_003

6.3.1 Asthma

In 2023, Asthma affected nearly 29.5 million adults in the United States, or approximately 8.7% of the entire adult population.⁸ 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 allergens, pets, mold, and smoke from burning wood or grass. Physical exercise, some medicines, bad weather, such as thunderstorms or high humidity, breathing in cold, dry air, and some foods, food additives, and fragrances can also trigger an asthma attack.⁹

Respiratory diseases disproportionately affect the poor, African Americans, and children. Given the extent of cigarette smoking and environmental air quality issues, asthma is a local health concern. Data suggests that in 2022, 10.0 percent of Auglaize County adults and 10.6 percent of children aged 0 to 17 live with asthma. Asthma affects different populations differently, especially for children living in poverty and for African American children.¹⁰ According to The American Lung Association, in 2022, Black individuals (10.3%) were 44% more likely than white individuals (8.4%) to still have asthma.¹¹



In 2022, current asthma rates decreased as family income increased, with the highest rates (11.3%) among those with a family income below the poverty threshold. 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. 13.8 million school

⁸ <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/asthma.htm>

⁹ <http://www.cdc.gov/asthma/faqs.htm>

¹⁰ <http://www.asthma.partners.org/NewFiles/BoFACChapter15.html>

¹¹ http://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/NHIS/SHS/2017_SHS_Table_C-1.pdf

days are missed each year due to asthma. It is the number one reason students miss school.¹²

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.¹³ 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.¹⁴

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.^{15,16} Data suggests 17 percent of U.S. adults aged 65 or older have lost all their teeth. Nearly 9,750 people, mostly older Americans, die from oral and pharyngeal cancers each year, with the incidence rate in men being twice as high as the rate in the female population.¹⁷ In 2025, the American Cancer Society predicts there will be more than 53,000 new cases of oral cancer diagnosed and 12,770 deaths.^{18,19}

The 2024 Auglaize County Community Health Assessment determined that 74 percent of Auglaize County adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year. However, among those with income below \$25,000, that number decreased to 40 percent. Numbers reported among youth who visited the dentist last were 75 percent.

¹² http://www.cdc.gov/asthma/pdfs/schools_fact_sheet.pdf

¹³ <http://www.cdc.gov/oralhealth/basics/childrens-oral-health/index.html>

¹⁴ https://www.cdc.gov/oralhealth/oral_health_disparities/index.htm

¹⁵

<http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2020/rankings/allen/cou/nty/factors/overall/snapshot>

¹⁶ 2024 Auglaize County Community Health Assessment

¹⁷ <http://oralcancerfoundation.org/facts/>

¹⁸ <http://www.cdc.gov/oralhealth/conditions/index.html>

¹⁹

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

6.3.3 Obesity

The CDC supports the findings of recent research published in the Journal of the American Medical Association that found that the 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. Auglaize County is slightly above the state average, with 43 percent of adults having a BMI over 30.²⁰

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.²¹

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 U.S. 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%) and African American children (22.0%) being disproportionately affected by obesity.²² According to the 2018 Auglaize County Health Risk and County Assessment, 18 percent of Auglaize County youth were obese, as measured by Body Mass Index (BMI) by age.²³ For children ages 2 to 19, household income was a determining factor in the rate of obesity, with 18.9 percent of those in households in the lowest income group identified as obese

²⁰

<https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/healthdata/ohio/auglaize?year=2025>

²¹ <http://stateofobesity.org/healthcare-costs-obesity/>

²² <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/childhood.html>

²³ <https://www.auglaizecountypublichealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Auglaize-County-CHA-8-29-17-FINAL.pdf>

and 19.9 percent identified in households in the middle-income group, while only 10.9 percent were in the highest income group.²⁴

The CDC contends that for maximum impact, the focus should be on strategies that alter the food and physical activity environment in places where people live, learn, work, play, and pray, making it easier to be healthy.²⁵ 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 childcare 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 vegetables²⁶; personnel policies that incentivize gym/health membership, weight loss clinics, and increased transit/bike usage. Moreover, employers are urged to support the 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.²⁷

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

²⁵ <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6002a2.htm>

²⁶ <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/strategies/healthy-food-env.html>

²⁷ <http://www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/promotion/calltoaction.htm>

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 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 healthy body weight.

According to the American Diabetes Association (ADA) in 2021 38.4 million Americans were suffering from diabetes, 11.6 percent of the U.S. population.²⁸ 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 stress 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 reflect \$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 overrepresented. 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.²⁹ 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 because

²⁸ <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/data/statistics/statistics-report.html>

²⁹ <http://www.diabetes.org/diabetes-basics/statistics/>

of diabetic complications, and if current trends hold, it is predicted that 1 in 3 Americans will have diabetes by the year 2050.³⁰

Studies in the United States and abroad have found that glucose control, blood pressure, improved control of LDL cholesterol, and 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, allows some people to control their Type 2 diabetes symptoms.³¹ Evidence suggests that implementing disease management programs that target multiple components of chronic diseases can improve the 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.³² The 2024 Auglaize County Health Risk and Community Needs Assessment reported that 12 percent of Auglaize County adults had been diagnosed with diabetes, with such rates increasing to 23 percent of those over the age of 65. Auglaize County adults diagnosed with diabetes also had one or more of the following characteristics or conditions: 76% had been diagnosed with high blood pressure, 88% were obese or overweight, and 64% had been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol.³³

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 abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively, and can contribute 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

³⁰ <https://www.cdc.gov/media/pressrel/2010/r101022.html>

³¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Take Charge of Your Diabetes*. 4th edition. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2007.

³² http://care.diabetesjournals.org/content/27/suppl_1/s47

³³ https://irp.cdn-website.com/9e2cac4f/files/uploaded/FINAL_2024_Auglaize_County_Community_Health_Assessment.pdf

“collectively all diagnosable mental disorders” or “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.³⁴

Local data for mental health recipients is very limited. The 2024 Auglaize County Community Health Assessment states that 17 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.

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 49,316 deaths in 2023. The number of suicides in Auglaize County over the 2019-2023 period was 13. Seven of those deaths occurred in 2023. 34% of all Auglaize County suicide deaths occurred among those aged 45 to 54 years old.

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

Beginning in 2024, WOCAP partnered with the Mental Health and Recovery Board to provide concrete supports to participants in the Getting Ahead program. The sixteen-session program helps individuals living in situational and generational poverty build stability and their resources to develop a more prosperous life for themselves and their families. The curriculum investigates and defines what poverty is like and what contributes to poverty within the regional community and in the lives of participants. The program is geared to help alleviate the mental health stressors by understanding the

³⁴ <http://www.cdc.gov/mentalhealth/learn/index.htm>

basis of poverty and knowing the support services available in the area.³⁵ In addition, these two organizations collaborated to identify landlords who would work with at-risk individuals to provide housing, allowing them to reside in a safe environment where they could focus on other needs, such as mental health, employment, and addiction recovery.³⁶

6.3.6 Opioid Use

In 2020, the number of opioid deaths continued to grow nationally and locally. In that year, Ohio saw 3,651 overdose deaths, with synthetic opioids being responsible for over 90 percent of those deaths. Illicit fentanyl or fentanyl analogs were involved in 3,579 deaths, accounting for 78% of all unintentional drug overdose deaths and 98% of total opioid fatalities. Between 2020-2023, the Auglaize County opiate-related overdose deaths numbered 22.

One of the most troublesome outcomes of the opioid crisis is the impact 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 has been seen across the country, from 1.5 cases per 1,000 births in 2004 to 8.0 cases per 1,000 births in 2014.³⁷ Secondly, the Ohio foster care system has been flooded with children as death and addiction rates rise. An 11 percent increase in the 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 assumed custody. Opioid use in parents accounted for 28 percent of all child removals that year.³⁸ In Auglaize County, there are currently 22 children under five in State custody, 191 in temporary custody of relatives, and 62 under an order of protective supervision due to parental substance abuse.

6.3.7 Strokes

Strokes are another health disparity identified by Auglaize County Health District personnel as a local health concern. Strokes are the

³⁵ https://www.hometownstations.com/news/wocap-holdig-workshop-to-help-people-living-in-poverty/article_db6b43cc-cec0-11ef-af19-9bf24b29a7e6.html

³⁶ https://www.hometownstations.com/news/assistance-is-being-offered-to-landlords-willing-to-rent-to-at-risk-individuals/article_31a5acec-236c-11ef-8ee6-ab232da07d55.html

³⁷ <https://www.drugabuse.gov/opioid-summaries-by-state/ohio-opioid-summary>

³⁸ <https://www.pcsao.org/programs/opiate-epidemic>

5th leading cause of death in Ohio and in the United States, and are a major cause of disability.³⁹ Strokes cost the United States an estimated \$35 billion each year. On average, one American dies from a 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.⁴⁰ 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 cannot 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 balance, thinking, and memory loss.

Stroke rates vary by age and ethnicity. 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.⁴¹ 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.

The Lima Memorial Health System's 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment, published in May of 2022, gives a snapshot of the 2017-2019 period, profiling those factors that indicate who is most at risk of having a stroke. Cerebrovascular Disease, of which stroke is a subset, was the 5th leading cause of death in Auglaize County in 2023.⁴² The 2017-2019 age-adjusted death rate for stroke in Auglaize County was 40 per 100,000 people and is higher than the national

³⁹ <http://www.cdc.gov/Stroke/index.htm>

⁴⁰ <http://www.cdc.gov/stroke/faqs.htm#8>

⁴¹ <https://www.cdc.gov/stroke/data-research/facts-stats/index.html>

⁴² [https://irp.cdn-websiste.com/9e2cac4f/files/uploaded/2023%20ACHD%20Annual%20Report%20-%20Revised%20\(2\).pdf](https://irp.cdn-websiste.com/9e2cac4f/files/uploaded/2023%20ACHD%20Annual%20Report%20-%20Revised%20(2).pdf)

rate.⁴³ In 2023, 3.0 percent of Auglaize County adults reported having survived a stroke.⁴⁴

6.4 CRIMINALITY, RECIDIVISM, AND RE-ENTRY

Data presented in Section 5 detailed requests for service and UCR arrests in the urbanized area of Auglaize County as established by the Wapakoneta 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. Therefore, such data should be considered incomplete for the County but indicative of the condition prevalent within the City of Wapakoneta.

Data obtained from the Ohio Department of Corrections revealed 50 adult felons were imprisoned from Auglaize County in 2022. Illustration 6-7 breaks them down by degree. Of the 50 incarcerated, there were 0 life/death sentences received. Of the 50 felons, 43 were male and 7 were female.⁴⁵ Local data related to incarceration and recidivism rates 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 Allen County was 31.9 percent; 10.8 percent for a technical violation and 21.1 percent for a new crime. As of 2019, roughly 7 in 10 parolees (68.0%) had not returned to the criminal justice system within the three-year period.⁴⁶

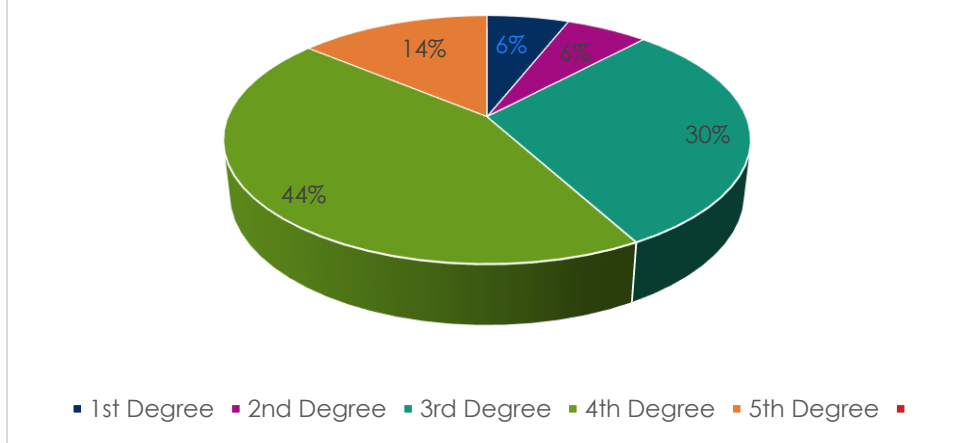
⁴³ https://www.limamemorialorg/media/dxnhcefs/community-health-needs-assessment_update-2022.pdf

⁴⁴ https://irp.cdn-website.com/9e2cac4f/files/uploaded/FINAL_2024_Auglaize_County_Community_Health_Assessment.pdf

⁴⁵ <https://drc.ohio.gov/about/resource/reports/drc-commitment-report/commitment-report-cy2022>

⁴⁶ <https://drc.ohio.gov/reports/recidivism>

Illustration 6-5: Felons by Degree



And while researchers differ over policy and priorities, consensus seems to be building that residential treatment (e.g., live-in program with a variety of services), substance abuse treatment (e.g., therapeutic communities, behavioral therapies), and other psychosocial treatments (e.g., cognitive behavioral therapies, contingency management) 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 deliver interventions with defined aims, objectives, and outcomes.⁴⁷

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 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.⁴⁸

⁴⁷<https://www.gmuace.org/newsletters/Advancing%20Practice%20March%202012.pdf>

⁴⁸ [https://www.samhsa.gov/criminal-juvenile-justice/sim-overview/intercept-](https://www.samhsa.gov/criminal-juvenile-justice/sim-overview/intercept-4)

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.⁴⁹ The negative consequences for children with an incarcerated parent can be substantial, including financial instability, changes in family structure, shame, and social stigma.⁵⁰ WOCAP's 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. 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, ongoing 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 complement 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 the summer of 2022 had a total of 194 respondents who indicated that:

- Help paying utility bills was needed by 44.2 percent of respondents
- Help with Homelessness and Emergency Housing was needed by 15 percent of survey respondents
- Help seeking employment was needed by 70 percent of respondents

⁴⁹ <https://www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/2015-42ParentsBehindBars.pdf>

⁵⁰ <http://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/COIP-Fact-Sheet-2013-06-19.pdf>

- Rent/Mortgage Assistance was needed by 40 percent of survey respondents
- Safe housing was needed by 40 percent of respondents

Other services identified by the survey results reflected abuse/domestic violence services, mental health services, and Veterans' services. The surveys were conducted in an uncontrolled environment, and the results 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 Allen 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).

Based on community input and client surveys, WOCAP currently assists thousands of residents annually with a diversified set of more than 12 program-based services targeting the disadvantaged (Table 6-3 and 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 that 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 the participation of clients. WOCAP received \$1.75 million in funding to assist homeowners in Allen, 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. One home was completed in 2021. WOCAP also offers emergency home repair in Allen, Auglaize, Mercer, Hancock, and Putnam Counties to provide up to \$10,000 in emergency home repair and handicapped accessibility modifications for homeowners below 50% AML. WOCAP provided 5 emergency home repairs and handicapped accessibility modifications in 2024.

Among helping to keep residents in their homes, WOCAP helps residents purchase a home. In 2024, there were 21 participants in the Homeownership Program, and WOCAP provided up to \$14,999 towards down payment and/or closing costs for 7 first-time homebuyers within the City of Lima, totaling \$104,993. In an effort to help clients remain self-sufficient, WOCAP offers classes that help with credit and budgeting. In 2024, 26 participants benefited from this service.

In partnership with the City of Lima, Allen County Commissioners, Mercer County Commissioners, and Great Lakes Community Action Partnership, WOCAP provides information, referral, and public education for fair housing issues. The program accepts complaints regarding housing discrimination in all of Allen and Mercer Counties, as well as the City of Lima. The complaint is then forwarded to the Ohio Civil Rights Commission if discrimination is evident. The program also offers information on tenant-landlord rights and responsibilities. Those who qualify include anyone who feels they are being treated unfairly due to their protected class, such as race (color), national origin, religion, sex, family status, or handicap/disability qualify for assistance. The program can offer assistance in filing a claim or settling the dispute with the landlord directly. Clients may call with fair housing questions and concerns as often as needed. In 2024, WOCAP received 206 calls in reference to fair housing issues and concerns.

WOCAP's Home Energy Assistance Program includes an energy efficiency initiative designed to help residents lower their utility costs and improve household sustainability. Through this program, trained staff conduct in-home assessments to identify practical, cost-effective strategies to reduce energy use. Following the inspection, each household receives a customized energy efficiency kit, valued at up to \$250, containing items the resident can easily install themselves to improve home efficiency. The program serves

households at or below 175% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines and reaches individuals already connected to other WOCAP services, including Home Relief, Homelessness Prevention, Head Start, and CSBG Emergency Services. By operating across Allen, Auglaize, and Mercer Counties, this program directly addresses one of the most persistent challenges identified in our community, high utility costs for low-income households. By empowering residents with tools and knowledge to manage energy use, WOCAP helped 77 families reduce monthly expenses, increase comfort and safety in their homes, and move closer to long-term financial stability in 2024.

**TABLE 6-3
WOCAP SERVICES PROVIDED & OUTCOMES IN 2024**

Service Area	Program Name	Description	# Served
Employment	Work Experience	Hands-on experience for local high school and college students	0
Education	Head Start	Comprehensive free program for eligible families serving ages 3-5	208
	Early Head Start	Comprehensive free program for eligible families serving ages 0-3	103
	Child Care Partnerships		79
	Kindergarten Kamp	5-week Summer Program for Allen County children transitioning to kindergarten	67
Health & Social/Behavioral Development	MVP Parenting	Free program available to parents/caregivers of minor children in all 3 counties we serve	167
	Seal Christmas	Provides a holiday for eligible families	166
	USDA Meals (Head Start)	WOCAP serves 2/3 of the daily nutritional needs of our children in the center-based program	47,212
Civic Engagement & Community Involvement	Getting Ahead	Curriculum helps individuals in poverty build their resources for a more prosperous life for themselves and their families	8
	Bridges Out of Poverty	Community support program with a comprehensive approach and concrete tools for the community	0
Income & Asset Building	Start Up Lab	Provides aspiring entrepreneurs with insights, relationships, and tools needed to turn their business ideas into action	32
Housing	Financial Management	Classes to secure economic stability through education about family budgeting, savings, and behaviors that affect financial stability	26
	Homeownership	Provides education and financial assistance towards a down payment of a home with the City of Lima	21
	Fair Housing	Provides information and education on fair housing issues in Allen and Mercer Counties	206
	HEAP	Provides energy assistance to eligibility Allen, Auglaize, and Mercer County residents	4,527
	Summer Crisis Program		874
	Winter Crisis Program		1,324
	PIPP	Participants make utility payments that are based on their income level	3,560

	Lead Abatement	Assists eligible low-to-moderate income homeowners to make their homes lead safe	4
	Home Repair	Provides emergency home repair and handicapped accessibility modifications for eligible homeowners	5
	Rent/Mortgage Assistance	Households served with Housing Assistance	103
	Energy Conservation	Assists households in reducing energy consumption and improving efficiency	77
Support Services	Transportation	Bus Passes or taxi for work, childcare, and/or medical	8
	Case Management		77
	Referrals		180
	Birth Certificate		1
	Mediation/Customer Advocacy Interventions		49
	Other	Appliances, Emergency Services and more emergency support	89

6.7 DISABILITY STATUS AND 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 determined 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 of Allen County is 102,206, and 6,385 or 6.2 percent of the population is children under the age of 5 years. Data suggests that as of 2020, 820 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, Allen County Schools, and Allen County Board of Developmental Disabilities complete assessment and evaluation procedures for Head Start and Early Head Start children in Allen 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 Allen County Part C services for children birth to 3 years of age are provided by Allen County Board of Developmental Disabilities (ACBDD). Allen 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 the Allen County Board of Developmental Disabilities and home-based specialized services. Allen County Board of Developmental Disabilities provides services to at-risk children – Part C. At-risk factors include first-time parents

who received WIC and/or Medicaid or first-time pregnant mothers who received WIC and/or Medicaid.

6.7.2 WOCAPs Partners: Disabilities and Service

Turning to WOCAP's principal partners, ACBDD, Lima City Schools, and Allen County Schools, collectively, these programs and WOCAP served 710 students during the 2020/201 academic cycle. Almost half, nearly 5 in 10, of the 421 Part B cases documented reflected speech/language impairments (45%). Disability categories reflected the full range of impairments:

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

6.7.2.1 Allen County Board of Developmental Disabilities

In program year 2020-2021, ACBDD provided Part C services to 200 children; 29 children received speech therapy, 21 students received OT services, 31 children received PT services, 12 children received services by a Hearing Specialist (identified hearing loss or suspected hearing loss), and 79 children were served by Developmental Specialists.

6.7.2.2 Lima City Schools

Lima City Schools (LSC) provided preschool services to 210, including special needs services (Part B) to 124 preschool children in Allen County with a diagnosed disability in 2020-2021. Special needs services are provided in the LCS preschool classroom and in area preschool classrooms via dual services with an itinerant/intervention specialist.

6.7.2.3 Allen County Schools

In 2020-2021, Allen County Schools provided services (Part B) to 245 preschoolers with a diagnosed disability. Services were provided in their preschool classroom, and itinerant services were provided to area preschool classrooms. Allen County Preschool reported that 227 of the Part B children were diagnosed with a speech/language impairment. Allen County reported they provided services to 84 children diagnosed with a speech/language impairment, 6 diagnosed with developmental delays, 90 diagnosed with OT, 34 diagnosed with PT, 24 diagnosed with autism, and 21 students who have been evaluated and need to have an IEP/ETR meeting as paperwork is completed.

6.7.3 WOCAP Response and Services

All children enrolled in the WOCAP Child Development Services receive a developmental screening within the first 45 calendar days of enrollment. The developmental screening provides information in three major developmental areas: visual/motor, language and cognition, and gross motor/body awareness. WOCAP uses the Ages & Stages Questionnaire-3 (developmental), the Ages & Stages Questionnaire-Social/Emotional, and the Early Screening Inventory. These developmental screenings help identify a child's strengths as well as areas where the child may need additional support regarding their development. Child Development staff review all screening results with parents, and if the parent and/or staff have concerns about their child's development, a referral is made to the local Part C agency, Allen County Board of Developmental Disabilities, or the Part B Local Education Agency (LEA) for a professional assessment. Evaluation and special needs services are provided to children on an Individual Family Service Plan (Part C) or Individual Education Program.

WOCAP Child Development staff are using the Teaching Strategies Gold Assessment scales to document children's progress. TS Gold provides a comprehensive view from birth through kindergarten of each child's growth in ten school readiness domains: Social-Emotional, Physical, Language Cognitive, Literacy, Mathematics, Science and Technology, Social Studies, the Arts, and English Language Acquisition. The TS Gold domains correspond to the domains established and are aligned with the Ohio Early Learning Content Standard, Creative Curriculum, and the Head Start Child Development and Early Learning Framework.

Programmatic services continued to grow and challenge available funding over the 2020-2021 academic year. Since 2010, WOCAP has diagnosed the need for additional services. WOCAP's programmatic services increased 23.0 percent under Part B and 10.0 percent under Part C since the 2010 academic cycle.

WOCAP's Head Start program provided services in 2020-2021 to 49 Part B children through an interagency agreement/MOU with LEAs (local education agency); 38 children were diagnosed with speech/language impairment, and 11 were diagnosed with non-categorical/developmental delays. In comparison, in 2010-2011, WOCAP Head Start served 43 Part B children ages 3-5 through the interagency agreement with the LEAs, 40 children were diagnosed with speech/language impairment and 2 diagnosed with non-categorical/developmental delays (Illustration 6-8).

In the 2020-2021 Early Head Start program, WOCAP provided services to 15 Part C children through an interagency agreement with Allen County Board of Developmental Disabilities. Allen County Board of Developmental Disabilities assisted the families with an assessment and evaluation at local hospitals. Looking back to Early Head Start programming in 2010-2011, WOCAP provided services to 20 Part C children through an interagency agreement with Help Me Grow (Illustration 6-8). Almost one percent (0.85%) of the eligible children are homeless, and another 173 eligible children are in foster care, either in agency custody (29) or temporary custody of relatives (143).

6.8 WOCAP – HEAD START & EARLY HEAD START

Head Start is a premier quality development program for income-eligible children from birth until five years of age. Nationally, over a million children are served by Head Start programs every year. Early Head Start is a federally funded community-based program for income-eligible families with infants, toddlers, and pregnant women. Locally, WOCAP's programming provides educational, medical, social service, and parent involvement opportunities for families served and stresses positive attitudes, which are instrumental in developing individual abilities.

According to the ACS 2020 5-Year estimates, there are a total of 1,407 children aged 5 years and younger living below the poverty line residing in Allen County. This accounts for 22.9 percent of the total 5-year and under population in Allen County. The City of Lima has the highest concentration of young children living in poverty, with 80.8 percent of those 1,407 children living within the city limits. When looking at children nursery school/preschool age, an estimated 446 are living below the poverty level, with 352 of those residing in the City of Lima. In terms of Head Start eligible children (4-5 years old in poverty), a total of ____ children live in Allen County, with 196 located within Lima. Almost 5 in 10 Early Head Start and Head Start eligible children (48.3%, 906) were identified by parents as minority, with over half (54.1%, 409) of those identifying as African-American.

WOCAP has determined the need for services in the specific portions of the County by studying census data of the overall population, as well as birth rates and kindergarten entrance rates. The current locations of Head Start services have been chosen to provide services in the areas that have a significant low-income population of age-eligible children. Due to funding restrictions, a physical

location is not present in some locations; however, home-based services are provided countywide. Based on current data, the need for Head Start/Preschool services in Allen County is being met. Early Head Start programming, on the other hand, has room to grow.

WOCAP has identified all licensed providers of age and income-eligible children in the county. WOCAP has developed partnerships with childcare centers, public preschools, and disability providers to ensure that the needs of children are met in the most appropriate program option, coordinating service delivery where appropriate, and ensuring Head Start is a provider of last resort.

WOCAP participates annually in the statewide Child Find Count, which identifies children with disabilities and where they are receiving services. This enables WOCAP to maximize resources available to families and ensures coordination of service delivery among programs. Of the 418 children participating in the Head Start program during the 2020/2021 academic cycle, 52 were diagnosed as having a Part B disability.

The staff has also determined the need for services for all clients annually. WOCAP may not be able to provide for all the needs of clients; therefore, staff have identified areas of concern that will require attention and advocacy in working with community organizations to develop solutions to some of the problems/unmet needs of clients. WOCAP is currently working collaboratively with local government and community organizations to address transportation, education, and training barriers (both physical and psychological), minority health, and economic development.

WOCAP collects and analyzes family needs assessments for each family participating in the program and compares that data to the community needs assessment to ensure that the most needed services are provided, located, or developed based on stated family needs. WOCAP uses extensive partnerships to coordinate service delivery where appropriate. Where there are gaps in services to meet families' needs, WOCAP has developed programming to close the gap or allocated funds to ensure that families begin to thrive.

WOCAP involves the community in identifying the needs of families countywide through participation in Policy Council activities, community surveys, and staff participation on advisory committees to both communicate the needs of Head Start families and gather input on the needs of young children in the community. WOCAP serves Allen County as a community action agency with 25 years of

service, operating more than 12 programs to provide direct services to the low-income community. The most extensive program provided to the community by WOCAP is the early childhood program: childcare, Early Learning Initiative, Early Head Start, and Head Start services. WOCAP is the largest single early childhood provider of services in Allen County, serving 512 children each year, 322 children who are of preschool age (Appendix F, Map F2).

