



## COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2017-2019

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

When Community Action Wayne/Medina (CAW/M) opened its doors in 1966, the agency was launched at the front end of the anti-poverty movement. On August 20, 1964 President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Economic Opportunity Act (EOA). The EOA created a variety of programs – including Community Action Agencies – as part of his War on Poverty. CAW/M was one of those agencies established to address local poverty problems in rural, urban and suburban communities across the country. Additional EOA programs were created to address other aspects of influence to resolve poverty impacts, including the Head Start program.

Head Start was initiated to narrow the education achievement gap poverty can impact through a two-generation approach to supporting family education and early childhood development through a holistic family approach.

Today, CAW/M works to alleviate poverty in its service area through these core principles:

- Recognize the complexity of the issues of poverty
- Build local solutions specific to local needs
- Support family stability as a foundation for economic security
- Pursue positive individuals, family and community level change
- Maximize involvement of people with low incomes
- Engage local community partners and citizens in solutions
- Leverage state, federal and community resources
- Advocate for systemic change.

**Community Action services by statute address localized community needs and community needs assessments are conducted every three years of the low-income target population to ensure that the agency has a pulse on those needs, emerging trends and where service gaps occur.**

As CAW/M serves both Medina and Wayne Counties, data was collected specific to each county, as well as some information regarding population hubs in order to best serve Head Start eligible children close to the communities where they live.

Conclusions inform CAW/M's strategic plan updates and development of funding opportunities for maintaining existing and creating new services to address the needs of the low-income populations of Wayne and Medina Counties.

Additionally, results are aligned with the National Community Action goals of:

- Individuals and families with low incomes are stable and achieve economic security.
- Communities where people with low incomes live and healthy and offer economic opportunity.
- People with low incomes are engaged and active in building opportunities in communities.

Key findings are noted in each section with transportation continuing to be reported as a community need across many community needs assessments and surveys, including hospitals and health care service providers that state that many consumers miss appointments due to lack of transportation options.

Access to living wage jobs continues to impact low-income families as self-sufficiency remains out of reach even when working multiple jobs, and needing to rely on public assistance programs to meet their basic needs. Policy also impacts the decisions of low-income neighbors as they face the financial cliff of losing more in assistance when accepting certain employment opportunities than their job will generate in household financial stability.

The opiates epidemic impacts both counties as Ohio continues to lead the nation in opioid-related deaths while local law enforcement and emergency responders struggle to meet the challenges of addressing overdose treatment. This addiction can lead to the creation of a new generation of poverty, while this and other negative influences has caused a growing trend of grandparents raising grandchildren. These households become overburdened by new financial challenges and many times unawareness of what community services are available to support their family.

As all these and other stressors significantly impact mental health and well-being, the need for access to mental health services remains an important focus. Recognizing that poverty and other adverse experiences generate trauma, partners in both counties have convened trauma-informed care coalitions to address the generation of awareness, as well as train staff agency wide on the manifestation of trauma and how to respectfully support consumers in their interactions.

Trends in both counties point to an aging population which the community needs process reveals as challenged by the restricted resources of a fixed income, making difficult choices in their life including whether to eat or fill medical prescriptions.

## OBJECTIVES & METHODOLOGY

As directed by federal legislation, Community Action Wayne/Medina (CAW/M) conducts an in-depth assessment of its target population (low-income) every three years and updates information annually. These assessment activities are required by law for every community action agency. As a community action program, CAW/M uses the survey results to inform its strategic planning process and best utilize resources that meet identified needs with the most positive impact. Goals are measured in a ROMA (Results Oriented Management and Accountability) cycle that incorporates assessment, planning, implementation, achievement of

results and evaluation. Overall, CAW/M continually seeks to assist low-income individuals and families to reduce poverty, revitalize low-income communities and empower low-income individuals and families to become self-sufficient.

Regulations require that low-income individuals participate in assessing community needs, that information from key community sectors is utilized, as described below in the stakeholders input. Furthermore, the community needs report must include current data specific to poverty and its prevalence related to gender, age, and race/ethnicity for the service area(s).

The community needs survey was compiled which included demographics of respondents, along with gauging needs, resources available, services accessed and poverty perceptions. The survey was available online and hard copy, as well as in Spanish. Links were emailed to stakeholders, the Board and CAW/M staff to distribute throughout the two-county service territory. The survey was distributed to CAW/M Head Start families, customers of CAW/M's housing and energy assistance programs, the Board, community partners and stakeholders of those partners. Survey results were analyzed by CAW/M staff, Board Executive Committee and a College of Wooster Applied Method and Research Experience project study on local poverty metrics.

In addition to the community needs survey, stakeholders groups were convened for each county and included representation from the following sectors: community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, private sector, public sector and educational institutions. Each group met twice – first to share community needs and strategic initiatives from their sectors and again to discuss the results from CAW/M's community needs survey and how they perceive causes and conditions of poverty.

There were three focus groups held to further gain firsthand input from specific demographic groups: program participants from the Medina County Office for Older Adults, Lodi Family Center and graduates from CAW/M's Getting Ahead program.

The demographic and research statistics found in this document represent information that is helpful in understanding the communities we serve and how to interpret the impact of local trends. Charts are segmented in this document under areas of focus. The narrative, while not always directly addressing those statistics, will offer information gleaned from CAW/M's own community survey, stakeholders' discussion and focus group input, along with information from the community needs assessments of other local partners.

## DATA & ANALYSIS

### DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Household income				
Wayne County - \$50,383		Household Median	Medina County - \$ 66,592	
\$17,636		SS MEAN	\$18,797	
\$9,171		SSI MEAN	\$10,270	
\$2,412		TANF MEAN	\$2,991	
\$5,060		TANF w/ Food Stamps MEAN	\$4,947	
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Households by type				
Wayne County - 42,910		total households	Medina County - 66,002	
57.6%	24,728	married couples with children under 18	39,249	59.5%
4.2%	1,785	male householder family, no female present	2,839	4.3%
9.1%	3,907	female householder family, no male present	5,857	8.9%
29.1%	12,490	non family households	18,057	27.4%
25.3%	10,860	<i>(of those non family households the # living alone)</i>	15,283	23.2%
11.0%	4,700	<i>(of those living alone those age 65 and over)</i>	6,711	1.2%
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Top Crimes				
Wayne County			Medina County	
larceny		#1	Property Crime	
drug investigation		#2	Larceny	
vandalism		#3	Burglary	
<a href="http://www.waynecountysheriff.com/2016%20Annual%20Report.pdf">http://www.waynecountysheriff.com/2016%20Annual%20Report.pdf</a>			<a href="http://www.ocjs.ohio.gov/crime_stats_reports.stm">http://www.ocjs.ohio.gov/crime_stats_reports.stm</a>	

Population by Race				
Wayne County - 115,371		TOTAL POPULATION	Medina County - 174,831	
95.4%	110,115	White	167,438	95.8%
1.7%	1,944	Black	2,489	1.4%
1.7%	1,984	Hispanic	3,198	1.8%
0.2%	217	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	402	0.2%
0.8%	935	Asian	1,999	1.1%
0.0%	0	Pacific Islander	6	0.0%
1.6%	1,806	Two or more races	1,977	1.1%
0.4%	454	Other	520	0.3%
5.8%	6,700	TOTAL MINORITIES	9,808	5.6%

<https://www.development.ohio.gov/files/research/C1086.pdf>

<https://www.development.ohio.gov/files/research/C1053.pdf>

Population by Gender				
Wayne County - 115,371		TOTAL POPULATION	Medina County - 174,831	
49.50%	57,126	Male	86,190	49%
50.50%	58,245	Female	88,641	51%

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Population by Age				
Wayne County - 115,371		TOTAL POPULATION	Medina County - 174,831	
6.6%	7,604	Under 5 years	9,500	5.4%
7.3%	8,395	5-9 years	11,191	6.4%
6.6%	7,657	10-14 years	13,281	7.6%
7.5%	8,610	15-19 years	11,988	6.9%
6.9%	7,967	20-24 years	8,839	5.1%
11.2%	12,903	25-34 years	18,346	10.5%
11.5%	13,299	35-44 years	53,504	13.4%
13.5%	15,518	45-54 years	27,901	16.0%
6.9%	7,985	55-59 years	13,113	7.5%
6.3%	7,315	60-64 years	11,191	6.4%
8.7%	10,019	65-74 years	15,367	8.8%
4.8%	5,588	75-84 years	7,264	4.2%
2.2%	2,511	85 and over	3,346	1.9%
39		MEDIAN AGE	41	

