

2015

2015 Centro Hispano Head Start Community Needs Assessment

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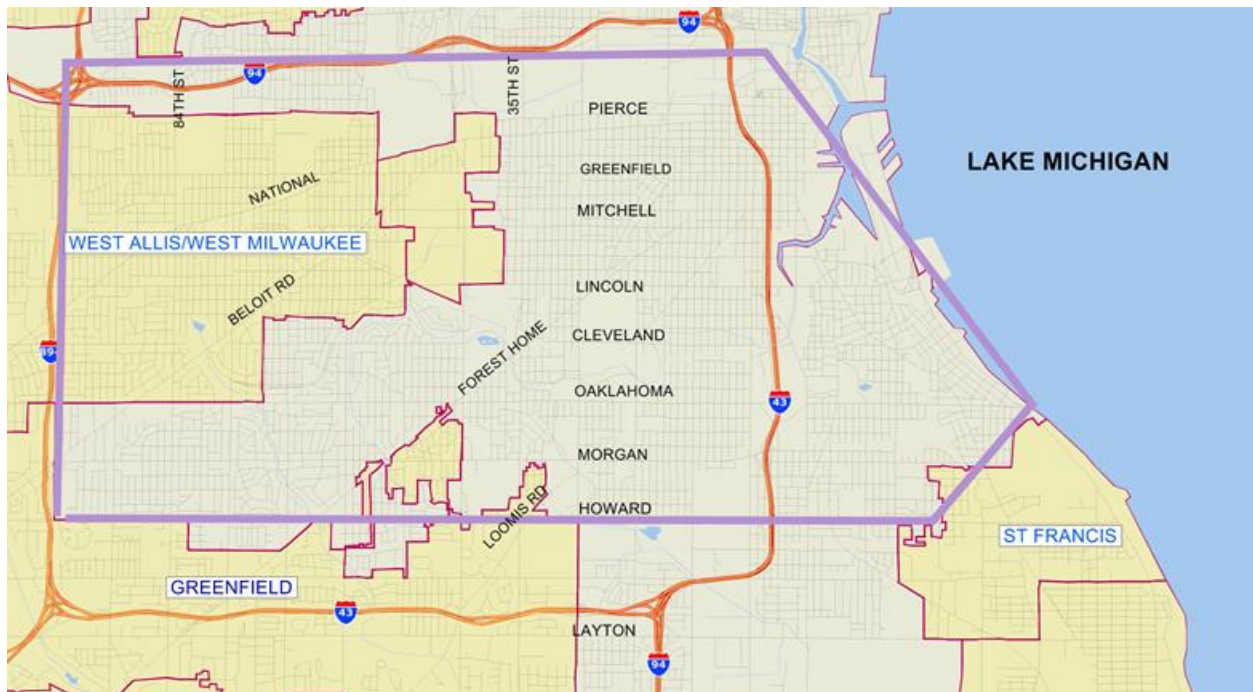
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2015 Centro Hispano Head Start Community Needs Assessment



*Prepared for Centro Hispano of Milwaukee by the
Employment and Training Institute
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
May 2015*

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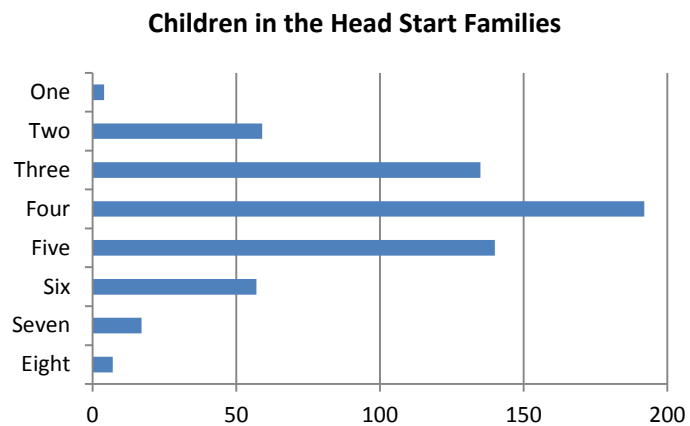
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BRIEF PROFILE OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVED BY CENTRO HISPANO HEAD START

Demographics of 636 children in 611 families served by Centro Hispano Head Start programs in January 2015 were profiled to assist in identifying needs and background of the population. Several strengths of the families also MAY present economic challenges and highlight the importance of the Head Start program.

First, most of the Head Start families are Latino with many speaking two languages (Spanish and English). In all, 81% of the children in Head Start had a Latino parent (or both parents Latino). The Centro Hispano Head Start programs support strengthening children’s dual language skills and assisting families with living skills and social service resources while addressing language and cultural barriers.

Secondly, most of the Head Start families are larger, with two-thirds (67%) having 4 or more children and a third (36%) having 5 or more children. Ten percent of the families have 2 children and 1% have only one child.



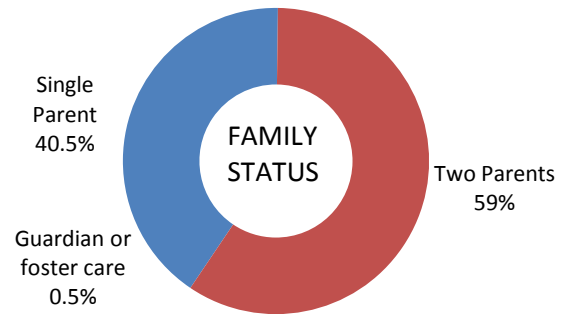
As a result of the size of the Head Start families, other children in the families are able to benefit from parenting and educational skills supported through Head Start. The January 2015 Head Start program reached families with over 2,500 children and aided these families in meeting their children’s educational and social service needs.

The importance of the Head Start programming for both children and parents is underscored by the number of parents with less formal education. Half of the parents with children in the Head Start program had not completed high school and nearly a third had less than 10 years of schooling. In addition to having less experience with school subjects, the lack of credentials often presents a significant limitation on employment options available to workers.

Highest Level of Formal Education: Centro Hispano Parents	
No high school	2%
Grade 9 or less	29%
Grade 10, 11 or 12	20%
GED	4%
High school diploma	25%
Some college or training school	18%
B.A. or higher	2%
ALL PARENTS	100%

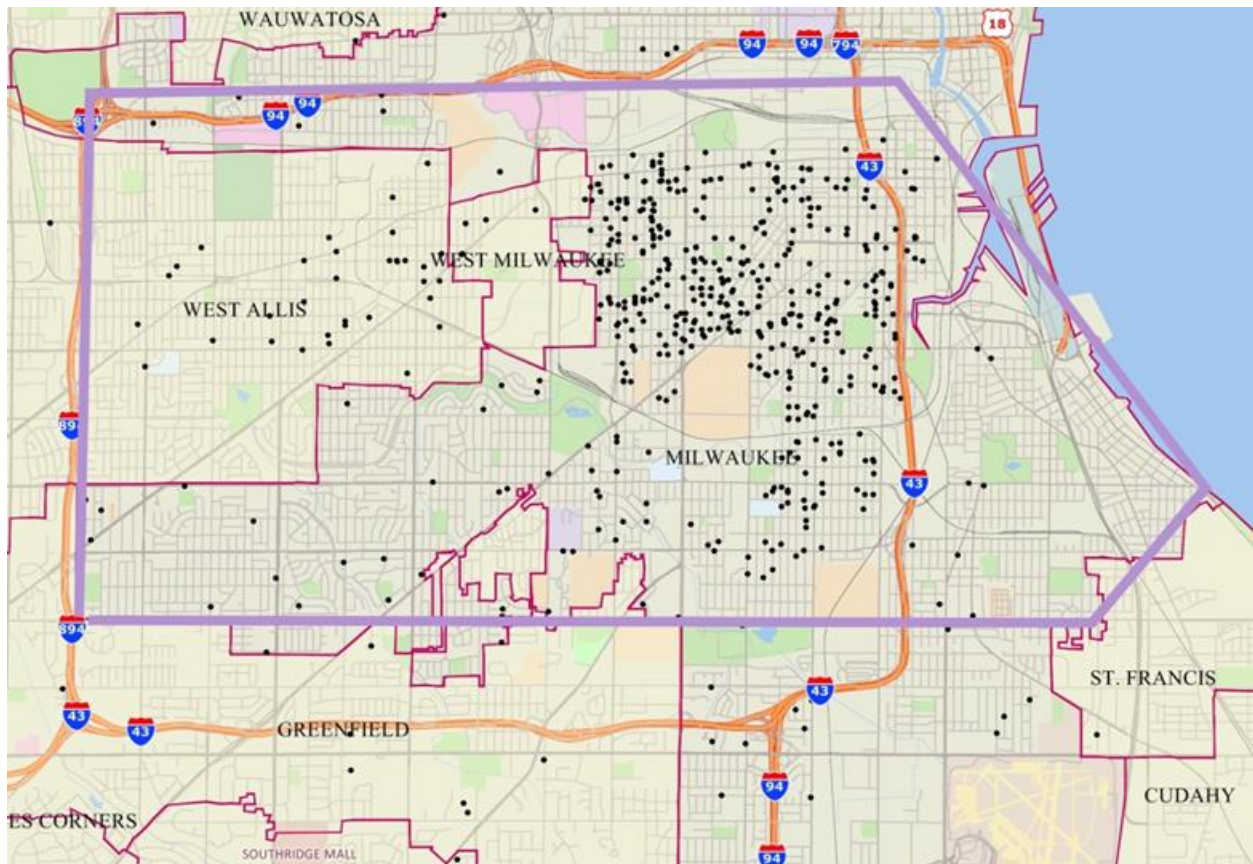
A majority of the Head Start children live with two parents (59%), while 40% are in a home with one parent.

Less than 1% of the children live with a guardian or foster parent.



The Centro Hispano Head Start service area is bounded by Lake Michigan on the east, I-894 on the west, Canal Street on the north, and Howard Avenue on the south. It includes neighborhoods in Milwaukee, West Allis, and West Milwaukee.

Centro Hispano Head Start Service Area and Residence of Children's Primary Parent: January 2015



HEAD START-ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AND FAMILIES IN THE CENTRO HISPANO SERVICE AREA

Three major data sources were used to estimate and describe the concentrations of children and families eligible for Head Start programs in the Centro Hispano service area:

- U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey data on children in poverty for the 70 census tracts of the Centro Hispano Head Start service area (2009-2013)
- The Wisconsin Department of Health Services WISH (Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health) data query system detailed demographic reports on birth records available by zipcode and municipality (three year cohort, 2011-2013).
- Milwaukee Health Department records of individual births by census tract, gender, and racial and ethnic composition (2010-2013).

Data from the American Community Survey (2009-2013) were compiled for the 70 census tracts in the Centro Hispano service area. The area is highly diverse, with a total population that is half (51%) white, non-Hispanic, 38% Hispanic/Latino, and 6% African American, non-Hispanic.

Total Residents in the Centro Hispano Service Area (ACS 2009-2013)

<u>Race/Ethnicity of Residents</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Hispanic/Latino	85,746	38%
White, non-Hispanic	116,906	51%
African American, non-Hispanic	13,507	6%
American Indian	1,337	1%
Asian	5,355	2%
Other	<u>5,190</u>	<u>2%</u>
TOTAL POPULATION	228,041	100%

The Latino population is predominantly Mexican (71%) and Puerto Rican (22%), with others from Central America (3%), Cuba and the Dominican Republic (2%), and from South American (1%).

The table below shows the young children residing in the Centro Hispano Head Start service area at the time of the 2010 U.S. Census.

Race/Ethnicity of Young Children in Centro Hispano Service Area: 2010 Census

<u>Age</u>	<u>Hispanic (all races)</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>African American</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>American Indian</u>
0	2,198	1,142	274	90	29
1	2,121	1,106	261	72	17
2	2,086	1,095	285	81	33
3	2,170	1,078	283	71	26
4	2,045	959	219	73	35
TOTAL	10,620	5,380	1,322	387	140

Hispanic/Latino category includes children of all races. Does not include children (non-Hispanic) identified as of two or more races or "other" racial categories.

Estimated 7,040 Children under Age 5 Living in Poverty

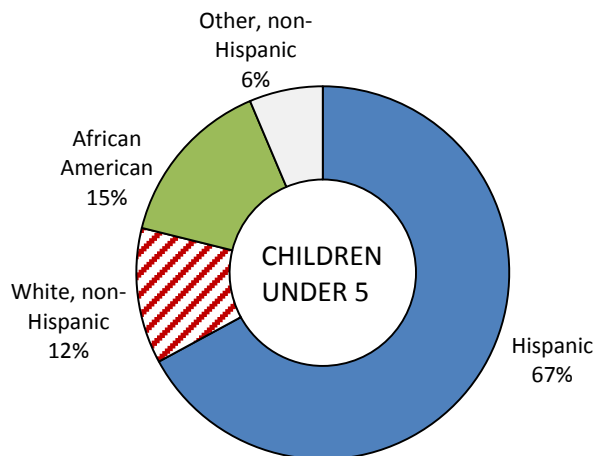
The ACS (2009-2013) estimated that the 70 census tracts of the Centro Hispano Head Start service area have a total of 19,019 children under age five.

- An estimated 7,041 of the children under age 5 in the Centro Hispano service area (or 37%) are in families with income below the poverty level and estimated to be income-eligible for Head Start programs. Approximately 2,800 of the children in poverty are ages 3 and 4.
- Two-thirds of the children under age 5 living in poverty are Hispanic.

Race/Ethnicity of Children under Age 5 Living in Poverty in the Centro Hispano Head Start Service Area (ACS 2009-2013)

<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Hispanic, any race	4,724	67%
White, non-Hispanic	829	12%
African American, non-Hispanic	1,039	15%
Other, non-Hispanic	449	6%
TOTAL	7,041	100%

Children in Poverty by Race/Ethnicity



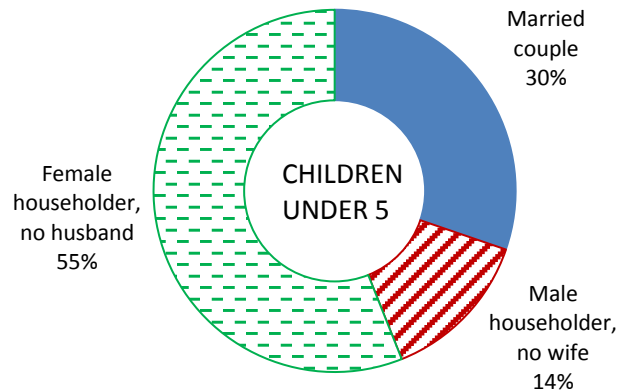
Single parents raising children face challenges both in securing adequate income to support their families and in meeting the emotional, social and physical needs of their children.

- A majority of the children living in poverty in the Centro Hispano Head Start service area have a single parent. Less than a third live with two parents.