WOCAP's experience with the early childhood programs has been extremely successful, maintaining full enrollment, with waiting lists throughout the year. The Agency is regarded as an early childhood provider expert in the community, and formally partners with the local school districts (LEA), mental health providers, children's protective services, a federally qualified health center, the Allen County Board of Developmental Disabilities, Allen County Department of Job & Family Services, and two area hospitals, to provide needed services to families. WOCAP's Chief Executive Officer is currently on the steering committee of the Family and Children First Council, which acts as an advisory committee for organizations serving young children in Allen County. WOCAP staff members are active members of the Family and Children First Council subcommittees.

6.9 COLLABORATIONS AND RESOURCES

WOCAP is currently working collaboratively with local government and community organizations to provide many of the resources needed by Head Start-eligible children and their families. WOCAP, in partnership with LACRPC and the Allen County Health Department, has provided a Community Assessment that touches on many issues that face today's Environmental Justice populations. Issues that include health, crime, employment, poverty, affordable housing, air and water quality, and education have been addressed. These issues provide a better understanding of both the community and the Head Start population, providing guidance for future steps aimed at improving the community.

WOCAP has identified data from the 2021 Annual Program Information Report regarding the education, health, nutrition, and social services needs. Data from individual needs assessments, completed by Head Start-eligible families, were also gathered to determine their perceptions of need. In addition, objective measurement using data collected through family service worker case notes, and by way of data entry tracking systems, was reviewed to verify successful service delivery and improvement

areas in meeting the needs of Head Start-eligible children and their families. The long- and short-term goals and objectives outlined in the grant application reflect the planned service delivery priorities based on this data.

The needs of Head Start and Early Head Start children are significant upon entry into the program. WOCAP is able to achieve milestones in meeting children's needs. Many children who are enrolled in health insurance, regardless of type, still enter the program without all the necessary and appropriate health screenings and immunizations. Head Start staff spend a significant amount of time educating parents about the need for these screenings as well as coordinating the actual care received while in the program. WOCAP can meet most of the families' social service, nutrition, and education needs within the Head Start setting. Again, significant deficits exist in the family member's ability to access these services outside of Head Start.

The WOCAP Education Advisory Committee has identified the kindergarten readiness needs of children by defining the skills needed for entering kindergarten. The committee recommended that children, at a minimum, be able to identify colors, shapes, their birthday, address, and phone number. Children should be able to write their full name, follow directions, and demonstrate listening skills. With the assistance of the Education Advisory Committee, WOCAP has ensured that the curriculum (Creative Curriculum) is aligned with the Head Start Early Learning Outcomes Framework, Ages Birth through Five, The Parent, Family and Community Framework, and the Parents as Teachers Curriculum.

WOCAP has determined that several program options are needed in the service area that include home-based, childcare partnerships, and center-based for both Head Start and Early Head Start families. In addition, support services and parent education in the areas of healthcare, social service supports, such as housing assistance and emergency services, parenting skills development, and employment skills training were identified.

The Allen County service area is inclusive of its cities and villages, encompassing the Cities of Delphos and Lima, the incorporated villages of Bluffton, Cairo, Elida, Harrod, Lafayette, and Spencerville, and 12 townships, including Amanda, American, Auglaize, Bath, Jackson, Marion, Monroe, Perry, Richland, Shawnee, Spencer, and Sugar Creek.

WOCAP's priority for enrollment includes, but is not limited to, the age of the child (four-year-olds receive priority), children in foster care or experiencing homelessness, the family composition (single parent, grandparents raising grandchildren, teen parents), and needs of the family (families in crisis, having chronic health conditions, inadequate income or housing, etc.). Children who have parents deployed in the military or have open child protective services cases are also prioritized for enrollment. Community partners refer families to us regularly who need these services.⁵¹ The agency conducts a review of the needs assessment and completes an updated summary of changes that is approved by both the Policy Council and the board before the results are included in planning services.

Enrollment criteria have been prepared to assist in determining a child's eligibility for the Head Start/Early Head Start program. Those children assigned the highest priority are identified as children with the greatest needs. A list of contributing factors is also provided so that special circumstances are considered. The enrollment criteria are approved annually by the Board and Policy Council to guarantee that the greatest needs of local families are addressed. Children whose family incomes are above the poverty guidelines will be considered if they have a documented disability, or are within 130 percent of income levels. However, in the last couple of years, due to the effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic, low enrollment and lack of staff have forced some classrooms to stay closed, in turn, affecting the number of children who are able to benefit from Head Start services.

WOCAP owns and operates a facility located within the City of Lima. The majority of programming and office space is housed at this location. However, Head Start/Early Head Start/EHS Child Care Partnership services are delivered throughout Allen County at multiple site locations. In 2022, operations began at a brand-new facility located at 1825 Reese Avenue, which allows WOCAP to serve the entire family in one location with Head Start, Early Head Start, and Child Care.

The City of Lima is the densest Head Start Service area in Allen County. Within Allen County, Head Start/Early Head Start/EHS Childcare Partnership operates across 13 locations (Map 4-2).

⁵¹ The information collection requirements are approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under OMB Control Number 0970-0124 for paragraphs (b) and (d).

The Central Head Start facility is located at 540 S. Central Avenue in the center of Lima. There are 3 program options offered at the Central Avenue Facility:

- Three infant/toddler classrooms serving Early Head Start children 6 hours per day, 5 days per week, year-round.
- Eight Home-Based Visitors, each serving 10-12 families. Each family receives one home visit per week, plus bi-monthly family day activities.
- Four federally-funded Head Start classrooms that serve 6 hours per day, 4 days per week, part-year.

Head Start and Early Head Start at the Central Avenue location provide services for 80 preschoolers and 24 infants and toddlers. Limited transportation is offered to children and families at this location based on availability, location, and need. The Head Start management team, clerical, support, and transportation staff operate from offices at the Central facility. The Head Start program pays for facility space and use based upon cost allocation for utilities, maintenance, and occupied space. The facility is located in the Kibby Corners neighborhood, a low-income, multi-racial neighborhood. Community Development Block Grants target the area. The WOCAP facility meets all Americans with Disabilities Act requirements.

Lima Senior High School Early Head Start is located at 1 Spartan Way. The Early Head Start program serves 16 children through two full-day, full-year infant and toddler classrooms that have been in operation since 2004. The site functions for 7 hours per day, 5 days per week, year-round according to the Lima Senior High School calendar. The site serves as an early education laboratory for high school students enrolled in the ECE program. The staff who operate the classrooms are employed by WOCAP. There is a priority placement for students who are teen mothers attending the high school.

Unity Early Head Start is located at 925 E. 3rd Street in the Unity Elementary School building. The Early Head Start programming serves 8 children, with full-day, full-year infant and toddler classrooms. The classroom operates 7 hours per day, 5 days per week.

Howard and O'Neal Centers program-owned modular units are located on the same plot of land at 411 E. 8th Street in Lima. Howard serves 40 preschool children, and O'Neal serves 40 preschool children. The preschool center-based model operates single-session classes in each unit, five days per week, with 6-hour sessions. Arrival

and departure are combinations of Head Start transportation and parent transport.

Philippian Head Start facility is located at 190 E. 8th Street in Lima, serving 30 children and families in a full-day center-based session, functioning five days per week for 6 hours each. The parents provide the transportation to this site.

The Market St. Head Start facility serves most of the eligible children in this area. The 1100 W. Market Street Head Start has 2 double-session center-based classrooms, functioning four days per week for 3.5 hours each, serving 68 children. This site has served the program on an in-kind basis for 34 consecutive years. Some transportation services are provided for children and families attending Market St. Head Start. This area is also serving a significant number of Early Head Start home-based families.

Serving Shawnee, Spencerville, and Cridersville is the St. Matthew Head Start center, serving 18 rural WOCAP Head Start children and families in a full-day center-based session, 5 days per week for 6 hours a day. Enrollment is recruited from the three rural communities. Space at St. Matthew is donated. Head Start pays a small stipend for maintenance and upkeep of a portion of the premises used by Head Start.

Allen East Head Start serves 40 children and families from the villages of Harrod and Lafayette in a full-day, center-based session, functioning five days per week for six hours each day. The Center is located within the new Allen East Community Center. Parents provide the transportation to this site. The population of Harrod has the highest concentration of poverty outside the City of Lima in the county. Lafayette is a neighboring village.

Our Early Head Start/Childcare Partnership sites serve 72 children and families with the following options, five days per week for 48 weeks, 240 days per year, up to 10 hours per day, in ODJFS licensed Childcare Centers or Certified Family Childcare Homes:

- Little Rascals Child Development Center – serving 24 infants and/or toddlers, birth to 3 years
- Kingdom Daycare – serving 8 infants and/or toddlers, birth to 3 years
- Trinity UMC Center for Creative Childcare – serving 8 toddlers, 18 months to 3 years
- The Children's Place Daycare – serving 10 infants and/or toddlers, birth to 3 years

- Shawnee Weekday Early Learning Center – serving 24 infants and/or toddlers, 6 weeks to 3 years

7 SUMMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Since 1965 Head Start programming has promoted a comprehensive early care and education program to promote and support optimal physical health, emotional and social development, cognitive development, and a sense of responsibility, dignity, and self-worth for each child and family. This report and its recommendations document and support the foundation and national standards for Head Start's comprehensive health care approach and its focus on preventative health care and parental involvement.

Acknowledging this child and family-based focus, WOCAP has integrated Head Start Program Performance Standards targeting health and developmental services, health and safety, and nutrition. WOCAP is carefully and actively working to address and incorporate physical activity and physical health into every child's development process: engaging parents, coordinating community support, and ensuring systems-level planning. WOCAP's Head Start and Early Head Start programming are working with parents and local stakeholders to promote a culture of healthy lifestyles in every classroom and in every home so that young children will embrace lifelong healthy development.

WOCAP contends that it provides excellent early childhood educational opportunities and has developed an excellent rapport with local educational service providers and health educators. Working with its established partners and locally committed government agencies, WOCAP is looking to expand on the roles that it has already assumed and to undertake new responsibilities by attempting to fill those gaps in services identified in this Community Assessment as ever so important.

7.1 SUMMATION OF WOCAP'S APPROACH

This final section of the Community Assessment is intended to highlight some of the previous findings and identify the way Head Start and Early Head Start programming issues are integrated into and across WOCAP's programming. Sections 7.1.1 through 7.1.9 work to portray WOCAP's existing commitments to Head Start and Early Head Start families and students, WOCAP clients, and Agency staffers by establishing organizational philosophies and positions for baseline services such as health and safety services programming, especially protocols to address injury prevention, child abuse, and

neglect. The summation draws new attention to WOCAP's recent entry into a more proactive role in dealing with the social and environmental determinants of health affecting local children. WOCAP is also working to expand its efforts in those areas that help rebuild resilient, effective neighborhoods that link families with resources and provide economic opportunities for its residents.

7.1.1 Health Services Program Planning

Planning for health services begins with the community assessment as mandated by Early Head Start and Head Start. WOCAP's own community assessment is a comprehensive and dynamic process designed to collect data that identifies community health, education, nutrition, and social service needs, as well as community strengths/weaknesses and resources. Although the community assessment is required to be conducted every five years, it is updated annually. WOCAP uses the data collected during the community assessment process to make decisions about the types of services to provide for children and families and to assist in establishing health priorities.

WOCAP has and continues to use the community assessment as the basis for:

- Documenting the community's racial, ethnic, demographic, and socioeconomic characteristics;
- Inventorying the community's public/private capital infrastructure and institutional resources;
- Identifying and developing annual objectives for its client services, including health services programming; and,
- Prioritizing health education outreach to children, parents, staff, and community stakeholders.

The community assessment identifies health concerns identified by families of Head Start and Early Head Start children and by those community stakeholders that serve the community's youngest and most vulnerable. Recognizing that its clients and students' families are among the neediest in the community, WOCAP's delivery of services often overlaps with other service providers. As such, a strong collaborative effort has developed with many of the local service providers and governmental services. Information sharing amongst interested parties results in a broader, more comprehensive perspective of the environmental, socioeconomic, and health behaviors that require clinical care, public educational outreach, and community involvement. WOCAP's community partners include local child care services, social service providers, medical professionals, and clinicians, as well as health educators, all focused

upon advancing the behavioral, cognitive, emotional, and physical development of Head Start and Early Head Start children. A list of the collaborative partners is identified in the appendices of this report.

While most children who enter both Early and Head Start programs are not considered overweight at the time of enrollment or upon leaving the program, obesity in later school years is significant in the general population. WOCAP has begun to address healthy eating habits with parents, including providing healthier refreshments. Access to affordable, healthy foods is a barrier for low-income families. Storage and preparation of healthier options should be targeted for community development.

7.1.2 Building a Healthy Foundation for Learning and Life

WOCAP realized just how fast children grow and develop physically, emotionally, and cognitively. The organization and its staff are all too aware that the limited amount of time to provide opportunities and effective interventions is extremely inadequate. However, regardless of the limited amount of time with Head Start children, WOCAP has strategically positioned itself to address threats to every child's health and development, and to promote family wellness and healthy practices.

To ensure that each child's health needs are addressed, WOCAP's Head Start programming works to provide comprehensive health services that include a medical evaluation, dental examination, and a screening for developmental, sensory, and behavioral concerns. WOCAP's staff and local stakeholders ensure that the results of such individual medical and developmental assessments are shared with each child and their family. Staff use such screening tools to identify those critical steps necessary to ensure future health care services with local medical and dental service providers and develop effective parental involvement in the provision of health care, developing an individualized health plan inclusive of immunizations and wellness check-ups to address any medical, behavioral, and oral health concerns. Staff work to ensure that screening evaluation criteria are documented, parents are informed, and any necessary provisions for individualized health services are identified and discussed with the appropriate medical service provider(s) or caseworker(s). Given the fact that the screenings sometimes fail to identify a child's problem initially, staff suspicions of later ongoing concerns may necessitate a referral for a formal evaluation.

Protecting children from the effects of poverty to help them strive in the future while helping their families out of poverty as quickly as

possible is the single most important strategy that can be employed in communities to decrease the cycle of poverty. Children who are malnourished both physically and intellectually before the age of five are likely to suffer permanent consequences to their health and well-being. This holistic approach to poverty prevention is encompassed in multiple methods that have proven effective over time.

Recognizing that parents are their children's first and most influential teachers, strategies toward healthy behaviors of parents and family members are needed to reduce the effects of poverty on young children. Programs that support child development from conception to adulthood are underfunded. The Agency's work then becomes focused on making the largest impact on children in poverty as possible. This factor requires WOCAP to involve multiple partnerships and collaborations within the community, providing a cornucopia of services and programs that engage low-income families in self-sufficiency.

7.1.3 Health Assessments: Staffers, Parents, and Community Stakeholder Involvement

WOCAP's Head Start programming ensures that program staffers collect child health data within the first 45 days of enrollment. This initial screening is a time-consuming and expensive process, and WOCAP has employed various strategies to facilitate the screenings necessary to meet the Health and Human Services timeline, including: (1) pre-enrollment parent meetings informing them of necessary screenings and providers conducting the screening; (2) communicating with parents about the importance of maintaining an individual child's health record to improve service delivery and reduce duplicative services; (3) establishing relationships with local health care providers who understand and support Head Start's programmatic requirements; (4) collaborative relationships with Rhodes State College and Apollo Career Center allowing students in nutrition, nursing, speech pathology, audiology, and other allied health fields to assist with screenings; and, (5) empowering parents to function as child advocates for wellness and health services. WOCAP considers this process as a first step necessary to ensure future positive outcomes for the preschoolers served in the community's Head Start programming. But WOCAP Head Start staff routinely monitor children over the course of the day. Such observations are used to identify any new or recurring medical, dental, or developmental concerns so that appropriate referrals can be made. And, as part of an ongoing health wellness assessment, each child is checked at the beginning of the day for specific signs

or symptoms of illness to prevent the spread of infection. While not medical practitioners, staff are trained to be sensitive to a child's condition.

WOCAP seeks to ensure and provide appropriate care to meet the individual health needs of children by maintaining at least 2 LPN positions within the organization.

Tobacco and alcohol use and abuse, as well as the recreational use of illicit drugs and prescription medications, are underreported by low-income families that WOCAP serves. Parental education in the recognition of symptoms of drug abuse among children and adolescents is necessary. Strategies to better mental health behaviors and their relationship to drug and alcohol abuse are needed to find the extent of the problem and potential solutions.

7.1.4 Family Health and Wellness

WOCAP staffers recognize that sometimes adult family members fail to recognize how their personal health and well-being affect their child's growth and development. Head Start staff who work with families are trained to be sensitive to cultural values while being able to provide the resources and information that can be used to assist parents in understanding systems of ongoing family health care, to encourage parents to become active partners in family health care processes, and to provide parents with the opportunity to learn about preventive health care and specific health needs of individual children.

WOCAP staff must work within an ethnically, culturally, and religiously sensitive context to address family health and wellness issues. Addressing the various family issues often requires WOCAP to coordinate with other community professionals and service providers. In developing health and wellness services, WOCAP has identified nutrition, obesity, smoking cessation, drug dependency, and bike and pedestrian safety as necessary first steps in advancing family wellness.

WOCAP's policies and procedures acknowledge the rich diversity of the community's population and work effectively to communicate respect for clients and subsequently generate the client's trust for community health care and social service providers. It is based on this appreciation and embrace of diversity – sometimes in the face of adversity – that WOCAP has been recognized as a champion and advocate of local youth and civil rights by local community groups and elected officials. In its role as a champion, WOCAP has pushed

the envelope to move further from traditional child and family wellness issues to that of child, family, and neighborhood wellness.

Working with its Health Services Advisory Committee, WOCAP has developed various strategies and services to target those conditions experienced by its students as identified by parents and staff, and that were subsequently validated by local community stakeholders and ultimately documented in the community assessment, including:

- Speech/language impairments;
- Developmental delay and cognitive delay, including autism;
- Hearing/vision impairments;
- Orthopedic impairment; and,
- Multiple disabilities.

Other personal and household conditions identified in the community assessment included various factors associated with health behaviors, clinical care, and the physical environment, such as:

- Obesity;
- Scarcity of whole foods;
- Access to health care;
- Smoking; and,
- Excessive alcohol consumption.

WOCAP has adopted the following strategies to address issues related to obesity:

- Monitor and evaluate WOCAP's Nutrition Policy annually;
- Monthly newsletters to help educate parents and area stakeholders;
- Make nutrition and structured physical activity integral to the daily classroom experience;
- Educate children about healthy foods and make children aware of a variety of new foods, such as whole grains, vegetables, and fruits;
- Introduce students to healthy, culture-specific foods to promote good nutrition at home;
- Educate families about healthy alternatives for meals and snacks through parent nutritional training;
- Promote and support regularly scheduled sit-down family meals; and,
- Reduce sedentary time (including television/computer gaming activities) of children.

7.1.5 Ensuring Child Health and Safety

WOCAP has taken the necessary steps to establish specific policies and procedures to ensure the safety of every child who enters its buildings and receives its services. The Agency's administrative personnel, staff, Policy Council, Parent Committee, Board, and Health Services Advisory Committee have researched, discussed at length, and adopted specific protocols to address: emergencies, injury prevention, child abuse and neglect, necessary equipment/emergency medical supplies, hygiene, nutrition, sanitation, and food safety. WOCAP has also taken the necessary measures to train its administrators and staff in such policies and will continually strive to educate the parents and the community stakeholders who have entrusted the Agency with the care and development of their child.

Access to green spaces and the safety of children during outside physical activity are barriers for single-family households. Pedestrian safety and crime rates are seen as deterrents to the free play of children in their neighborhoods, including safe walkways for children traveling to and from school and school playgrounds that are accessible outside of school hours.

7.1.6 Health and 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 and Human Services as populations with unique health care needs¹ and that these populations require special attention. This collective of priority populations is less likely to receive preventive care, screening services, or access to quality health care, and is 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 WOCAP's service area, including small groups of first- and second-generation immigrants.

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

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

- 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 have 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.

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 the 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 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 permit an open exchange of ideas; and,
- Program orientation activities will be held at the beginning of the year for families, staff, and community partners.

7.1.7 Environmental Health Assessments and 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 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 heavier traffic and higher travel speeds, numerous alcohol and tobacco outlets are present, and poor access to fresh food exists.²

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 are 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, healthy foods in a culturally sensitive manner that fosters community building and increased social interaction; and, (3) expand efforts that rebuild

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

resilient neighborhoods and that link families with resources and provide economic opportunities for its residents. WOCAP believes that changing the build 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.

7.1.8 Educational Attainment, Financial Literacy, and 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 The Ford Foundation and others have found that asset-building approaches to financial success based on accumulated savings and the purchase of long-term assets are critical to end the cycle of poverty. Research conducted throughout the last decade on financial literacy and the effects of asset building indicates 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 education, professional training, business ownership, and home ownership.^{4,5} Based on such insights, WOCAP's 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

³<http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app#/ohio/2025/auglaize/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot/by-rank>

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

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

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 crucial equity issues of this generation, believing that financial literacy empowers people and offers the promise of bridging differences between race, culture, and class.

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. WOCAP's Financial Management and Getting Ahead programs do just this.

7.1.9 Advancing Employment Opportunities

WOCAP looks at providing and bundling services to help families with limited incomes access the knowledge and advice they need to achieve economic stability and move up the economic ladder. WOCAP continues to work with local community stakeholders to offer parents computer and GED classes, career counseling, academic enrichment, and employment services, including job-readiness and counseling. Yet the unemployment and underemployment rates remain stubbornly high, and the majority of local female-headed⁶ households remain in poverty.

The ability to increase economic security, training, and education, especially for female heads of household, needs to be tied to real, local employment opportunities that emphasize the need for industry and job-specific training programs, and the importance of creating more jobs with family-sustaining wages. However, while educational programming and training are available, access to affordable day care, affordable housing, and reliable transportation services remains a challenge for many female heads of household. Some recent researchers and practitioners have argued for “Financial Coaching” rather than counseling for low-income

⁶ <https://thewomensfoundation.org/2016/highlights-womens-foundations-analysis-2015-poverty-data/>

individuals, where one-on-one attention focuses more on behavioral changes than on informational exchanges.⁷

Reports underwritten by the Annie E. Casey Foundation⁸ found some states and philanthropic entities willing to fund:

- Innovative industry sector-based training models;
- Development of effective job readiness training curricula designed to achieve scale;
- Employer-driven workforce intermediaries;
- State-level advocacy based upon education and workforce data; and,
- Increasing the capacity of community colleges to increase the skills of low-income working adults.

States have argued that the development of employment opportunities for local income persons needs to be targeted to specific labor markets and that the development of specific skill sets and certifications needs to be industry-specific and conducted in such a manner that local employers are engaged in the training process.⁹ Locally, employers have identified the need to employ more low-income female and minority candidates; however, they identified that employability skills, work ethic, communication skills, and working in team environments as major hurdles in their recruitment efforts.

Linking workforce strategies to income and asset-building approaches that support family economic success is difficult and requires partnerships. However demanding, such partnerships are worthwhile and necessary endeavors to address the economic disparities and poverty conditions within the community.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Completion of this Community Assessment has presented new data, new issues, new challenges, and new potential partners to WOCAP's attention. It has also identified some potential shortcomings and some gaps in services which WOCAP could investigate and address.

⁷ [https://www.earn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/2_-_Advancing Financial Coaching for Low-Income Populations - Midstream Lessons from EARN.pdf](https://www.earn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/2_-_Advancing_Financial_Coaching_for_Low-Income_Populations_-_Midstream_Lessons_from_EARN.pdf)

⁸ <http://www.aecf.org/upload/publicationfiles/fes3622h961.pdf>

⁹

<http://www.nga.org/files/live/sites/NGA/files/pdf/0706IMPROVINGTANF.PDF>

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.
- 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 through 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, 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. In 2023, there were 264 children under the age of 6 tested for lead, and in 2024, there were 303 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 Auglaize County Traffic Safety Coalition observed that in 2023 there was only 62.3 percent compliance with regards to

safety restraint usage. 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 a broad community recognition of the law and the need to properly secure children.

- Diligently work to ensure Health and 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. Spencerville and the north end of Lima and American Township are two locations where significant low-income populations with young children reside. There are no WOCAP early childhood centers in these locations. While current funding limitations have precluded WOCAP from expanding service centers in these locations, sites should be explored for future funding opportunities. Both Spencerville and Bluffton have significant low-income and mobility-impaired senior populations that are not well served by WOCAP programming and merit future consideration.
- 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 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 working with local government officials, the HHWP Community Action Commission, 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 the 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-owner 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 in 2025, there were 5 individuals who were counted. All unsheltered. 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.
- According to 2023 ACS data, 3.9 percent of Auglaize County Households do not have a vehicle immediately available to them. WOCAP will continue to 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 organizations to affect the development of workforce intermediaries to service low-income individuals with employment opportunities within the regional labor markets. WOCAP will look to: focus on local labor market information to identify high-wage, high-growth 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 the workforce through education and skills development activities, career and work readiness credentials, and postsecondary education by ensuring that: education 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.

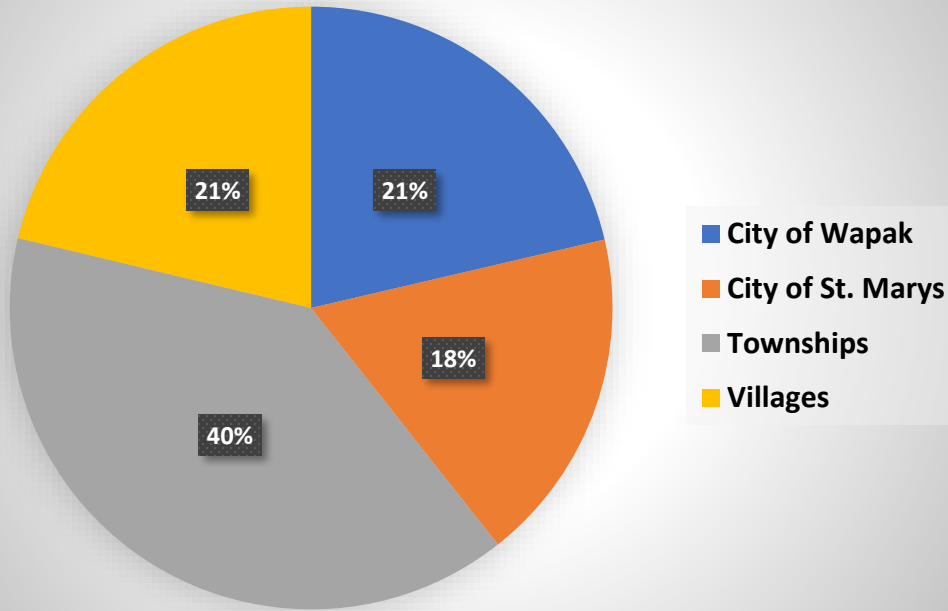
- Organize local efforts to identify an array of possible state, federal, local, and philanthropic funding sources to underwrite the necessary training and service delivery options to develop and deliver low-income workers to employers.

WOCAP supports these Community Assessments by aligning them with 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 WOCAP's responses should be shared with the community to advance community acceptance and action.