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Population by Disability Status				
<b>Wayne County - 114,292</b>		<b>total civilian non-institutionalized population</b>	<b>Medina County - 173,724</b>	
11% of pop	12,516	with any disability	17,283	9.9% of pop.
3% of this age	863	under 18 with a disability	995	2.4% of this age
8.7% of this age	5,946	18-64 with a disability	8,400	7.9% of this age
32.9% of this age	5,707	65 and over with a disability	7,888	31.2% of this age
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Population by Veteran Status				
<b>Wayne County - 86,752</b>		<b>total population 18 and over</b>	<b>Medina County - 132,915</b>	
8.30%	7,232	veterans	12,542	9%
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Educational Attainment				
<b>Wayne County – 75,158</b>		<b>Persons age 25 and over</b>	<b>Medina County - 120,032</b>	
15.0%	11,254	no high school diploma	7,837	6.5%
41.0%	30,778	high school diploma/ GED	38,929	32.4%
16.0%	12,002	some college/ no degree	25,244	21.0%
6.9%	5,181	Associate Degree	11,082	9.2%
13.3%	9,971	Bachelor Degree	25,051	20.9%
7.9%	5,952	Masters or Higher	11,889	9.9%

<https://www.development.ohio.gov/files/research/C1086.pdf>

<https://www.development.ohio.gov/files/research/C1053.pdf>

Civilian Labor Force				
<b>Wayne County - 60,700</b>		<b>Total employable civilians</b>	<b>Medina County - 94,700</b>	
58,300		employed	90,600	
2,400		unemployed	4,100	
3.9%		unemployment rate	4.3%	
<a href="https://www.development.ohio.gov/files/research/C1086.pdf">https://www.development.ohio.gov/files/research/C1086.pdf</a>			<a href="https://www.development.ohio.gov/files/research/C1053.pdf">https://www.development.ohio.gov/files/research/C1053.pdf</a>	

Language Spoken at Home				
<b>Wayne County - 107,767</b>		<b>Population in residence 5 years or longer</b>	<b>Medina County - 165,331</b>	
89.00%	95,908	English only	157,212	95%
11.00%	11,859	language other than English	8,119	5%
5.10%	5,509	<i>(speaks English less than "very well")</i>	1,945	1%
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Population by U.S. Citizenship Status				
<b>Wayne County - 2,290</b>		<b>total foreign born population</b>	<b>Medina County - 4,849</b>	
46.80%	1,071	naturalized U.S. citizen	3,539	73%
53.20%	1,219	not a U.S. citizen	1,310	27%
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Population by Ancestry				
Wayne County - 115,371		TOTAL POPULATION	Medina County - 174,831	
9.20%	10,624	American	8,684	5.00%
0.10%	122	Arab	1,312	0.80%
0.50%	549	Czech	3,194	1.80%
0.10%	137	Danish	551	0.30%
2.50%	2,929	Dutch	2,833	1.60%
8.50%	9,863	English	17,993	10.30%
3.10%	3,564	French	4,236	2.40%
0.20%	239	French Canadian	651	0.40%
31.30%	36,090	German	50,522	28.90%
0.20%	287	Greek	1,186	0.70%
1.40%	1,606	Hungarian	7,525	4.30%
11.00%	12,695	Irish	29,606	16.90%
4.70%	5,424	Italian	19,560	11.20%
0.10%	154	Lithuanian	523	0.30%
0.30%	372	Norwegian	1,081	0.60%
2.20%	2,501	Polish	17,078	9.80%
0.10%	61	Portuguese	203	0.10%
0.50%	522	Russian	1,571	0.90%
1.00%	1,163	Scotch- Irish	1,535	0.90%
2.10%	2,450	Scottish	4,042	2.30%
0.70%	755	Slovak	6,253	3.60%
0.20%	196	Subsaharan African	68	0.00%
0.60%	652	Swedish	1,017	0.60%
5.70%	6,552	Swiss	1,411	0.80%
0.10%	164	Ukrainian	1,806	0.10%
0.90%	1,090	Welsh	2,013	1.20%
0.10%	96	West Indian	40	0.00%
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Population Shifts: Even though young children are the population most likely to be in poverty, the number of children in poverty under five in Ohio has decreased from 2011-2015 from 30% to 25%, the most dramatic shift in age groups. In children between the ages of 6-17, the shift went from 22 to 19%.

According to the most recent Kids Count publication from Annie E. Casey Foundation, the following trends were noted in babies born in 2015 from those born in 1990:

For babies born in 2015, we know that:



- 40% were born to unmarried women — up 43% since 1990.
- 23% had foreign-born mothers — up 44% since 1990.
- 46% were children of color — up 28% since 1990.

Just as the nation’s youngest citizens are growing more diverse, so, too, is the total U.S. population. By 2018, the majority of births in the United States will be children of color. By 2044, America will become a majority-minority nation, with non-Hispanic whites making up less than half of the U.S. population. – *Kids Count Data Center*

Although neither Wayne nor Medina County has a high diversity demographic, national trends will eventually impact local communities at some level.

Further, the aging population will change the dynamic of both counties as well as service need. A study done by Miami University Scripps Gerontology Center used census information and related projections in 2015 that shows:

The population aged 60+ in Medina County was 19.3% in 2010 and projected to grow to 25.8% in 2020 and to 31% in 2030. In Wayne County, the population aged 60+ was 20.4% in 2010 and is projected to grow to 26.6% in 2020 and 30.3% in 2030. CAW/M’s current customers for housing and economic assistance have indicated that many of them fall into this population and that living on a fixed income grows progressively more challenging. (For further need analysis for the aging population, see focus group narrative for Medina County Office for Older Adults.)

## ANALYSIS:

### STAKEHOLDER & FOCUS GROUP

In the Medina and Wayne County stakeholders group, growing needs identified in serving constituents included:

- Transportation giving access to the workplace, medical appointments, grocery shopping and recreation (this was noted by every group member as a barrier for customers). With transportation other barriers were not being able to buy a car, secure a loan, afford insurance, being physically incapable of driving and not having access to transportation that was affordable, reliable or flexible
- Getting food to food insecure seniors
- Lack of safe, affordable housing
- Need of a homeless shelter in Medina County
- Lack of living wage jobs
- Lack of residential treatment services of drug addiction
- Access to mental health treatment
- Access to car repair funding, rental security deposits
- Lack of access to recreational options for socialization and physical fitness

- Need to recognize the trauma of abuse and adverse experiences that impacts an individual's lack of motivation.
- The effects of the opioid crisis
- Lack of access to medical care, insurance, concerns about Medicaid impacts of health care legislation changes, lack of geriatric caseworkers.

The groups discussed causes vs. conditions of poverty and the difference between generational and situational poverty. More elderly are becoming enmeshed in poverty due to the death of a spouse, divorce, job loss or catastrophic illness. There was indication that more grandparents are raising grandchildren and may not be aware of assistance, as they have never needed access to services before. With generational poverty, there may be a mindset of "no way out", the reality of not having options or exposure to opportunities through an upper income network. Not having the choice of possibility.