Family Composition for Children under Age 5 Living in Poverty
(ACS 2009-2013)

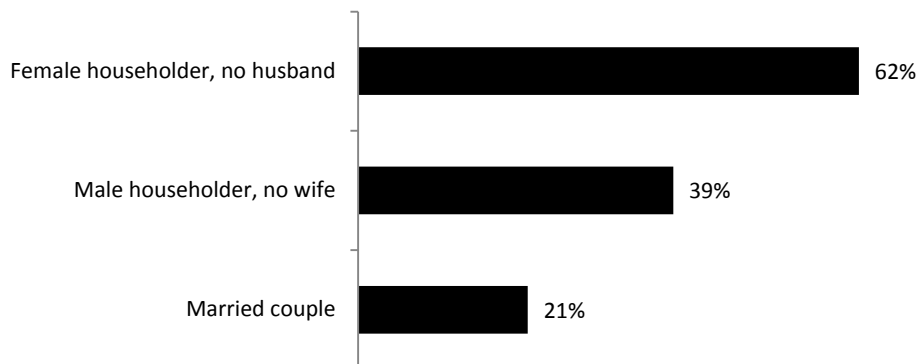
<u>Family Composition</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Married couple	2,109	30%
Female householder, no husband	3,907	55%
Male householder, no wife	956	14%
Other	69	1%
TOTAL	7,041	100%

Children in Poverty by Parents in Home
(ACS 2009-2013)



- Children living with single-parent families headed by females were the most likely to be living in poverty. Over half (57%) of the young children living in single parent families headed by women are living in poverty, as are 1 in 3 children (36%) in single parent families headed by men. By contrast, 21% of children living in families with two parents present were living in poverty.

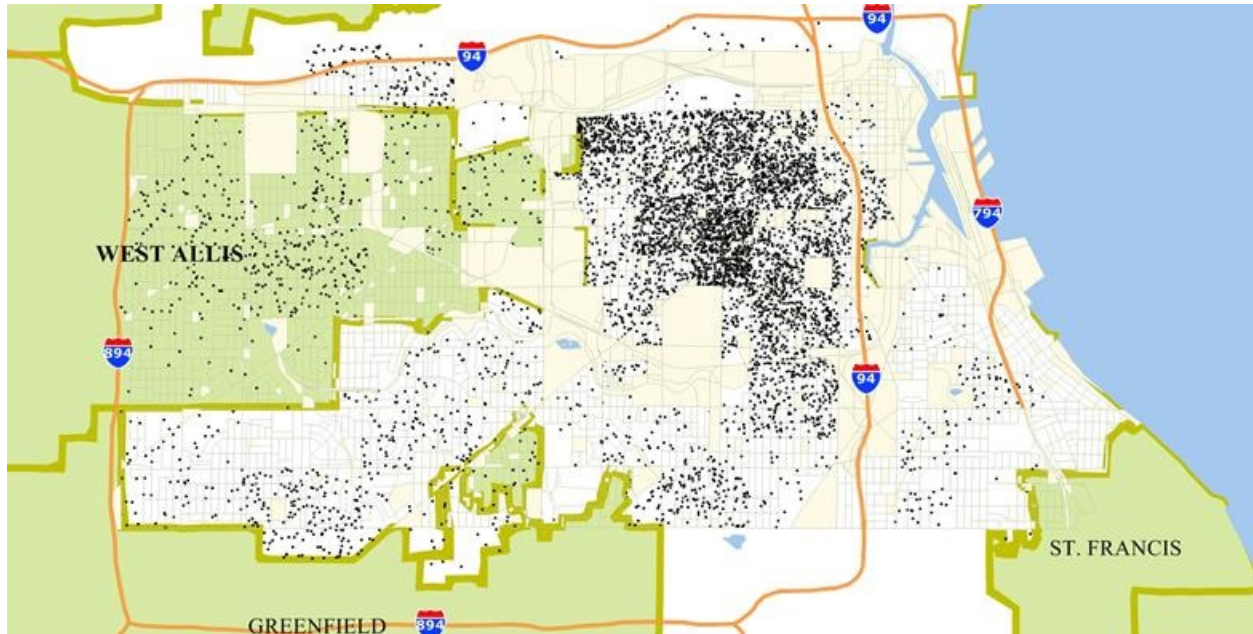
% of Children under 5 Living in Poverty by Family Composition
(ACS 2009-2013)



The maps below show the census tract locations of families in the Centro Hispano Head Start service area with children under age five, based on the ACS (2009-2013) estimates of families with income

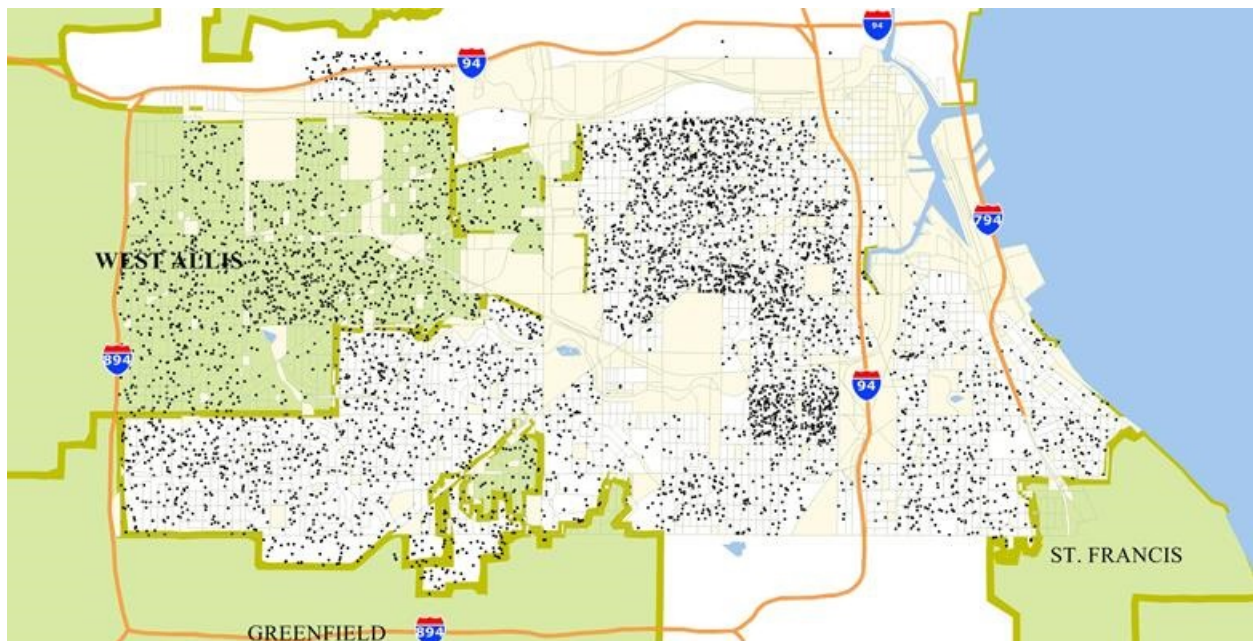
below the federal poverty level over the past 12 months (first map) and families with income at and above the poverty level (second map). Dots are distributed randomly within each tract.

Families with Income BELOW the Poverty Level and Children under Age Five
ACS (2009-2013) data by census tract in Centro Hispano Head Start service area



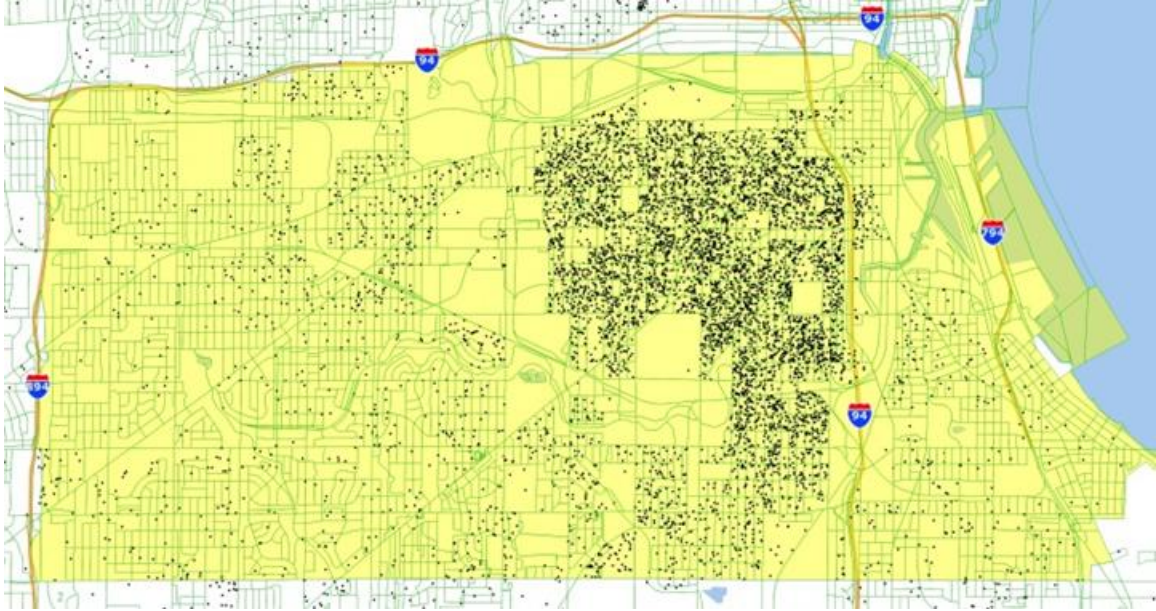
Many of the families with incomes at or above poverty live in West Allis, the southwest areas in Milwaukee, and in Milwaukee's Bay View neighborhood.

Families with Children under Age 5 and Income AT OR ABOVE the Poverty Level



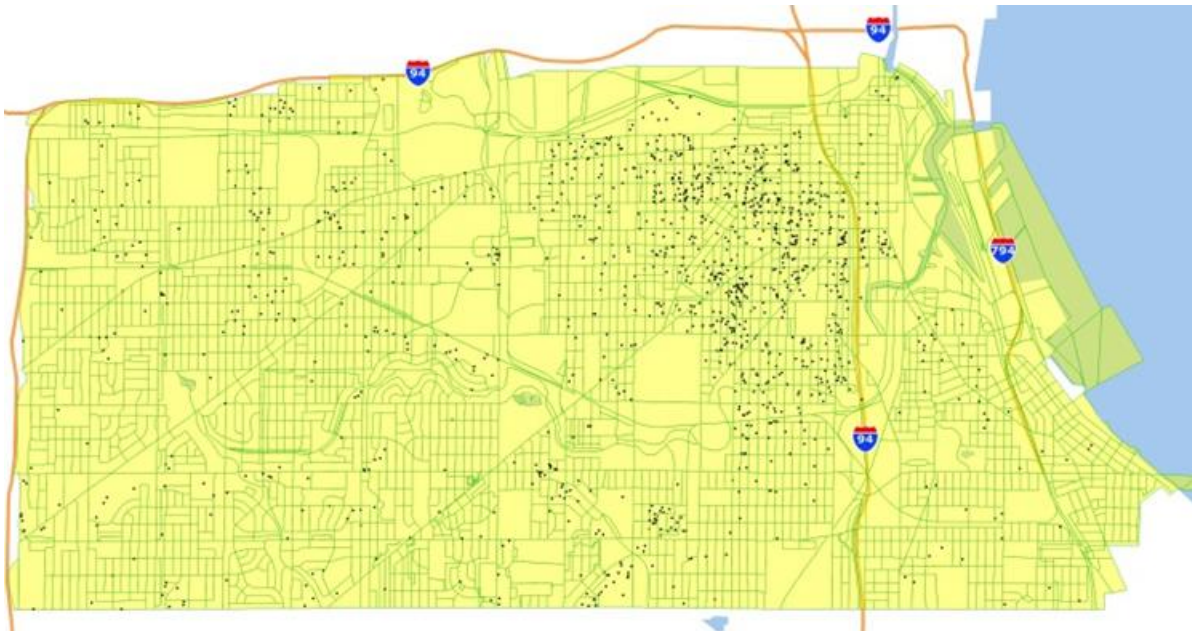
The concentrations of children by race/ethnicity are shown below for the two largest racial/ethnic groups (Latino and African American) for families of all income levels. These maps below include children ages 0 through five.

Latino Families with Children under Age Six (ACS 2009-2013)



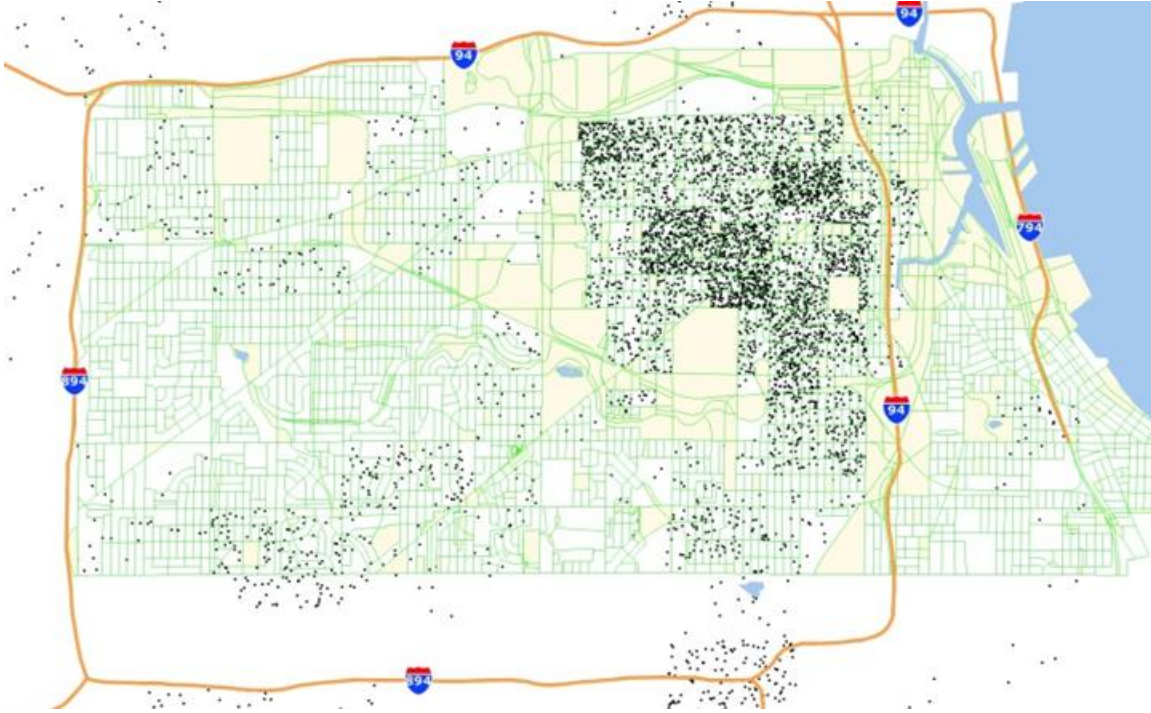
Many of the African American children in the service area are concentrated in the areas between Pierce Street and Cleveland Street on Milwaukee's near South Side.