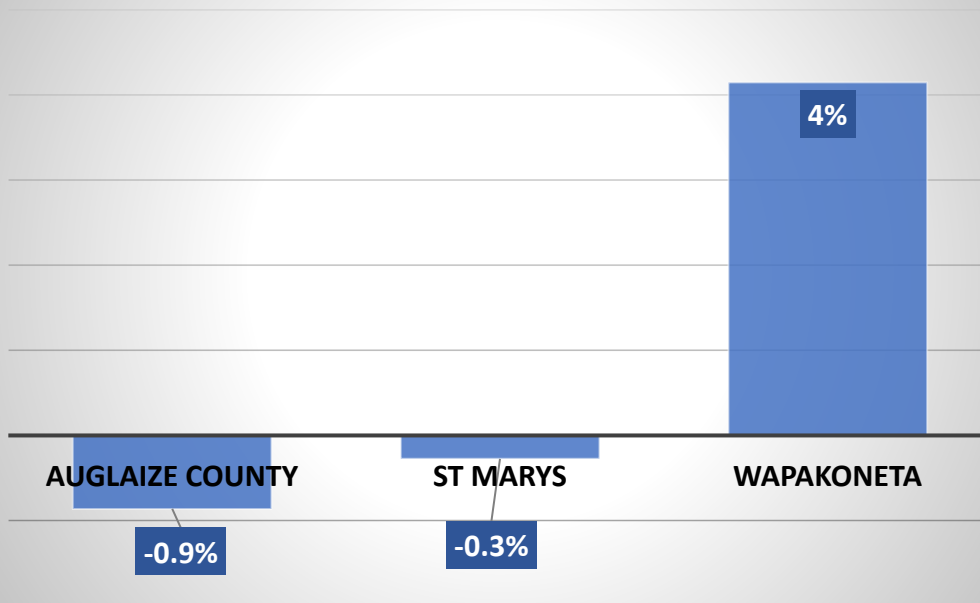
WOCAP contends that the principal challenge facing our community is the creation of an economic and social system that promotes and advances the needs of the young, the weak, the elderly, and the frail while supporting the sustainability of the environment on which life depends. WOCAP believes that its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

APPENDIX A

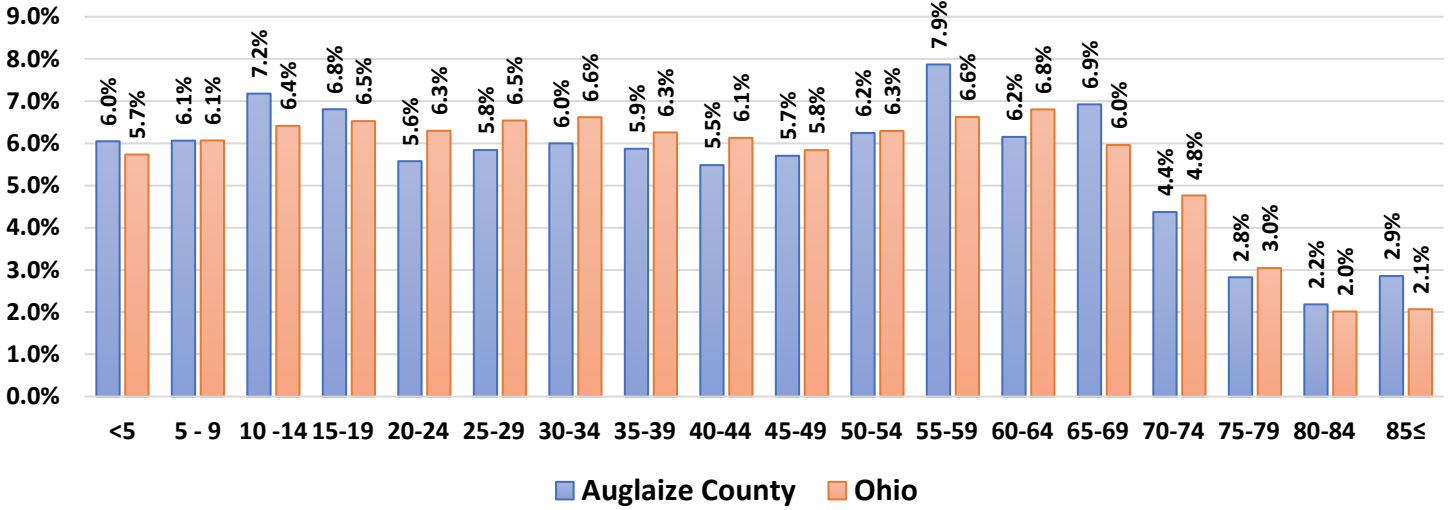
Ill A-1 Auglaize County Population Distribution



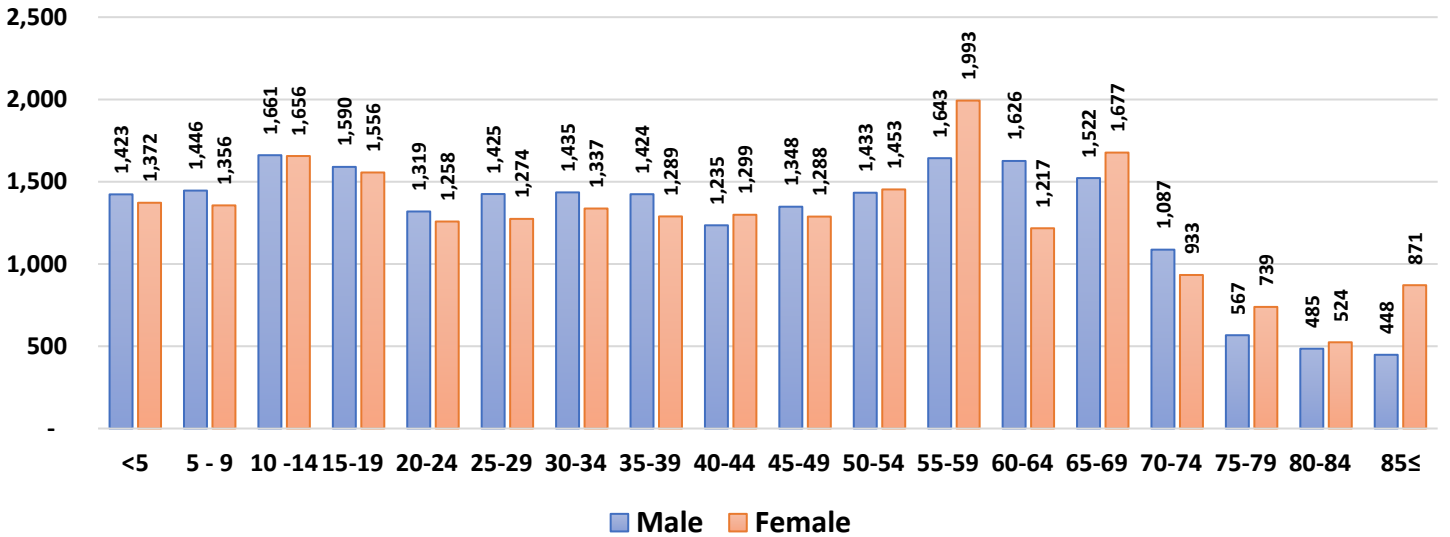
Ill A-2 Auglaize County Population Change



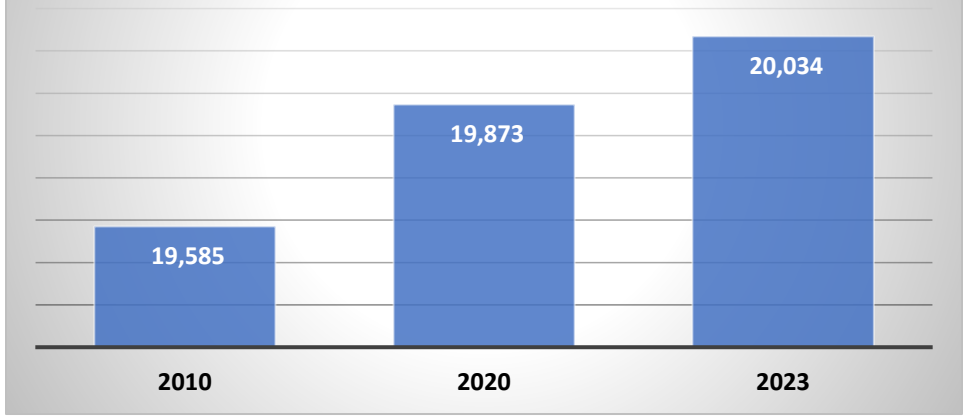
III A-3 Auglaize County Age Cohorts As A Percentage of Total Population



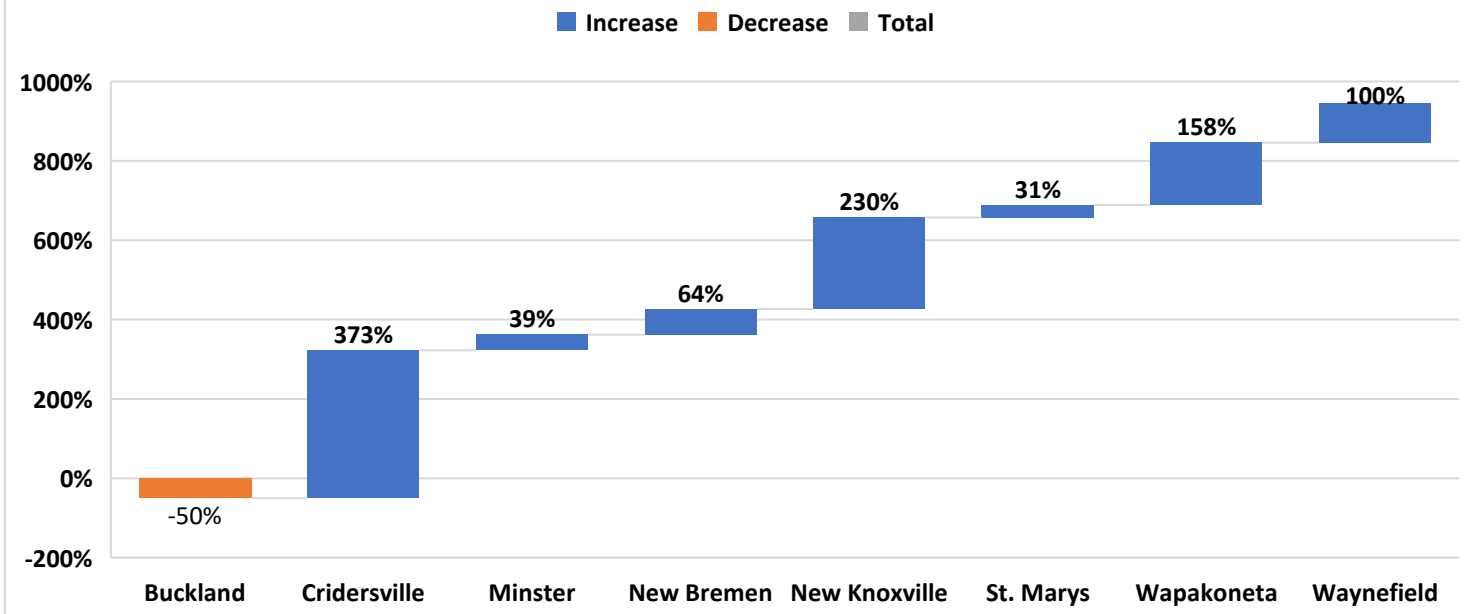
III A-4 Auglaize County Age Cohorts by Gender



Ill B-1 Auglaize County Housing Units 2010-2023

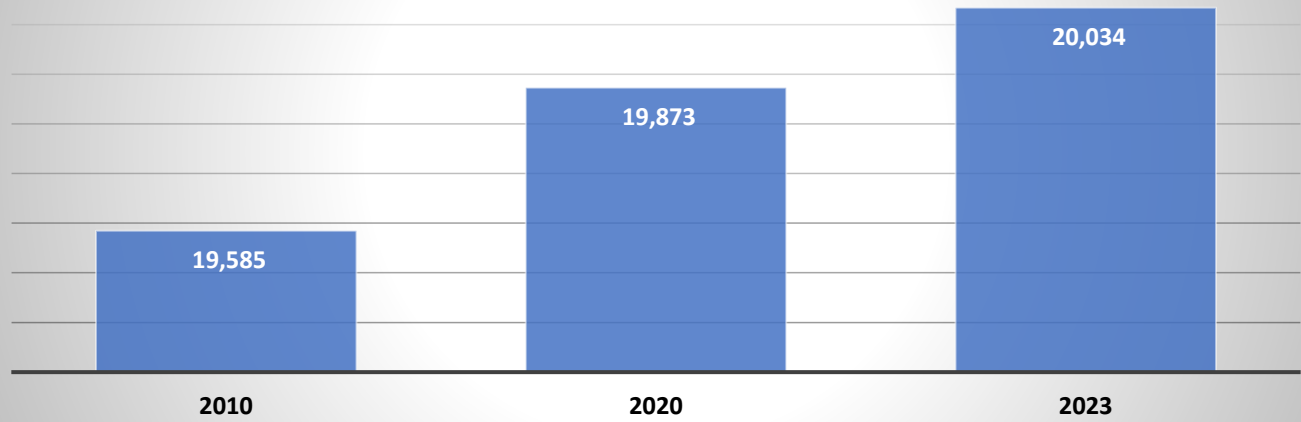


Ill A-5 Change in Minority Population in Cities and Villages 2010-2023

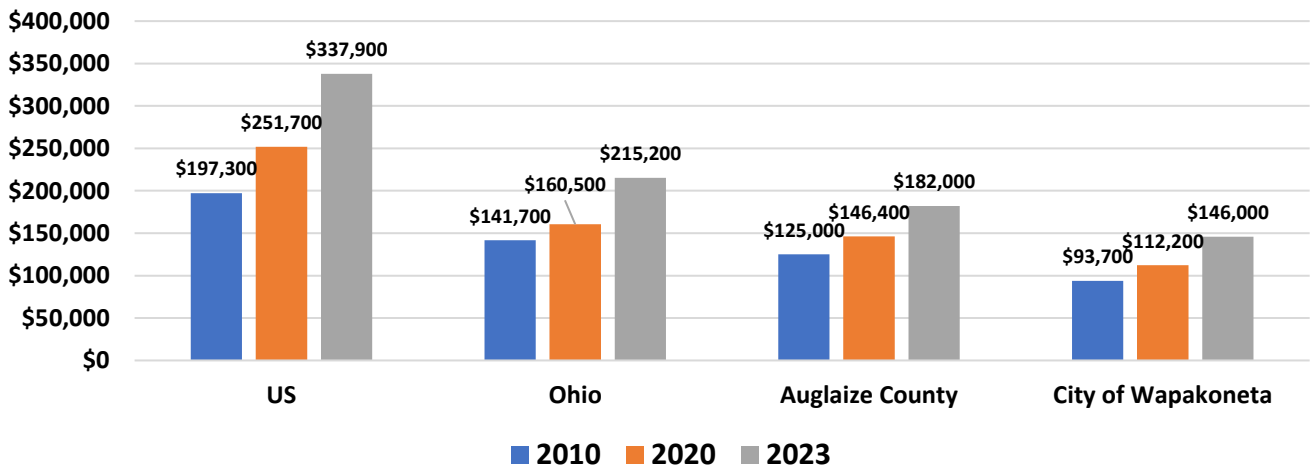


APPENDIX B

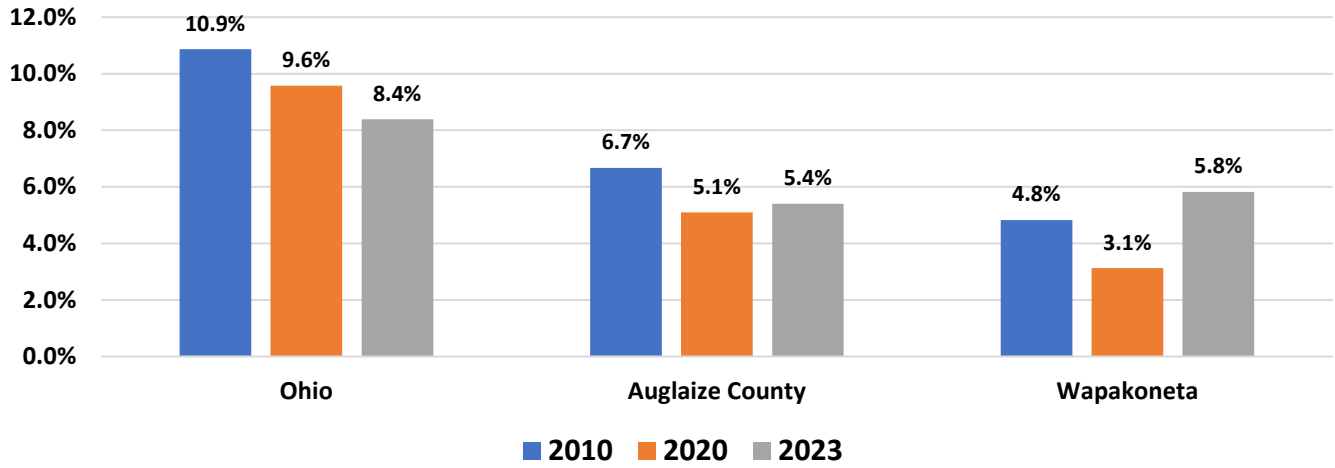
III B-1 Auglaize County Housing Units 2010-2023



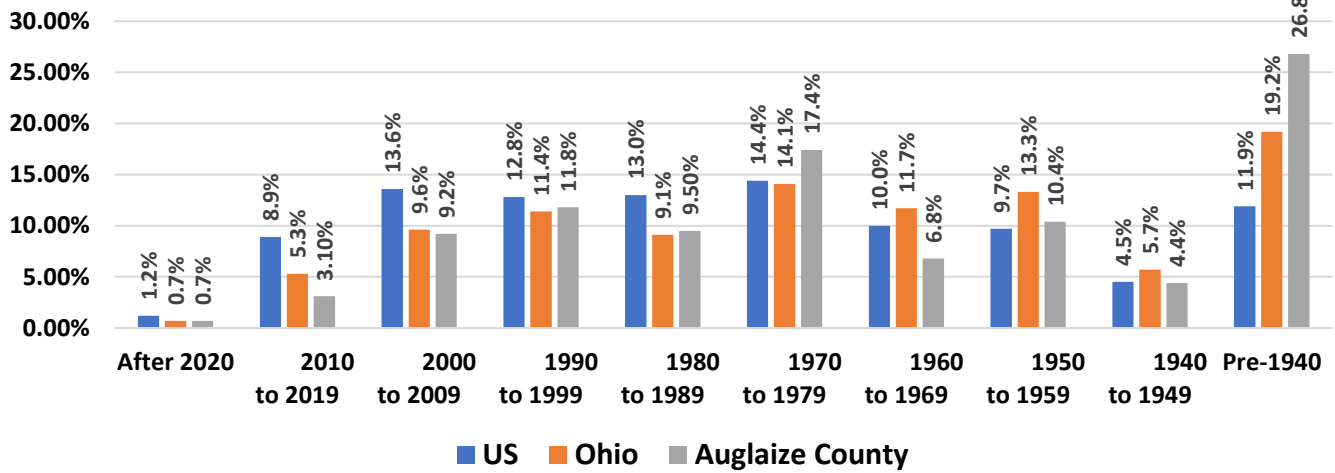
III B-2 Auglaize County Median Home Value



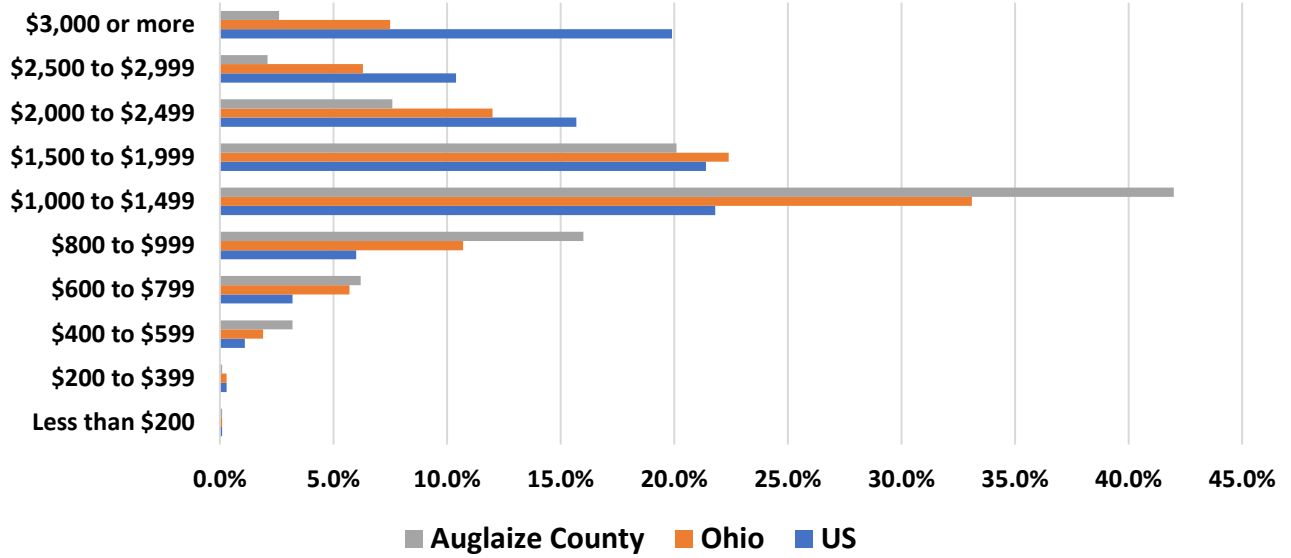
III B-3 Vacancy Rates 2010-2023



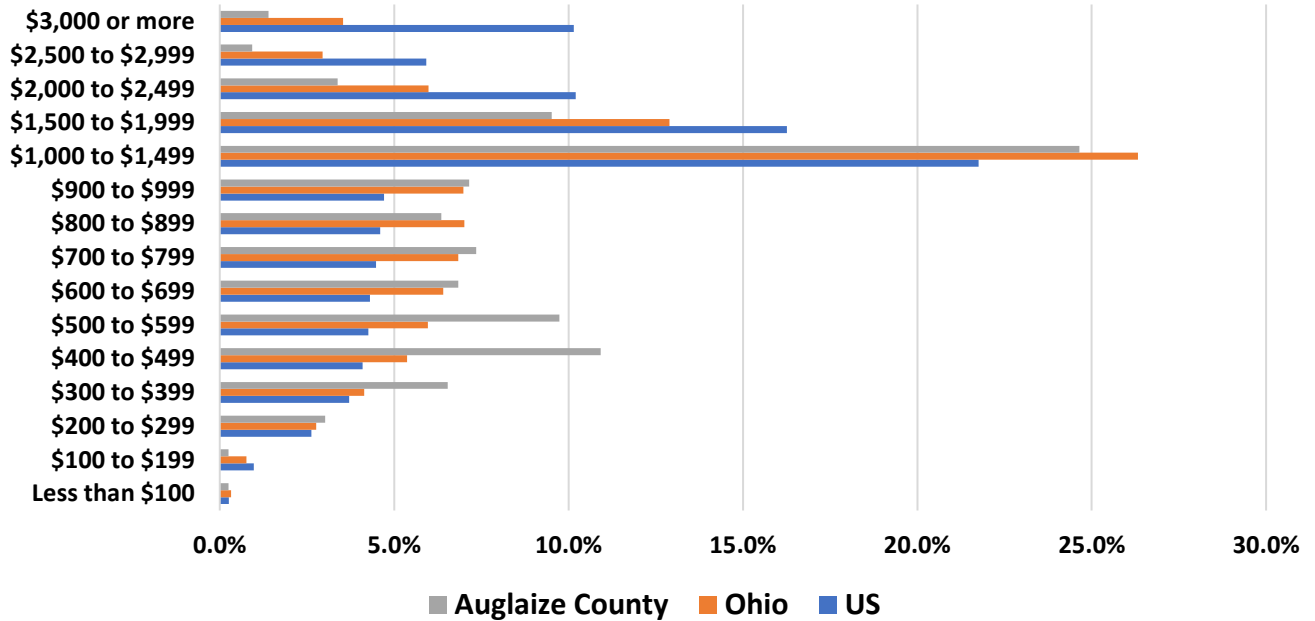
III B-4 Age of Housing Stock 2023



III B-5 Percent Monthly Housing Costs for Owner Occupied Units



III B-6 Percentage of Housing Costs for Renter Occupied Units



**TABLE C-1
K-12 EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES IN AUGLAIZE COUNTY
2023-2024**

District Name	Building IRN	Building Name	County	Address	City	State	Zip Code	Phone	Grade Span	Enrollment	Performance Index Percent	Overall Star Rating
Wapakoneta City	007757	Cridersville Elementary School	Auglaize	501 Reichelderfer Road	Cridersville	OH	45806	(419) 645-3000	K – 4 th	354	75.3	3.5
Minster Local	146332	Minster Elementary School	Auglaize	50 E 7 th St	Minster	OH	45865	(419) 628-4174	K – 6 th	486	99.2	5
Minster Local	025114	Minster Jr/Sr High School	Auglaize	100 E. 7 th St	Minster	OH	45865	(419) 628-2324	7 th – 12 th	378	96.2	5
New Bremen Local	026633	New Bremen Elementary School	Auglaize	901 E Monroe St	New Bremen	OH	45869	(419) 629-8606	K – 6 th	439	97.1	5
New Bremen Local	026641	New Bremen High School	Auglaize	901 E Monroe St	New Bremen	OH	45869	(419) 629-8606	7 th – 12 th	370	98.3	5
New Knoxville Local	026757	New Knoxville Elementary School	Auglaize	345 N Main St	New Knoxville	OH	45871	(419) 753-2431	K – 8 th	301	93.0	5
New Knoxville Local	026765	New Knoxville High School	Auglaize	345 N Main St	New Knoxville	OH	45871	(419) 753-2431	9 th – 12 th	85	96.1	5
St Marys City	024208	St Marys Memorial High School	Auglaize	2250 St Rt 66N	Saint Marys	OH	45885	(419) 394-4011	9 th – 12 th	586	74.0	3
St Marys City	040337	St Marys West Intermediate School	Auglaize	1301 W High St	Saint Marys	OH	45885	(419) 394-2016	3 rd – 5 th	418	85.8	4.5
St Marys City	009308	St Marys East Primary School	Auglaize	650 Armstrong St	Saint Marys	OH	45885	(419) 394-2616	K – 2 nd	446	NC	3
St Marys City	023390	St Marys Middle School	Auglaize	2250 St Rt 66N	Saint Marys	OH	45885	(419) 394-2112	6 th – 8 th	435	74.1	3
Wapakoneta City	011748	Wapakoneta Elementary	Auglaize	900 N Blackhoof St	Wapakoneta	OH	45895	(419) 739-5000	K – 4 th	832	82.6	4
Wapakoneta City	039164	Wapakoneta High School	Auglaize	1 Redskin Trl	Wapakoneta	OH	45895	(419) 739-5200	9 th – 12 th	792	79.5	3.5
Wapakoneta City	011749	Wapakoneta Jr High	Auglaize	1 Redskin Trl	Wapakoneta	OH	45895	(419) 739-2900	8 th	205	78.0	2.5
Wapakoneta City	003046	Wapakoneta Middle School	Auglaize	400 W Harrison St	Wapakoneta	OH	45895	(419) 739-5100	5 th – 7 th	643	82.9	4
Waynesfield-Goshen Local	040105	Waynesfield-Goshen Local Elementary School	Auglaize	500 N Westminster St	Waynesfield	OH	45896	(419) 568-9100	K – 5 th	244	84.9	3.5
Waynesfield-Goshen Local	040097	Waynesfield-Goshen Local High School	Auglaize	500 N Westminster St	Waynesfield	OH	45896	(419) 568-9100	6 th – 12 th	228	76.6	4.5

**TABLE C-2
POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES IN ALLEN COUNTY
2023**

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 2023-2024	3,968	2,890	602	739	527	96
Full-Time Enrollment 2023-2024	615	2,890	584	845	130	96
Graduate Enrollment Rate 2023-2024	N/A	N/A	76	1	N/A	N/A
In-State Tuition & Fees 2023-2024	\$4,657	\$12,930	\$36,298	\$9,212	\$579	\$8,614
Net Price for Students 2023-2024	\$8,979	\$18,794	\$21,299	\$12,727	\$579	\$8,614
Percentage of White 2023-2024	74%	78%	66%	76%	55%	82%
Percent African American 2023-2024	4%	5%	19%	6%	25%	7%
Percent Asian 2023-2024	1%	1%	1%	4%	0%	1%
Percent Hispanic 2023-2024	0%	6%	3%	6%	11%	1%
Average Fed/State/Local/Inst Aid 2023-2024	\$4,319	\$5,715	\$29,291	\$5,744	\$-	\$5,196
Fed Aid Percent 2023-2024	72%	90%	100%	90%	81%	92%
Total Graduation Rate 2023-2024	33%	54%	50%	18%	77%	60%

TABLE C-3				
AUGLAIZE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS PERFORMANCE BY YEAR				
2020-2024				
District Name	2023-2024	2022-2023	2021-2022	2020-2021
St Marys City	79.2	80.0	80.0	86.9
Wapakoneta City	81.6	80.9	82.0	85.5
Minster Local	98.7	100.0	100.0	104.1
New Bremen Local	98.8	98.4	98.1	102.9
New Knoxville Local	94.9	94.3	93.7	99.3
Waynesfield-Goshen Local	80.0	81.3	79.4	84.1

TABLE C-4			
KRA SCORES BY DISTRICT			
2023-2024			
District Name	Demonstrating	Approaching	Emerging
Minster Local	69.1%	23.5%	7.4%
New Bremen Local	68.5%	26.0%	5.5%
New Knoxville Local	54.5%	36.4%	9.1%
St Marys City	15.4%	41.6%	43.0%
Wapakoneta City	38.7%	36.8%	24.5%
Waynesfield-Goshen Local	64.7%	29.4%	5.9%

TABLE C-4A			
KRA SCORES BY DISTRICT			
2022-2023			
District Name	Demonstrating	Approaching	Emerging
Minster Local	62.5%	30.6%	6.9%
New Bremen Local	73.3%	25.0%	1.7%
New Knoxville Local	46.3%	31.7%	22.0%
St Marys City	25.0%	33.1%	41.9%
Wapakoneta City	46.7%	35.8%	17.5%
Waynesfield-Goshen Local	66.7%	27.8%	5.6%

TABLE C-4B			
KRA SCORES BY DISTRICT			
2021-2022			
District Name	Demonstrating	Approaching	Emerging
Minster Local	60.9%	2.8%	6.3%
New Bremen Local	66.7%	30.0%	3.3%
New Knoxville Local	60.0%	20.0%	20.0%
St Marys City	21.0%	33.3%	45.7%
Wapakoneta City	35.7%	35.7%	28.5%
Waynesfield-Goshen Local	70.0%	23.3%	6.7%

TABLE C-4C			
KRA SCORES BY DISTRICT			
2020-2021			
District Name	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-4D			
KRA SCORES BY DISTRICT			
2019-2020			
District Name	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%

FY 2024 CSBG Annual Report

Module 4, Section C: All Characteristics Report - Data Entry Form

Goal 1: Individuals and Families with low-incomes are stable and achieve economic security.