When reviewing results from CAW/M's community survey, causes of poverty were identified as:

- Lack of living wage jobs – no benefits with penalty for taking time off (other employees have paid time off and not judged for going to appointments)
- Lack of affordable housing – wait lists for subsidized housing, evictions, need for repairs, energy efficiency, multiple generational households out of necessity, leases with high late fees and deposits
- Low education/skill level (new manufacturing jobs require higher level of skill for entry level jobs at a lower rate of pay than in the past)
- Government policy that removes incentive for taking a low-wage job and moving up (lose disproportionate amount of public assistance)
- Student loan debt (not recognizing easy access to money will create intense obligation later)
- Effects of traumatic incidents

When reviewing results from CAW/M's community survey, conditions of poverty were identified as:

- Use of advance paychecks/car title services- lack of access to low rate loans; poor credit score
- Food insecurity and need for utility assistance
- Depression and other mental illness
- Homelessness
- Poor quality childcare
- Transportation (no resources for car, gas or transit/cab fare)
- Opioid addiction can result in poverty (Can affect any economic level and whole family, stigma impedes education and treatment, causes kinship care needs, extra training and expense to law enforcement and emergency responders, need for mental health services – sometimes root cause of using)

- Not being able to afford prescriptions – taking partial dose, making choices of which bills to pay – choices result in ripple effect to health and well-being, financial stability,
- Poor physical health can be a condition of poverty, limiting ability to work or a cause – catastrophic illness.

Focus groups aligned with the stakeholder impression of community need, expressing frustration from firsthand experience. Group participants from **Lodi Family Center**, were supporters and service users (many were both, volunteering at the center while accessing help). Lodi has the highest concentration of poverty in Medina County and no access to public transportation. Lack of living wage jobs are a primary theme, and as community resources diminish, that there is no reason for their young people to remain in the area. Most of the grocery stores are closed and the high school is a “pay to play” schools with students having to pay for books unless they qualify for the free lunch program. They pointed to needing good role models, along with concerns about unsafe dogs roaming the town and the drug rampage (opiates, meth, and heroin). Fixed incomes bring difficult choices when choosing which bills to pay. They discussed the pride of not wanting to admit they need help, grandparents raising grandchildren and the need for additional resources.

The focus group from **Medina County Office for Older Adults** reinforced the difficulty of living on a fixed income (forced retirement, downsizing, moving to a n unfamiliar community to be close to family) , not having transportation (bus routes were cut resulting in travel to the hospital for an appointment to go from 15 minutes to nearly two hours with a change of bus), expressed frustration that higher income people think lower income people are lazy, needing public recognition of food insecurity – primarily for children and the elderly. Financial instability was the primary focus of living on a fixed income and making tough choices and doing without (food, prescriptions, and utility bill payments).

The third focus group was with graduates of CAW/M’s **Getting Ahead program** which is uniquely designed to assist low-income individuals to learn how to find their way out of poverty with program supplements including certification in soft skills training, financial literacy education and life coaching. Even as they reach goals and gain in success working for growing household stability, impediments remain. Transportation continues to be a need (especially for workplace access), affordable activities for families, feeling that they will never be able to afford to retire (“will work until I die”), affordable housing, multi-generational households and resulting stressors, access to low-interest loans for car purchases. **“Everyone is trying to do the right thing and no one is happy.”**

## POVERTY

Highest areas of poverty				
<b>Wayne County - 9.7%</b>		<b>Listed by highest percentage per capita</b>	<b>Medina County - 5.2%</b>	
22.50%	West Salem	1st	Lodi	23.50%
19.00%	Wooster	2nd	Medina	14.50%
15.0%	Orrville	3rd	Chatham/Spencer	12.50%
13.2%	Rittman	4th	Wadsworth	11.20%
10.5%	Creston	5th	Brunswick	10.40%
Each city looked up individually <a href="http://www.city-data.com/poverty/poverty-Brunswick-Ohio.html">http://www.city-data.com/poverty/poverty-Brunswick-Ohio.html</a>				
Population Facing Economic Hardship				
<b>Wayne County - 115,371</b>		<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>	<b>Medina County - 174,831</b>	
33.60%	38,809	total population below 200% FPL (low-income)	34,163	19.50%
13.00%	14,758	total population below 100% FPL (in poverty)	12,859	7.40%
5.10%	5,901	total population below 50% FPL (in SEVERE poverty)	5,071	2.90%
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Families Facing Economic Hardship*				
<b>Wayne County - 30,420</b>		<b>TOTAL Number of Families</b>	<b>Medina County - 47,945</b>	
2,951		# of families below 100% FPL	2,493	
2,276		# of families with children under the age of 18 below 100%	1,844	
1,335		Married couple families below 100%	1,099	
1,309		Single Female Head Of Household families below 100%	1,054	
<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>		*these stats are all independent of each other	<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>	

Children Facing Economic Hardship				
<b>Wayne County - 731</b>		<b>Total Children Counted under age 6</b>	<b>Medina County - 800</b>	
37.2%	272	Children under 6 in Households 100%-199% FPL (low-income)	309	38.6%
52.5%	384	Children under 6 Household income below 100% FPL (in poverty)	418	52.3%
<a href="http://earlychildhoodohio.org/county/pdf/WayneCounty_EarlyLearning_and_DevelopmentProfile.pdf">http://earlychildhoodohio.org/county/pdf/WayneCounty_EarlyLearning_and_DevelopmentProfile.pdf</a>			<a href="http://earlychildhoodohio.org/county/pdf/MedinaCounty_EarlyLearning_and_DevelopmentProfile.pdf">http://earlychildhoodohio.org/county/pdf/MedinaCounty_EarlyLearning_and_DevelopmentProfile.pdf</a>	
Seniors Facing Economic Hardship				
<b>Wayne County - 24,616</b>		<b>TOTAL POPULATION over the age of 60</b>	<b>Medina County - 36,472</b>	
6.40%	1,571	60 years and over below 100% FPL	1,759	4.80%
5.30%	923	65 years and over below 100% FPL	1,150	4.50%
<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>			<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>	
Veterans Facing Economic Hardship				
<b>Wayne County - 7,232</b>		<b>Total number of vets</b>	<b>Medina County - 12,542</b>	
6.40%	460	Number of vet below 100% FPL	487	3.90%
<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>			<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>	
Disabled Facing Economic Hardship				
<b>Wayne County - 12,370</b>		<b>Total number disabled</b>	<b>Medina County - 17,277</b>	
17.70%	2,190	Number disabled below 100% FPL	2,246	13.00%
<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>			<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>	

Work Status while Facing Economic Hardship				
Wayne County - 69,183		Population 16-64 years of age	Medina County - 111,735	
3.4% of which are in poverty	34,765	worked full time year round	59,055	1.3% of which are in poverty
16.2% of which are in poverty	19,462	worked less than full time year round	32,406	10.5% of which are in poverty
28.5% of which are in poverty	14,956	did not work	20,274	18.% of which are in poverty
<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>			<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>	

SNAP assistance				
Wayne County - 115,371		TOTAL POPULATION	Medina County - 174,831	
1.30%	1,479	number of people receiving cash assistance AND SNAP	1,251	0.70%
7.70%	8,855	Non public assistance people receiving SNAP	7,984	4.60%
\$119		average \$ foodstamps given	\$118	
<a href="http://jfs.ohio.gov/pams/PAMS_June_2017--2.stm">http://jfs.ohio.gov/pams/PAMS_June_2017--2.stm</a>			<a href="http://jfs.ohio.gov/pams/PAMS_June_2017--2.stm">http://jfs.ohio.gov/pams/PAMS_June_2017--2.stm</a>	

Poverty rates by race and ethnicity are higher than average in Medina for the black population. According to data from the U.S. Census, ACS 5-year Estimates, 2015, poverty the rate for Medina County’s black population is 37.0%, for Ohio – 34.2% and for the U.S. – 27.3%. For the white population, Medina County’s population in poverty is 6.7% with both Ohio and the U.S. at 12.8%. For the Asian population, Medina County is at 9.4%, with Ohio at 12.9% and the U.S. at 12.7%. The Hispanic population poverty rate for the county is much lower – 10.6% with Ohio at 20% and the U.S. at 24.8%. This is noteworthy because although, Medina County’s population is not generally diverse in nature, its Hispanic population totals 3,198 and its black population, 2,489.

In Wayne County, the poverty rate for the white population is 12.7%, black – 43.2%, Asian- 8.4% and Hispanic – 24.8%. Wayne County has even less diversity with its total Hispanic population at 1,845 and its black population at 1,539.