African American Families with Children under Age Six (ACS 2009-2013)

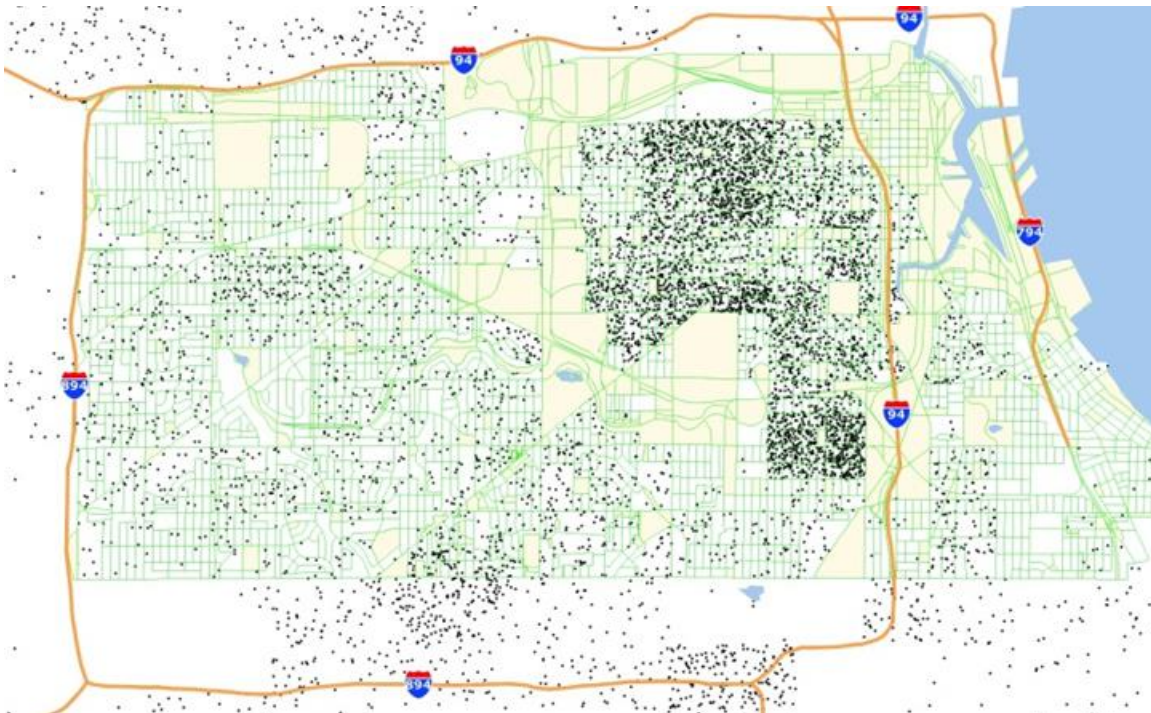


Latino families with income above the poverty level show more concentrations in neighborhoods in a number of the southwest and southeast census tracts of the Centro Hispanic service area, as seen by these maps for children under ages 0 through 5.

Latino Families with Income BELOW Poverty and Children under Age Six



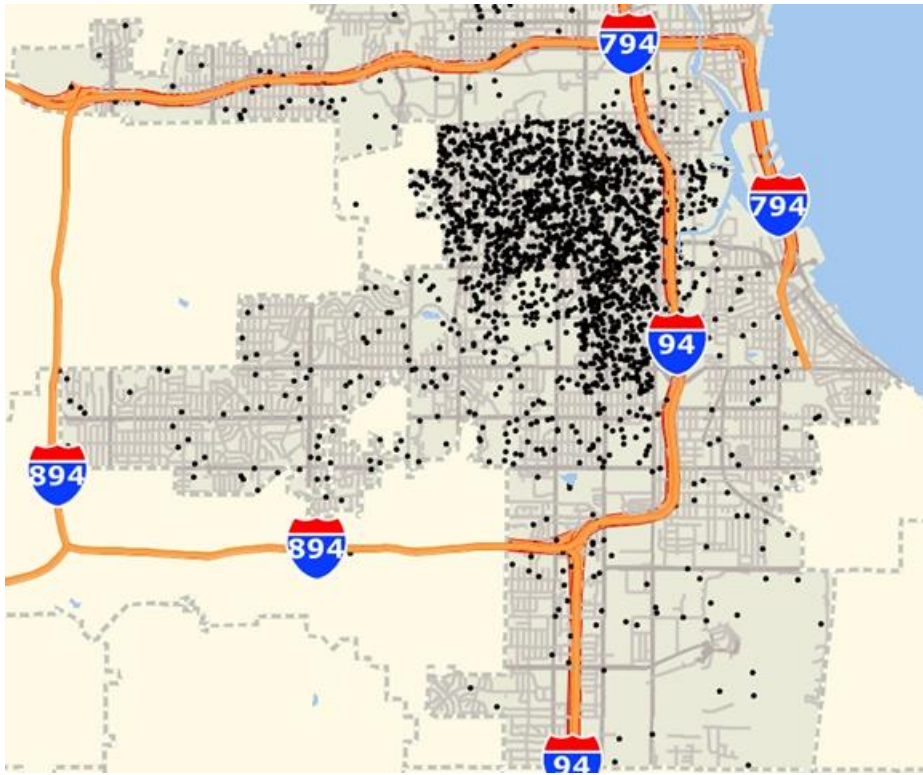
Latino Families with Income ABOVE Poverty and Children under Age Six



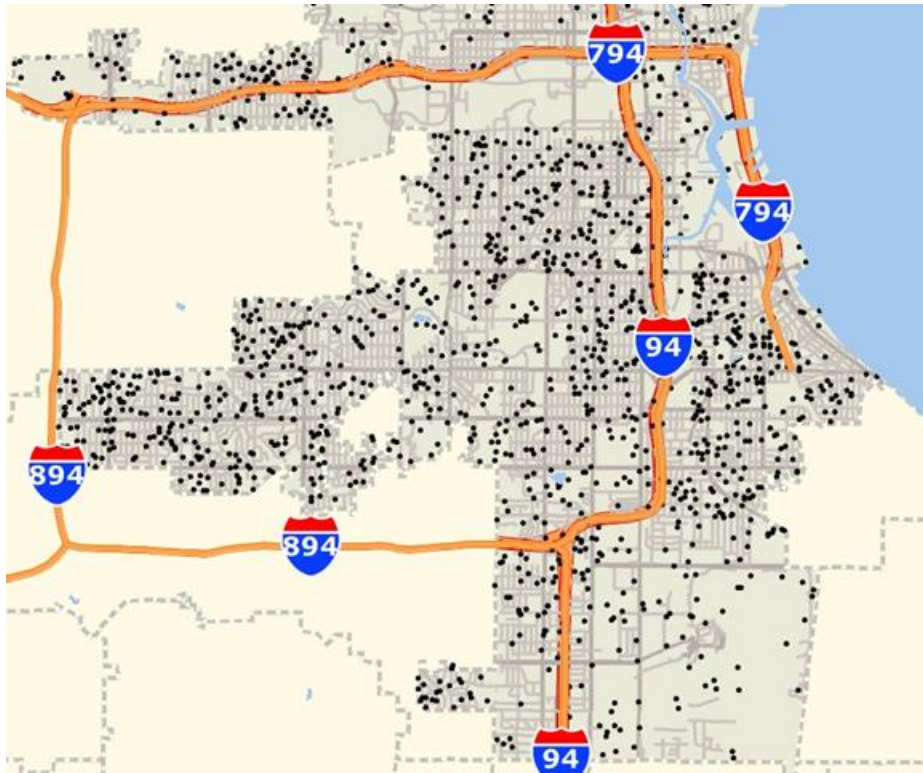
Review of City of Milwaukee Birth Locations in the Centro Hispano Service Area

Birth data obtained from the Milwaukee Health Department were used to map the geographical distributions of recent births by race/ethnicity (of the mother) for census tract within the Centro Hispano Head Start service area in Milwaukee. (Note: Dots are distributed randomly within census tracts. Births are not shown for suburban municipalities.) The high density of births is evident in the Centro Hispano Head Start service area, and particularly for children born to Hispanic mothers.

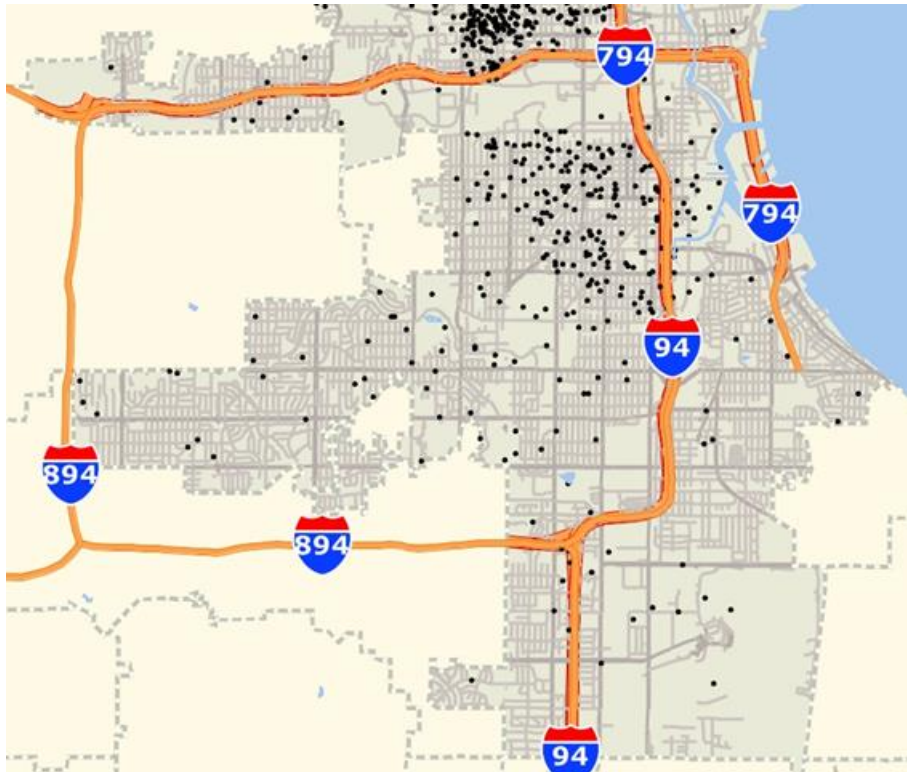
Hispanic Births, 2010



White (non-Hispanic) Births, 2010



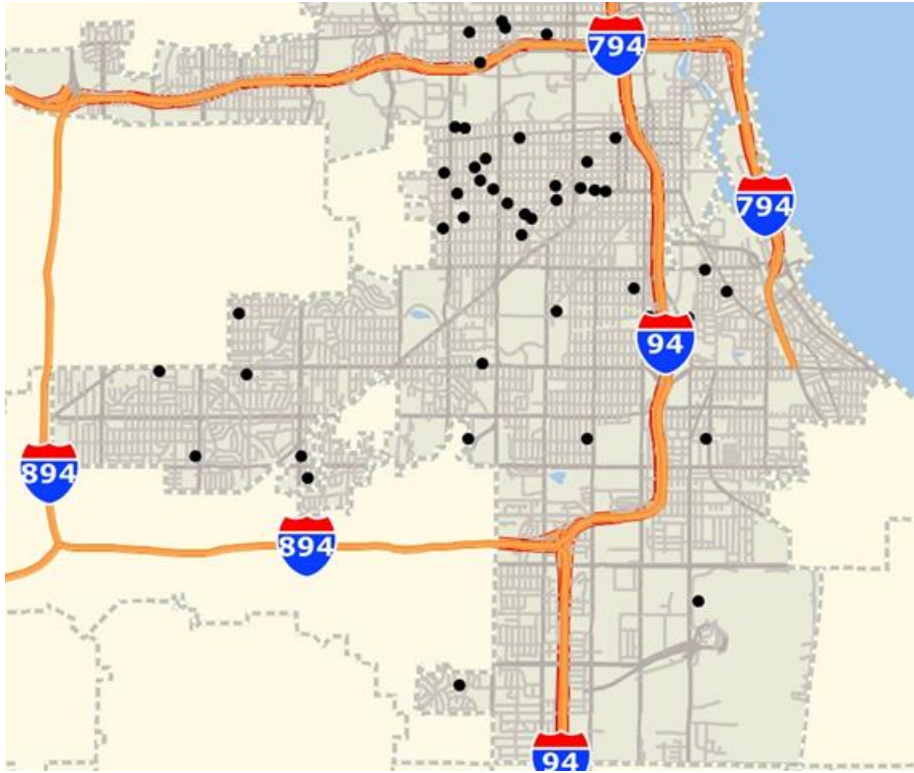
African American (non-Hispanic) Births, 2010



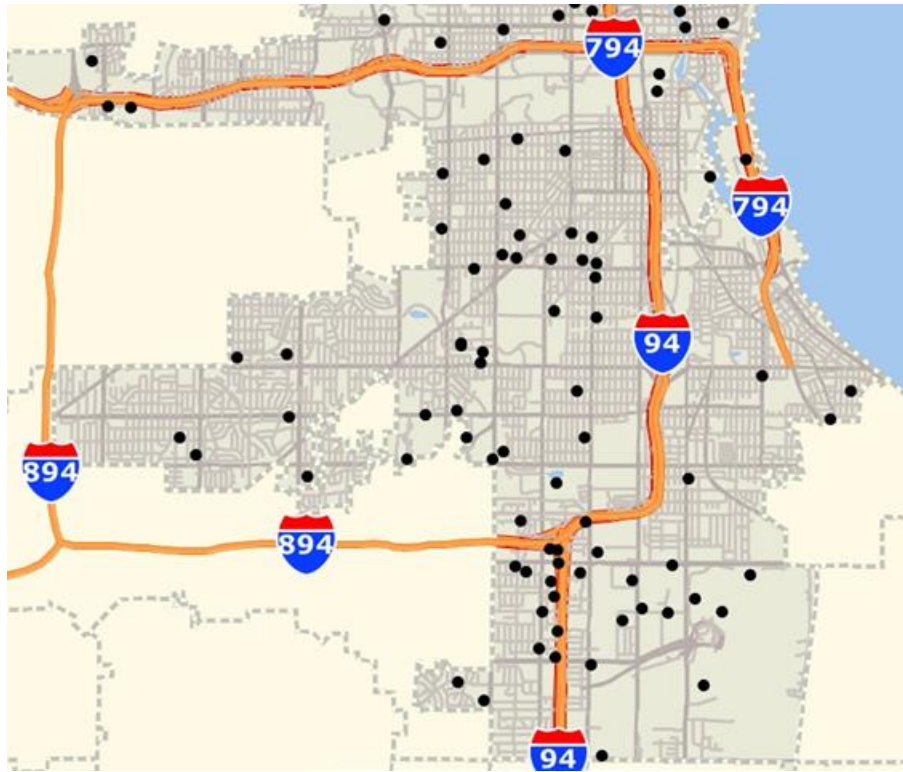
Native American Births, 2010



Hmong and Laotian Births, 2010



Other Births (Mainly Asian, Non-Hmong/Laotian), 2010



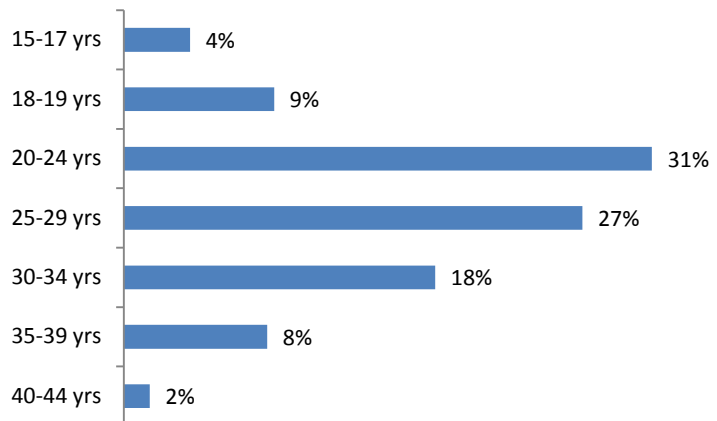
Birth Record Drilldowns for the Centro Hispano Head Start Service Area

While the American Community Survey estimates offer very useful information on the demographics of children and families in the census tracts of the area, the most accurate and current information on young children by neighborhoods is available from government birth records, which are maintained in a database from the Wisconsin Department of Health Services and retrievable by zipcode and municipality. The Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system is available from the Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics (at <http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/>).