Name of CSBG Eligible Entity Reporting:	West Ohio Community Action Partnership		
State:	Ohio	UEI:	MLR3QAZB4MQ6

A. Total unduplicated number of all INDIVIDUALS about whom one or more characteristics were obtained:	10,031
B. Total unduplicated number of all HOUSEHOLDS about whom one or more characteristics were obtained:	4,680

C. INDIVIDUAL LEVEL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Sex	Number of Individuals
a. Male	4133
b. Female	5882
c. TOTAL (auto calculated)	10015

6. Ethnicity/Race	Number of Individuals
<i>n</i> Ethnicity	
a.1. Hispanic, Latino or Spanish Origins	100
a.2. Not Hispanic, Latino or Spanish Origins	5750
a.3. Unknown/not reported	4181
a.4. TOTAL (auto calculated)	10031

Section C.6a Status

2. Age	Number of Individuals
a. 0-5	1289
b. 6-13	1756
c. 14-17	815
d. 18-24	726
e. 25-44	2283
f. 45-54	826
g. 55-59	466
h. 60-64	570
i. 65-74	850
j. 75+	450
k. Unknown/not reported	
l. TOTAL (auto calculated)	10031

b. Race	
b.1. American Indian or Alaska Native	35
b.2. Asian	53
b.3. Black or African American	2702
b.4. Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	194
b.5. White	6537
b.6. Other	408
b.7. Multi-race (two or more of the above)	22
b.8. Unknown/not reported	80
b.9. TOTAL (auto calculated)	10031

Section C.6b Status

Section C.2 Status

3. Education Levels	Number of Individuals	
	[ages 14-24]	[ages 25+]
a. Grades 0-8	577	93
b. Grades 9-12/Non-Graduate	558	1034
c. High School Graduate	250	3162
d. GED/Equivalency Diploma		
e. 12 grade + Some Post-Secondary	24	678
f. 2 or 4 years College Graduate	2	372
g. Graduate of other post-secondary school		21
h. Unknown/not reported	130	85
i. TOTAL (auto calculated)	1541	5445

7. Military Status	Number of Individuals
a. Veteran	21
b. Active Military	147
c. Never Served in the Military	
d. Unknown/not reported	9863
e. TOTAL (auto calculated)	10031

Section C.7 Status

TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS REPORTING MILITARY STATUS IS GREATER THAN INDIVIDUALS REPORTED AS 18+ (SUM OF C.2d THROUGH C.2j)

Section C.3 Status

8. Work Status (Individuals 18+)	Number of Individuals
a. Employed Full-Time	850
b. Employed Part-Time	570
c. Migrant or Seasonal Farm Worker	
d. Unemployed (Short-Term, 6 months or less)	523
e. Unemployed (Long-Term, more than 6 months)	819
f. Unemployed (Not in Labor Force)	2489
g. Retired	565
h. Unknown/not reported	355
i. Total (autocalculated)	6171

5. Health **Number of Individuals**

	Yes	No	Unknown
a. Disabling Condition	2194	7838	
b. Health Insurance*	9181	538	312

*If an individual reported that they had Health Insurance please identify the source of health insurance below.

Health Insurance Sources

c.1. Medicaid	7452
c.2. Medicare	1349
c.3. State Children's Health Insurance Program	
c.4. State Health Insurance for Adults	1
c.5. Military Health Care	
c.6. Direct-Purchase	20
c.7. Employment Based	359
c.8. Unknown/not reported	850
c.9. TOTAL (auto calculated)	10031

Section C.5 Status

ERROR: SUM OF INDIVIDUALS REPORTED IN DISABLING CONDITION C.5a DATA FIELDS CANNOT BE GREATER THAN THE TOTAL UNDUPLICATED NUMBER OF ALL INDIVIDUALS (ITEM A)

D. HOUSEHOLD LEVEL CHARACTERISTICS

9. Household Type	Number of Households
a. Single Person	2363
b. Two Adults NO Children	304
c. Single Parent Female	1176
d. Single Parent Male	188
e. Two Parent Household	368
f. Non-related Adults with Children	
g. Multigenerational Household	
h. Other	49
i. Unknown/not reported	232
j. TOTAL (auto calculated)	4680

Section D.9 Status

10. Household Size	Number of Households
a. Single Person	2363
b. Two	914
c. Three	560
d. Four	398
e. Five	252
f. Six or more	193
g. Unknown/not reported	
h. TOTAL (auto calculated)	4680

Section D.10 Status

11. Housing	Number of Households
a. Own	400
b. Rent	896
c. Other permanent housing	1
d. Homeless	18
e. Other	156
f. Unknown/not reported	3209
g. TOTAL (auto calculated)	4680

13. Sources of Household Income	Number of Households
a. Income from Employment Only	232
b. Income from Employment and Other Income Source	19
c. Income from Employment, Other Income Source, and Non-Cash Benefits	50
d. Income from Employment and Non-Cash Benefits	315
e. Other Income Source Only	80
f. Other Income Source and Non-Cash Benefits	230
g. No Income	361
h. Non-Cash Benefits Only	66
i. Unknown/not reported	3327
j. TOTAL (auto calculated)	4680

Section D.13 Status

Below, please report the types of Other income and/or non-cash benefits received by the households who reported sources other than employment

14. Other Income Source	Number of Households
a. TANF	1
b. Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	194
c. Social Security Disability Income (SSDI)	29
d. VA Service-Connected Disability Compensation	
e. VA Non-Service Connected Disability Pension	
f. Private Disability Insurance	
g. Worker's Compensation	1
h. Retirement Income from Social Security	185
i. Pension	28
j. Child Support	13
k. Alimony or other Spousal Support	
l. Unemployment Insurance	16
m. EITC	
n. Other	109
o. Unknown/not reported	

Section D.14 Status

12. Level of Household Income (% of HHS Guideline)	Number of Households
a. Up to 50%	1532
b. 51% to 75%	872
c. 76% to 100%	915
d. 101% to 125%	622
e. 126% to 150%	484

f. 151% to 175%	227
g. 176% to 200%	19
h. 201% to 250%	5
i. 251% and over	4
j. Unknown/not reported	
k. TOTAL (auto calculated)	4680

15. Non-Cash Benefits	Number of Households
a. SNAP	2837
b. WIC	217
c. LIHEAP	
d. Housing Choice Voucher	454
e. Public Housing	28
f. Permanent Supportive Housing	5
g. HUD-VASH	91
h. Childcare Voucher	12

i. Affordable Care Act Subsidy	12
j. Other	68
k. Unknown/not reported	

Section D.15 Status

NO ITEM IN NON CASH BENEFITS (SECTION 15) CAN BE GREATER THAN THE SUM OF D.13a, D.13b, D.13c, and D.13h.

Linkages with Local Community Providers Chart

Non-Profit

Name of Provider	Services	Agreement	Contact
ABATE of Ohio	Health & Nutrition	Collaboration, Seal Christmas	Dana Frost, Director of Allen Co. 419-230-4969
Activate Allen County	Health Education, Nutrition Provider, Advisory, Smoking Cessation, Breastfeeding, Weight Management	Collaboration	Josh Unterbrink, Co-Director junterbrink@activateallencounty.com Kayla Monfort, Co-Director kmonfort@activateallencounty.com
Allen County Public Library	Resource	Collaboration	Arin Burton burtona@limalibrary.com 567-284-3290
Allen County Family and Children First Council	Early Childhood Conference, Inter-Systems, HMG Core, Family Support	Collaboration	Carole Enneking cenneking@allencountyohio.com
Allen County Veteran's Commission	Homelessness & Veteran	Referral	Tamara Wilson twilson@allencountyohio.org
Altrusa	Head Start Volunteer	Collaboration	
Auglaize County Crisis Center	Women's Domestic Violence Shelter	Referral	419-738-5511
Auglaize County Family & Children First Council	Family Support	Council Member/Collaboration	Jennifer Free jfree@auglaizeesc.org
Auglaize County Public Library		Collaboration/Referral	419-738-2921
Changing Seasons	Day Shelter	Referral	Pam Bricker pam.bricker@colemanservices.org Maha Zeherey maha.zeherey@colemanservices.org
Crossroads Crisis Center	Domestic Violence Shelter	Collaboration	Christel Keller 419-228-4357
Family Promise	Shelter	Collaboration	Hellen Douglas-Executive Director
Guiding Light	Teen Pregnancy/Shelter	Referral	Julianne Burk juliannef97@gmail.com
Lima Rescue Mission	Shelter	Collaboration	Chuck Ferguson 419-224-6961 cferguson@limamission.org

Linkages with Local Community Providers Chart

Lima Samaritan House	Shelter	Collaboration	Brandy Schroeder blschroeder@embarqmail.com
Mercer County Library	Resource	Collaboration/Referral	419-586-4442
Neighborhood Relief Thrift Store	Clothing, Small Appliances, Household Items	Referral	419-999-4483
Our Daily Bread	Homelessness	Referral	odbread@wcoil.com 419-224-2086
Our Home Family Resource Center	Social Services	Collaboration/Referral	Kevin Draiss kdraiss@ourhomefrc.com 419-586-4663 Ext. 1100
Patriots Place	Shelter, Food , Case Management	Collaboration/Referral	Bobbie Nevarez mzbobbiesue@yahoo.com
Resting Place	Shelter ran by Guiding Light	Collaboration/Referral	Julianne Burke julianne97@gmail.com
Restoration House of Lima, LLC	Shelter	Collaboration/Referral	Bobbie Nevarez mzbobbiesue@yahoo.com
Restore/Habitat for Humanity	Financial Literacy	Collaboration, Referral	419-222-4257 benji@restorelima.org
Salvation Army	Food, Utility, Rent Assistance	Referral	
St. Vincent De Paul	Food, Clothing, Rent, Utilities Thrift Store/Food Pantry	Referral	419-224-2419
United Way of Auglaize County		Collaboration, Referral	419-739-7717
United Way of Greater Lima	Kindergarten Readiness, Youth, Transportation, Self-Sufficiency, FEMA	Collaboration, Contract	uw@unitedwaylima.org Natasha Kaufman nkaufman@unitedwaylima.org
West Central Ohio Food Bank	Food	Referral	Westohiofoodbank.org 419-222-7946

Faith Based

Name of Provider	Services	Agreement	Contact
AGAPE Ministries, Inc		Collaborative/Referral	Patti Hamilton, Director agape@bright.net 419-394-8700
Mercy Unlimited		Collaboration/Referral	Bernadine Rhodes mercy@bright.net 419-738-3161
C.A.L.L. Ministries	Food bank/pantry/work for program	Referral	callfoodpantry@gmail.com

Linkages with Local Community Providers Chart

Local Government

Name of Provider	Services	Agreement	Contact
Allen County Department of Job & Family Services	Food Stamps, Medical Card, CHIP, Child Care Assistance, Financial Assistance, Mutual Self-Sufficiency	Collaborative, Referral	Jessie Doyle Jessie.doyle@jfs.ohio.gov
Allen County Commissioners	Fair Housing	Contracts	commissioners@allencountyohio.com
Allen County Regional Planning Commission	Staff Advisory	Collaboration	Tara Reynolds-Bales
Auglaize County Department of Job & Family Services	Food Stamps, Medical Card, CHIP, Child Care Assistance, Financial Assistance, Mutual Self-Sufficiency	Collaborative, Referral	Julie Gossard Julie.gossard@jfs.ohio.gov
Auglaize County Ohio Means Jobs	Employment	Referral	Terra Wessel Terra.wessel@jfs.ohio.gov
City of Lima	Homeownership, Financial Literacy, Fair Housing	Contract	Carmillia Zion Carmillia.zion@cityhall.lima.oh.us
Lima Municipal Court	Community Service	Agreement (Evictions)	
Mercer County Commissioners	CHIP, Repair Rehab, Fair Housing	Contract	renee.muhenkamp@mercercountyohio.org
Mercer County Department of Job & Family Services	PRC, Cash, Medicaid, Food Stamps	Collaboration	Elizabeth Linderle
Veterans Service Commission		Referral	

State Government

Name of Provider	Services	Agreement	Contact
Homelessness Region 12			
Ohio Department of Development	Welcome Home Ohio Program	Contract	Lydia Mahlik

Federal Government

Name of Provider	Services	Agreement	Contact
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Linkages with Local Community Providers Chart

Head Start Parent Ambassadors	Advocate for Head Start at the local level and where possible the state and national level		Amanda Yancey yancey@ohsai.org
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For-Profit Business or Corporation

Name of Provider	Services	Agreement	Contact
Dominion Foundation	Financial Literacy, Seal Christmas	Donor	Peggy Ehora Ben Kroleck
Honda	Health & Nutrition	Collaboration, Seal Christmas	
Humana	Health & Nutrition	Collaboration, Seal Christmas	Felicia Williams
Cenovus Refinery	Health & Nutrition, Housing, Donor (Lead Abatement)	Collaboration, Seal Christmas	Heather Rutz
IBEW	Donor	Collaboration	
Logan Construction	Housing	Contract	Bo Krouse
Procter & Gamble	Health & Nutrition	Collaboration, Seal Christmas	Elaine Swope
Allied Environmental	Housing	Contract	

Consortiums Collaboration

Name of Provider	Services	Agreement	Contact
Ohio Lead Free Kid's Coalition		Collaboration	
Regional Transit Authority	Transportation – Bus passes		Brian Wildermuth/Karen Garland 419-222-5756
Auglaize County Suicide Prevention Coalition			Kris Keller

Housing Consortiums/Collaboration

Name of Provider	Services	Agreement	Contact
Allen MET Housing	Housing	Referral	Anna Schnippel anna_schnippel@allenmha.com
Balance of State COC	Homeless Prevention & Rapid Rehousing	Collaboration, Staff on Board	Kim Bruns
Housing Task Force	Housing	Collaboration	Doug Olsson
Lima City Schools	Homelessness	Referral	Sarah Bowsher sbowsher@limacityschools.org
Mental Health & Recovery Services Board	Housing	Contract	Tammie tammie@mhrsb.org
Rotary of Lima	Homeless	Donor	

Linkages with Local Community Providers Chart

US Dept. of Housing & Urban Development (HUD)	Housing Counseling	Agreement	Beth Eilers
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School Districts

Name of Provider	Services	Agreement	Contact
Auglaize ESC	Youth	Collaboration	
Lima City Schools	GED	Exchange of Services, WOCAP Education Advisory	Laura Ball lball@limacityschools.org

Institutions of Post-Secondary Education/Training

Name of Provider	Services	Agreement	Contact
Apollo	GED, GRADS		
Bluffton University			
Northwest Ohio Literacy Council	Literacy Tutoring	Referral	Ken Blanchard kblanchard@limaliteracy.net
Ohio State University			
OSU Extension Allen County	Parenting Classes	Collaboration	
West Central Ohio Manufacturing Consortium	Work Skills Development	Education, Referral	Doug Durliat durliat.d@rhodesstate.edu

Financial/Banking Institutions

Name of Provider	Services	Agreement	Contact
Premier Bank	Homeownership	Collaboration	
Superior Federal Credit Union	Donor/Partner	Collaboration	Phil Buell pbuell@superiorfcu.com
State Bank			

Health Service Institutions

Name of Provider	Services	Agreement	Contact
Allen Co. Health Department	Referrals, Immunizations, Physicals, Infant Mortality Rate, CHA/CHIP, Homeless	Referral Source; Supplemental Staffing; Staff on Board; Contract for Service	Brandon Fischer Deb Roberts
Coleman Professional Services *Coleman Advisory Board	Referral, Partnership	Collaboration Staff on Advisory Board	Nelson Burns nelson.burns@colemanservices.org
Family Resource Center	Mental Health	Referral	
Foundations Behavioral Health Services	Referral Services/Transportation Partnership	Agreement	Brian Engle briane@wabash.bright.net

Linkages with Local Community Providers Chart

My Achievement Center	Mental Health Services for Head Start Children	Contract	
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Transportation

Name of Provider	Services	Agreement	Contact
AAA3	Referral Services	Contract	Donna Miller dmiller@psa3.org
Auglaize County Council on Aging	Referral Services	Agreement	Elsie McGlothen transportation@auglaizeseniorservices.com
Delphos Senior Citizens	Referral Services		
Mercer County Board of Developmental Disabilities			
Mercer County Council on Aging	Referral Services	Agreement	Sharon Callendar scallendar@mccoa.net
Regional Transit Authority	Fuel Contract	Contract	Brian Wildermuth/Karen Garland 419-222-5756

Head Start

Name of Provider	Services	Agreement	Contact
Allen Co. Board of Developmental Disabilities	Transition from EI to Preschool education or other services	Service Agreement Exchange of Services, PC Member, Board	Rachel Staley, Director of Intervention
Allen Co. Bright Beginnings (Help Me Grow)	Early Intervention, Referral, IFSP, Training, Transition from EI to Preschool	Service Agreement & Collaboration	Marianne Pohlman
Allen Co. Children Services	Protective & Investigative Services for abused and neglected children	Collaborative	
Allen ESC	Early Intervention, Referral, Training, Transition, IEP	MOU	Julia Yeagle
Allen East Schools	Early Intervention, Referral, Training, Transition, IEP	MOU	Amanda Fetter
Apollo Career Center	Early Childhood Development First Aid, Child Abuse & Neglect, Communicable Disease		Wendy Fannin Charlotte Howbert

Linkages with Local Community Providers Chart

Children's Resource Center-Bowling Green Ohio	Behavioral Health	Service Agreement	Kristen Junga
Delphos City Schools	Early Intervention, Referral, Training, Transition, IEP		Stephanie Braun
Family Resource Center	Behavioral Health	Service Agreement	
Harrod Event Center	HS	Facility Agreement	Mayor Tony Blake
Health Partners of Western Ohio	Physicals, immunizations, TB tests, lab work, referrals, dentals, mental health	Service Agreement	Lynne Adams ladams@hpwoohio.org
Jeanette Weaver	Interpretation Service	Service Agreement	Jeanette Weaver
Kingdom Daycare/In Faith Ministries	EHS/CC Partnership	Childcare Partnership	Kiara Moore kingdomdaycare1@gmail.com
Language & Tutoring Academy	Interpretation Service	Service Agreement	Lilia Jmial lilia@languagesandtutoringacademy.com
Lima City Schools -2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food Service 2. EHS, Lima Senior & Unity 3. Early Intervention 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food Service Contract 2. Facility Agreement 3. Service Agreement 	Carrie Woodruff Angela Miller
Lima Memorial Child Development Center	Early Intervention, Referral, Training, Transition, IFSP/IEP		Elisha Reineke
Lima Memorial Hospital	Speech, Hearing, Physical Therapy, Surgical, Emergency Care	Service Agreement	
Little Rascals Child Development Center	EHS/CC Partnership	Childcare Partnership	Kendra Johnson kencaredeeda@yahoo.com
Market Street Church	HS, Meeting Rooms	Facility Agreement	mssc@msscpcia.org
OSU	AA with emphasis in Early Childhood Education, Student Placement Site	Exchange of Service, OSU Early Childhood Education Advisory, WOCAP Education Advisory	
OSU Extension Allen County	Provide nutrition support to staff, children and parents	Service Agreement, MOU	Mona Lisa Hoffman, SNAP-Ed Program Assistant hoffman.236@osu.edu
Rhodes-3 1. Rhodes State College 2. Rhodes State College, Early Childhood	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mental Health Services 2. Infant Toddler/Preschool CDA 3. HSAA/Family Service Credential 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Service Agreement 2. Education Contract, Student Practicum, RSC Advisory Committee, WOCAP Education Advisory 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Michael Trego trego.m1@rhodesstate.edu

Linkages with Local Community Providers Chart

3. Rhodes State College, Human Services Program		3. Staff Ed, Student Practicum	
Shawnee Weekday Early Learning Center	EHS/CC Partnership	Childcare Partnership	Cheryl Munson Cheryl@shawneeweekday.com Amber Collier amber@shawneeweekday.com
Smart Start Development and Learning Center	EHS/CCP	EHS Partnership	Theresa Henry
St. Matthew's Church	HS	Facility Agreement	Candy Stevely stmattooffice@midohio.twcbc.com
SAFY (Specialized Alternatives for Family & Youth)	Behavioral Health	Service Agreement	Heather Hatcher hatcherh@safy.org
Philippian Church	HS	Facility Agreement	Pastor LaMont Monford
St. Rita's Medical Center	Speech, Hearing, Physical Therapy, Surgical, Emergency Care, Homelessness	Service Agreement	
The Children's Place Learning Academy	EHS/CC Partnership	Childcare Partnership	Vivian Kelley viviannkids@yahoo.com
Trinity UM Center for Creative Childcare	EHS/CC Partnership	Childcare Partnership	Director, Christina Vorhes Assistant Director Deidra Lambert trinitycccc@gmail.com
WIC	Referrals, Joint Staff Training, Share Statistical, Medical and Eligibility Information as confidentiality policies permit	Service Agreement	
YW Child Care Connections	Referrals, Assistance with location child care partners and licensable space, Parent & Staff Training	Collaboration	Laura Longstreth, Administrative Assistant 419-225-5465 http://www.ywcanwo.org

Parent Groups

Name of Provider	Services	Agreement	Contact
WOCAP Education/Disability Advisory	Education services planning & group guidance	Minutes	Phyllis Montrose pmontrose@wocap.org
WOCAP Head Start Policy Council	Planning & Decision Making, Program Governance	Minutes	Theresa Wynn twynn@wocap.org

Linkages with Local Community Providers Chart

WOCAP Health Advisory	Health Services Planning & Group Guidance	Minutes	Nikita Arrick narrick@wocap.org
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Other

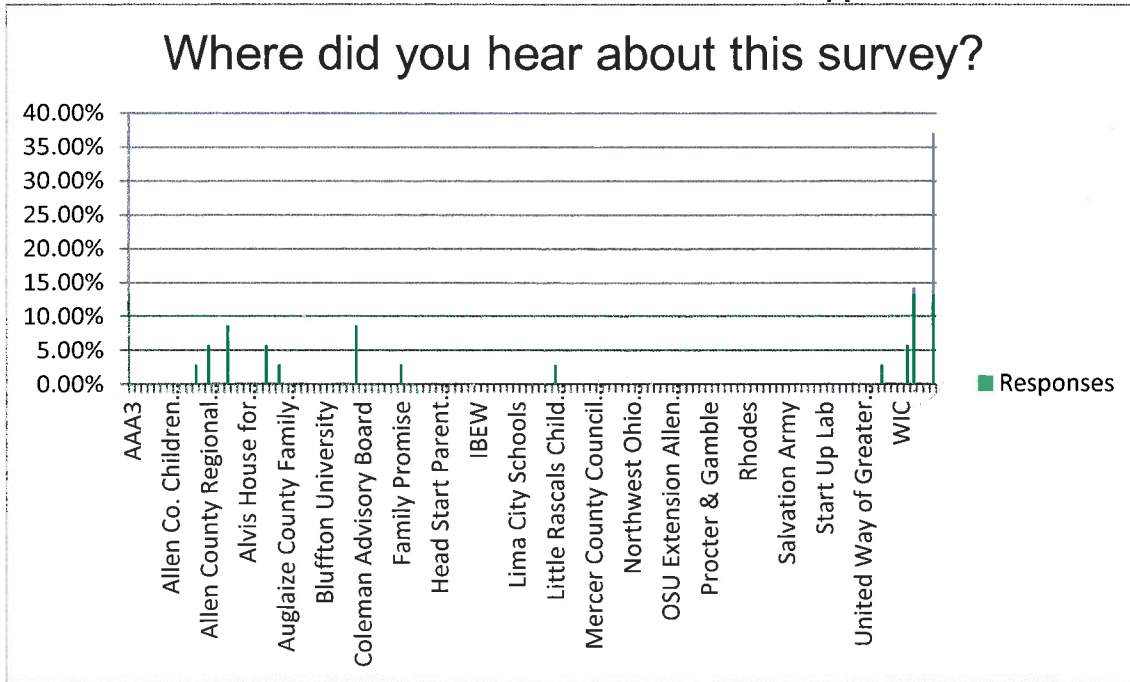
Name of Provider	Services	Agreement	Contact
W.O.R.T.H. Center	Parenting Classes	Agreement, Collaboration	
Start Up Lab		Small Business Partner	Jemaine Harper

ALVIS HOUSE FOR PARENTING PROGRAM

The following is a list of places from different sectors that garnered survey responses. It is in no way exhaustive of the places surveys were distributed. The list of Linkages is provided in the appendices.