The Self-Sufficiency Standard, first developed by Dr. Diana Pearce in 1996, was intended initially as a performance measure for the goal of “self-sufficiency” in federal job training programs

(now known as WIA, the Workforce Investment Act program). It was a measure that provided realistic and detailed data on what clients individually needed to be self-sufficient. First calculated for Iowa in 1996, it experienced a major expansion with funding by the Ford Foundation in the early 2000s, and today, the Standard can be found in 37 states, including Ohio, and the District of Columbia. The Standard defines the amount of income necessary to meet basic needs (including taxes) without public subsidies (e.g., public housing, food stamps, Medicaid or child care) and without private/informal assistance (e.g., free babysitting by a relative or friend, food provided by churches or local food banks, or shared housing). The Standard takes into consideration housing, child care, food, transportation, healthcare, taxes and tax credits and miscellaneous household expenses in determining the level of self-sufficiency a family possesses/needs to reach to become independent from government assistance as much as feasible.

Putting this into perspective, the Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies in its “2016 State of Poverty – A Portrait of Ohio Families” report notes that “a single parent with two children must work 109 hours per week to reach self-sufficiency at minimum wage.” With 168 hours in a week, minus 109 hours for work and 56 hours for sleep, that leaves 3 hours for everything else. The report also notes that “nearly one third of households led by a single female live in poverty; that rate increase to 43.1% among single women with children under 18.”

### KEY FINDING:

It is important to stress that despite working fulltime, people are still living in poverty. In fact, 86% of all food stamp recipients in both counties are working. In considering what contributes to poverty and how to address self-sufficiency, it is also important to note family self-sufficiency depends on both family composition (how many adults and how many children and the children’s ages) and where they live. Housing, especially in areas surrounding major cities, may consume over 50% of all household income. Education is also a key factor. The statistics concerning adults 25 years of age or over who only have a high school diplomas/ GED or no diploma at all continue to stay high despite the programs that are offered in both communities.

## HEALTH

Health Insurance Coverage				
<b>Wayne County - 114,292</b>		<b>total civilian non-institutionalized population</b>	<b>Medina County - 173,724</b>	
85.9%	98,218	number with insurance	161,797	93.1%
14.1%	16,074	number without insurance	11,927	6.9%
4,803		<i>(children under 18 without insurance)</i>	1,657	
<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>			<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>	
Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths				
<b>Wayne County - 67</b>		<b>TOTAL Deaths 2010-2015</b>	<b>Medina County - 95</b>	
24		2015	27	
13		2014	17	
4		2013	14	
7		2012	17	
13		2011	13	
6		2010	7	
<a href="/media/ODH/ASSETS/Files/health/injury-prevention/2015-Overdose-Data/2015-Ohio-Drug-Overdose-Data-Report-FINAL.pdf?la=en">/media/ODH/ASSETS/Files/health/injury-prevention/2015-Overdose-Data/2015-Ohio-Drug-Overdose-Data-Report-FINAL.pdf?la=en</a>			<a href="/media/ODH/ASSETS/Files/health/injury-prevention/2015-Overdose-Data/2015-Ohio-Drug-Overdose-Data-Report-FINAL.pdf?la=en">/media/ODH/ASSETS/Files/health/injury-prevention/2015-Overdose-Data/2015-Ohio-Drug-Overdose-Data-Report-FINAL.pdf?la=en</a>	
Suicide Death				
<b>Wayne County - 13</b>		<b>TOTAL Suicides in 2012</b>	<b>Medina County - 16</b>	
0		age 5-14	1	
5		age 15-24	2	
1		age 25-34	2	
2		age 35-44	5	
1		age 45-54	0	
2		age 55-64	4	
2		age 65-74	1	
0		age 75-84	1	
0		age 85 and over	0	
<a href="http://www.ohiospf.org/content.php?pageurl=ohio_statistics">http://www.ohiospf.org/content.php?pageurl=ohio_statistics</a>			<a href="http://www.ohiospf.org/content.php?pageurl=ohio_statistics">http://www.ohiospf.org/content.php?pageurl=ohio_statistics</a>	



Wayne County - 3	Number of Dentist that accept Medicaid	Medina County - 4
<a href="https://medicaiddentistry.com/ohio.html">https://medicaiddentistry.com/ohio.html</a>		<a href="https://medicaiddentistry.com/ohio.html">https://medicaiddentistry.com/ohio.html</a>

Since the last community needs assessment, several health trends have arisen as well as the need to address the effects of trauma and adverse experiences as root causes of physical, mental and emotional health. In the past three years, both counties have organized opiates taskforces, human trafficking coalitions and trauma informed care committees while also increasing training on suicide prevention. CAW/M has staff representation on all these initiatives, has trained its entire staff in trauma-informed care and continues to engage in education its workforce.

In consideration of other health metrics in the community:

“Ohio ranks 46 out of 50 states and the District of Columbia (D.C.) on health value, landing in the bottom quartile. This means that Ohioans are living less healthy lives and spending more on health care than people in most other states.”  
[http://www.healthpolicyohio.org/wpcontent/uploads/2017/07/2017Dashboard\\_FullWithAppendix.pdf](http://www.healthpolicyohio.org/wpcontent/uploads/2017/07/2017Dashboard_FullWithAppendix.pdf) There are several metrics on which Ohio ranked in the bottom quartile, including: adult smoking, drug overdose deaths, infant mortality, food insecurity and average monthly marketplace premiums.

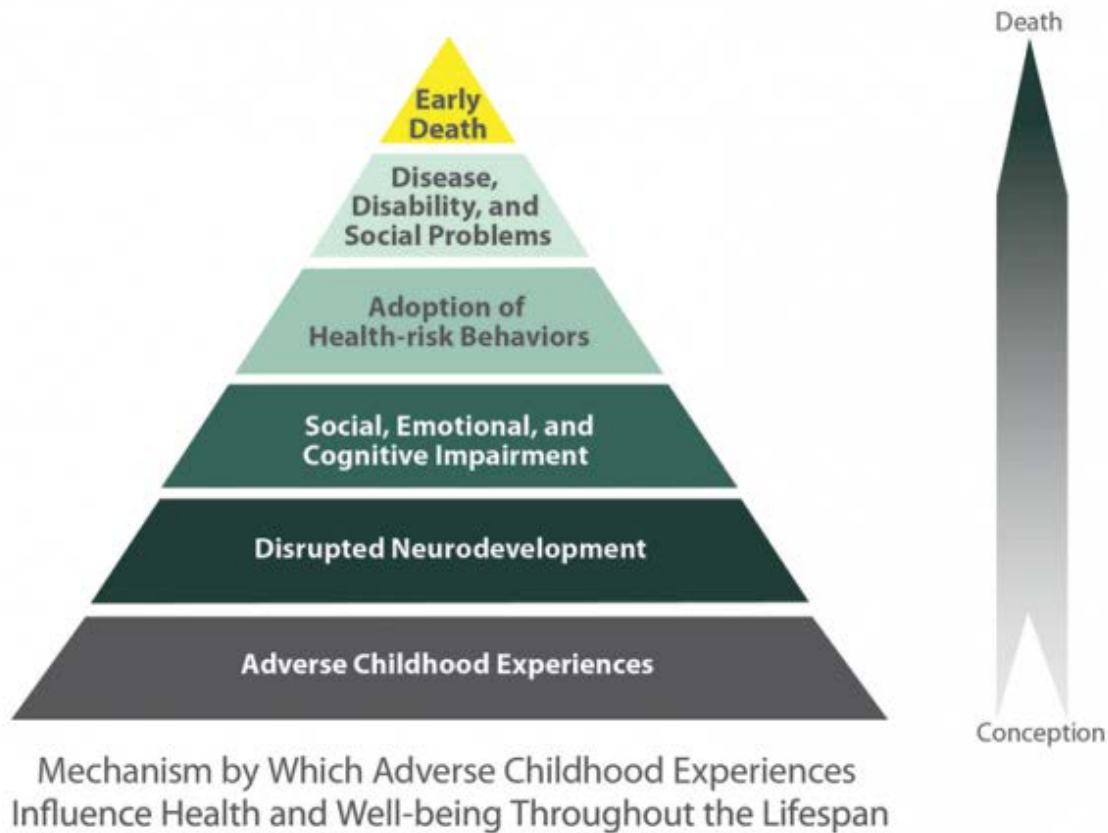
In the 2015 rankings for overdose deaths, only West Virginia ranked worse in the nation than Ohio. Going from 14.5/ 100,000 in 2013 to 24.3/100,000 in 2015. **Source:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, WONDER On the positive side, Ohio ranks 13<sup>th</sup> in 2015 for improved access to health care due to cost at 10.7% from 14.7% from its position in 2013.