The WISH data were reviewed for children born to mothers residing in the Milwaukee zipcodes of the Centro Hispano service area (zipcodes 53204, 53207, 53214, 53215, 53219 and 53227) and in the municipalities of West Allis and West Milwaukee. To help identify the needs of the Head Start eligible families, state birth records were analyzed for 6,717 babies whose mothers were receiving WIC support during their pregnancy out of the 11,615 births recorded in the Centro Hispano service area in 2011, 2012 and 2013. WIC assists families with income below 185% of poverty, the closest income variable to the Head Start eligibility requirement (generally 100% of poverty) retrievable through the state birth records. Approximately 60% of the births to mothers participating in WIC and living in the Centro Hispano area would be income-eligible for Head Start. The demographics of these births for 2011 through 2013 are detailed below.

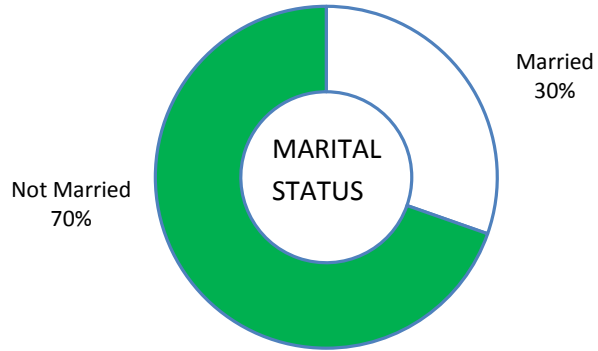
Demographics of Birth Mothers in the Centro Hispano Service Area: 2011-2013, WIC Participants

13% of the (WIC-participating) mothers were in their teens at the time of the baby's birth, while 31% were in their early twenties and 27% in their late twenties.

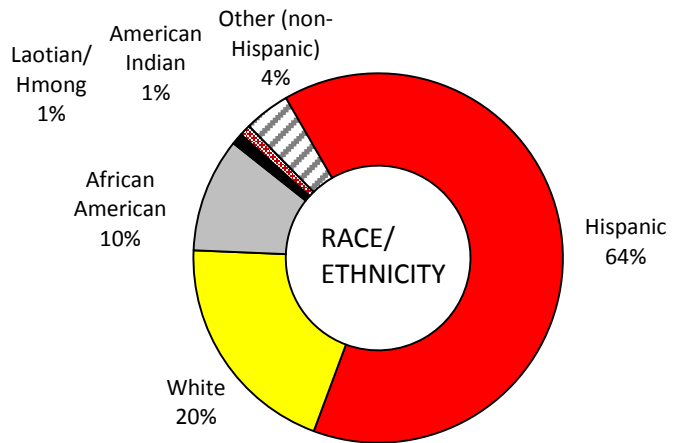


Demographics of Birth Mothers in the Centro Hispano Service Area: 2011-2013, WIC Participants

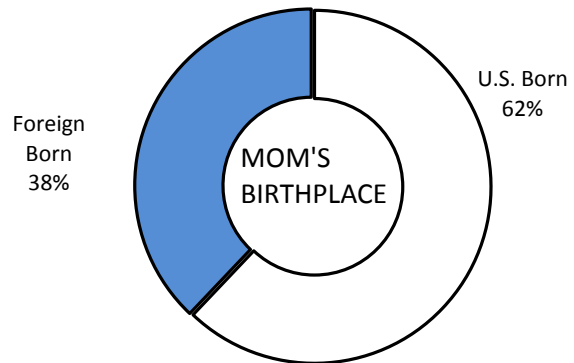
70% of the (WIC-participating) mothers were single, and only 30% were married.



The population is diverse. Almost 2/3 (64%) of the birth mothers were Hispanic. Another 16% were non-Hispanic women of color (including 10% African American, 1% Native American, and 1% Laotian and Hmong). 10% of the mothers were white, non-Hispanic.



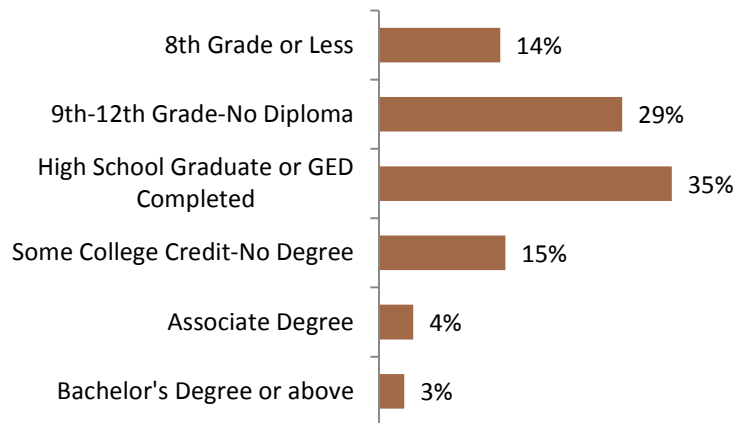
There is a significant immigrant population among the families in the Centro Hispano service area. Among the mothers giving birth in 2011-2013 and receiving WIC, 62% were born in the U.S., while 38% were foreign born.



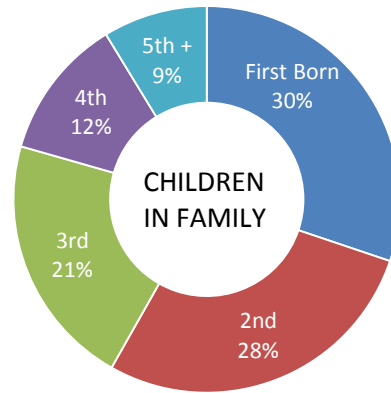
Demographics of Birth Mothers in the Centro Hispano Service Area: 2011-2013, WIC Participants

Many of the mothers have not completed formal education: 14% have not attended high school and another 29% did not finish high school.

Only 22% of the mothers have education beyond high school in college or technical schools. Job opportunities are increasingly limited for parents with less formal education and lacking degrees.



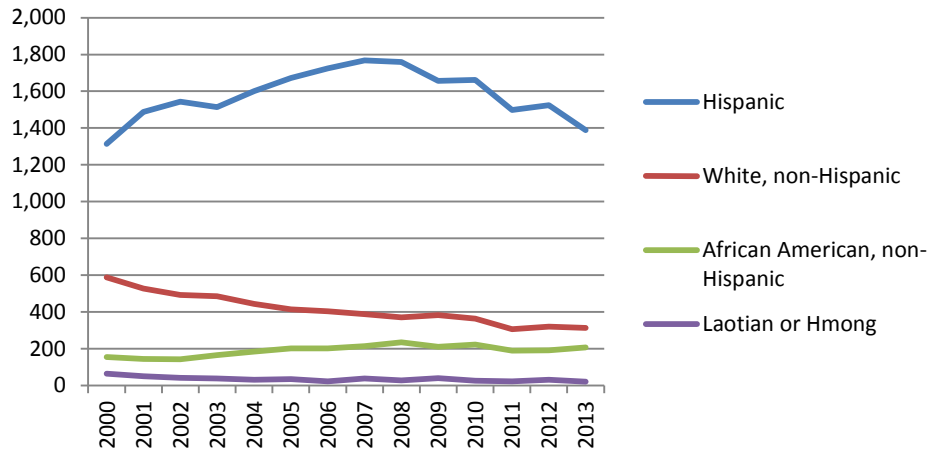
Over half of the birth mothers had one or two other children, while a fifth of the mothers had four or more children, according to the recorded birth order data. (Notably, the larger families will be more likely to have income below the poverty level, and this is reflected in the Head Start enrollments.)



Birth Trends in the Centro Hispano Head Start Service Area

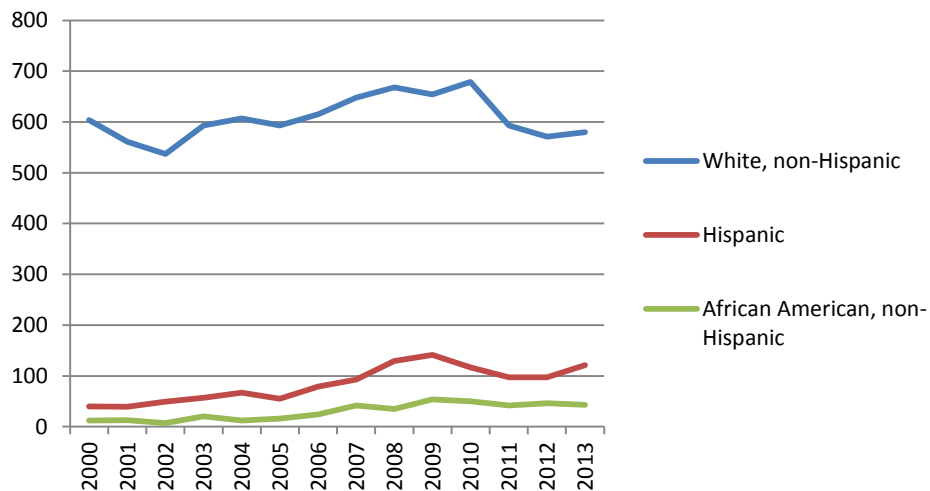
The highest numbers of recent births in Milwaukee were to mothers living in zipcodes 53204 and 53215, the heart of the Centro Hispano Head Start service area. Here, 70% of recent births were to mothers identified as Hispanic. The number of births to white (non-Hispanic) mothers has declined in the last decade while the number of births to African American mothers has shown increases in these zipcodes.

Births in Milwaukee Zipcodes 53204 and 53215



In the communities of West Milwaukee and West Allis the majority (73%) of recent births were to white, non-Hispanic mothers. In the last decade the numbers of births to Hispanic and African American (non-Hispanic) mothers have increased.

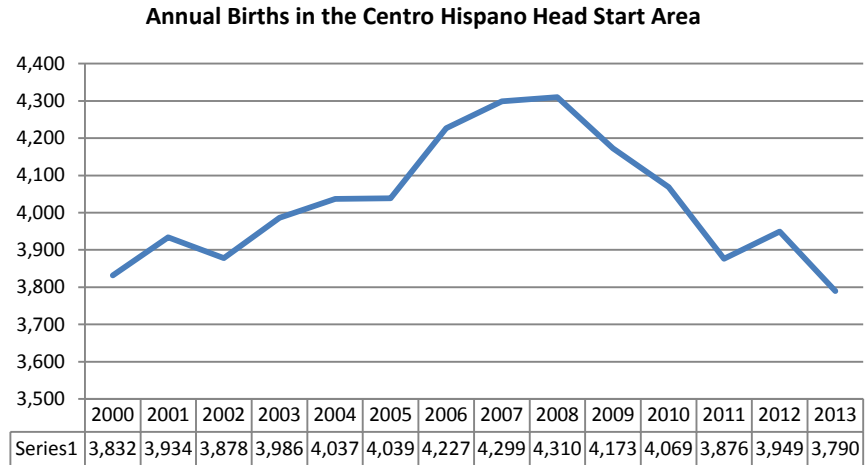
Births in West Allis and West Milwaukee



Birth records from the state WISH database were summarized for families living in the Centro Hispano Head Start service area, including Milwaukee zipcodes 53204, 53207, 53214, 53215, 53219, and 53227; the village of West Milwaukee; and the city of West Allis.

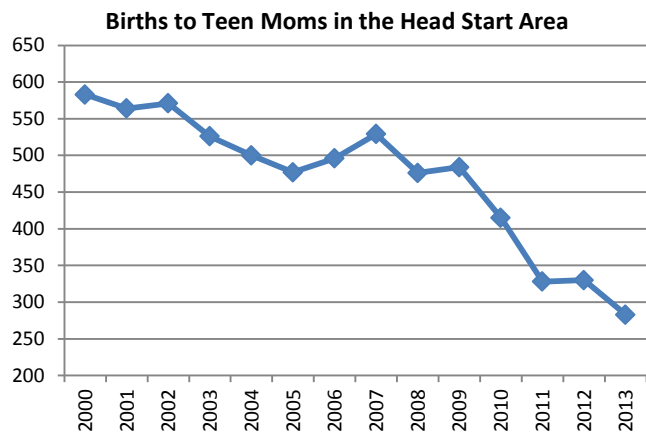
The number of babies born annually rose to a high of 4,310 in 2008 and then declined 3,790 in 2013 in the service area.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office Of Health Information WISH (Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health) database.



The Milwaukee Health Department has worked with community groups on a campaign to lower the number of births to teens in Milwaukee. In the Head Start service area the annual number of babies born to teenage mothers has dropped by 50% since 2000.

Source: WISH database, 2000-2013.



Bilingual Assets and Challenges

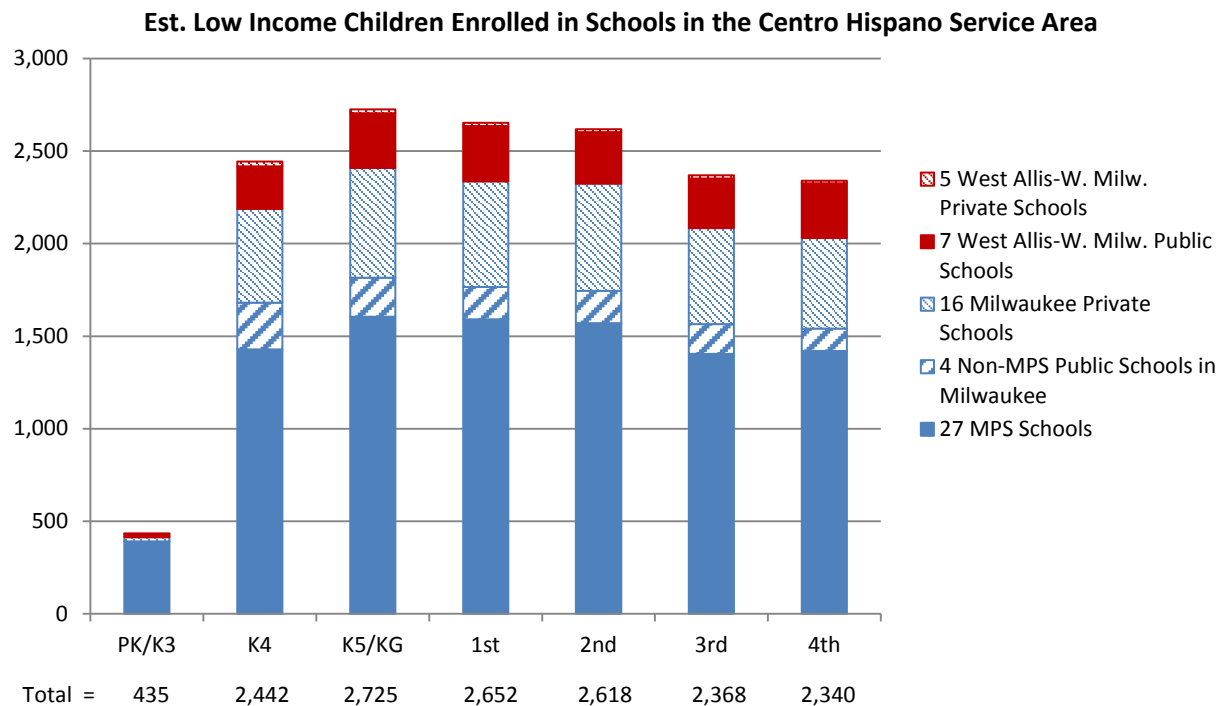
The service area has many children that speak two languages. The American Community Survey (2009-2013) data reported that of the school-age children of the area (N=42,341 children ages 5 to 17), 57% speak only English, while 41% speak both Spanish and English (“well” or “very well”), and another 4% speak Spanish and are still learning English (speaking it “not well” or “not at all”).