SECTOR	Places and Responses	
Non Profit	Allen County Family and Children First Council	1
	Family Promise	1
Local Government	Lima-Allen County Regional Planning Commission	2
	Auglaize County Department of Job and Family Services	1
	City of Lima	3
Housing Consortiums/Collaboration	Allen MET Housing	3
Transportation	Auglaize County Council on Aging	2
Head Start	Little Rascals Child Development Center	1
Parent Groups	WOCAP Education/Disability Advisory	2
	WOCAP Head Start Policy Council	5

YW Child Care Connections	0.00%	0
Other (please specify)	37.14%	13
	Answered	35
	Skipped	20



Respondent ID	Response Date	Other (please specify)	Tags
118917090554	Jul 26 2025 07	Facebook	
118913103110	Jul 20 2025 08	Facebook	
118904497447	Jul 07 2025 09	Facebook	
118903821815	Jul 07 2025 02	Idk	
118897610095	Jun 27 2025 1:	Facebook	
118896732050	Jun 26 2025 1	Wocap fb page	
118896218360	Jun 25 2025 0	Friend	
118894212911	Jun 23 2025 0	Website	
118891809367	Jun 19 2025 0	Facebook	

118883946283

Jun 09 2025 0: Lima Public Library

118881937109

Jun 06 2025 0: Facebook

118880800005

Jun 04 2025 0: Someone that works for you

118880125385

Jun 04 2025 0: Facebook

WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

Where did you hear about this survey?

Answer Choices	Responses	
AAA3	0.00%	0
ABATE of Ohio	0.00%	0
Activate Allen County	0.00%	0
AGAPE Ministries, Inc	0.00%	0
Allen Co. Board of Developmental Disabilities	0.00%	0
Allen Co. Bright Beginnings (Help Me Grow)	0.00%	0
Allen Co. Children Services	0.00%	0
Allen Co. Health Department	0.00%	0
Allen County Commissioners	0.00%	0
Allen County Department of Job & Family Services	0.00%	0
Allen County Family and Children First Council	2.86%	1
Allen County Public Library	0.00%	0
Allen County Regional Planning Commission	5.71%	2
Allen East Schools	0.00%	0
Allen ESC	0.00%	0
Allen MET Housing	8.57%	3
Allied Environmental	0.00%	0
Altrusa	0.00%	0
Alvis House for Parenting Program	0.00%	0
Apollo	0.00%	0
Apollo Career Center	0.00%	0
Auglaize County Council on Aging	5.71%	2
Auglaize County Crisis Center	0.00%	0
Auglaize County Department of Job & Family Services	2.86%	1
Auglaize County Family & Children First Council	0.00%	0
Auglaize County Ohio Means Jobs	0.00%	0
Auglaize County Public Library	0.00%	0
Auglaize County Suicide Prevention Coalition	0.00%	0

Auglaize ESC	0.00%	0
Balance of State COC	0.00%	0
Bluffton University	0.00%	0
C.A.L.L. Ministries	0.00%	0
Cenovus Refinery	0.00%	0
Changing Seasons	0.00%	0
Children's Resource Center- Bowling Green Ohio	0.00%	0
City of Lima	8.57%	3
Coleman Advisory Board	0.00%	0
Coleman Professional Services	0.00%	0
Crossroads Crisis Center	0.00%	0
Delphos City Schools	0.00%	0
Delphos Senior Citizens	0.00%	0
Dominion Foundation	0.00%	0
Family Promise	2.86%	1
Family Resource Center	0.00%	0
Family Resource Center	0.00%	0
Foundations Behavioral Health Services	0.00%	0
Guiding Light	0.00%	0
Harrod Event Center	0.00%	0
Head Start Parent Ambassadors	0.00%	0
Health Partners of Western Ohio	0.00%	0
Homelessness Region 12	0.00%	0
Honda	0.00%	0
Housing Task Force	0.00%	0
Humana	0.00%	0
IBEW	0.00%	0
Jeanette Weaver	0.00%	0
Kingdom Daycare/In Faith Ministries	0.00%	0
Language & Tutoring Academy	0.00%	0
Lima City Schools	0.00%	0
Lima City Schools	0.00%	0

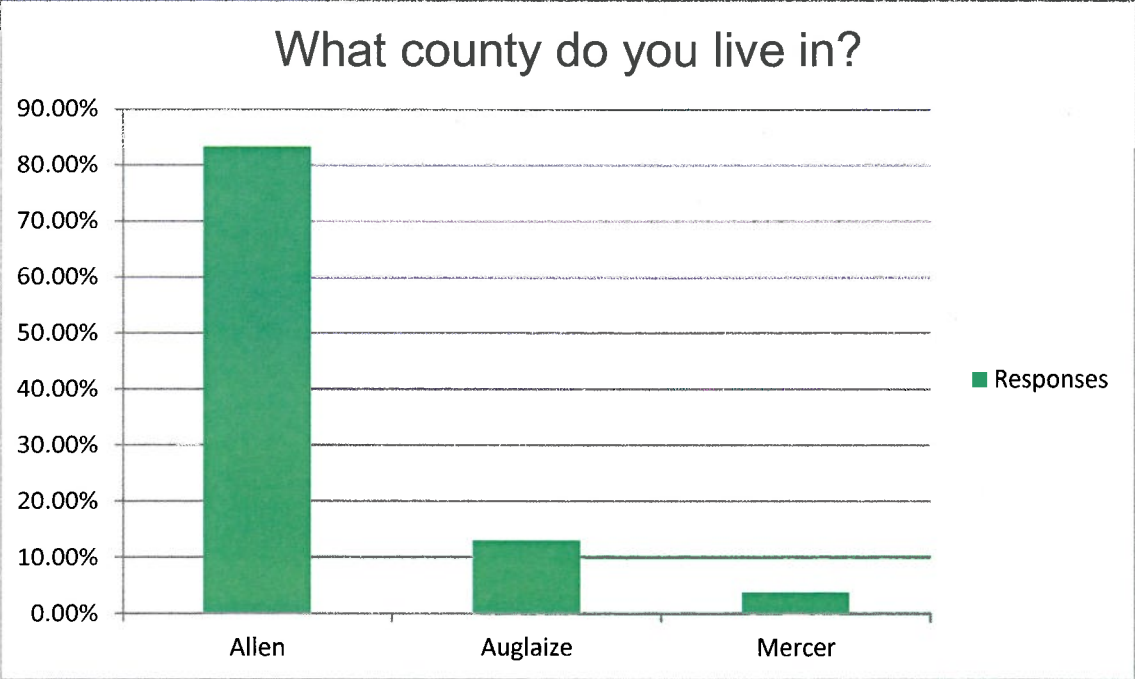
Lima City Schools	0.00%	0
Lima Memorial Child Development Center	0.00%	0
Lima Memorial Hospital	0.00%	0
Lima Municipal Court	0.00%	0
Lima Rescue Mission	0.00%	0
Lima Samaritan House	0.00%	0
Little Rascals Child Development Center	2.86%	1
Logan Construction	0.00%	0
Market Street Church	0.00%	0
Mental Health & Recovery Services Board	0.00%	0
Mercer County Board of Developmental Disabilities	0.00%	0
Mercer County Commissioners	0.00%	0
Mercer County Council on Aging	0.00%	0
Mercer County Department of Job & Family Services	0.00%	0
Mercer County Library	0.00%	0
Mercy Unlimited	0.00%	0
My Achievement Center	0.00%	0
Neighborhood Relief Thrift Store	0.00%	0
Northwest Ohio Literacy Council	0.00%	0
Ohio Department of Development	0.00%	0
Ohio Lead Free Kid's Coalition	0.00%	0
Ohio State University	0.00%	0
OSU	0.00%	0
OSU Extension Allen County	0.00%	0
OSU Extension Allen County	0.00%	0
Our Daily Bread	0.00%	0
Our Home Family Resource Center	0.00%	0
Patriots Place	0.00%	0
Philippian Church	0.00%	0
Premier Bank	0.00%	0
Procter & Gamble	0.00%	0
Regional Transit Authority	0.00%	0

Regional Transit Authority	0.00%	0
Resting Place	0.00%	0
Restoration House of Lima, LLC	0.00%	0
Restore/Habitat for Humanity	0.00%	0
Rhodes	0.00%	0
Rhodes State College	0.00%	0
Rhodes State College, Early Childhood	0.00%	0
Rhodes State College, Human Services Program	0.00%	0
Rotary of Lima	0.00%	0
SAFY (Specialized Alternatives for Family & Youth)	0.00%	0
Salvation Army	0.00%	0
Shawnee Weekday Early Learning Center	0.00%	0
Smart Start Development and Learning Center	0.00%	0
St. Matthew's Church	0.00%	0
St. Rita's Medical Center	0.00%	0
St. Vincent De Paul	0.00%	0
Start Up Lab	0.00%	0
State Bank	0.00%	0
Superior Federal Credit Union	0.00%	0
The Children's Place Learning Academy	0.00%	0
Trinity UM Center for Creative Childcare	0.00%	0
United Way of Auglaize County	0.00%	0
United Way of Greater Lima	0.00%	0
US Dept. of Housing & Urban Development (HUD)	0.00%	0
Veterans Service Commission	0.00%	0
W.O.R.T.H. Center	2.86%	1
West Central Ohio Food Bank	0.00%	0
West Central Ohio Manufacturing Consortium	0.00%	0
WIC	0.00%	0
WOCAP Education/Disability Advisory	5.71%	2
WOCAP Head Start Policy Council	14.29%	5
WOCAP Health Advisory	0.00%	0

WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

What county do you live in?

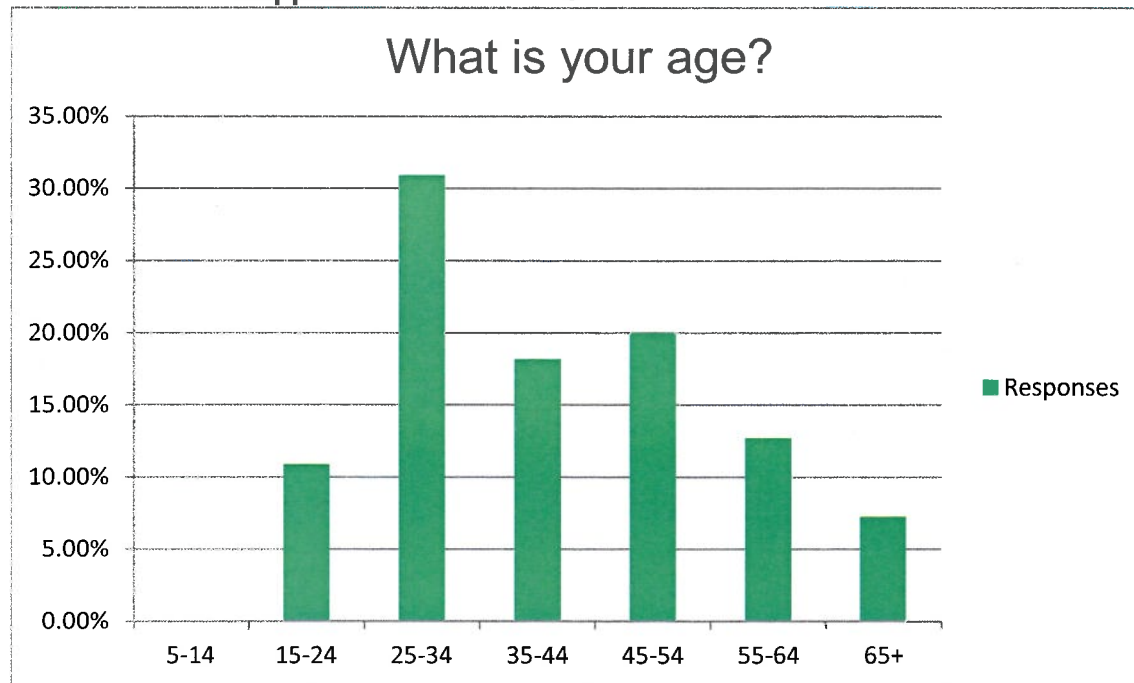
Answer Choices	Responses
Allen	83.33% 45
Auglaize	12.96% 7
Mercer	3.70% 2
Answered	54
Skipped	1



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

What is your age?

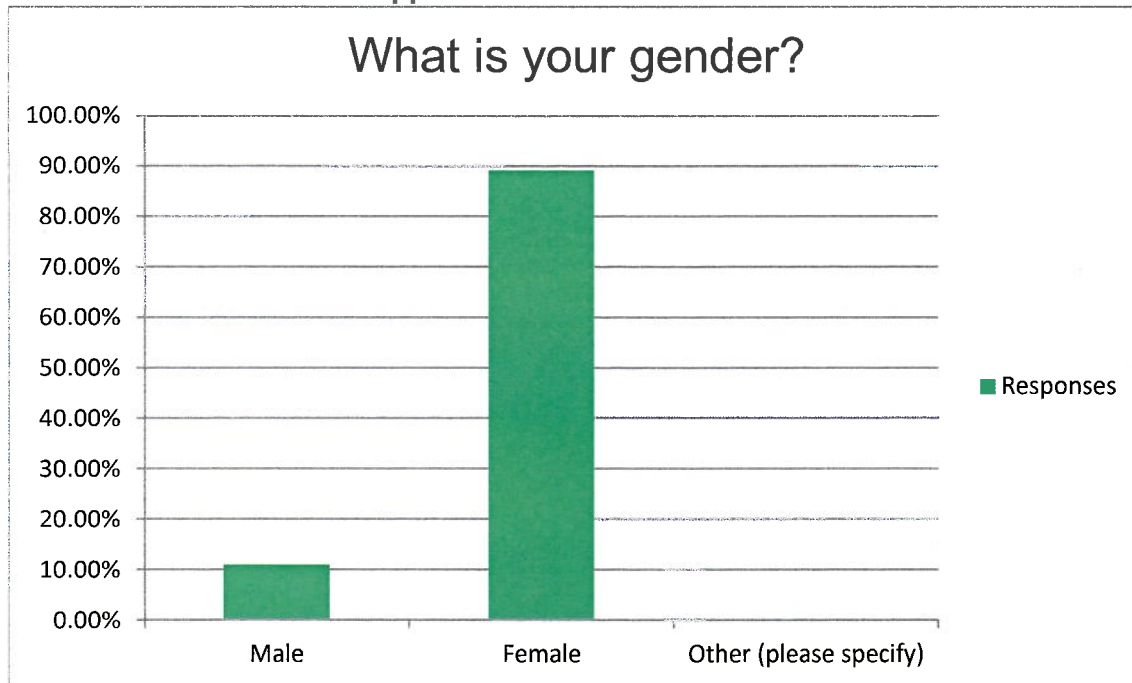
Answer Choices	Responses	
5-14	0.00%	0
15-24	10.91%	6
25-34	30.91%	17
35-44	18.18%	10
45-54	20.00%	11
55-64	12.73%	7
65+	7.27%	4
Answered		55
Skipped		0



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

What is your gender?

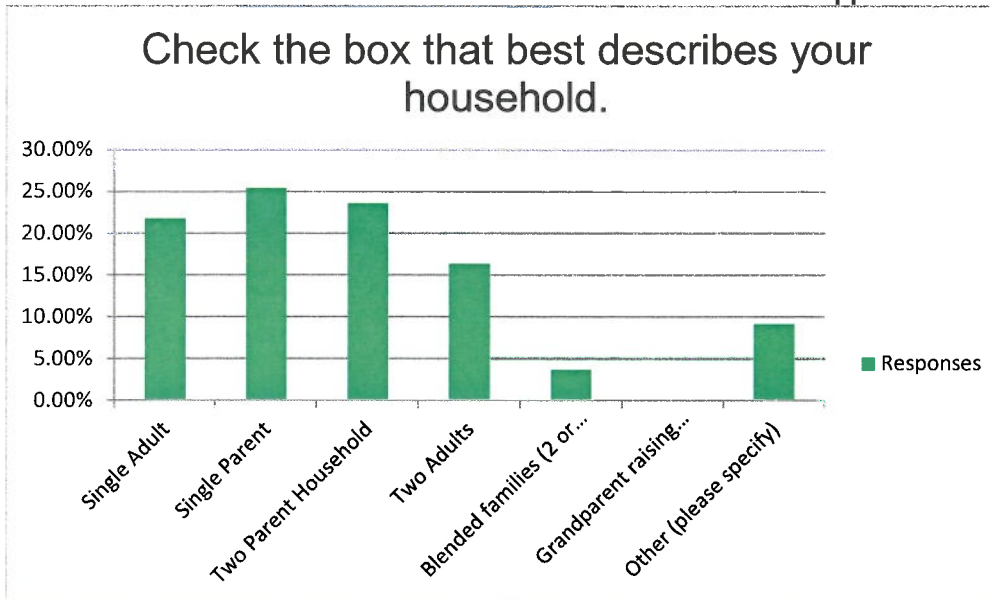
Answer Choices	Responses	
Male	10.91%	6
Female	89.09%	49
Other (please specify)	0.00%	0
Answered		55
Skipped		0



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

Check the box that best describes your household.

Answer Choices	Responses	
Single Adult	21.82%	12
Single Parent	25.45%	14
Two Parent Household	23.64%	13
Two Adults	16.36%	9
Blended families (2 or more families in the same household)	3.64%	2
Grandparent raising grandchild(ren)	0.00%	0
Other (please specify)	9.09%	5
Answered		55
Skipped		0

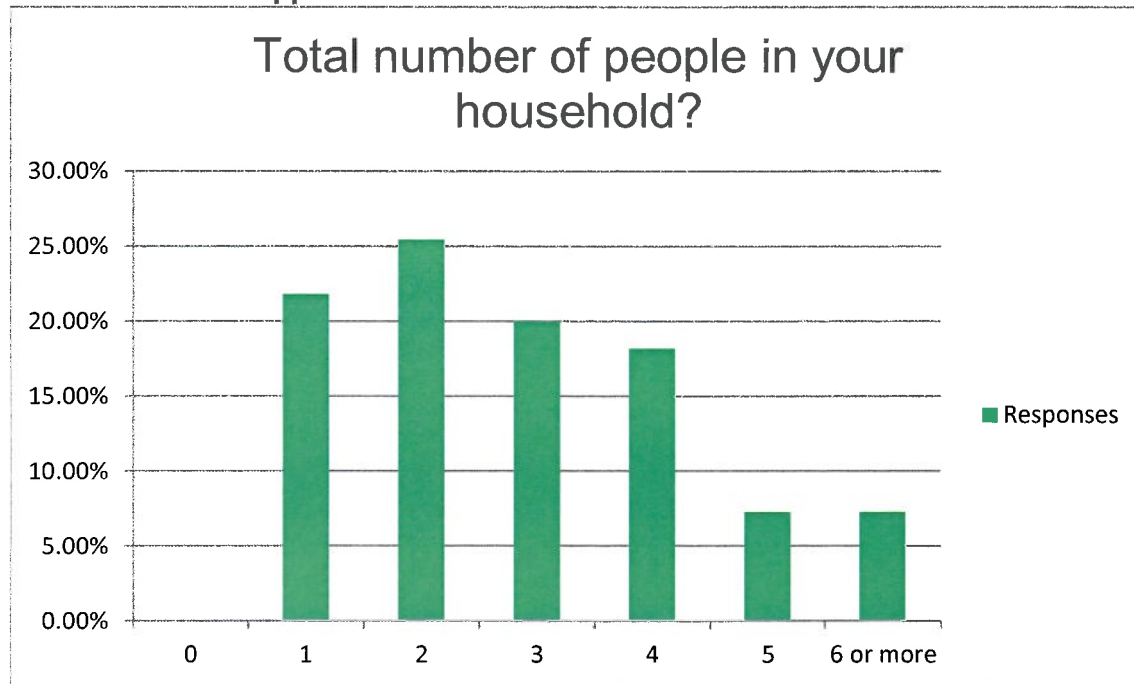


Respondent ID	Response Date	Other (please specify)	Tags
118917090554	Jul 26 2025	07 My two kids an i live with my mother j	
118898844152	Jun 29 2025	0 Husband incarcerated, 5 children home	
118897610095	Jun 27 2025	1 Homeless, couch surfing	
118883946283	Jun 09 2025	0 2 parents, 1 adult child	
118881937109	Jun 06 2025	0 Boyfriend is currently at the Alvis halfway house in Lima	

WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

Total number of people in your household?

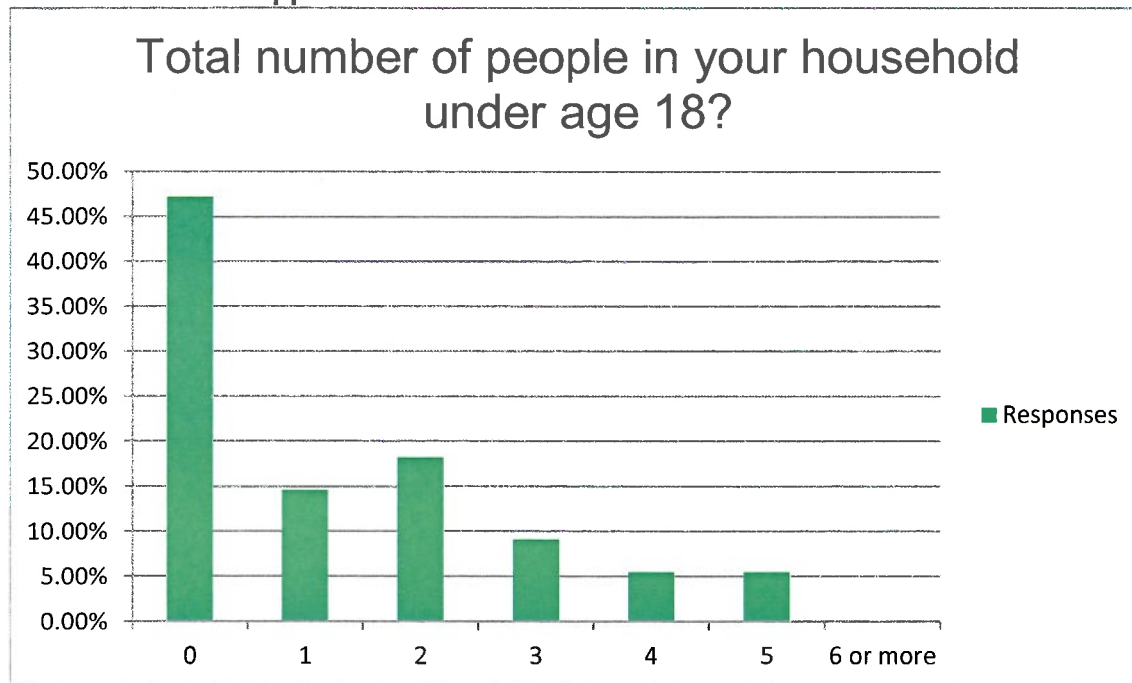
Answer Choices	Responses	
0	0.00%	0
1	21.82%	12
2	25.45%	14
3	20.00%	11
4	18.18%	10
5	7.27%	4
6 or more	7.27%	4
Answered		55
Skipped		0



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

Total number of people in your household under age 18?

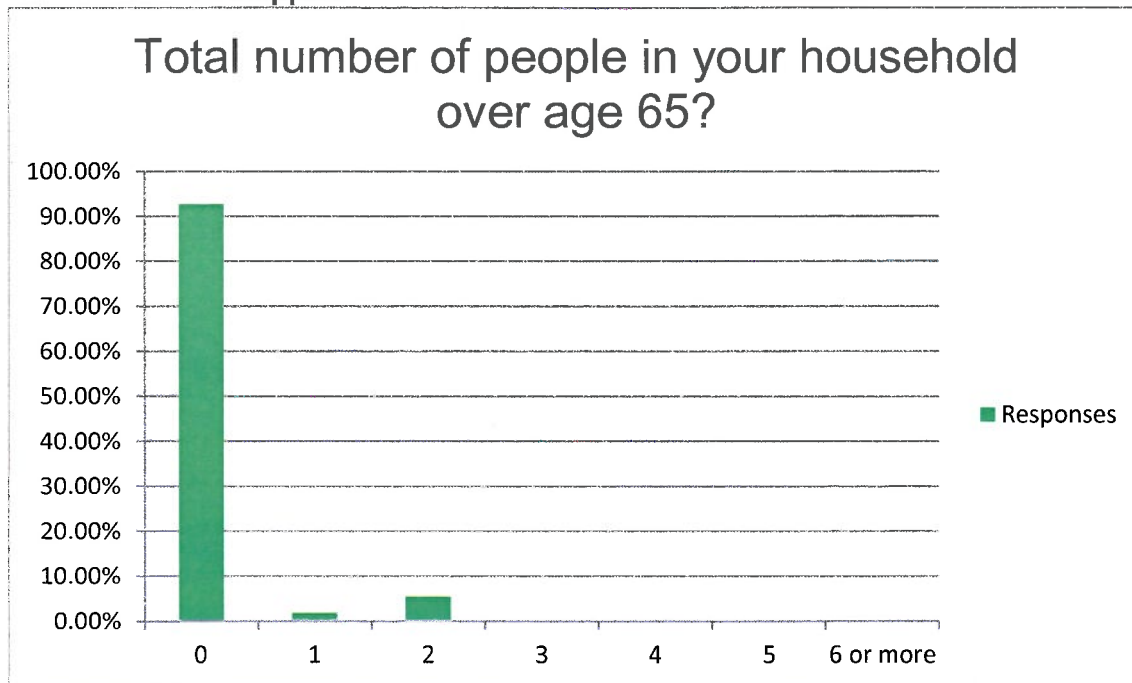
Answer Choices	Responses	
0	47.27%	26
1	14.55%	8
2	18.18%	10
3	9.09%	5
4	5.45%	3
5	5.45%	3
6 or more	0.00%	0
Answered		55
Skipped		0



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

Total number of people in your household over age 65?