Drug abuse does not only impact adults with addiction. According to the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, Wayne and Medina Counties see a discharge rate for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome of 0.5 to 8 per 1,000 births. Though this rate is lower than the state-wide average, it is expected to climb as the opiate epidemic grows in the region.

One of the focus approaches to improve Ohio’s health outcomes is early childhood education and home visiting which aligns with CAW/M’s Early Head Start program and its two-generation approach to family well-being.

With a focus on Adverse Childhood Experience (ACEs), and the long-term effects on the emotional, physical and mental health well-being of a person without intervention, CAW/M engaged in staff training on being educated on ACEs as a root cause of challenges many Head Start families face. <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy/index.html> Trauma informed care has risen to community awareness as providing a context for understanding trauma’s impact while also helping staff to understand its manifestation to better and more respectfully work with families. Another focus of the training provides education on burnout,

compassion fatigue and vicarious trauma and how the helping professions need to monitor the impact of their work.



<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy/about.html>

In its 2017 Community Health Assessment, Living Well Medina County added adverse childhood experiences and traumatic incidents to its survey questions for children, youth and adult sectors. Findings included:

- One in nine (11%) of Medina County adults were abused in the past year (including physical, emotional, financial or verbal abuse). More than two-fifths (43%) of adults kept a firearm in or around their home. In the past 12 months, 8% of Medina County adults had to choose between paying bills and buying food.
- Medina County adults experienced the following in the past 12 months: a close family member went to the hospital (36%); death of a family member or close friend (33%); had bills they could not pay (11%); moved to a new address (11%); someone close to them had a problem with drinking or drugs (10%); household income was cut by 50% (8%); someone in their household lost their job/had their hours at work reduced (7%); their family was at risk for losing their household (4%); their child was threatened or

abused by someone physically, emotionally, sexually and/or verbally (4%); knew someone living in a hotel (3%); became separated or divorced (3%); someone homeless living with them (1%); witnessed someone in their family being hit or slapped (1%), and were homeless (<1%).

- Medina County adults experienced the following adverse childhood experiences (ACEs): their parents became separated or were divorced (21%); a parent or adult in their home swore at, insulted, or put them down (21%); lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal (20%); lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic (20%); someone at least 5 years older than them or an adult touched them sexually (8%); lived with someone who used illegal stress drugs, or who abused prescription medications (8%); a parent or adult in their home hit, beat, kicked, or physically hurt them (7%); their parents or adults in their home slapped, hit, kicked, punched, or beat each other up (6%); their family did not look out for each other, feel close to each other, or support each other (5%); someone at least 5 years older than them or an adult tried to make them touch them sexually (5%); lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in prison, jail or other correctional facility (3%); someone at least 5 years older than them or an adult forced them to have sex (3%); they did not have enough to eat, had to wear dirty clothes, and had no one to protect them (2%); and their parents were not married (<1%).
- Thirteen percent (13%) of adults experienced 4 or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs).

Below are areas in the 2016 County Health Rankings data that Medina and/or Wayne Counties ranked worse than the national or state averages.

	U.S.	Ohio	Medina	Wayne
<b>Health Outcomes</b>				
Both counties ranked better for national and state averages				
<b>Overall Health.</b> Percentage of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted) (2014)	18%	17%	12%	15%
<b>Health Behaviors</b>				
<b>Drug &amp; Alcohol abuse – excessive drinking.</b> % of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking (2014)	17%	19%	20%	18%
<b>Drug &amp; Alcohol abuse &amp; injury – Alcohol-impaired driving.</b> % of driving deaths with alcohol involvement (2010-2014)	31%	35%	42%	22%
<b>Active living environment.</b> % of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity. (2010 & 2014)	84%	83%	94%	67%
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
<b>Coverage &amp; affordability.</b> % of population under age 65 w/o health insurance (2013)	17%	13%	10%	15%
<b>Access to health care/medical care.</b> Ratio of population to primary care physicians (2013)	1320:1	1296:1	1576:1	1856:1

<b>Access to dental care.</b> Ratio of population to dentists (2014)	1540:1	1713:1	2047:1	2358:1
<b>Access to behavioral health care.</b> Ratio of population to mental health providers (2015)	490:1	642:1	894:1	403:1
<b>Education – Some college.</b> % of adults ages 25-44 years with some post-secondary education (2010-2014)	64%	63%	70.5%	48.9%
<b>Family &amp; social support – Social associations.</b> Number of membership associations per 10,000 population (2013)	9	11.4	9.3	14.5
<b>Physical Environment</b>				
<b>Air, water &amp; toxic substances – Air pollution.</b> Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms/cubic meter (PM2.5) (2011)	11.4	13.5	13.7	13.8
<b>Air, water &amp; toxic substances – Drinking water.</b> Indicator of the presence of health-related drinking water violations. 1-indicateds the presence of a violation. 0-indicates no violation (FY 2013-2014)	NA	N/A	Yes	Yes
<b>Transportation – Driving alone.</b> % of the workforce that drives alone to work (2010-2014)	76%	84%	87%	80%
<b>Transportation – Long commute.</b> Among workers who commute in their car alone, the % that commute more than 30 minutes (2010-2014)	31%	29%	45%	25%

Additionally, Drug overdose deaths increased 18% and were significantly higher in Ohio than the United States (24.7 per 100,000 compared to 14.6). The percentage of hospital inpatients with opiate-related diagnoses increased substantially from 2012 to 2014 from 25.2% to 37%.

[http://www.healthpolicyohio.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/SHA\\_FullReport.pdf](http://www.healthpolicyohio.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/SHA_FullReport.pdf)

Sources: County Health Rankings, 2016 Ohio data - Health Policy of Ohio Council

Even so, there were quality of life areas where Wayne and Medina Counties had a better than average score including lower poverty rates.

Higher Quality of Life Data	U.S.	Ohio	Medina	Wayne
<b>Food Environment.</b> Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment. 0 (worst) to 10 (best) (2013)	7.2	6.9	8.1	7.6
<b>Education – High School graduation.</b> Percentage of ninth-grade cohort that graduates in four years (2012-2013)	82%	83%	95%	93%
<b>Employment, poverty &amp; income – Unemployment.</b> Percentage of population ages 16 & older unemployed but seeking work (2014)	6.2%	5.7%	5.2%	4.6%

<b>Employment, poverty &amp; income – Child Poverty.</b> Percentage of children under age 18 in poverty (2014)	4.7%	4.8%	3.7%	3.9%
<b>Family &amp; social support – single-parent household.</b> Percentage of children that live in a household headed by single parent (2010-2014)	34%	35%	22%	23%
<b>Violence.</b> Number of reported violent crime offenses per 100,1000 population (2010-2012)	392	307	95	91
<b>Injury.</b> Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population (2009-2013)	60	63	42	57
<b>Housing.</b> Percentage of households with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilitates (2008-2012)	19%	15%	12%	13%

Sources: County Health Rankings, 2016 Ohio data - Health Policy of Ohio Council

In July 2017, the Medina Community Hospital/Cleveland Clinic closed its maternity unit, leaving Medina County without a hospital that provided birthing care, other than in an emergency. This combined with inadequate transportation raises concerns for low-income pregnant women in the county.

Also, with the current administration’s intention to repeal the Affordable Care Act, there is uncertainty regarding the impact of the replacement act and the repercussions anticipated due to cuts in Medicaid. This in the face of the opiates epidemic, and strain on emergency response teams as they treat more overdose emergencies.

The number of persons aged 65 years and older is projected to increase by 19.6 % between 2015 and 2020, leading to growing need for health services.