For the adult population of the area (N=143,693 adults ages 18 to 64), 66% speak only English, while 30% speak Spanish (including 18% also speaking English “very well” or “well,” 9% speaking English “not well,” and 3% not speaking English “at all”).

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ENROLLMENTS

Enrollments of low-income children in K4 and K5/KG programs in the Centro Hispano Head Start service area is close to the numbers enrolled in the early grades of school, while far fewer children are enrolled in K3 programs. The estimated number of low-income children in K5 or “KG” was 2,725 in Fall 2013, similar to the numbers enrolled in first grade (N=2,652), recognizing that some “KG” students may be four-year-olds. There is a smaller enrollment in K4 (N=2,442).

Only 435 low-income children are estimated for three-year-old kindergarten (PK and K3). A continuing challenge is to engage these very young children in Head Start and/or school programs, given that most families appear to be enrolling their four-year-olds and five-year-olds in school. An estimated 2,000 low-income three-year-olds in the service area are not enrolled in school programs.



Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, Fall 2013 enrollments by grade for schools located in the Centro Hispano service area and/or serving mostly children from the area. Numbers of low-income children are estimated based on the percentages of children in each school reported eligible for free and reduced-price meals. Excludes private schools not participating in the federal meal program.

Milwaukee Public Schools operates 5 Head Start programs in zipcode 53204 and 2 programs in 53215.

American Community Survey data were also reviewed for the 70 census tracts of the Centro Hispano Head Start service area. Even with the Head Start children included in the “nursery school” category (see Census Bureau definition below), low income children are less likely to be enrolled in preschool educational programs than children from families with income at or above the poverty level.

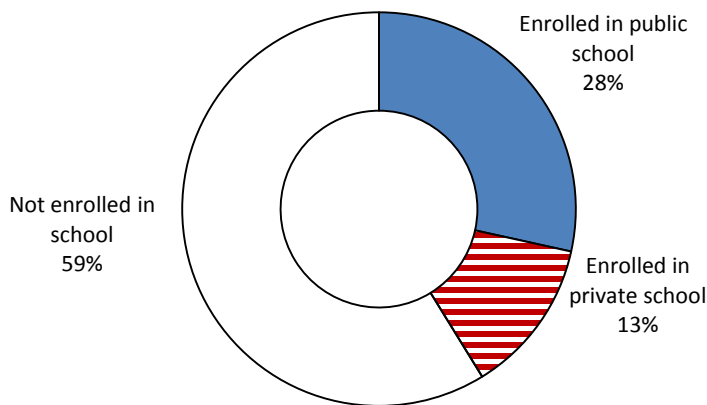
Children Enrolled in School in the Centro Hispano Head Start Service Area (ACS 2009-2013)

Children Enrolled in:	FAMILY INCOME:		Total	% Below Poverty
	Below Poverty	At or Above Poverty		
Nursery School	674	1,895	2,569	26%
Kindergarten	2,224	3,789	6,013	37%
Grades 1-4	4,840	7,369	12,209	40%

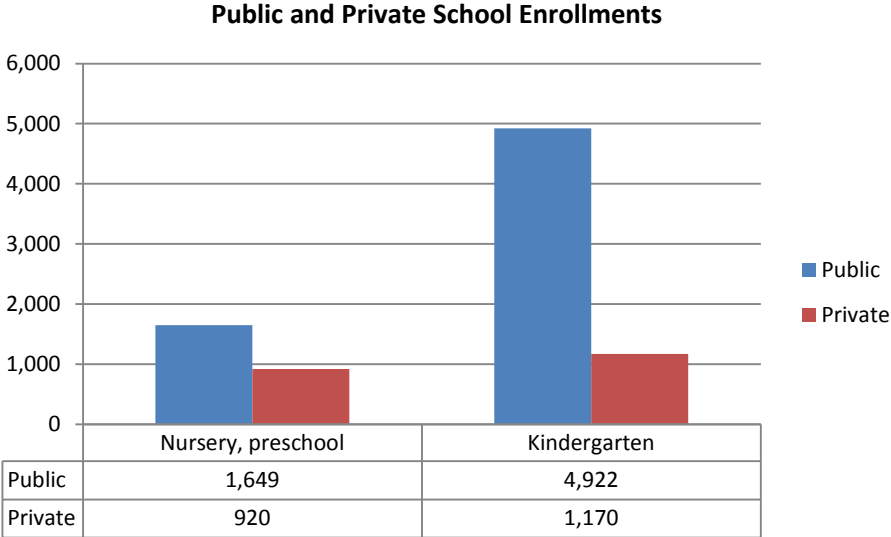
The Census Bureau provides the following definition for its nursery school classification and includes Head Start programs in this category. “A nursery school is defined as a group or class that is organized to provide educational experiences for children during the year or years preceding kindergarten. It includes instruction as an important and integral phase of its program of child care. Private homes in which essentially custodial care is provided are not considered nursery schools. Children attending nursery school are classified as attending during either part of the day or the full day. Part-day attendance refers to those who attend either in the morning or in the afternoon, but not both. Full-day attendance refers to those who attend in both the morning and the afternoon. Children enrolled in **Head Start** programs or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preschool education to young children are counted under nursery school.” (<https://www.census.gov/hhes/school/about/faqs.html>)

The ACS (2009-2013) data estimates for three- and four-year-olds in the Centro Hispano Head Start service area report 4,596 of the children NOT in school, 2,225 in public school programs, and 997 in private school programs.

School Enrollment of 3 and 4 Year Olds (ACS 2009-2013)



The mix between public and private school enrollments of children in the service area is shown below. About a third (36%) of children in nursery school and preschool programs are in private school programs, as are about a fifth (19%) of children in kindergarten.



GOVERNMENT-SUBSIDIZED CHILD CARE

The “Wisconsin Shares” program uses monies from the federal Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) to fund child care for income-eligible families, including state-licensed group centers (that may care for 9 children or more at a time), state-licensed family providers (that may care for no more than 8 children at a time), county-certified family providers (that may care for no more than 3 children under age 7 and no more than 6 children including their own under age 7), and child care programs run by public school districts.

The neighborhoods around the Centro Hispano Head Start Centers have 58 licensed group centers with a total capacity approved for 4,503 children and 81 state-licensed family providers with approved capacity for 646 children. Additionally, a small number of county-certified family providers (N=15) are approved to care for a maximum of 42 children (mostly relatives) in the Shares program.

LICENSED GROUP PROVIDERS	November 2010	January 2015	Change
53215	22	21	-1
53204	13	12	-1
53207	6	7	1
Milwaukee 53214, 53219, 53227	3	3	0
West Allis-West Milwaukee	<u>19</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>-4</u>
TOTAL	63	58	-5

Child Care Capacity	November 2010	January 2015	Change
53215	1,555	1,606	51
53204	1,479	1,384	-95
53207	253	313	60
Milwaukee 53214, 53219, 53227	110	105	-5
West Allis-West Milwaukee	<u>1,390</u>	<u>1,095</u>	<u>-295</u>
TOTAL	4,787	4,503	-284

Source: Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Child Care Directories.

LICENSED FAMILY PROVIDERS	November 2010	January 2015	Change
53215	48	47	-1
53204	21	20	-1
53207	9	3	-6
Milwaukee 53214, 53219, 53227	3	3	0
West Allis-West Milwaukee	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	89	81	-8

Child Care Capacity	November 2010	January 2015	Change
53215	378	376	-2
53204	168	160	-8
53207	70	24	-46
Milwaukee 53214, 53219, 53227	24	22	-2
West Allis-West Milwaukee	<u>64</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	704	646	-58

Source: Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Child Care Directories.

About 1 out of 6 of the state-licensed group and family child care centers in Milwaukee County is located in the neighborhoods around the Centro Hispano Head Start service area. One in 17 county-certified family centers is located in the area.

Area Children Receiving Government-Subsidized Child Care

The Wisconsin Shares program impacts are critical for Head Start planning since the program serves a substantial portion of the Head Start eligible population, with eligibility for both programs based on family poverty levels. The attendance patterns of the Wisconsin Shares program were analyzed for the neighborhoods in the Centro Hispano Head Start service area, as of a sample period in 2011.

- An average weekly enrollment of 429 three-year-olds from the service area received Shares child care subsidies. The Shares subsidies averaged \$67,126 weekly, with an annualized cost of \$3.5 million.
- Among 4-year-olds, an weekly average of 349 children were receiving subsidies at a cost of \$41,094 weekly and an annualized cost of \$2.1 million.
- Among 5-year-olds a weekly average of 250 children were enrolled in Shares from the service area at an average weekly cost of \$21,474 and an annualized cost of \$1.1 million.

Shares providers in the target area are reimbursed at levels which far exceed the rates of most private operators in the county of Milwaukee. The 2014 rates for Shares providers in Milwaukee County are set separately for licensed group, licensed family, and certified family providers and by age of the child.

- Licensed group weekly rates are paid up to \$220 (\$11,440 annualized) for 2-3 years olds and up to \$191 (\$9,932 yearly) for 4-5 year olds.
- Licensed family rates for 2-3 year olds are up to \$177 (\$9,204 yearly) and for 4-5 year olds up to \$165 (\$8,580 annually).
- For the limited number of certified providers, rates are based on hourly rates of up to \$3.79/hour for 2-3 year olds and \$3.54/hour for 4-5 year olds.
- Licensed family providers are allowed to have up to 8 children in care at any given time so that a provider caring for four children ages 4-5 years could be reimbursed for up to \$34,320 yearly. A provider caring for eight 4-5 year olds in full-time care could be reimbursed for as much as \$68,640.

These high rates of Shares reimbursements have driven up the numbers of children enrolled in child care as well as the costs for that care in the target area.

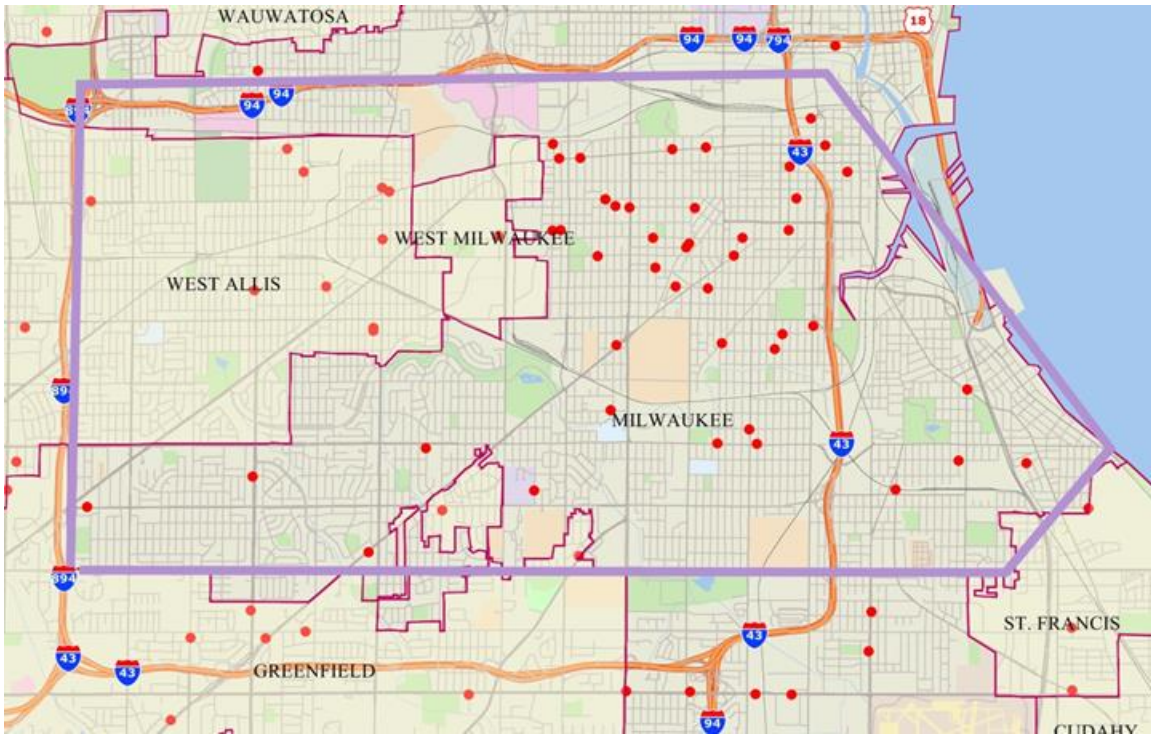
22,000 Milwaukee County Children in Shares

Because of the levels of government subsidies offered, the Shares-subsidized childcare providers may be in competition with the Head Start and kindergarten programs to serve the employed families among the eligible target Head Start population. Particularly in low-income neighborhoods licensed group and family providers are heavily invested in the TANF-supported Shares funds.

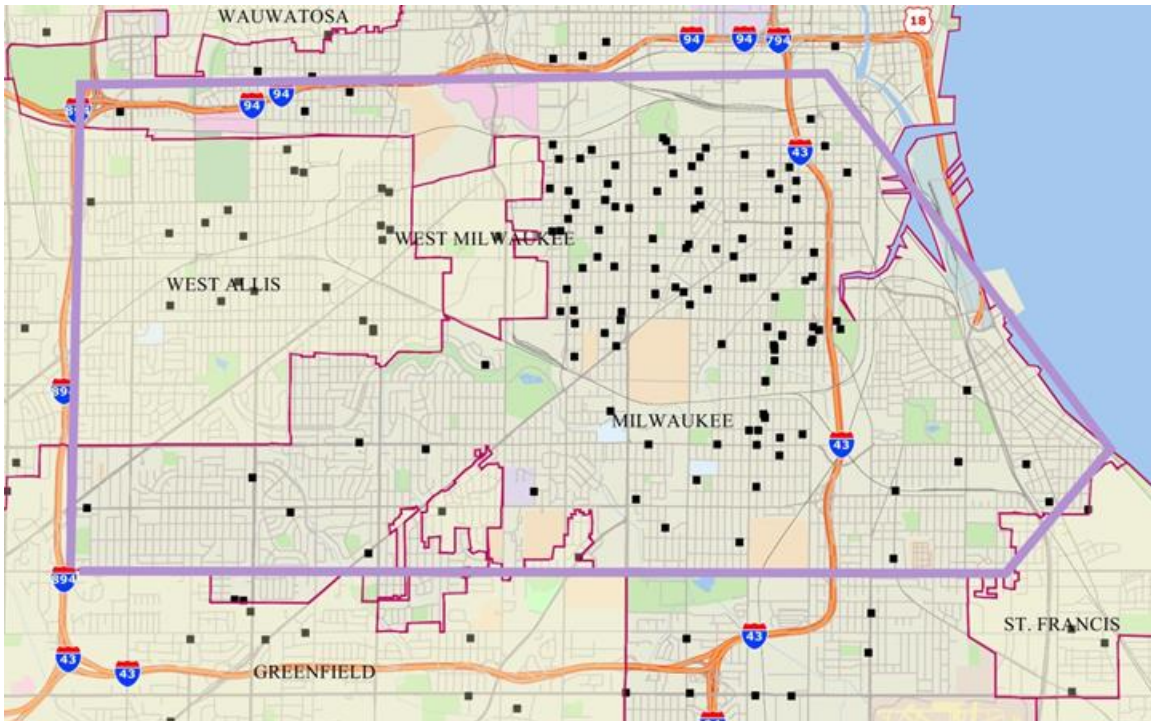
- Over 22,000 children in Milwaukee County are enrolled in the Shares program and received subsidized child care.
- By March 2015 more than 12,000 families in the county were receiving an average of \$760 in subsidies (or \$9,120 per year per family).
- Child care expenses grew rapidly with the onset of “W-2,” Wisconsin’s TANF program, with Fourth Quarter expenses in Milwaukee County at \$10 million in 1997, \$20 million in 1999, \$34 million in 2001, \$40 million in 2003, \$46 million in 2005, and reaching a high of \$57 million in third quarter of 2008 and 2009.