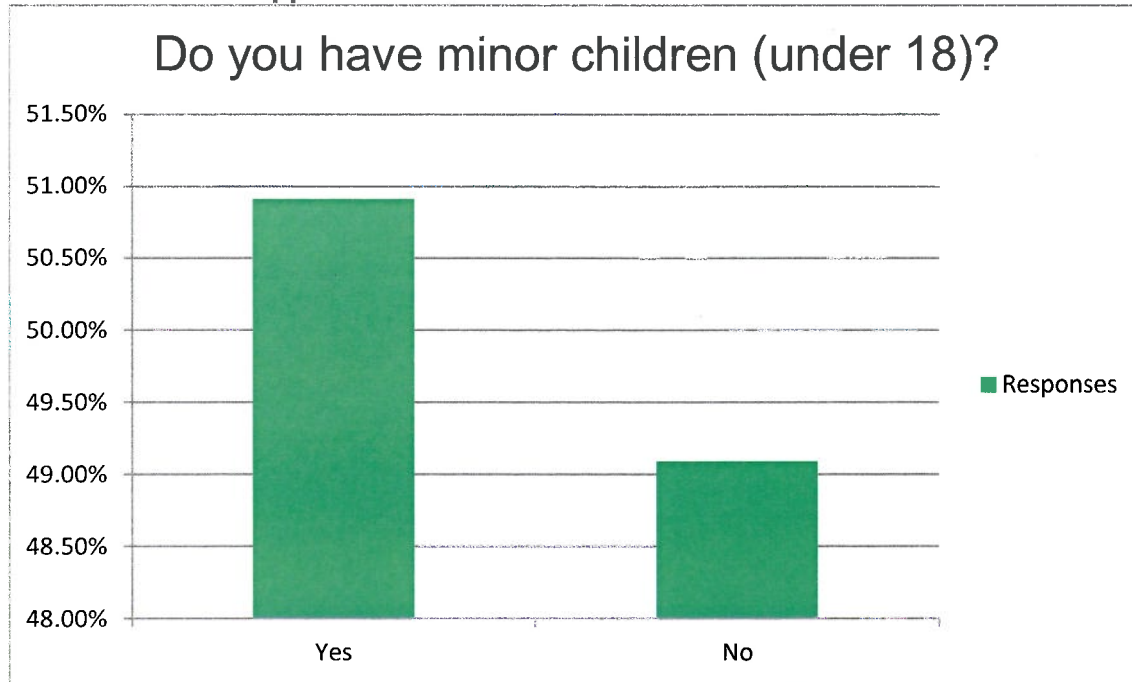
Answer Choices	Responses	
0	92.73%	51
1	1.82%	1
2	5.45%	3
3	0.00%	0
4	0.00%	0
5	0.00%	0
6 or more	0.00%	0
Answered		55
Skipped		0



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

Do you have minor children (under 18)?

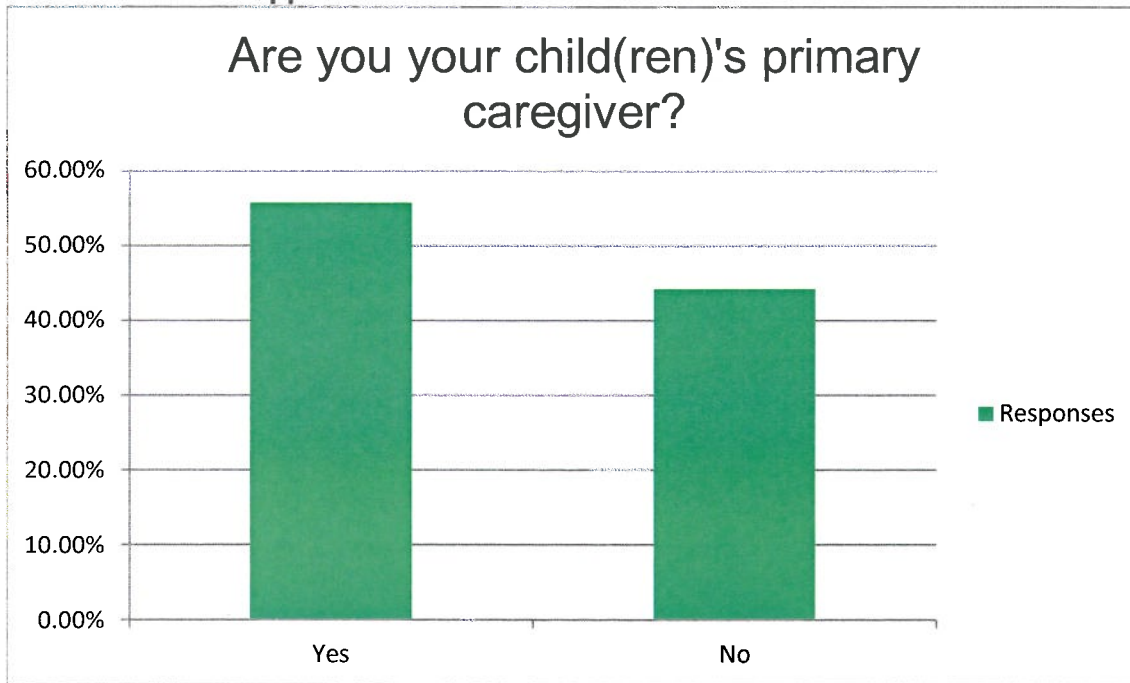
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	50.91%	28
No	49.09%	27
	Answered	55
	Skipped	0



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

Are you your child(ren)'s primary caregiver?

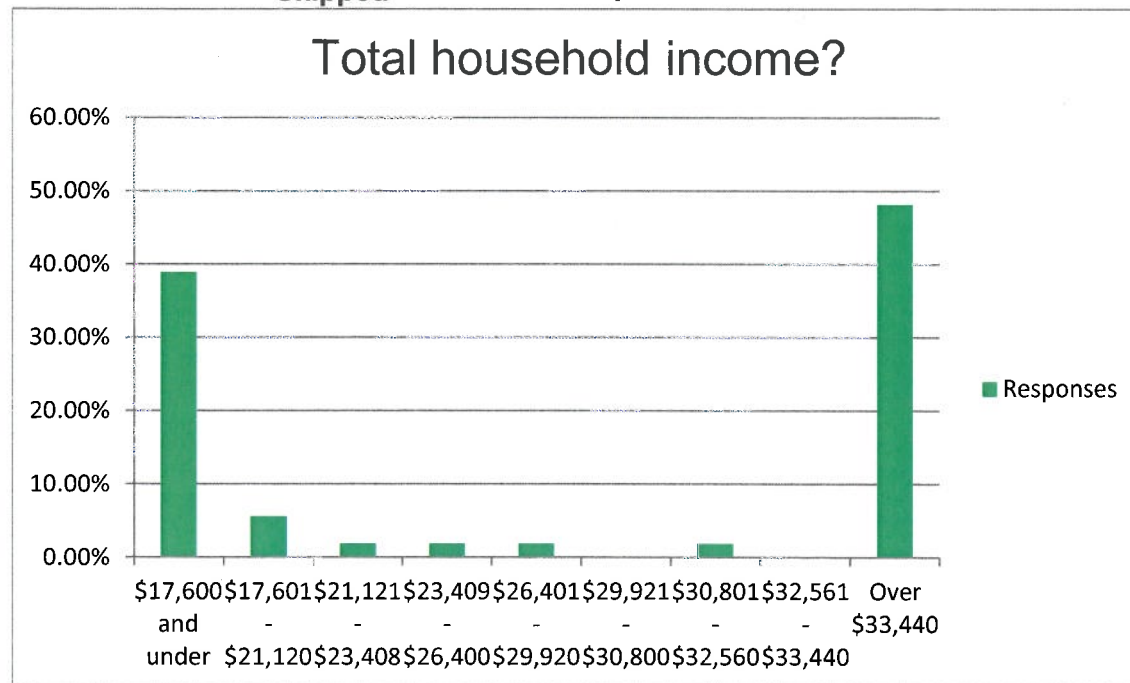
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	55.77%	29
No	44.23%	23
	Answered	52
	Skipped	3



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

Total household income?

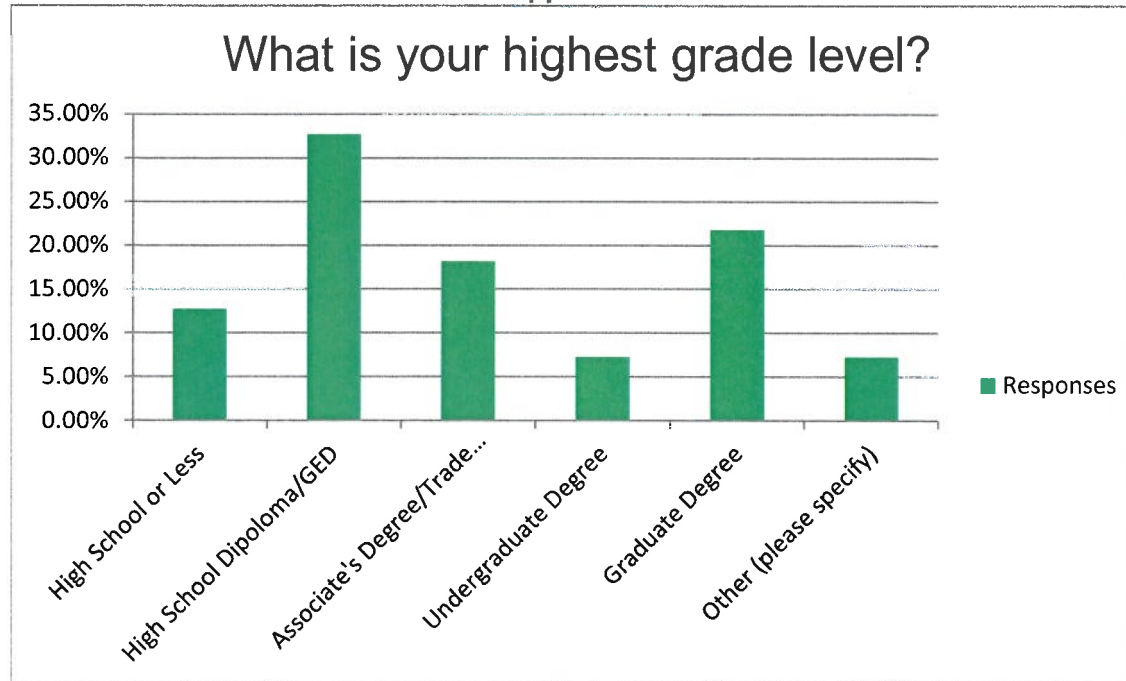
Answer Choices	Responses	
\$17,600 and under	38.89%	21
\$17,601 - \$21,120	5.56%	3
\$21,121 - \$23,408	1.85%	1
\$23,409 - \$26,400	1.85%	1
\$26,401 - \$29,920	1.85%	1
\$29,921 - \$30,800	0.00%	0
\$30,801 - \$32,560	1.85%	1
\$32,561 - \$33,440	0.00%	0
Over \$33,440	48.15%	26
Answered		54
Skipped		1



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

What is your highest grade level?

Answer Choices	Responses	
High School or Less	12.73%	7
High School Dipoloma/GED	32.73%	18
Associate's Degree/Trade School	18.18%	10
Undergraduate Degree	7.27%	4
Graduate Degree	21.82%	12
Other (please specify)	7.27%	4
Answered		55
Skipped		0

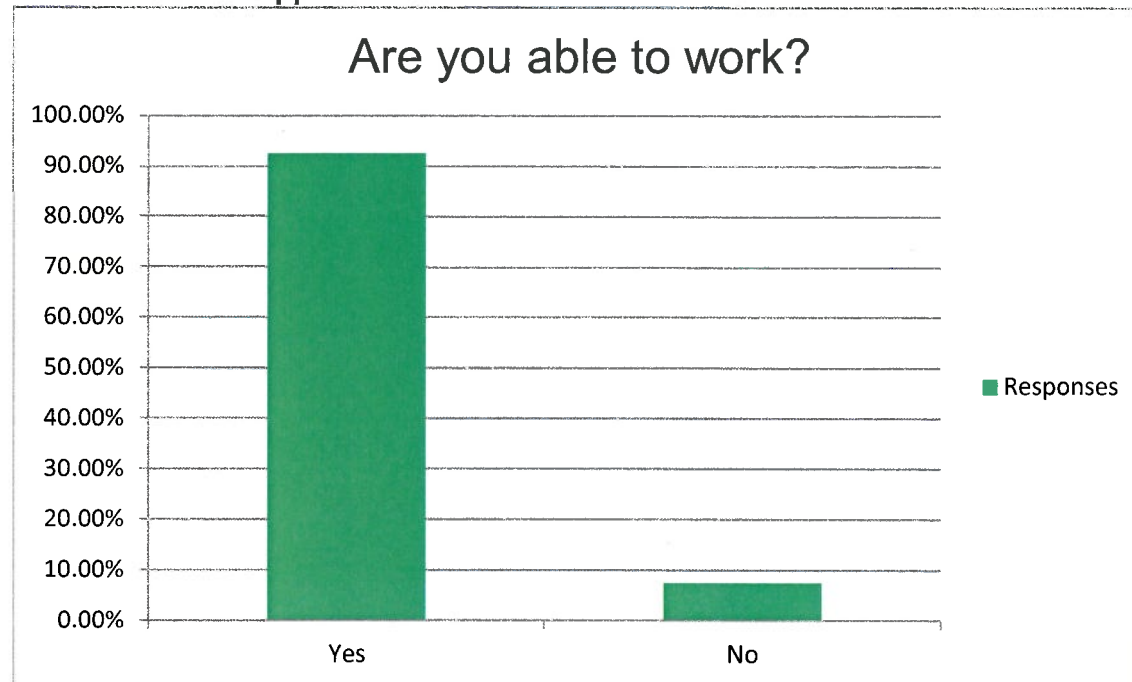


Respondent ID	Response Date	Other (please specify)	Tags
118908345831	Jul 13 2025 09	Currently Enrolled In College	
118884935097	Jun 10 2025 0	Bachelor's Degree	
118883892758	Jun 09 2025 0	Military Training	
118883849166	Jun 09 2025 0	some college	

WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

Are you able to work?

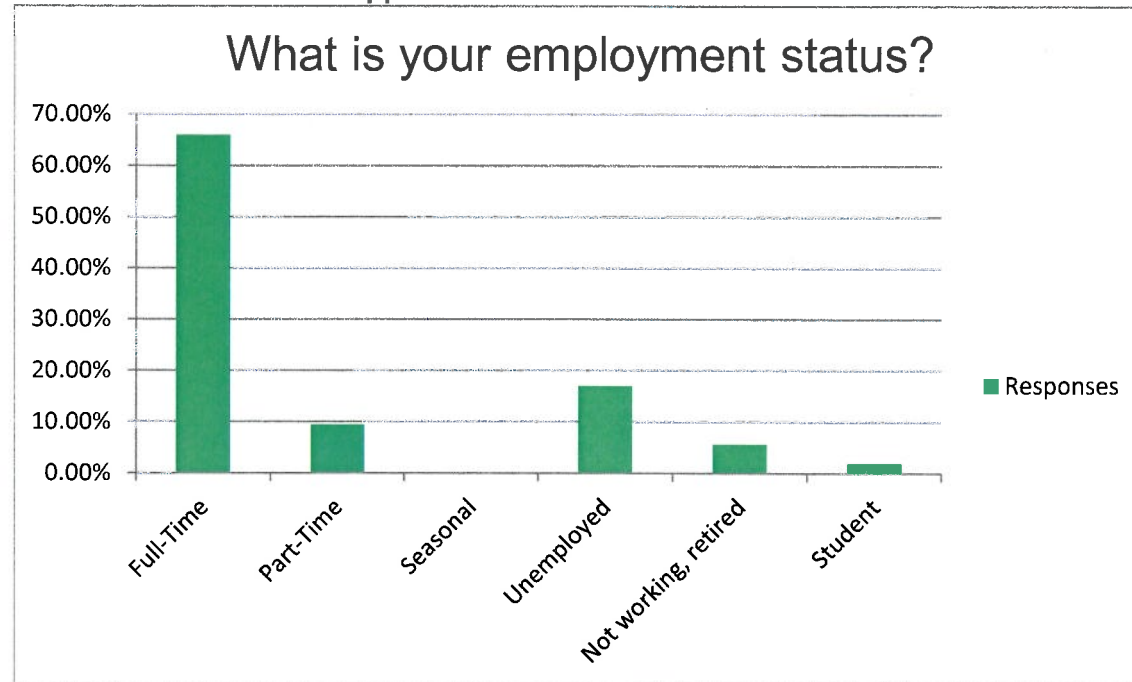
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	92.59%	50
No	7.41%	4
	Answered	54
	Skipped	1



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

What is your employment status?

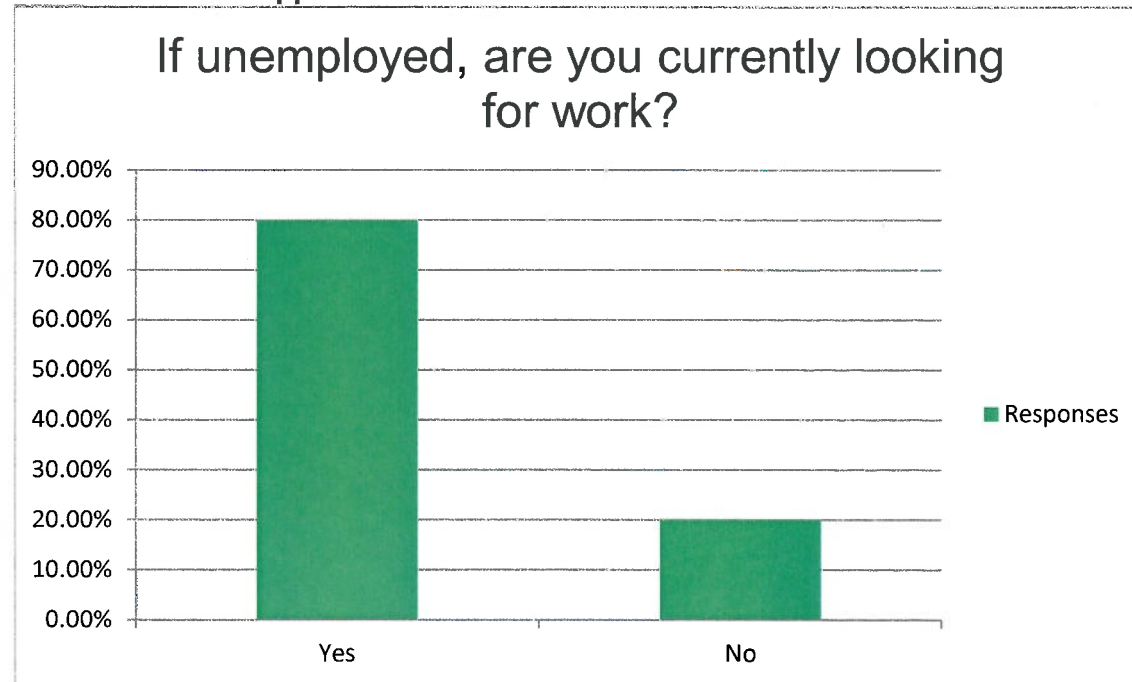
Answer Choices	Responses	
Full-Time	66.04%	35
Part-Time	9.43%	5
Seasonal	0.00%	0
Unemployed	16.98%	9
Not working, retired	5.66%	3
Student	1.89%	1
	Answered	53
	Skipped	2



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

If unemployed, are you currently looking for work?

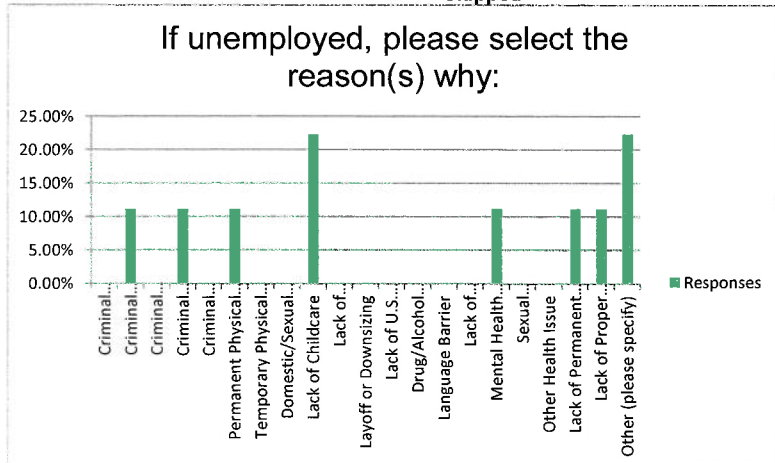
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	80.00%	8
No	20.00%	2
	Answered	10
	Skipped	45



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

If unemployed, please select the reason(s) why:

Answer Choices	Responses	
Criminal Background: Awaiting Outcome	0.00%	0
Criminal Background: Felony	11.11%	1
Criminal Background: Misdemeanor	0.00%	0
Criminal Background: Deferred Adjudication	11.11%	1
Criminal Background: Probation	0.00%	0
Permanent Physical Disability	11.11%	1
Temporary Physical Disability	0.00%	0
Domestic/Sexual Violence Victim	0.00%	0
Lack of Childcare	22.22%	2
Lack of Transportation	0.00%	0
Layoff or Downsizing	0.00%	0
Lack of U.S. documents	0.00%	0
Drug/Alcohol Problems	0.00%	0
Language Barrier	0.00%	0
Lack of Skills/Education	0.00%	0
Mental Health Problems	11.11%	1
Sexual Orientation/Gender Identity	0.00%	0
Other Health Issue	0.00%	0
Lack of Permanent Address	11.11%	1
Lack of Proper Clothing	11.11%	1
Other (please specify)	22.22%	2
Answered		9
Skipped		46

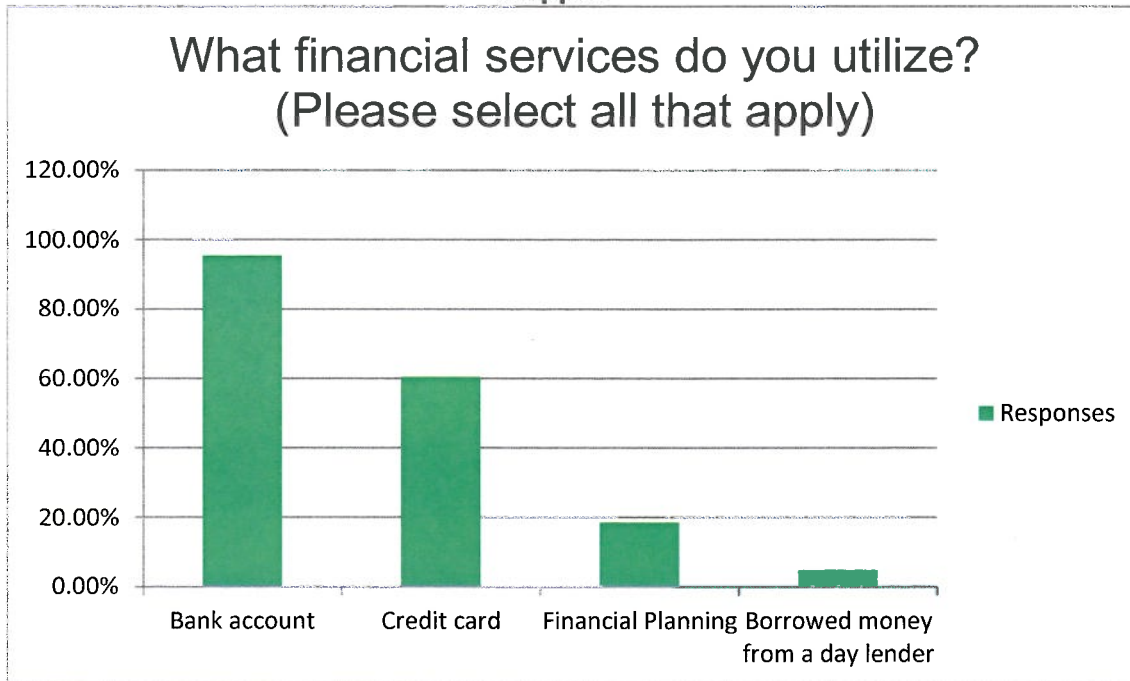


Respondent ID	Response Date	Other (please specify)	Tags
118908379748	Jul 13 2025 1	(Need better opportunities	
118906032043	Jul 09 2025 0	Social Security income	

WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

What financial services do you utilize? (Please select all that apply)

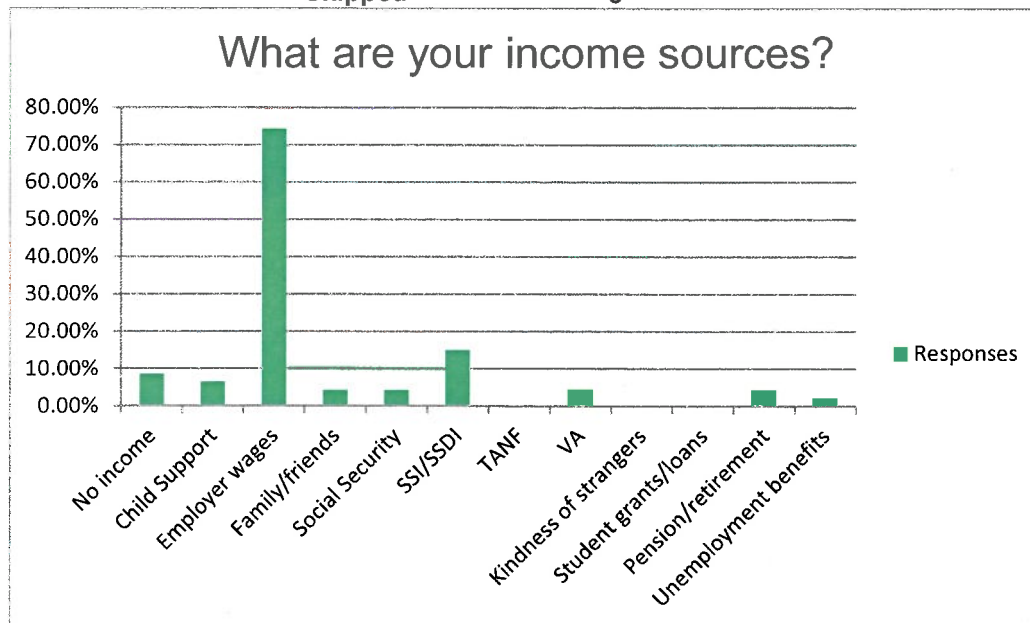
Answer Choices	Responses	
Bank account	95.35%	41
Credit card	60.47%	26
Financial Planning	18.60%	8
Borrowed money from a day lender	4.65%	2
	Answered	43
	Skipped	12



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

What are your income sources?