<https://www.census.gov/prod/2014pubs/p25-1140.pdf>

Other community health needs found in recent Wayne and Medina County community needs assessments include:

- Drug/substance abuse with an emphasis on opioids
- Obesity/Overweight
- Mental/Behavioral Health
- Diabetes, Heart Health, Cancer
- Alcohol abuse
- Access to primary health care (transportation focused)
- Poverty
- Cost of care/insurance coverage
- Elder care and aging population

Furthermore, results from CAW/M's community needs survey showed that under the question "Which services you believe you or someone in your household would use in the next 12 months", the need for mental health services was the highest need at 40.82%.

### KEY FINDING:

In the past two years, both counties have organized opioid taskforces to address the addiction epidemic so pervasive in Ohio. In addition to the need for treatment choice (there are no in-patient treatment centers in either county), attention is being given to systems management impacted by the drug abuse – law enforcement, EMT response, jails, courts, stigma education, etc. Many of those affected are adults in the 24-45 age range. Employers on both counties voice concern regarding finding adequate workforce that will pass a drug test.

Ohio continues to lead the nation, only behind West Virginia, in the number of opioid deaths. In 2014, there were 13 opioid deaths in Wayne County which surged to 24 in 2015. In Medina County, deaths numbered 17 in 2014 and 27 in 2015. The number of overdoses continues to escalate with law enforcement and EMT professionals taxed beyond normal resources in response. Some individuals have been treated with Narcan multiple times.

With 13% of Head Start children (birth – five) being assessed as overweight or obese, CAW/M staff has focused on long-term solutions through the hire of a registered nurse and dietician on staff. A Nutrition Family Visiting Program is available to families of children identified as overweight or obese which focuses on meal planning, healthy activity, and shopping while on a budget. Trainings are also offered during regular parent meetings on these topics.

With more focus on the effects of poverty and adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) on the agency's target population, it was of special interest that over 40% of CAW/M survey respondents indicated that they would seek access to mental health services.

## FOOD INSECURITY

Children on Free and Reduced Lunch Programs				
Wayne County -		District listed by highest number on the program	Medina County -	
52.20%	Orrville 787 of 1507	1st	Black River 473 of 1185	39.90%
48.90%	Rittman 619 of 1265	2nd	Cloverleaf 808 of 2867	28.20%
46.1%	Wooster 1657 of 3598	3rd	Medina 1528 of 6839	22.30%
43.3%	Northwestern 601 of 1387	4th	Brunswick 1543 of 7013	22.00%
40.9%	Southeast Local 641 of 1569	5th	Buckeye 1031 of 5183	20.20%
<a href="http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Other-Resources/Food-and-Nutrition/Resources-and-Tools-for-Food-and-Nutrition/MR81-Data-for-Free-and-Reduced-Price-Meal-Eligibil">http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Other-Resources/Food-and-Nutrition/Resources-and-Tools-for-Food-and-Nutrition/MR81-Data-for-Free-and-Reduced-Price-Meal-Eligibil</a>			<a href="http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Other-Resources/Food-and-Nutrition/Resources-and-Tools-for-Food-and-Nutrition/MR81-Data-for-Free-and-Reduced-Price-Meal-Eligibil">http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Other-Resources/Food-and-Nutrition/Resources-and-Tools-for-Food-and-Nutrition/MR81-Data-for-Free-and-Reduced-Price-Meal-Eligibil</a>	

Food insecurity rates for Wayne County point to 13.8% of the population with child food insecurity at 23.6%. In Medina County, 11.1% of the population with child food insecurity at 19.0%. – Akron-Canton Regional Foodbank 2016. Children eligible for free lunch program has grown each year from 2009-2014 to 22.93% in Medina County (up 14.14% for the period) and 43.83% in Wayne County (up 9.19% for the period).

In a survey by the Akron-Canton Food Bank on Food Access in Wayne County, 30% of those surveyed do not use food programs due to transportation issues. This is in direct correlation to the results from the U.S.D.A Food Environment Atlas. This interactive map reflects food deserts present in Lodi, Medina, Rittman, and South of Wooster and Orrville. Not all of these access limitations reflect a lack of a nearby store with adequate food, rather the characteristics reflect low income census tracts in which 33% of the population is 10 or more miles from a supermarket.

According to the Ohio Department of Education, In Medina County, there are three schools where at least 40% of students are eligible for free or reduced price lunches. (The Medina County Juvenile Detention Center is listed at 100% and Garfield Elementary School of Medina City Schools at 70.93%. In Wayne County, there are 20 schools with at least 40% of students eligible, with the Multi-County Juvenile Attention System, Wooster City School District at Christian Children’s Home and Boys Village listed at 100% and Cornerstone Elementary of Wooster City Schools listed at 73.55%.

<http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Other-Resources/Food-and-Nutrition/Resources-and-Tools-for-Food-and-Nutrition/MR81-Data-for-Free-and-Reduced-Price-Meal-Eligibil>

During the 2016-17 Head Start program year, CAW/M partnered with Feeding Medina County to provide Weekender Food Bags to enrolled children. Feeding Medina County provided enough food for all children in the household regardless of Head Start enrollment or age and distributed 4,743 bags of food with an approximate total poundage of 3,794. CAW/M is currently looking for ways to partner with a food pantry to provide this service to our Wayne County families.

**KEY FINDING:** By the simple definition of a food desert, an area without access to a grocery store, Wayne and Medina Counties have not previously qualified for funding for specialized food programs. With food insecurity remaining a focus, especially for children in poverty, the addition of “access and income” to that definition may allow for more funding streams to be available in those designated areas. In addition, both counties now have a weekender backpack program to support families of young children in having sufficient food to help families with access to food. Both counties offer several means to finding a free meal or a 3 day supply of food. Often the issue is getting there. Finding a solution to transportation may resolve the food insecurity issue for some families. Also, educating people of their medical benefits may help to avoid spending their already tight dollars on medicine, or travel to the doctor, when there is another option. This knowledge then allows people to have that funding for other necessities, such as food.



## CHILD WELFARE & EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND CARE AVAILABILITY

<b>Wayne County - 10</b>		<b># of school districts</b>	<b>Medina County - 7</b>	
<a href="http://earlychildhoodohio.org/county/pdf/WayneCounty_EarlyLearning_and_DevelopmentProfile.pdf">http://earlychildhoodohio.org/county/pdf/WayneCounty_EarlyLearning_and_DevelopmentProfile.pdf</a>			<a href="http://earlychildhoodohio.org/county/pdf/MedinaCounty_EarlyLearning_and_DevelopmentProfile.pdf">http://earlychildhoodohio.org/county/pdf/MedinaCounty_EarlyLearning_and_DevelopmentProfile.pdf</a>	
<b>Early Childhood Education and Care</b>				
<b>Wayne County - 58</b>		<b>Total ODJFS licensed sites</b>	<b>Medina County - 109</b>	
13		centers w/ SUTQ rating	20	
15		# of ODE licensed sites	16	
11 centers/ 162 spaces		centers with infant space/ # of spaces	28 centers/ 350 spaces	
14 centers/ 200 spaces		centers with toddler space/ # of spaces	41 centers/ 761 spaces	
31 centers/ 1001 spaces		centers with preschool/ # of spaces	53 centers/ 2328 spaces	
27 providers/ 151 spaces		inhome providers	56 providers/ 338 spaces	
<a href="http://earlychildhoodohio.org/county/pdf/WayneCounty_EarlyLearning_and_DevelopmentProfile.pdf">http://earlychildhoodohio.org/county/pdf/WayneCounty_EarlyLearning_and_DevelopmentProfile.pdf</a>			<a href="http://earlychildhoodohio.org/county/pdf/MedinaCounty_EarlyLearning_and_DevelopmentProfile.pdf">http://earlychildhoodohio.org/county/pdf/MedinaCounty_EarlyLearning_and_DevelopmentProfile.pdf</a>	
<b>Children with Special Needs</b>				
<b>Wayne County - 9,360</b>		<b>Total population under age 6</b>	<b>Medina County - 12,610</b>	
1.3%	125	under age 3 with an active IFSP	206	1.6%
2.3%	214	ages 3-5 in PSE	333	2.6%
<a href="http://earlychildhoodohio.org/county/pdf/WayneCounty_EarlyLearning_and_DevelopmentProfile.pdf">http://earlychildhoodohio.org/county/pdf/WayneCounty_EarlyLearning_and_DevelopmentProfile.pdf</a>			<a href="http://earlychildhoodohio.org/county/pdf/MedinaCounty_EarlyLearning_and_DevelopmentProfile.pdf">http://earlychildhoodohio.org/county/pdf/MedinaCounty_EarlyLearning_and_DevelopmentProfile.pdf</a>	