The fall out of the Recession and the jobless recovery slowed enrollments, with fourth quarter expenditures dipping to the low of \$30 million level through 2014.

State-Licensed Group Child Care Centers: January 2015



State-Licensed Family Child Care Providers: January 2015



Source: Wisconsin Department of Children and Families "Licensed Child Care Directories" as of January, 2015.

DISABILITY AND HEALTH ISSUES

Children with Disabilities

The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction reported the number of public school children with disabilities in Milwaukee in October 2013. In Milwaukee public (and charter public) schools throughout the city, 2,436 children ages 3 through 5 were reported with disabilities. In the West Allis-West Milwaukee public schools 193 children ages 3 through 5 were reported with disabilities.

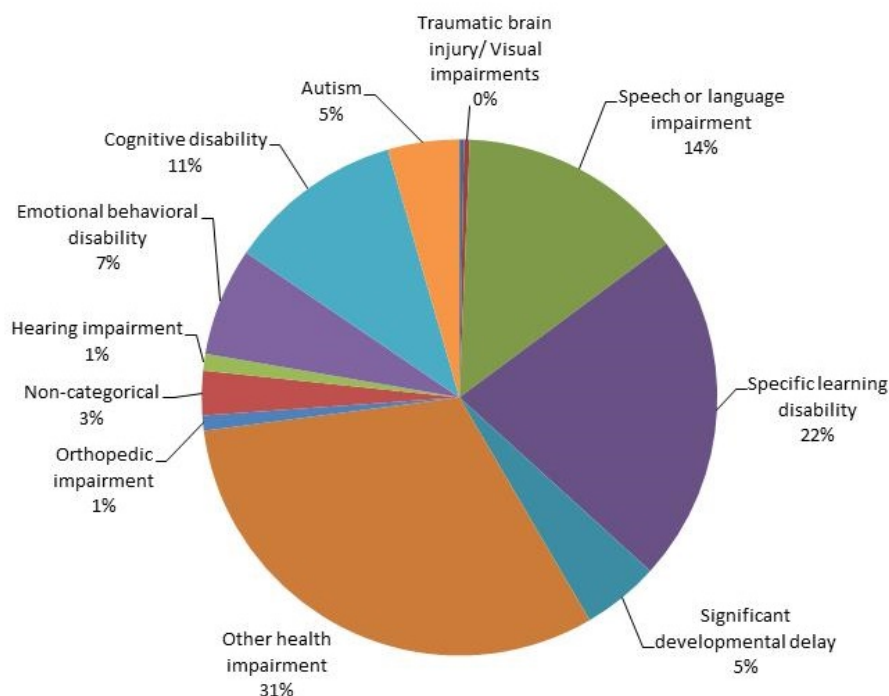
PUBLIC SCHOOL YOUTH WITH SPECIAL NEEDS BY AGE GROUPINGS

	<u>Ages 3-21</u>	<u>Ages 3 thru 5</u>	<u>Ages 6-21</u>
Milwaukee Public Schools	16,104	2,298	13,806
22 Milwaukee public charter schools	776	138	638
TOTAL Milwaukee Public	16,880	2,436	14,444
West Allis-West Milwaukee Public Schools	1,403	193	1,210

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, October 2013.

The most comprehensive data available on the special needs of Milwaukee children comes from a review of 16,500 Milwaukee Public Schools students with identified disabilities and other challenging conditions. A fifth (22%) of the children had learning disabilities, 14% had speech and language impairments, 11% cognitive disabilities, 7% emotional behavior disabilities, 5% significant development delays, and 4% autism. Boys were more likely than girls to have autism, emotional behavior disabilities, significant development delay, traumatic brain injuries, and speech and language impairments.

Special Needs of Milwaukee Public School Children (Fall 2010)

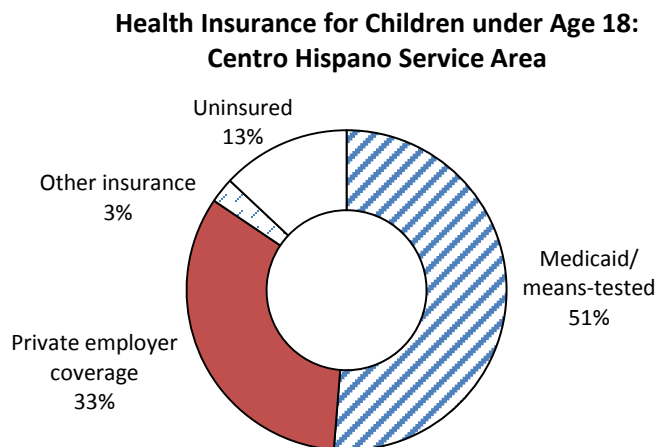


In 2013 a Milwaukee Community Health Needs Assessment (MCHNA) was prepared by Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin with the cooperation of Aurora Health Care, Columbia St. Mary’s Health System, Froedtert Health, Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare, the Milwaukee Health Department, and other Milwaukee County municipal health departments. The MCHNA raised concerns about the adequacy of services to children with disabilities and special needs, noting that: “In Wisconsin, the percent of children (ages 2-17) with emotional, developmental or behavioral problems who received mental health care is about 65.4 percent and the national average is 61.0 percent. This indicates that there are significant unmet mental health needs for our children.” (MCHNA, p. 12) The report identified key partners for addressing community mental health concerns, including Community Advocates, Warmline, the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI), pastors and churches, school districts, Milwaukee County programs (such as the Behavioral Health Division and Mental Health Task Force), and police and emergency services. Additionally, the MCHNA’s “Key Informant Interview Report: 2012-2013” authored by the Center for Urban Population Health identified challenges for those attempting to find care, including: “stigma and lack of general knowledge about mental health ... [i]ssues within the health care system (navigation, reimbursement, lack of providers, and lack of preventive services and screening as part of routine primary care), unemployment and poverty, lack of Spanish-speaking and Latino providers, cost of care, and transportation.” (p. 204)

Health Insurance Coverage

Estimated levels of health insurance coverage reported in the American Community Survey (2009-2013) were analyzed for the census tracts of the Centro Hispano service area.

- Most (95%) of the children under age six have health insurance coverage (although many of the adults do not). Of the dependent youth population under age eighteen, 87% have health insurance, including over half of the children with Medicaid and government means-tested public coverage and a third with private employer insurance.



- By contrast, only 56% of young men ages 18-24 and 73% of young women ages 18-24 have health insurance coverage.
- Overall, just 53% of the working age Hispanic population (ages 18 to 64) in the Centro Hispano census tracts have health insurance, according to ACS estimates. At the same time, an estimated 86% of white non-Hispanic adults ages 18 to 64 have health insurance coverage.

Lack of Dental Care

The 2013 Milwaukee Community Health Needs Assessment (MCHNA) found that 10% of surveyed respondents reported that there was a time in the last 12 months when their child did not get the dental care needed, and that families with lower incomes (i.e., below \$40,000) were three times more likely to forgo needed dental care than those with higher incomes (i.e., above \$60,000). According to the MCHNA, the American Academy of Pediatric Dentists recommends dental checkups twice a year.

A second study of dental care among Wisconsin Head Start children found that a fourth of the Head Start children in southeastern Wisconsin had untreated tooth decay. (Wisconsin Department of Health Services Oral Health Program, **2009 Healthy Smiles for a Healthy Head Start, The Oral Health of Wisconsin's Head Start Children: Current Status, Trends and Disparities**, 2011).

The Wisconsin Department of Health Services County Oral Health Wisconsin Surveillance System (2012) reported that three-fourths of Milwaukee County children under age 3 had Medicaid/BadgerCare+ health insurance coverage at some time during the 2009-10 state fiscal year but only 41.8% had continuous coverage for at least 11 months of the fiscal year. Only about a third of children aged 3-18 with Medicaid/BadgerCare+ coverage had a dental service, and even fewer among the youngest children (ages 0-2) had a dental service.

Among dental care resources identified in the MCHNA for addressing needs of underserved populations were the Marquette University Community Dental Clinics, St. Elizabeth Ann Seton Dental Clinic, and Sixteenth Street Community Health Center, the Dental Society, Milwaukee Public Schools' sealant program, Children's Health Alliance, Progressive Community Health Clinic, and programs to train new dentists.

Youth under 18 Receiving SNAP

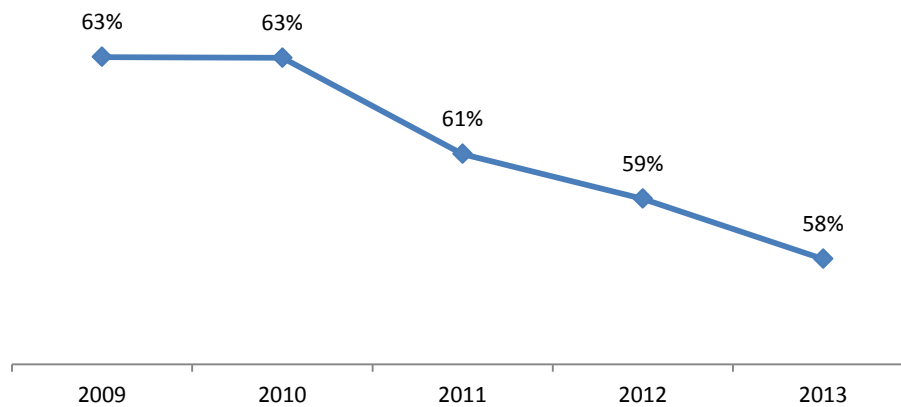
The ACS reports that 42% of all households with children under age 18 in the area received Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months and another 8% had members of the household receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or cash public assistance income, according to the ACS (2009-2013).

Need for Improved Nutrition

The MCHNA surveyed the diets for children in lower-income families. The MCHNA found that while most (81%) of the children living in lower-income families were eating at least 2 servings of fruit daily, only a third (31%) were eating at least three servings of vegetables daily.

The federal Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women, and to infants and children up to age five who are found to be at nutritional risk. According to data from the Wisconsin Council on Children and Families, the number of Milwaukee County children ages 0 to 4 receiving WIC nutritional assistance has declined from 43,293 in 2009 to 40,024 in 2013. In 2013 58% of very young children in the county were receiving WIC support, compared to 63% five years earlier.

Declining % of Milwaukee County Children Ages 0 to 4 Receiving WIC Assistance

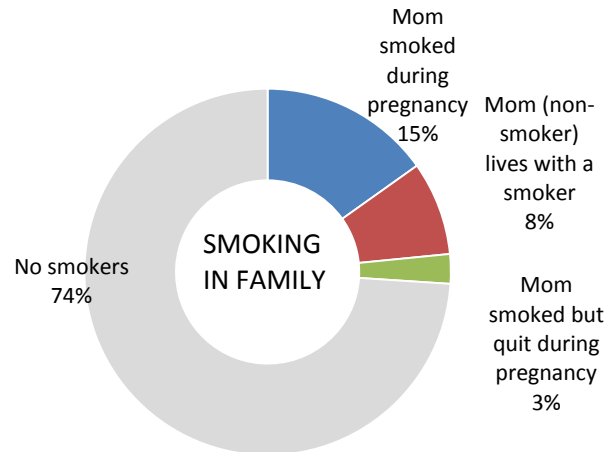


Special Needs of Birth Mothers in the Centro Hispano Head Start Service Area

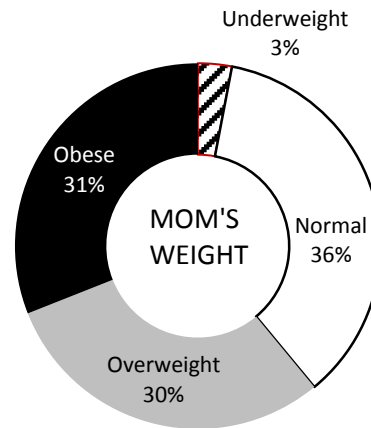
State birth records provide very useful data on health conditions facing mothers and children in the Centro Hispano service area. Again, the analysis focuses on the 6,700 children born from 2011 through 2013 to mothers with lower incomes as measured by participation in the WIC program and living in the Centro Hispano Milwaukee zipcodes and in West Allis and West Milwaukee.

Health Concerns for Birth Mothers in the Centro Hispano Service Area: 2011-2013, WIC Participants

Smoking is a health risk for parents and their children. A fourth of the babies were born in homes when the mother or another person smoked.



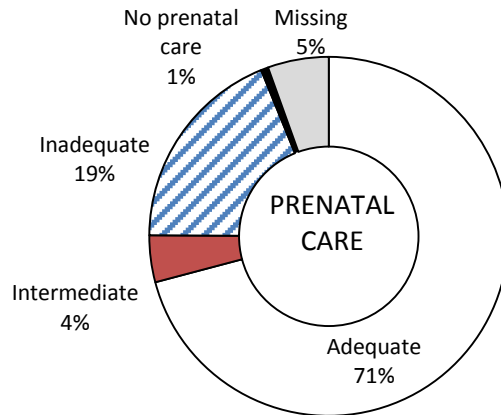
Nearly 2/3 of the mothers had weight problems as measured by their body mass index (BMI), using weight and height measures before the pregnancy. About a third of mothers would be considered obese and almost another third overweight, according to the birth records.



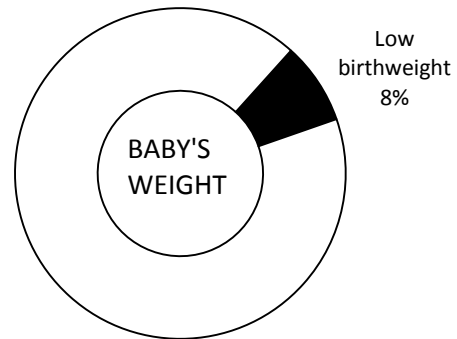
Health Concerns for Birth Mothers in the Centro Hispano Service Area: 2011-2013, WIC Participants

The majority of mothers (71%) received adequate prenatal care, according to the Kotelchuck Index, which measures the number of visits and month care began (taking into account the length of the pregnancy).

Still, one out of five mothers had inadequate care, below the standards of care recommended for uncomplicated pregnancies by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.



8% of babies born to mothers living in the Head Start service area (and receiving WIC) were low birthweight (i.e., weighing less than 2,500 grams, about 5.5 pounds, at birth).