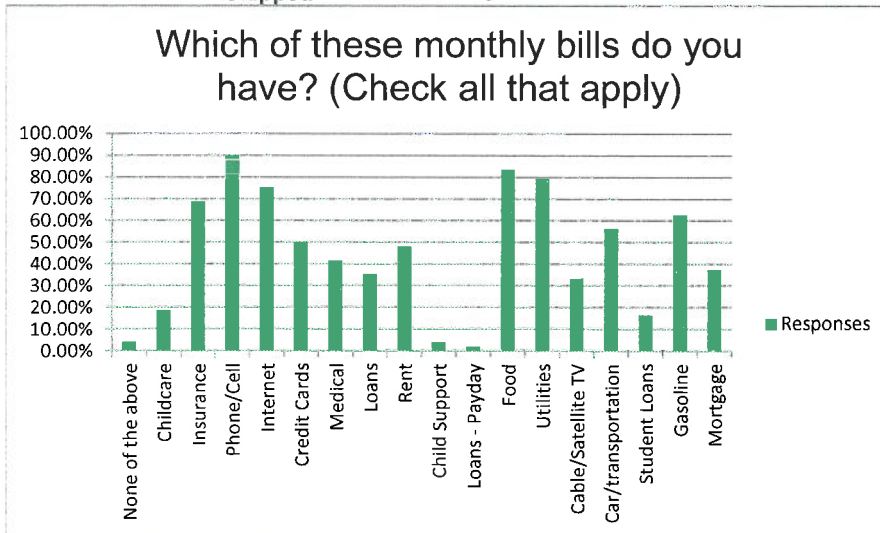
Answer Choices	Responses	
No income	8.51%	4
Child Support	6.38%	3
Employer wages	74.47%	35
Family/friends	4.26%	2
Social Security	4.26%	2
SSI/SSDI	14.89%	7
TANF	0.00%	0
VA	4.26%	2
Kindness of strangers	0.00%	0
Student grants/loans	0.00%	0
Pension/retirement	4.26%	2
Unemployment benefits	2.13%	1
Answered		47
Skipped		8



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

Which of these monthly bills do you have? (Check all that apply)

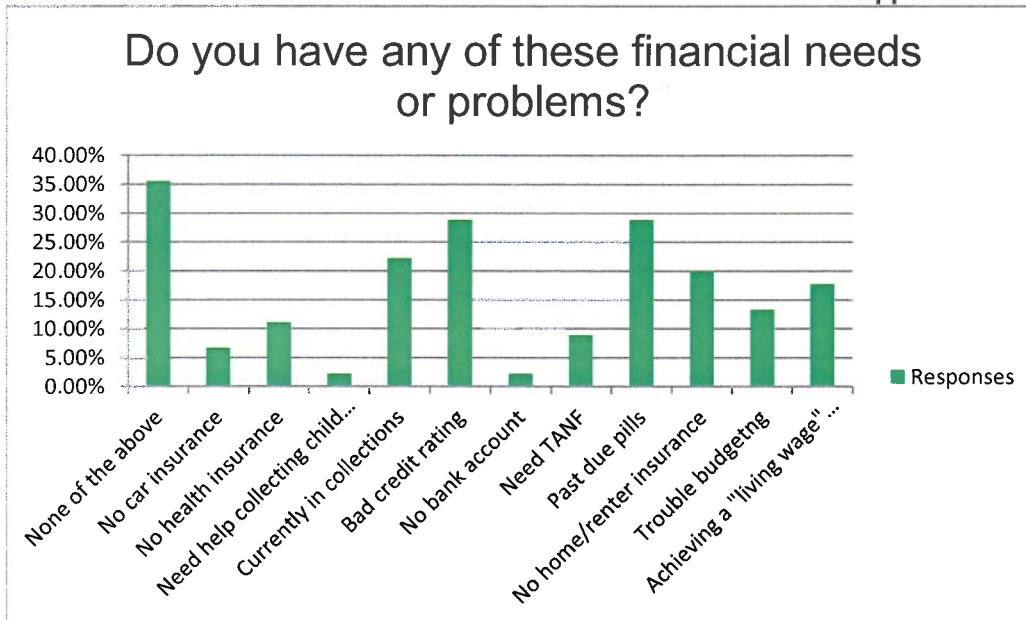
Answer Choices	Responses	
None of the above	4.17%	2
Childcare	18.75%	9
Insurance	68.75%	33
Phone/Cell	89.58%	43
Internet	75.00%	36
Credit Cards	50.00%	24
Medical	41.67%	20
Loans	35.42%	17
Rent	47.92%	23
Child Support	4.17%	2
Loans - Payday	2.08%	1
Food	83.33%	40
Utilities	79.17%	38
Cable/Satellite TV	33.33%	16
Car/transportation	56.25%	27
Student Loans	16.67%	8
Gasoline	62.50%	30
Mortgage	37.50%	18
Answered		48
Skipped		7



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

Do you have any of these financial needs or problems?

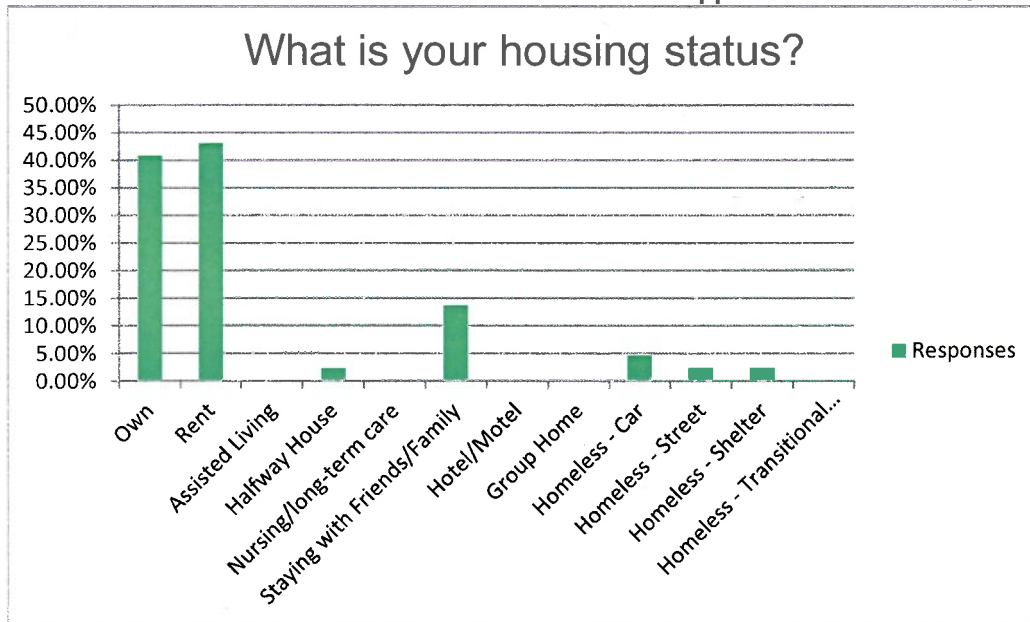
Answer Choices	Responses	
None of the above	35.56%	16
No car insurance	6.67%	3
No health insurance	11.11%	5
Need help collecting child support	2.22%	1
Currently in collections	22.22%	10
Bad credit rating	28.89%	13
No bank account	2.22%	1
Need TANF	8.89%	4
Past due pills	28.89%	13
No home/renter insurance	20.00%	9
Trouble budgetng	13.33%	6
Achieving a "living wage" of income (means you don't need help from	17.78%	8
Answered		45
Skipped		10



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

What is your housing status?

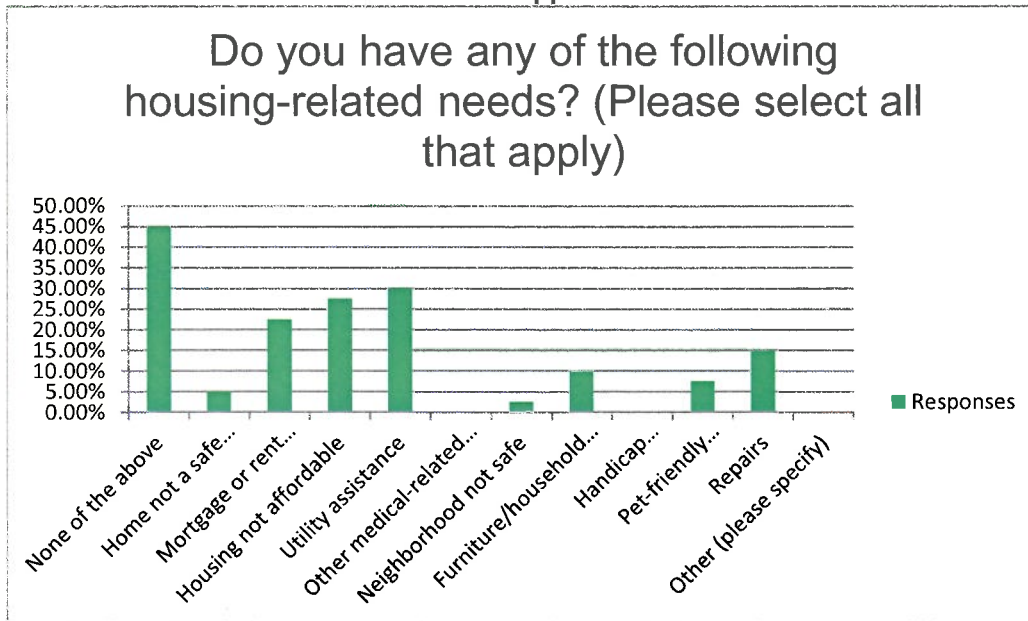
Answer Choices	Responses	
Own	40.91%	18
Rent	43.18%	19
Assisted Living	0.00%	0
Halfway House	2.27%	1
Nursing/long-term care	0.00%	0
Staying with Friends/Family	13.64%	6
Hotel/Motel	0.00%	0
Group Home	0.00%	0
Homeless - Car	4.55%	2
Homeless - Street	2.27%	1
Homeless - Shelter	2.27%	1
Homeless - Transitional Housing (HUD Temporary)	0.00%	0
Answered		44
Skipped		11



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

Do you have any of the following housing-related needs? (Please select all that apply)

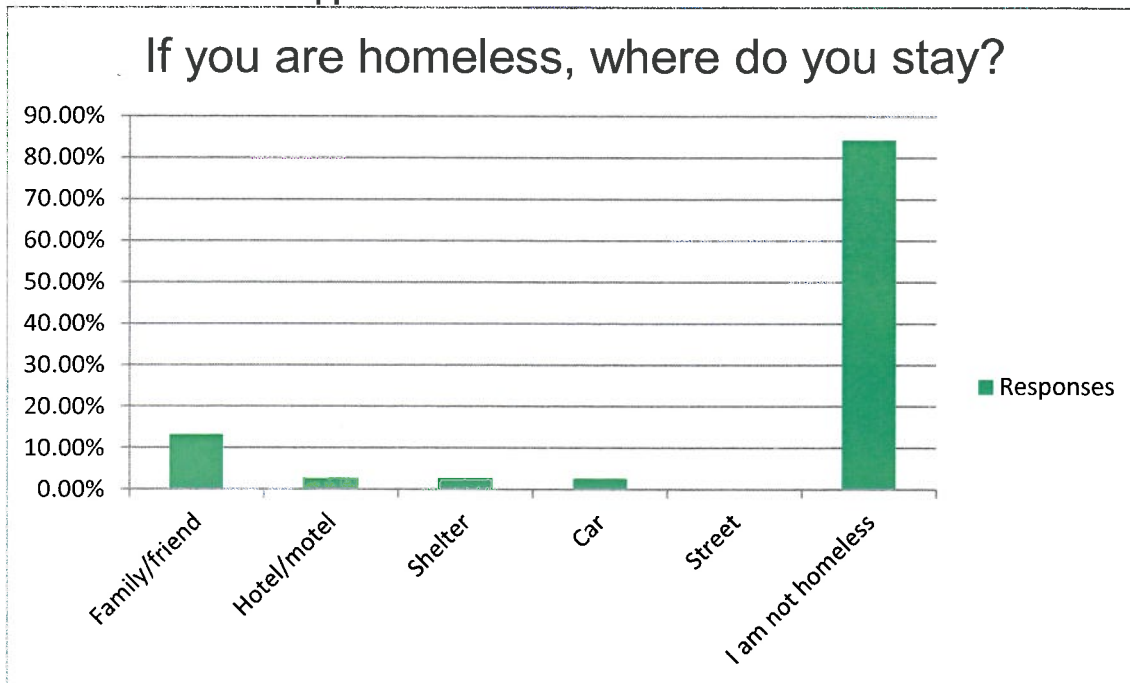
Answer Choices	Responses	
None of the above	45.00%	18
Home not a safe structure	5.00%	2
Mortgage or rent assistance	22.50%	9
Housing not affordable	27.50%	11
Utility assistance	30.00%	12
Other medical-related accomodations	0.00%	0
Neighborhood not safe	2.50%	1
Furniture/household goods	10.00%	4
Handicap access/environment	0.00%	0
Pet-friendly environment	7.50%	3
Repairs	15.00%	6
Other (please specify)	0.00%	0
Answered		40
Skipped		15



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

If you are homeless, where do you stay?

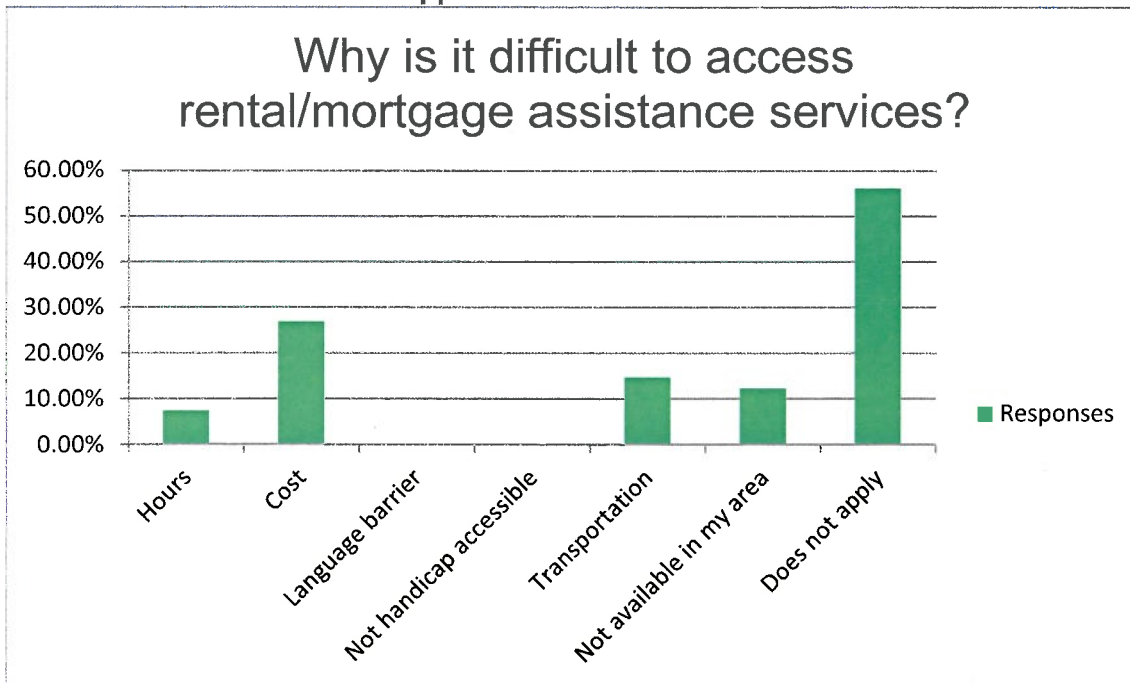
Answer Choices	Responses	
Family/friend	13.16%	5
Hotel/motel	2.63%	1
Shelter	2.63%	1
Car	2.63%	1
Street	0.00%	0
I am not homeless	84.21%	32
Answered		38
Skipped		17



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

Why is it difficult to access rental/mortgage assistance services?

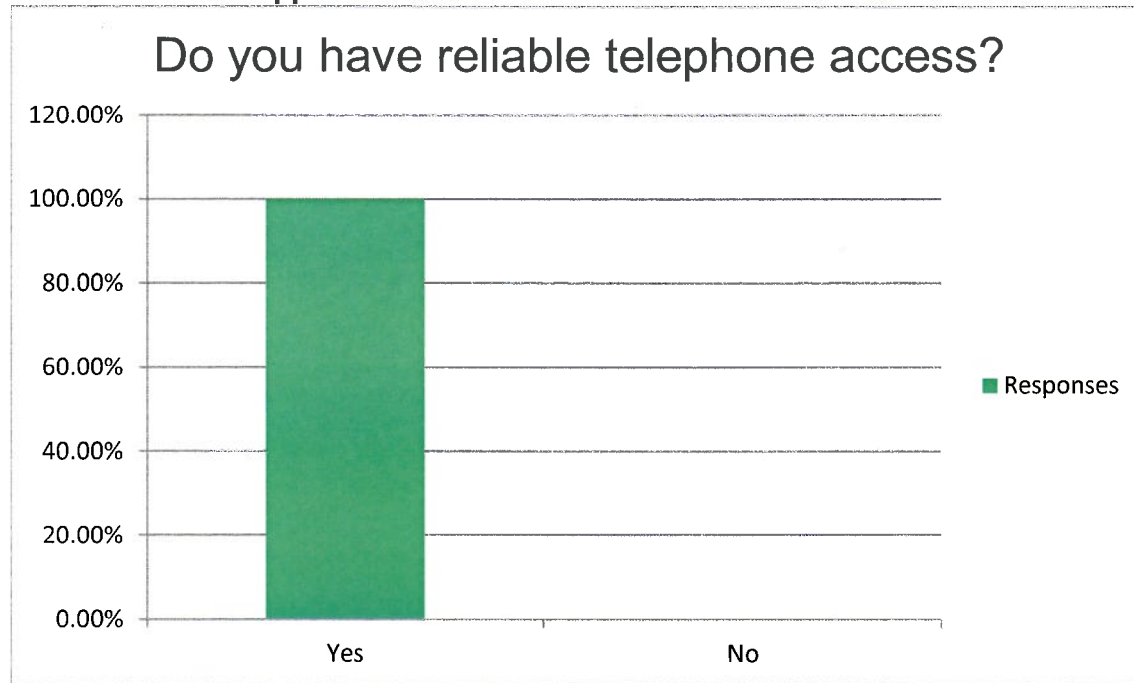
Answer Choices	Responses	
Hours	7.32%	3
Cost	26.83%	11
Language barrier	0.00%	0
Not handicap accessible	0.00%	0
Transportation	14.63%	6
Not available in my area	12.20%	5
Does not apply	56.10%	23
Answered		41
Skipped		14



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

Do you have reliable telephone access?

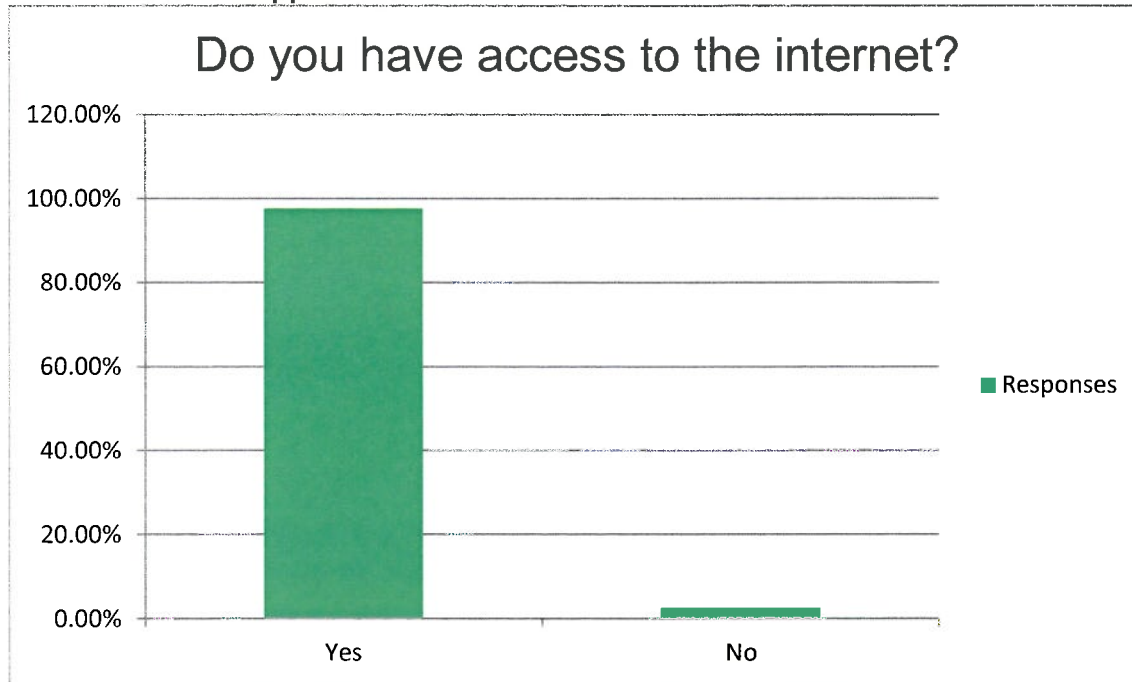
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	100.00%	43
No	0.00%	0
Answered		43
Skipped		12



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

Do you have access to the internet?

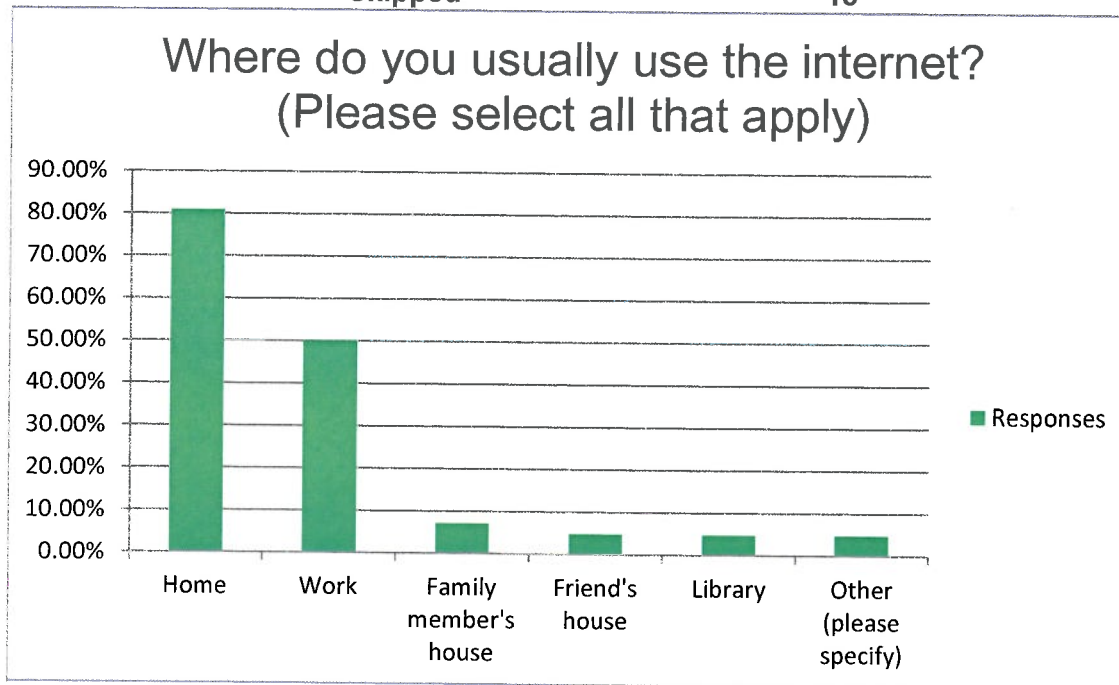
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	97.62%	41
No	2.38%	1
	Answered	42
	Skipped	13



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

Where do you usually use the internet? (Please select all that apply)

Answer Choices	Responses	
Home	80.95%	34
Work	50.00%	21
Family member's house	7.14%	3
Friend's house	4.76%	2
Library	4.76%	2
Other (please specify)	4.76%	2
Answered		42
Skipped		13

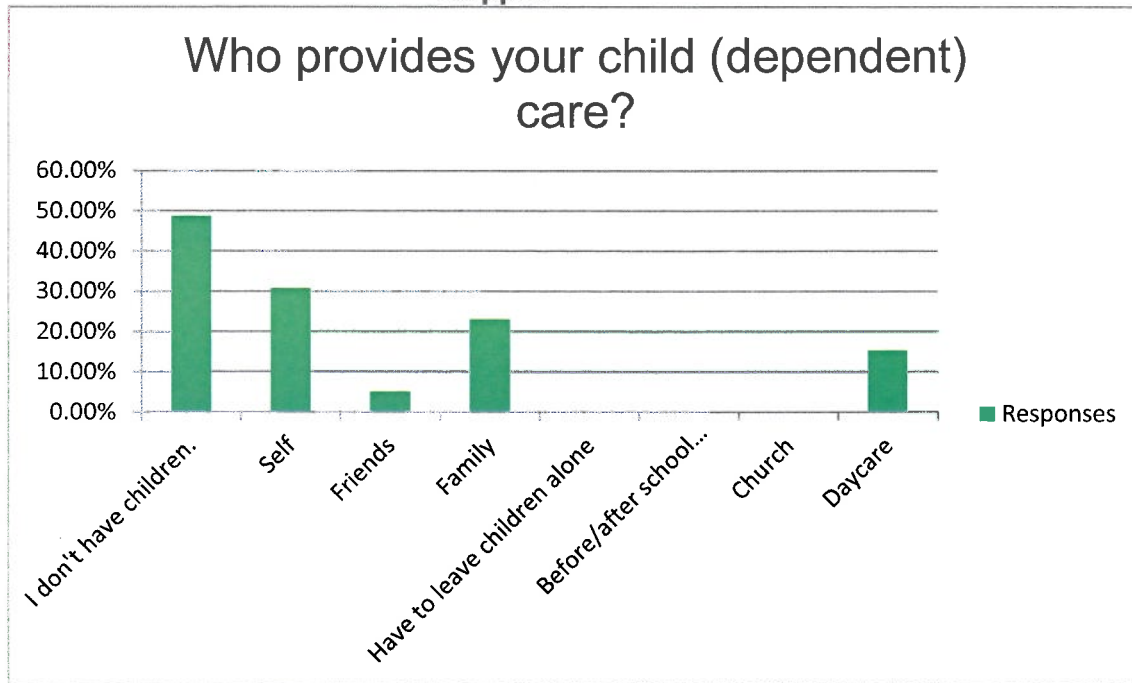


Respondent ID	Response Date	Other (please specify)	Tags
118917090554	Jul 26 2025 07	Anywhere that my cell phone is.	
118897654387	Jun 27 2025 0	Shelter	

WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

Who provides your child (dependent) care?