Head Start Programs				
Wayne County - 304		Total served	Medina County - 234	
88		pregnant women and children 0-3	77	
216		3-kindergarten	157	
16		(foster children)	7	
13		(children served in PIA)	8	
<a href="#">child plus data</a>			<a href="#">child plus data</a>	
Head Start Children with a disability				
Wayne County -		Head Start children ONLY	Medina County -	
23		number with speech / language	7	
28		number with occupational	24	
5		number with behavioral	0	
0		number with medical	2	
121		number with obesity	80	
child plus data			child plus data	
Grandparents raising grandchildren				
Wayne County- 2,023		Total population grandparents living with grandchildren under 18	Medina County - 2773	
45.5%	920	responsible for grandchildren	884	31.9%

Availability of quality, affordable childcare in Wayne and Medina Counties is limited. According to the Ohio Department of Education and Ohio Department of Job and Family Services childcare website, there are 45 ODJFS licensed childcare facilities in Medina County and 14 ODE licensed preschools. In Wayne County, there are 35 ODJFS licensed facilities and 22 ODE preschools. While this seems like an abundance of schools, many are rated under three stars in the Ohio's Quality Rating System, with several having no rating at all. All CAW/M centers are 5-star Quality Rated. In Medina County, CAW/M operates four out of only eight 5-star programs and in Wayne County, CAW/M operates the only 5-star centers.

To further decrease access to quality care, most require a fee for service that can cost parents in excess of \$200 per week for just one child. According to *The Parent Trap: The Economic Insecurity of Families with Young Children*, published in 2016, families with young children already experience a drop in income when compared to their childless peers. For a two-parent

family, this amounts to a 14% decrease in household income and for a single mother is it a 36% decrease. This finding is significant as many families cannot afford the cost of childcare on top of an already lowered income.

In CAW/M's Head Start program, 64.7% of families have at least one parent in the workforce. Of two parent families, only 20% of both parents are in the workforce as the cost of childcare for an extended day would outweigh the potential salary. For single parents and some two-parent families who do not have access to a free early education program such as Head Start to remain in the workforce, they often look to informal childcare arrangements with family or friends. For children under 5, 42% were being cared for by relatives, 33% by non-relatives, 32% by one of their parents, and 7% had unstable care (Traub et. al, 2016). Without formal preschool or quality childcare, these children enter kindergarten at a disadvantage as they have not had the opportunity to learn critical social skills and pre-literacy skills that their peers in programs such as Head Start have had exposure.

**KEY FINDING:** In stakeholder groups, reviewing kinship care with Head Start families and as noted in OACAA's 2016 State of Poverty report, more and more grandparents are raising grandchildren. This has been impacted by the opiates epidemic and other influences that may have parents incarcerated or unfit to have custody of their children. As stated in OACAA's 2016 State of Poverty report: "Because many grandparents live on a fixed income, when they become grandparent caregivers they often struggle because their income does not increase." Furthermore:

- Nearly 40,000 grandparents are responsible for their grandchildren and live in a household where the grandchild's parent is not present.
- These families are often referred to as "skipped-generation families"
- Older grandparents (age 60 and older) are more likely to be solely responsible for their grandchildren than younger grandparents.
- Nationwide, one in three grandparent households who raise their grandchildren without parents present live in poverty, according to *Grandfacts: Data, Interpretation, and Implication for Caregivers* published in December, 2009.

## HOUSING & ENERGY

Housing Units				
Wayne County - 45,939		Total housing units	Medina County - 70,239	
6.6%	3,029	vacant housing	4,237	6.0%
93.4%	42,910	occupied housing	66,002	94.0%
73.1%	31,355	<i>(owner occupied)</i>	52,373	79.4%
26.9%	11,555	<i>(renter occupied)</i>	13,629	20.6%
<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>			<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>	
Year Structure Built				
Wayne County - 45,939		Total housing units	Medina County - 70,239	
12.5%	5,733	Built 2000 or later	14,284	20.3%
25.1%	11,552	Built 1980-1999	20,159	28.7%
37.6%	17,334	Built 1950-1979	26,425	37.9%
24.7%	11,320	Built 1949 or earlier	9,371	13.3%
<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>			<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>	
Mobile Homes				
Wayne County - 3,543		Total # of trailers	Medina County - 645	
37		Total # of MH parks	10	
Wayne County Auditor's office			Medina County Auditor's office	
Housing Heating Fuel				
Wayne County - 42,910		Occupied Housing	Medina County - 66,002	
63.8%	27,361	Utility gas	49,263	74.6%
6.5%	2,801	Bottled, tank, LP gas	3,242	4.9%
16.9%	7,264	Electricity	10,087	15.3%
5.3%	2,285	Fuel Oil/ kerosene	1,485	2.2%
6.5%	2,801	Coal/coke/wood	1,265	1.9%
0.0%	5	Solar	11	0.0%
0.6%	256	other	458	0.7%
0.3%	137	No fuel used	191	0.3%
<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>			<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>	

Households without complete facilities				
Wayne County - 42,910		Total occupied housing unit	Medina County - 66,002	
0.9%	382	housing without complete plumbing	298	0.5%
2.2%	951	housing without complete kitchens	731	1.1%
<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>			<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>	
Gross Rent as a percentage of household income*				
Wayne County - 10,638		Occupied units paying rent	Medina County - 12,797	
19.8%	2,110	less than 15% of income	1,881	14.7%
12.6%	1,337	15-19.9% of income	1,983	15.5%
12.2%	1,298	20-24.9% of income	1,502	11.7%
12.1%	1,292	25-29.9% of income	1,587	12.4%
10.7%	1,140	30-34.9% of income	1,362	10.6%
32.5%	3,461	35% or more	4,482	35.0%
<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>		*Excluding units where GRAPI can not be computed	<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>	
Wayne County - \$657		Median Gross Rent	Medina County - \$824	
<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>			<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>	
Homelessness				
Wayne County - 115,371		TOTAL POPULATION	Medina County - 174,831	
77		homeless adults	26	
10		homeless children	11	
43		total homeless children served by Head Start*	79	
PIT count		*different definition	PIT count	

Through involvement in Housing Coalitions in each County, CAW/M is made aware of the continued need for home repair and weatherization. The age of homes is the largest contributor to this fact. The median age of homes in Wayne is 1972 and 1980 in Medina. In Medina County, 13.3% of the 70,239 housing structures were built prior to 1950. This

represents 9,371 homes. In Wayne County the percent jumps to 24.7% of the 45,939 houses, which reflects 11,320 homes – most of which are located in the low-income sectors of the county. The significance of the age is also an indicator of the risk of the home containing lead. Any homes built prior to 1979 need to be considered a high lead risk.

In both counties, only 6-7% of the homes are vacant. Of those that are occupied, 27% (11,555) are rentals in Wayne County and 21% (13,629) in Medina County.