Need for Exercise

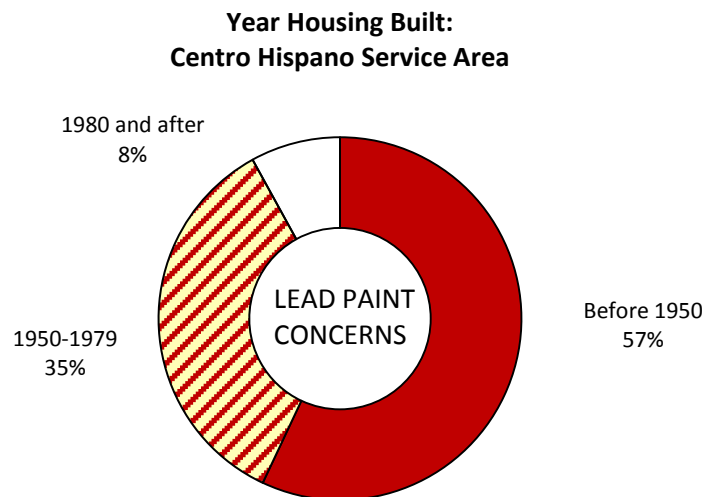
The MCHNA reported that only 70% of children in their surveyed population were getting at least an hour of physical exercise 5 times or more a week. The concerns about public safety in the Centro Hispano service area lead parents to restrict the outdoor play activities of their children. (See the sections on traffic safety, public safety and crime.)

Children with Asthma

The MCHNA estimated that 11% of Milwaukee County children have asthma with 40% of them having had an asthma attack in the past year. Milwaukee County’s air quality was given an “F” rating by the American Lung Association (based on the number of days when the ozone level was rated unhealthy for sensitive groups or for all by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) and was given a “C” rating for high particle pollution days. (American Lung Association, 2015). The American Lung Association estimates that 18,249 children under age 18 in Milwaukee County have asthma. Issues of lead abatement, second hand smoke, and access to health care factor into the asthma concerns.

Lead Poisoning

The problem of lead exposure from lead-based paint is particularly high in the Centro Hispano Head Start service area where 92% of the housing units were built before 1980 and 57% before 1950 (ACS 2009-2013). Housing built before 1950 has the highest concentrations of lead paint. Structures built before 1978 may contain lead paint, and repairing and remodeling these homes without taking safeguards can be hazardous to children. Other sources of lead exposure, including imported jewelry, dishes and toys and traditional (“folk”) remedies, may pose risks, particularly for immigrant families.



The Milwaukee Health Department has taken aggressive leadership in testing children for high lead levels and educating families about ways to protect their children from exposure to lead. Milwaukee tests over two-thirds of its very young children (ages 12 months to 35 months) each year for lead poisoning, with testing highly intensive in city's oldest neighborhoods. The Sixteenth Street Community Health Center, which offers bilingual health services to Latino families, reported in its annual 2013-14 report that in the past year it had worked with over 1,300 families on lead issues, performed more than 700 home visits to educate families about lead and identify lead problems in the homes, and administered 372 lead screening tests to children in their homes. The West Allis Health Department also offers free blood lead-screening tests to West Allis and West Milwaukee children age six months to six years, inspections of housing units, and follow-up services.

Child Abuse

The CHCHA raised concerns about child abuse, citing reporting that a total of 64,132 referrals were made to county Child Protective Services agencies and the Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare of alleged maltreatment of children in 2012. Investigations confirmed 4,800 child victims of maltreatment in Wisconsin in 2011, representing 3.5 children per 1,000 children in the state. The CHCHA reported that females were more likely to be victims given higher rates of sexual abuse.

RESOURCES TO ADDRESS HEALTH, DISABILITY AND SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

The Children's Hospital Milwaukee Community Health Needs Assessment (MHCNA 2013) identified key agencies available to address the health and disability needs of children. Agencies addressing access to primary health and dental care include the Marquette University School of Nursing Clinic for Women & Children, Sixteenth Street Community Health Center, Lisbon Avenue Health Clinic, Isaac Coggs Heritage Health Center, Hillside Family Health Center, Columbia St. Mary's St. Ben's Clinic, Aurora Walker's Point Community Clinic, Angel of Hope Medical Clinic, MLK Heritage Health Center, Downtown Health Center, Marquette University School of Dentistry Community Dental Clinic, Milwaukee Health Services, and Columbia St. Mary's - St. Elizabeth Ann Seton Dental Clinic.

Health concerns of city children are addressed by the Medical College of Wisconsin, United Neighborhood Centers of Milwaukee, Agape Community Center, Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, COA Youth and Family Centers, Journey House, Milwaukee Christian Center, Neighborhood House of Milwaukee, Next Door Foundation, Northcott Neighborhood House, Silver Spring Neighborhood Center, Active Across America, Badgerland Striders, Boys and Girls Club of Greater Milwaukee, Milwaukee Area Technical College, Milwaukee County Parks, City of Milwaukee Health Department, Marquette University, Milwaukee Bicycle Works, Milwaukee Public Schools, Planning Council, Playworks Milwaukee, Sixteenth Street Community Health Center, Wisconsin Milk Marketing Board, Zilber Neighborhood Initiative, Y-Eat Right, Growing Power, SET Ministries Mobile Market, Hunger Task Force, YMCA, YWCA, University of Wisconsin Extension -- EFNEP and SNAP, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services - Division of Public Health, Women Infant and Children's Supplemental Food Programs (WIC), Xalaat African Drum and Dance For Life, Milwaukee Area Health Education Center System, Athletes for Autism, Fondy Food Center's Youth Chef Academy, Alice's Garden, Milwaukee

Health Department, Around the Corner to Better Health – Lindsay Heights Corner Store Initiative, Lindsay Heights Neighborhood Health Alliance, Healthy Choices Program at Sixteenth Street Community Health Center, Walnut Way, The Froedtert & the Medical College of Wisconsin Comprehensive Weight Loss Center, Wisconsin Partnership for Activity and Nutrition (WI PAN), Center for Healthy Communities & Research - Department of Family and Community/Medicine -- Medical College of Wisconsin, Feeding America - Eastern Wisconsin, CHW Community Health – Mission Health e-learning (K – 8th grades), Wisconsin Partnership for Activity and Nutrition (WI PAN), Feeding America - Eastern Wisconsin.

The MCHNA identifies agencies addressing child safety in the home and community, including Safe Kids Southeast Wisconsin, National Program for Playground Safety, Big Brothers Big Sisters of Metro Milwaukee, City of Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Fire Department, City of Milwaukee Health Department, Community Advocates, and the St. Mary’s Burn Center.

Additional comprehensive reports are available detailing services to children and adults in areas of disabilities, health, mental health, and social service needs. The grid below summarizes the inventory of agencies offering services for children and adults in Milwaukee County from the Mental Health of America’s resource guide. Forty-seven agencies providing Spanish-speaking services are identified and highlighted.

AGENCIES	Alcohol and AODA	Advocacy	Basic Needs	Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault	Health Care & Disability Benefits	Health & Dental Clinics	Helplines	Housing	Legal	Milw. County Behavioral Health Divi.	Mental Health Services	Older Adults	Prescription Assistance	Spanish-speaking Resources	Support Groups	Youth & Family Services
<i>Source: Mental Health of America of Wisconsin's 2012-2013 Mental Health, Wellness and Addition Services Resource Guide for Milwaukee County.</i>																
SPANISH-SPEAKING RESOURCES																
A New Dawn Clinic														1		
Aging Resource Center		1					1					1		1		
Al-Anon/Alateen Family Groups	1													1	1	
Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)	1													1	1	
Alianza Latina														1		
Angel of Hope Clinic						1								1		
Aurora Family Service											1			1		
Boys & Girls Club														1		1
Casa Romero Renewal Center														1		
Catholic Charities Counseling Services											1			1		
Catholic Charities Legal Services														1		
Centro Legal									1					1		
Children's Hospital of Wisconsin											1			1		

AGENCIES	Alcohol and AODA	Advocacy	Basic Needs	Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault	Health Care & Disability Benefits	Health & Dental Clinics	Helplines	Housing	Legal	Milw. County Behavioral Health Divi.	Mental Health Services	Older Adults	Prescription Assistance	Spanish-speaking Resources	Support Groups	Youth & Family Services
Christian Family Counseling											1			1		
Community Advocates		1			1		1	1						1		
CORE-El Centro														1		
Council for the Spanish Speaking		1							1					1		
Crisis Resource Center (CRC)										1	1			1		
Disability Rights Wisconsin		1			1		1		1					1		
Hope House														1		
IMPACT	1						1			1				1		
Journey House														1		
La Causa Crisis Nursery														1		1
Latino Community Center														1		
Legal Action									1					1		
Linea de Apoyo "Warmline"														1		
Marquette Dental Clinic						1								1		
Milwaukee Achiever Adult Literacy & Workforce Development														1		
Milwaukee Area Technical College (MATC)						1								1		
Milwaukee County Behavioral Health - Crisis Line							1			1				1		
National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI)		1					1				1			1	1	
National Hopeline Network														1		
National Suicide Prevention Lifeline														1		
Planned Parenthood of Wisconsin						1								1		
Renew Counseling Services											1			1		
Sebastian Family Psychology Practice											1			1		
Sixteenth Street Community Health Center						1					1			1		
Sojourner Family Peace Center		1		1					1					1		
St. Elizabeth Ann Seton Clinic						1								1		
The Bridge Health Clinics & Research Centers											1			1		
The Healing Center				1										1		
UMOS														1		
UMOS Latina Resource Center				1										1		
United Community Center	1									1	1			1		1
Voces de la Frontera														1		
Walker's Point Community Clinic						1								1		
Walker's Point Youth & Family Center							1							1		1
ADDITIONAL RESOURCES																
2-1-1 @ IMPACT....			1				1									
Acacia Mental Clinic											1					

AGENCIES	Alcohol and AODA	Advocacy	Basic Needs	Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault	Health Care & Disability Benefits	Health & Dental Clinics	Helplines	Housing	Legal	Milw. County Behavioral Health Divi.	Mental Health Services	Older Adults	Prescription Assistance	Spanish-speaking Resources	Support Groups	Youth & Family Services
ACCESS (Health, Nutrition and Child Care)			1		1		1									
Achievement Associates											1					
Adkins Counseling Services											1					
AIDS Resource Center						1					1					
AJA Counseling Center											1					
Alma Center				1												
Alternatives in Psychological Consultation											1					
Alzheimer's Association		1					1					1			1	
AMRI Counseling Services											1					
Aro Behavioral Healthcare											1					
Aurora Behavioral Health Services											1					
Aurora Psychiatric Hospital											1					
Aurora St. Luke's South Shore Hospital											1					
Badger RX Gold													1			
BadgerCare Plus					1		1									
Bell Therapy								1			1					
Big Brothers Big Sisters																1
Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare (BMCW)				1			1									1
Camp HOPE																1
Career Youth Development (CYD)																1
Center for Veterans Issues (CVI)								1								
CHADD (Children & Adults with ADHD)															1	
Child Protection Center				1												
Child, Adolescent, Family, Marriage Therapy Assoc											1					
Children's Service Society of Wisconsin											1					
Children's Service Soc of Wis. Parklawn Fam Res Ctr																1
Childynamics											1					
City of Milwaukee Department of Neighborhood Serv								1								
City of Milwaukee Health Department			1													
City on a Hill						1										
Clement J. Zablocki VA Medical Center											1					
Coalition of Wis. Aging Groups Prescription Drug Helpline							1					1	1			
Columbia St. Mary's Behavioral Health Services											1					
Community Healthcare Access Program					1		1									
Community Outreach Homeless Outreach Nursing Ctr											1					
Consumer Credit Counseling Services			1						1							
COPE Hotline							1									
Current Initiatives Counseling Service											1					

AGENCIES	Alcohol and AODA	Advocacy	Basic Needs	Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault	Health Care & Disability Benefits	Health & Dental Clinics	Helplines	Housing	Legal	Milw. County Behavioral Health Divi.	Mental Health Services	Older Adults	Prescription Assistance	Spanish-speaking Resources	Support Groups	Youth & Family Services
Daniel F. Soref Family Resource Center		1														1
Department of Housing and Urban Development								1								
Depression Bipolar Support Alliance (DBSA)															1	
Disability Rights Wis Disability Drug Benefit Helpline													1			
Discovery and Recovery Clinic											1					
Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR)			1													
Dryhootch									1		1				1	
Easter Seals of Southeast Wisconsin																1
Eating Disorders Support Group/Rogers Memorial Hospital															1	
Empowerment Clinic											1					
Encompass, Inc.											1					
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)									1							
Family Caregiver Support Network							1									1
Family Intervention Support and Services (Perez Pena)																1
FamilyWize Prescription Drug Discount Card													1			
Fokus Family Services											1					
FoodShare			1													
Forward Choices											1					
Gamblers Anonymous & Gam-Anon															1	
Gateway to Change											1					
Gerald L. Ignace Indian Health Center											1					
Grand Avenue Club											1				1	
Grassroots Empowerment Project		1														
Guadalupe Dental Clinic						1										
Guest House of Milwaukee											1					
Health Care for the Homeless Recovery Health Clinic											1					
Hillside Family Health Center						1										
HIRSP (Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan)					1											
Hispanic Medical Center						1										
Hmong American Friendship Association		1														1
HOPE Network																1
Horizon Grief Resource Center															1	
Hysop Diagnostic Treatment & Social Services											1					
Independence First		1			1		1	1								
Interfaith Older Adult Programs												1				
Jewish Family Services (JFS)											1					
Keenan Health Center						1										
Kid's Matter, Inc.		1		1												

AGENCIES	Alcohol and AODA	Advocacy	Basic Needs	Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault	Health Care & Disability Benefits	Health & Dental Clinics	Helplines	Housing	Legal	Milw. County Behavioral Health Divi.	Mental Health Services	Older Adults	Prescription Assistance	Spanish-speaking Resources	Support Groups	Youth & Family Services
Kyle's Korner															1	
La Causa Social Services											1					
Lao Family Community																1
Legal Aid Society of Milwaukee									1							
Life Navigators (Formerly ARC of Greater Milwaukee)		1														1
Lisbon Avenue Health Center						1										
Lutheran Social Services								1			1					
M & S Clinical Services	1									1	1					
MargaretAnn's Place															1	
Marquette Clinic for Women and Children						1										
Marquette University Center for Psychological Services											1					
Marquette Volunteer Legal Clinic									1							
Matt Talbot Recovery Center											1					
MCFI Children's Behavioral Health Resources											1					
Medicaid for the Elderly, Blind or Disabled					1							1				
Medical College of Wis-St. Mary's Saturday Clinic						1										
Medicare					1		1					1				
Medigap Helpline					1											
Mental Health America of Wisconsin (MHA)		1				1	1				1					1
Metropolitan Milwaukee Fair Housing Council								1								
Milwaukee Bar Assn. Lawyer Referral & Information Service									1							
Milwaukee Center for Independence (MCFI)											1					
Milwaukee County Behavioral Health (MCBH) - Access Clinic, Crisis Admissions & Observation Unit, Mobile Urgent Treatment Team, Service Access to Independent Living							1	1		1	1					
Milwaukee County Corporation Council									1							
Milwaukee County Dept. of Health & Human Services			1													
Milwaukee County DHHS- Housing Division								1								
Milwaukee County Disability Services Division		1														
Milwaukee County Disability Services Resource Ctr							1									
Milwaukee County Sheriff's Department							1									
Milwaukee Health Services						1					1					
Milwaukee LGBT Community Center																1
Milwaukee Police Department			1				1									
Milwaukee Sheriff's Department			1													
Milwaukee Women's Center				1			1									
Mobile Crisis Team										1						
My Home Your Home/Lissy's Place								1								