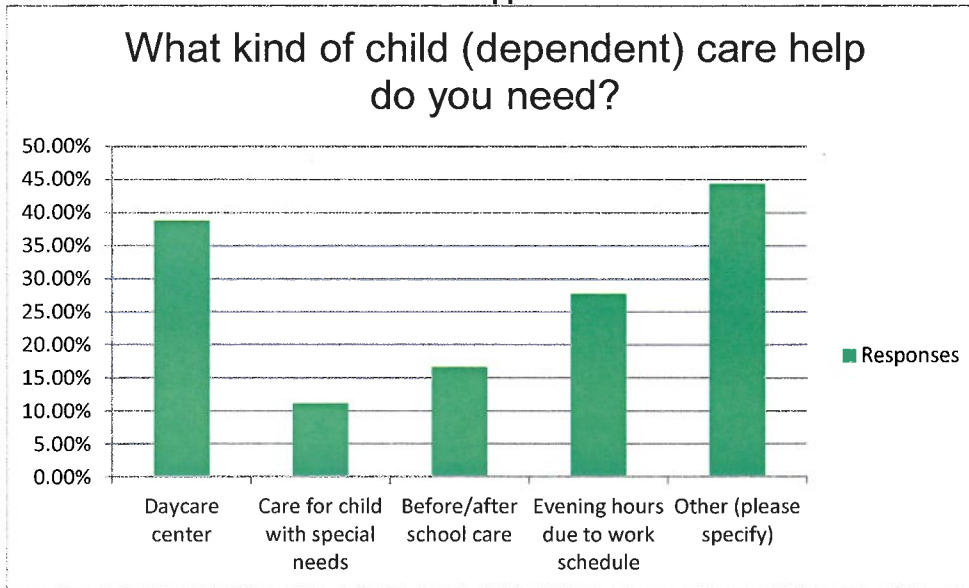
Answer Choices	Responses	
I don't have children.	48.72%	19
Self	30.77%	12
Friends	5.13%	2
Family	23.08%	9
Have to leave children alone	0.00%	0
Before/after school programs	0.00%	0
Church	0.00%	0
Daycare	15.38%	6
Answered		39
Skipped		16



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

What kind of child (dependent) care help do you need?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Daycare center	38.89%	7
Care for child with special needs	11.11%	2
Before/after school care	16.67%	3
Evening hours due to work schedule	27.78%	5
Other (please specify)	44.44%	8
Answered		18
Skipped		37

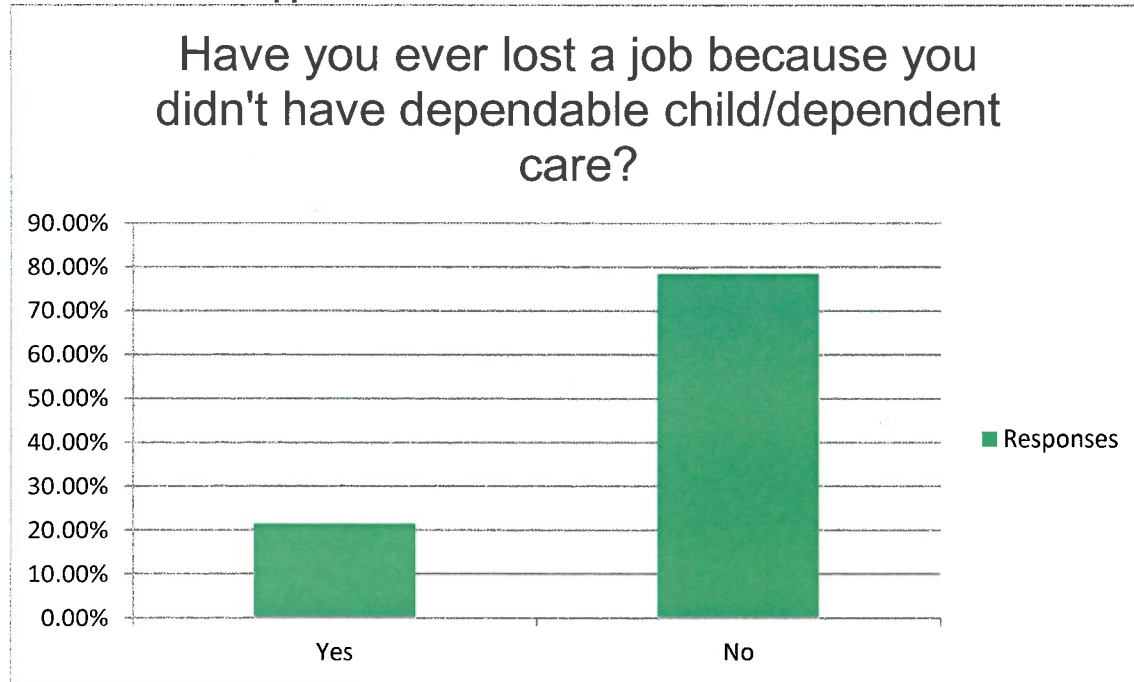


Respondent ID	Response Date	Other (please specify)	Tags
118917090554	Jul 26 2025 07	My daycare is only open until 6pm and I have to work till 10pm sometimes.	work
118903821815	Jul 07 2025 02	None	
118897610095	Jun 27 2025 1	Pregnant, will require childcare	
118894352951	Jun 23 2025 0	Don't really need help at the moment	
118884604642	Jun 10 2025 1	None	
118881937109	Jun 06 2025 0	N/A	
118880125385	Jun 04 2025 0	Na	
118879734125	Jun 03 2025 0	My kids are teenagers and are mostly independent.	

WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

Have you ever lost a job because you didn't have dependable child/dependent care?

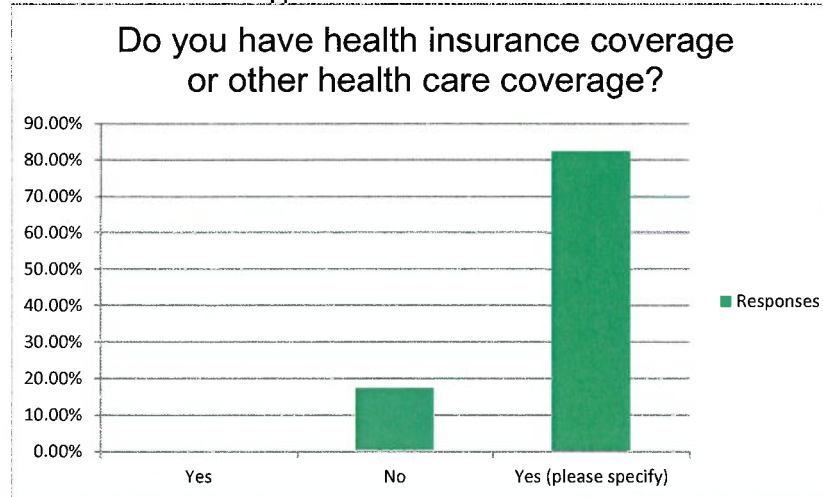
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	21.43%	9
No	78.57%	33
	Answered	42
	Skipped	13



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

Do you have health insurance coverage or other health care coverage?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	0.00%	0
No	17.50%	7
Yes (please specify)	82.50%	33
Answered		40
Skipped		15

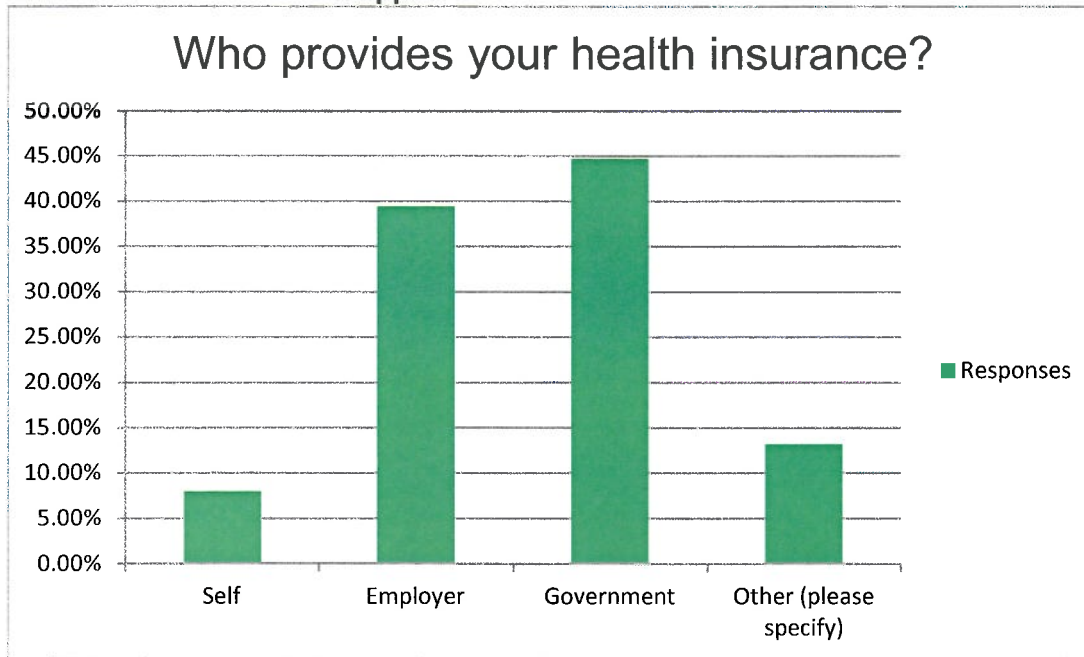


Respondent ID	Response Date	Yes (please specify)	Tags
118917090554	Jul 26 2025 07	Buckeye insurance	
118913103110	Jul 20 2025 08	Caresource	
118909192905	Jul 14 2025 10	Caresource	
118908379748	Jul 13 2025 10	Anthem through my dad	
118908214100	Jul 13 2025 01	Medicare and a supplemental insurance	
118907790616	Jul 12 2025 12	Anthem	
118904497447	Jul 07 2025 08	Health coverage	
118904493955	Jul 07 2025 08	Medicaid	
118903821815	Jul 07 2025 02	Employer	
118898395646	Jun 28 2025 1	Medicaid	
118896218360	Jun 25 2025 0	Medicaid	
118895161816	Jun 24 2025 0	medic	
118894352951	Jun 23 2025 0	Medicaid	
118894329104	Jun 23 2025 0	Job and family	
118894313884	Jun 23 2025 0	Work	
118894212911	Jun 23 2025 0	Medicaid	
118894171870	Jun 23 2025 1	Employer provided	
118894148774	Jun 23 2025 1	Medicaid	
118891809367	Jun 19 2025 0	Through work	
118885690616	Jun 11 2025 0	Blue Cross Blue Shield	
118884935097	Jun 10 2025 0	Private through employer	
118884886699	Jun 10 2025 0	commercial	
118884757709	Jun 10 2025 1	Medicaid	
118884604612	Jun 10 2025 1	Yes	

WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

Who provides your health insurance?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Self	7.89%	3
Employer	39.47%	15
Government	44.74%	17
Other (please specify)	13.16%	5
Answered		38
Skipped		17

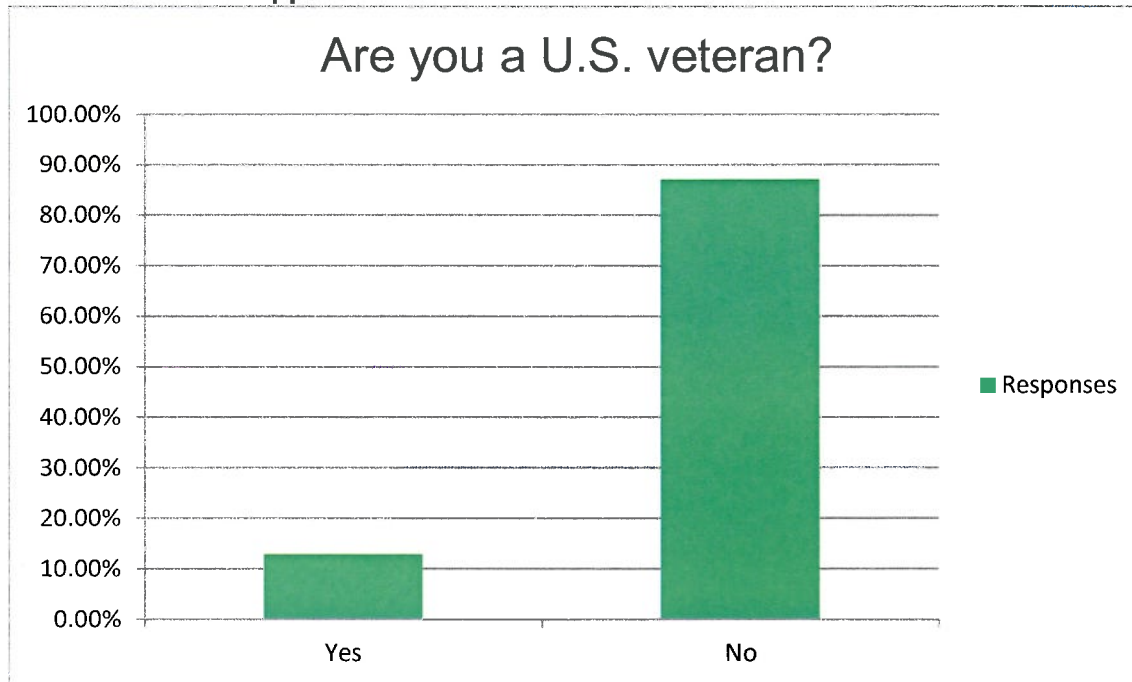


Respondent ID	Response Date	Other (please specify)	Tags
118908379748	Jul 13 2025	10 Dad	
118885690616	Jun 11 2025	0 spouse	
118883849166	Jun 09 2025	0 VA	
118880800005	Jun 04 2025	0: Dad	
118879734125	Jun 03 2025	0: Husband's employer	

WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

Are you a U.S. veteran?

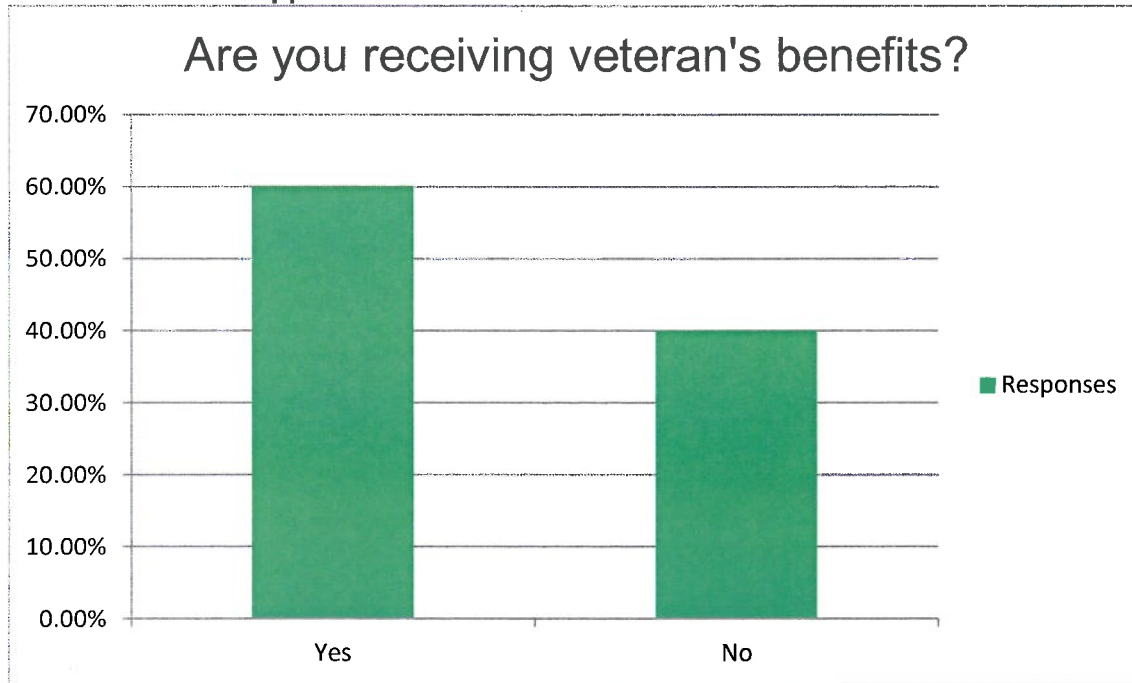
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	12.82%	5
No	87.18%	34
	Answered	39
	Skipped	16



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

Are you receiving veteran's benefits?

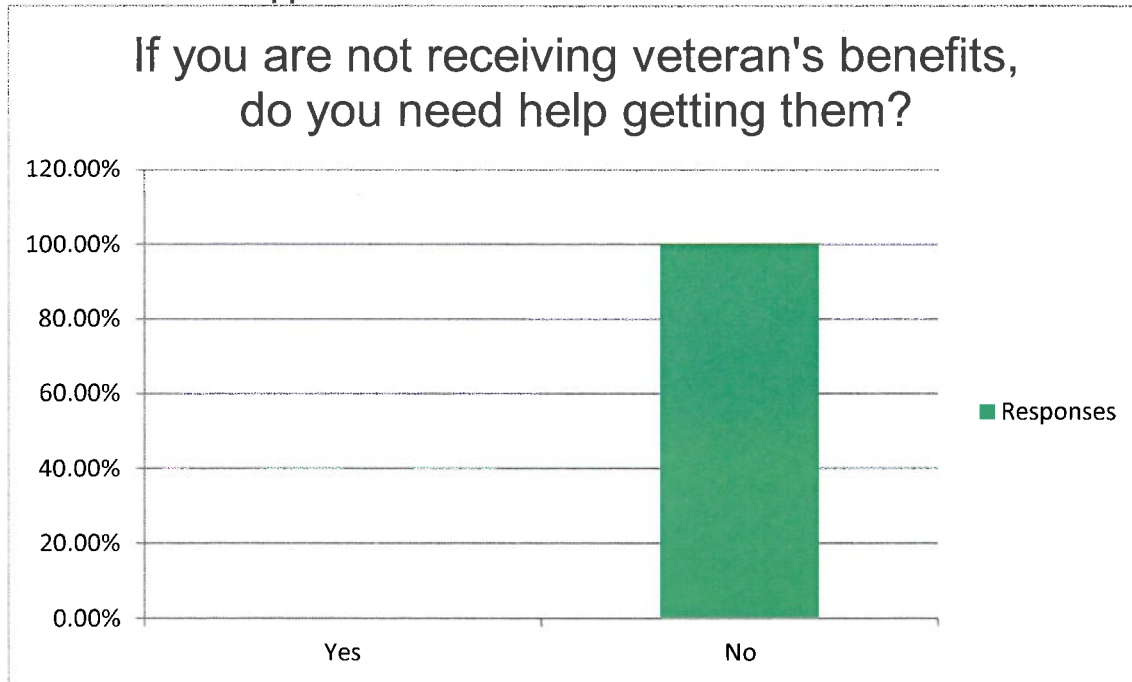
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	60.00%	3
No	40.00%	2
	Answered	5
	Skipped	50



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

If you are not receiving veteran's benefits, do you need help getting them?

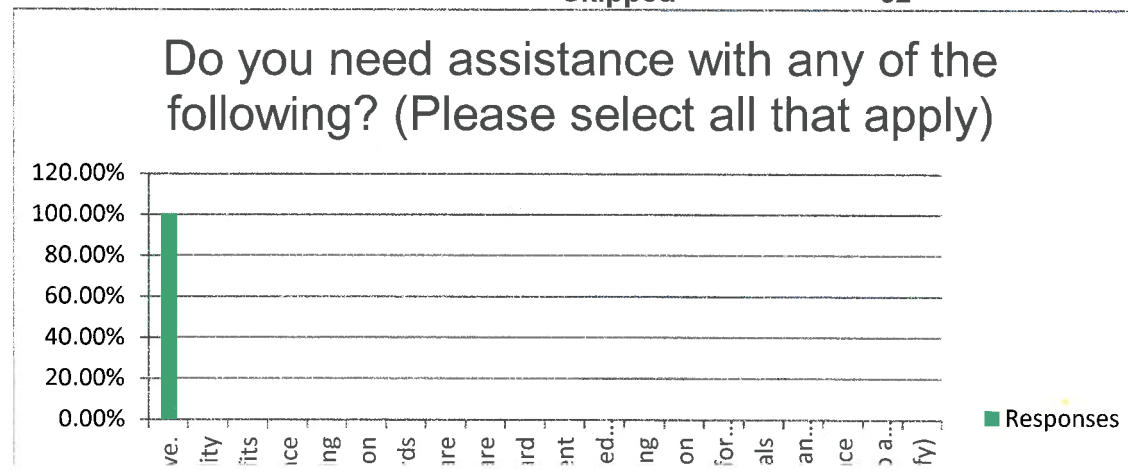
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	0.00%	0
No	100.00%	2
Answered		2
Skipped		53



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

Do you need assistance with any of the following? (Please select all that apply)

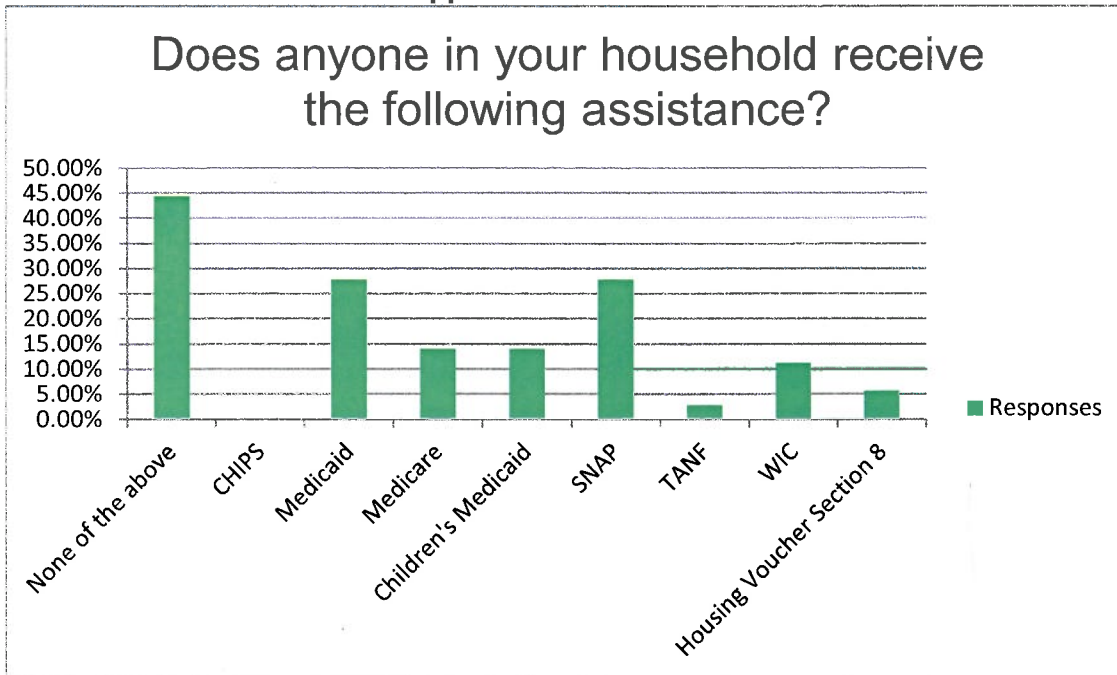
Answer Choices	Responses	
None of the above.	100.00%	3
Disability	0.00%	0
Medical Benefits	0.00%	0
Life Insurance	0.00%	0
Education & Training	0.00%	0
Pension	0.00%	0
Medals & Records	0.00%	0
Mental Healthcare	0.00%	0
Healthcare	0.00%	0
Reserve & Guard	0.00%	0
Employment	0.00%	0
Special & Limited Benefits	0.00%	0
Housing	0.00%	0
Transportation	0.00%	0
Healthcare for family members	0.00%	0
VA Claim Appeals	0.00%	0
Women Veteran Health Services	0.00%	0
Transition Assistance	0.00%	0
Connecting to a veteran organization	0.00%	0
Other (please specify)	0.00%	0
Answered		3
Skipped		52



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

Does anyone in your household receive the following assistance?

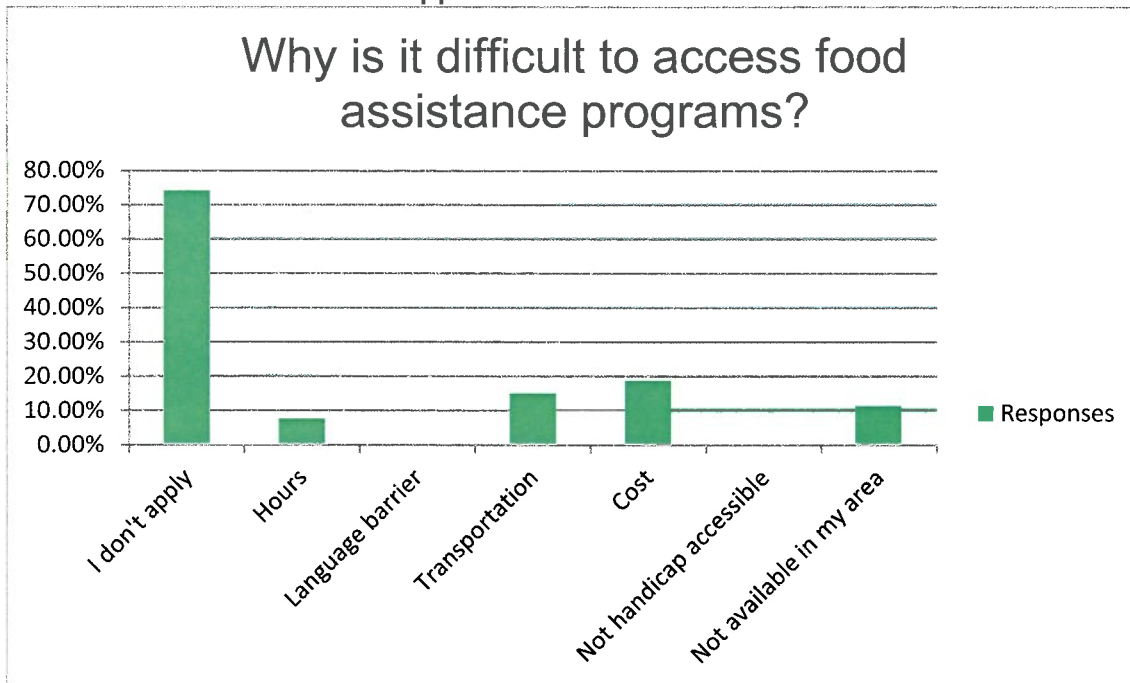
Answer Choices	Responses	
None of the above	44.44%	16
CHIPS	0.00%	0
Medicaid	27.78%	10
Medicare	13.89%	5
Children's Medicaid	13.89%	5
SNAP	27.78%	10
TANF	2.78%	1
WIC	11.11%	4
Housing Voucher Section 8	5.56%	2
Answered		36
Skipped		19



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

Why is it difficult to access food assistance programs?

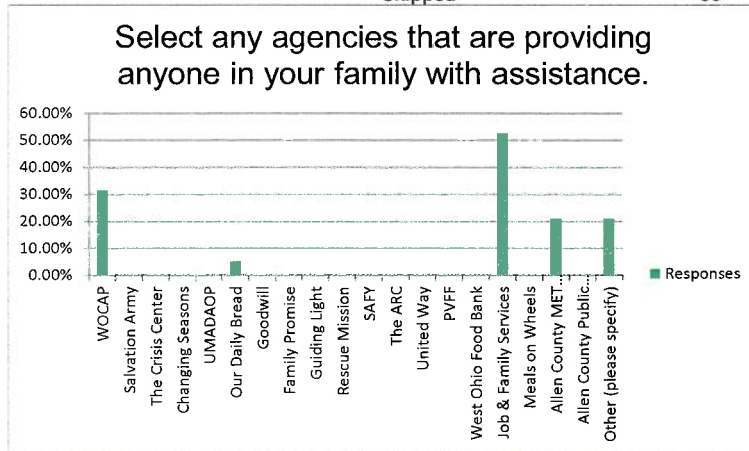
Answer Choices	Responses	
I don't apply	74.07%	20
Hours	7.41%	2
Language barrier	0.00%	0
Transportation	14.81%	4
Cost	18.52%	5
Not handicap accessible	0.00%	0
Not available in my area	11.11%	3
Answered		27
Skipped		28



WOCAP Community Needs Assessment

Select any agencies that are providing anyone in your family with assistance.

Answer Choices	Responses	
WOCAP	31.58%	6
Salvation Army	0.00%	0
The Crisis Center	0.00%	0
Changing Seasons	0.00%	0
UMADAOP	0.00%	0
Our Daily Bread	5.26%	1
Goodwill	0.00%	0
Family Promise	0.00%	0
Guiding Light	0.00%	0
Rescue Mission	0.00%	0
SAFY	0.00%	0
The ARC	0.00%	0
United Way	0.00%	0
PVFF	0.00%	0
West Ohio Food Bank	0.00%	0
Job & Family Services	52.63%	10
Meals on Wheels	0.00%	0
Allen County MET Housing	21.05%	4
Allen County Public Health Department	0.00%	0
Other (please specify)	21.05%	4
Answered		19
Skipped		36



Respondent ID	Response Date	Other (please specify)	Tags
118897610095	Jun 27 2025	1: None	
118894352951	Jun 23 2025	0: None	
118884604642	Jun 10 2025	1: None	
118883836790	Jun 09 2025	0: NONE	