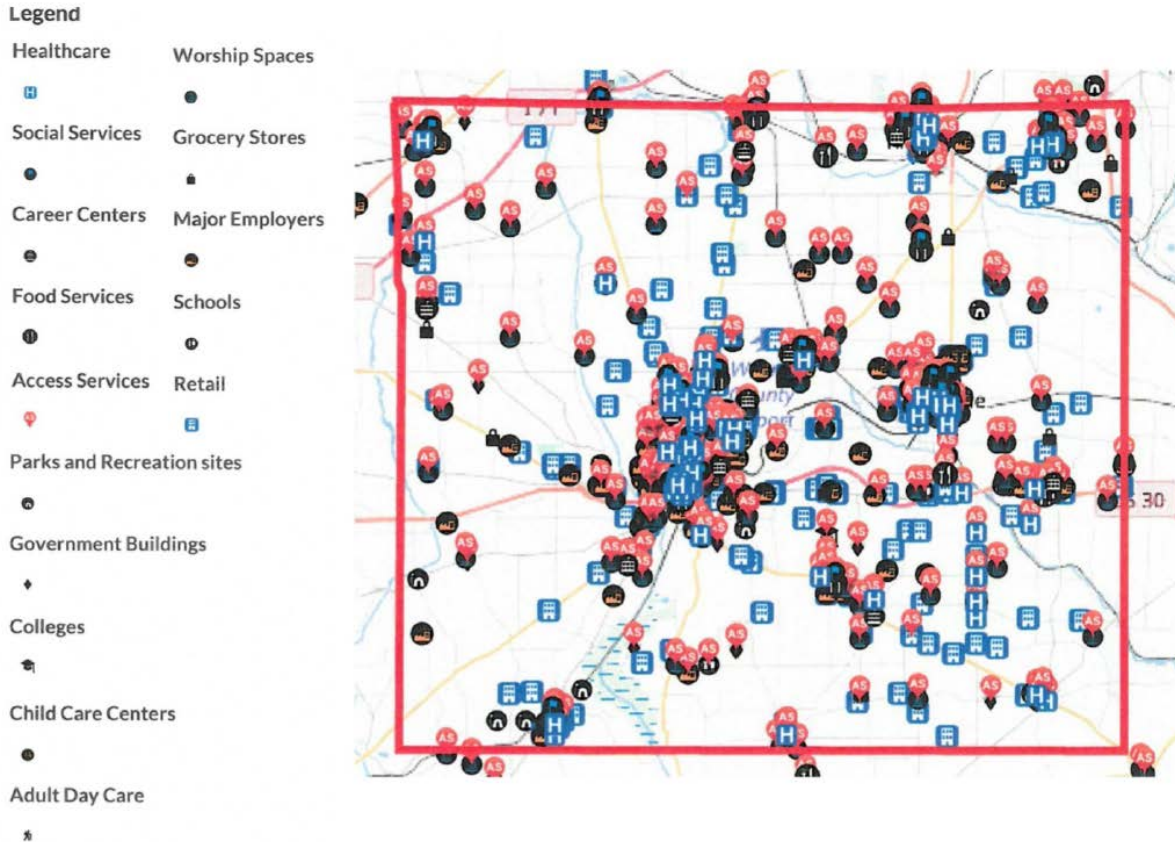
Another concern in Wayne County is that while the median value of homes is \$135,700, ten percent of the owner occupied homes are valued at less than \$60,000. This figure is equal to 3,106 homes, in large part due to the high number of mobile homes in Wayne County. Currently Wayne County has one of the highest number of mobile homes parks in the State of Ohio with 37 currently listed. Not all of these trailers are owner occupied, many are rentals, and similar to the older housing stock, they are located in the low-income areas of the County.

**KEY FINDING:** Stakeholder groups reiterated the continued investment focus of social service agencies resources – low-income people are in need of more assistance with home repair, routine maintenance, energy assistance, and rental/ utility assistance. Homelessness has also seen an increase in both counties. Wayne County experienced a 37% increase over 2016, but has no additional shelter beds.

## TRANSPORTATION

Vehicles Available				
Wayne County - 42,910		Total occupied housing unit	Medina County - 66,002	
8.9%	3,836	no vehicle available	2,942	4.5%
28.6%	12,280	1 vehicle	17,110	25.9%
38.6%	16,549	2 vehicles	28,867	43.7%
23.9%	10,245	3 or more vehicles	17,083	25.9%
<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>			<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>	
Employment transportation				
Wayne County - 53,462		Total Commuting 16 years and older	Medina County - 87,206	
79.2%	42,329	alone in a vehicle	76,031	87.2%
8.6%	4,624	car pool	5,024	5.8%
0.2%	90	public transportation	506	0.6%
5.0%	2,664	walk	1,178	1.4%
2.0%	1,094	other means	805	0.9%
5.0%	2,661	work at home	3,662	4.2%
20.8 minutes		average travel time	27.4 minutes	
<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>			<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>	

Map of Major Trip Generators in Wayne County



As CAW/M employs the mobility manager for Wayne County, the countywide transportation assessment reveals many gaps in service, especially for low-income individuals, those dwelling in remote rural areas and the vulnerable elderly and disabled population. Wayne County has no public transportation system. Although Medina County has public transportation available, it is limited with routes continually being eliminated or limited in reach for less populated areas of the county.

In an Access to Care - Barriers for Low-Income Households report compiled for Living Well Medina County in 2015, Transportation was the most often mentioned as the greatest barrier to accessing necessary services in their community.

**KEY FINDING:** In the Wayne County Health Department Community Health Assessment, 2016 report, the top three community issues were listed as drug abuse, low income/poverty and lack of transportation. In the report, the top three resources needing to be increased were listed as transportation, higher paying employment and drug counseling.



## BRIEF SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

CAW/M concludes the following services are needed by individuals and families of the low income population based assessment data and will invest in solutions while working collaboratively with community partners to provide long-term positive impact in solutions:

1. Basic Survival – assist with heating and other shelter costs in order to reduce the annual percentage of those costs from annual incomes. Address food insecurity with assistance.
2. Basic Survival – affordable housing. Less than half of survey respondents are home owners, nearly 8% are staying with family or friends, 38% rent and about 5% are other which includes homeless (in total 7% had been homeless in the past year). Of those who have moved in the last 12 months, 17% moved two times, 5% moved three times and 4% moved four or more times. CAW/M will work closely with its partners in both counties including the Housing Coalitions to support collaboration solutions.
3. Increase Self-Sufficiency – support long-term family stability through access to sustainable employment opportunities for individuals unemployed or underemployed by addressing barriers that may inhibit them through service coordination, stabilization, soft skill development and employability training. Financial literacy training (20% of survey respondents don't have enough money to pay other bills once rent/mortgage payments made; 41% make hard choices to decide what to pay) and credit repair. Over 23% of people in the home who can work do not have a stable job. 14% were employed part-time, 20% were unemployed.
4. Increase Self-Sufficiency –Transportation was one of the highest community needs in CAW/M's surveys, as well as community needs surveys by the health departments, hospitals, Family and Children First Councils, community stakeholders and focus group participants. In CAW/M's survey, lack of affordable transportation options was repeatedly mentioned as a cause of poverty. The lack of public transportation and other affordable options remains a priority concern. CAW/M will continue to invest in offering subsidized transportation, vehicle repairs and access to affordable car loans.
5. Empowerment – generally related to increased education -- help with school readiness of young children and their parents; help with reducing rates of child neglect (mental health services for parents), improved dental health of children; improved nutrition for children and their families, improved prenatal education levels and appropriate community resource referrals to all CAW/M customers.

## COMMUNITY INPUT PARTICIPANTS

Graduates of CAW/M's Getting Ahead program  
Participants and Volunteers at Lodi Family Center  
Participants and Volunteer at Medina County Office for Older Adults  
Feeding Medina County  
Medina City Schools  
Community Services Center  
Medina Co. Department of Jobs and Family Services  
OSU Extension  
Office for Older Adults  
SHC/ The Arc  
Medina County ADAMH Board  
Medina Hospital Cleveland Clinic  
Wooster City School  
Orrville Salvation Army  
Grace Brethren Church  
People to People  
Aspire  
City of Wooster  
Wayne County Schools Career Center

## SOURCES OF DATA

1. American Fact Finder – US Census
2. Community Action Partnership -- Comprehensive Community Needs Assessment (CCNA) Online Tool
3. Ohio Quick Facts – US Census
4. Ohio Department of Education – School Report Cards
5. Ohio Department of Job and Family Services – County Profiles and Labor Market Statistics
6. Public Children's Services Association of Ohio
7. Early Childhood Ohio – Supply and Demand County Profiles
8. Community Action Wayne/Medina Customer Survey
9. Community Action Wayne/Medina Head Start Parent Survey and End of Year Evaluation
10. Community Action Wayne/Medina Head Start Program Information Report (PIR)
11. Community Assessment Results from local agencies
12. County Courts
13. Center for Women's Welfare, School of Social Work, University of Washington
14. Health Policy Ohio
15. U.S. Center of Disease Control
16. Wayne County Health Department Community Health Assessment, 2016