AGENCIES	Alcohol and AODA	Advocacy	Basic Needs	Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault	Health Care & Disability Benefits	Health & Dental Clinics	Helplines	Housing	Legal	Milw. County Behavioral Health Divi.	Mental Health Services	Older Adults	Prescription Assistance	Spanish-speaking Resources	Support Groups	Youth & Family Services
<i>Source: Mental Health of America of Wisconsin's 2012-2013 Mental Health, Wellness and Addiction Services Resource Guide for Milwaukee County.</i>																
NACO Drug Discount Program													1			
New Concept Self-Development Center											1					1
New Covenant Holistic Ministry											1					
North Shore Psychotherapy Associates											1					
Northwest Health Center						1										
Our Space											1				1	
Parenting Network															1	1
Parenting Network Helpline							1									
Partnership for Prescription Assistance													1			
Pathfinders				1							1					1
Pathways Counseling Center											1					
Penfield Children's Center																1
Philippine Center Free Medical Clinic						1										
Professional Services Group (PSG)											1					
REACH, Inc.											1					
Recovery Network											1					
Rogers Memorial Hospital											1					
Rosalie Manor Community & Family Services																1
Salvation Army						1										
SeniorCare													1			
SeniorLAW									1			1				
Sexual Assault Treatment Center (SATC)				1												
Shorehaven Behavioral Health											1					
Silver Spring Neighborhood Center																1
Social Development Commission																1
Social Development Commission Energy Assistance			1													
Social Security Administration			1	1								1				
Southside Health Center						1										
Special Olympics																1
St. Ben's Clinic						1										
St. Catherine's Residence								1								
St. Charles Youth & Family Services											1					1
St. Rose Youth & Family Center											1					
St. Stephen's Family Life Center																1
St. Vincent de Paul Family Resource Center																1
Supportive Community Services		1							1							
Survivors Helping Survivors Support Groups (MHA)															1	
Survivors of Sexual Assault/Abuse Support Groups															1	
TLS Behavioral Health					1		1	1			1					

AGENCIES	Alcohol and AODA	Advocacy	Basic Needs	Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault	Health Care & Disability Benefits	Health & Dental Clinics	Helplines	Housing	Legal	Milw. County Behavioral Health Divi.	Mental Health Services	Older Adults	Prescription Assistance	Spanish-speaking Resources	Support Groups	Youth & Family Services
UWM House of Peace Nursing Center						1										
UWM Psychology Clinic											1					
UWM Silver Spring Community Nursing Center						1										
VETS Place Central			1													
Vital Voices for Mental Health		1					1									
Warmline							1				1					
Wheaton Franciscan Mental Health & Addiction Care											1					
Willowglen Academy								1								
Wisconsin Community Services	1									1						
Wisconsin Council on Problem Gambling							1									
Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services		1					1		1							
WDHS - Disability Determination Bureau					1	1										
WDHS - Division of Quality Assurance		1				1										
WDHS - Client Rights Office		1				1										
WDHS - Div. of Mental Health and Substance Abuse						1										
Wisconsin FACETS		1					1									1
Wisconsin Family Ties		1					1									1
Wiser Choice Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Program	1									1						
Women's Outpatient Center- St. Joseph's						1										
Word of Hope Ministries						1										
YMCA of Metro Milwaukee																1

CRIME AND PUBLIC SAFETY ISSUES

Public safety is a serious concern for Head Start families, given high levels of crimes reported in the neighborhoods around the centers. Among the factors contributing to high crime levels are the density of the near south side neighborhoods, the concentrations of younger adults (who tend to commit more crime than older residents), and the poverty in the area. Although crime remains a very serious concern, the average number of Class A crimes reported to the Milwaukee Police Department around each Head Start centers declined by 22% from 2010 to 2014.

<u>Average Number of Serious Offenses Reported to Milwaukee Police within 1/2 Mile of Milwaukee Head Start Centers</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2014</u>
Arson	7	4
Assault Offenses (Simple and Aggravated)	136	137
Burglary	92	97
Criminal Damage to Property	198	77
Homicide	1	1
Locked Vehicle Entry	111	64
Robbery	39	55
Sex Offense	18	12
Theft	206	123
Vehicle Theft	<u>76</u>	<u>123</u>
TOTAL CLASS "A" OFFENSES	884	693

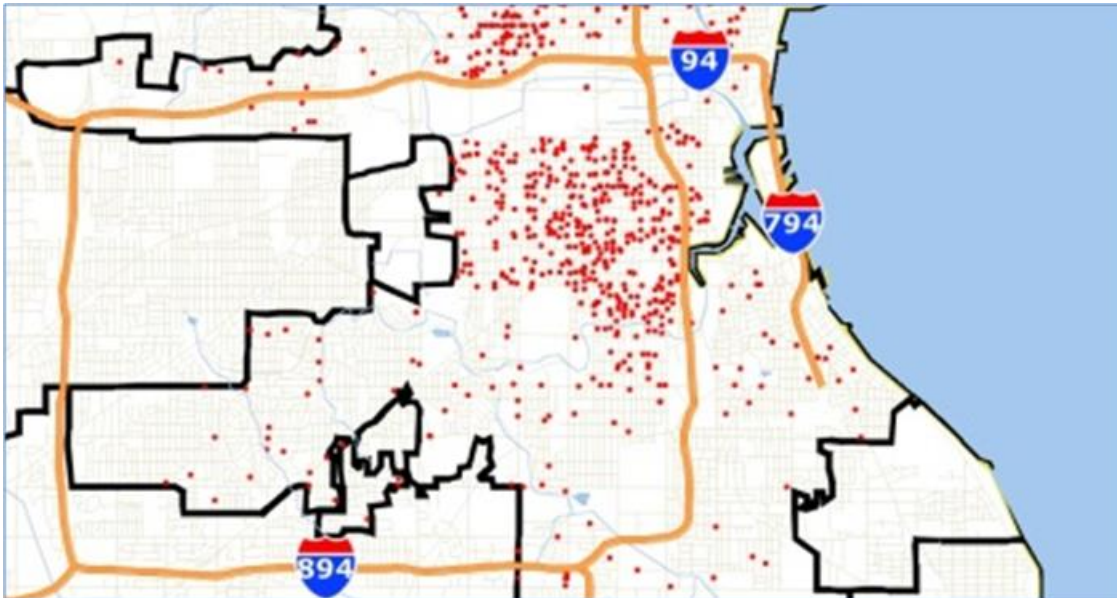
Source: Data from the Milwaukee Police Department, Milwaukee Compass website, for the Head Start centers located within the city of Milwaukee.

The neighborhoods showed an average of 55 robberies (where force or threat of force was used) reported within ½ mile of each Head Start center. The number of robberies is up 42% since 2010. A large number of non-violent crimes were also property-related, including an average of 123 reports of thefts (where force is not used or threatened) and 120 reports of damage to property within ½ mile of each Milwaukee center.

Crimes to persons are frequently reported. In 2014 an average of 137 assaults were reported within ½ mile of each center. The assault numbers include aggravated assaults (where the victim is harmed or a weapon is used) as well as simple assaults (where no physical harm is inflicted and no weapon shown).

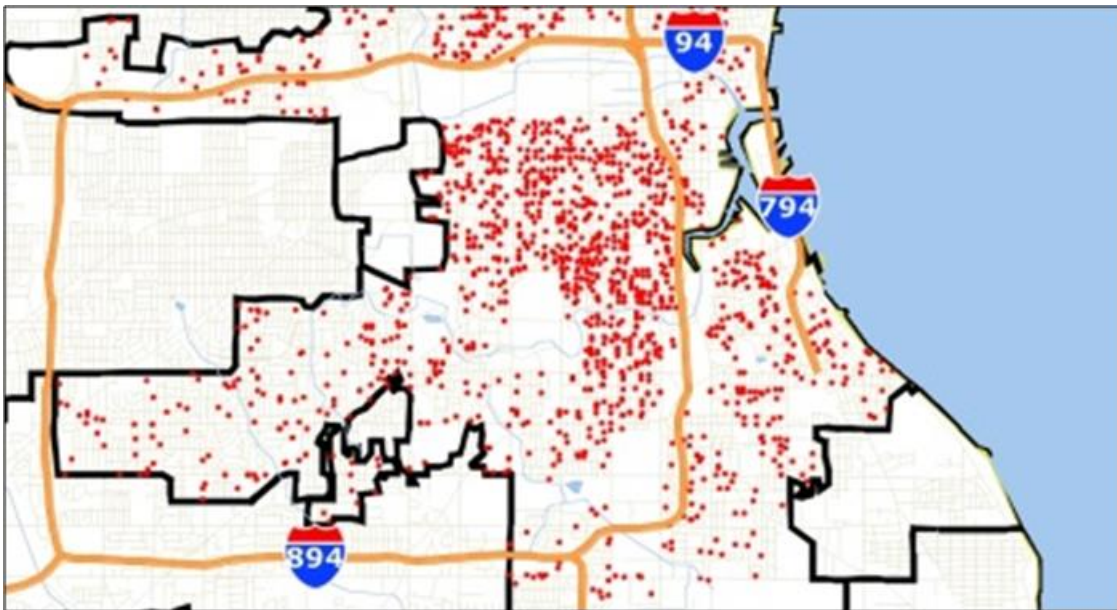
The maps below show selected crimes reported to the Milwaukee Police Department in the Centro Hispano Head Start service area within Milwaukee by location in 2013. The densely populated, low-income neighborhoods on Milwaukee's near south side and near north side have the highest concentrations of violent and property crimes.

Assaults Reported in Milwaukee in 2013



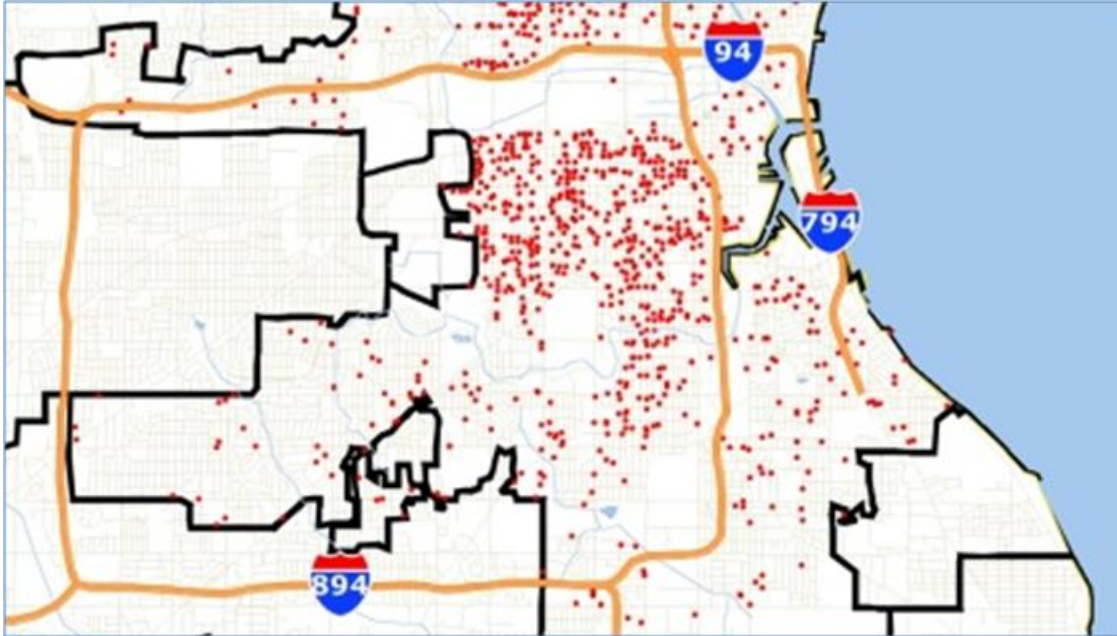
Burglaries (i.e., unlawful break-ins) can create fear within the family home. In 2014 nearly 100 burglaries of homes and businesses were reported on average within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of each center, and a similar level was seen four years ago.

Burglaries of Homes and Businesses Reported in Milwaukee in 2013



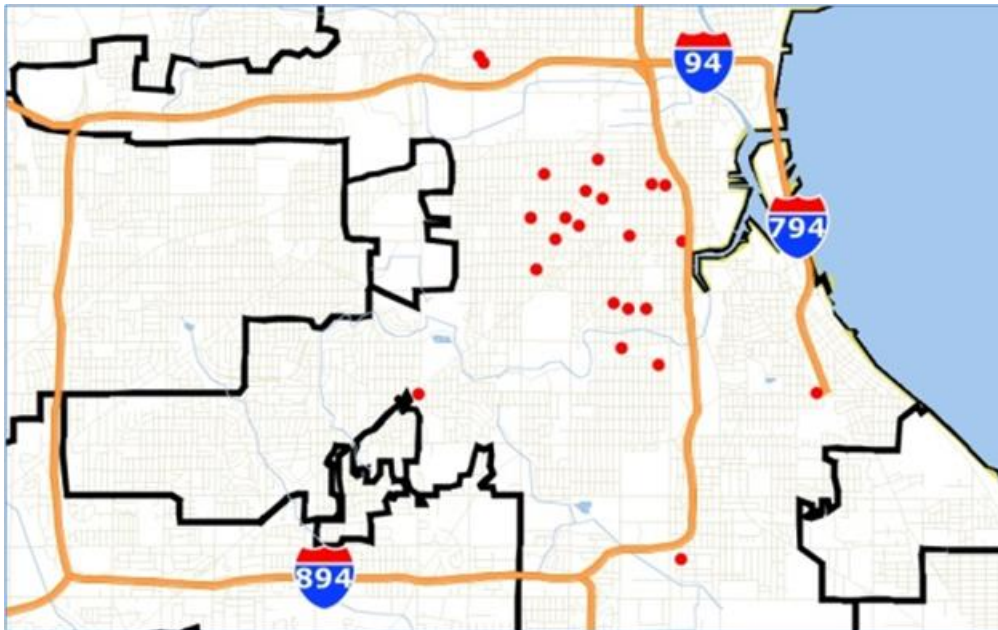
Car thefts are a serious concern for residents, Head Start families, and staff. In 2014 there were an average of 123 motor vehicle thefts within ½ mile of each Milwaukee center and another 64 vehicles broken into. The number of car thefts doubled from 2010 to 2014.

Car Thefts Reported in Milwaukee in 2013



Homicides, while relatively few in number, are a most serious concern for families. According to the Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission's "2012 Data Report," for every homicide victim there are 5 to 6 non-fatal shooting victims who survive.

Homicides Reported in Milwaukee in 2013



TRAFFIC SAFETY CONCERNS

Street and traffic safety is a concern, given the high traffic volume and population densities of the neighborhoods around the Head Start centers. Milwaukee Police Department records were reviewed to assess the number of traffic accidents reported within ½ mile of each Head Start center on average. (The average was calculated based on data for the six Centro Hispano Head Start locations in the city of Milwaukee where traffic data were available by address.)

- An average of 186 traffic accidents was reported to the police within ½ mile of each Head Start center in 2014. The number of accidents increased by 15% over the number reported in 2010.
- 67 people were injured in traffic accidents within ½ mile of each Head Start center on average, up from the 53 persons reported injured in 2010.
- Damage to vehicles during crashes often requires costly repairs for financially strapped residents or renders vehicles less drivable. In 2014 an average 338 cars were involved in traffic accidents within ½ mile of each center, up 19% from the average of 120 cars damaged around each center in 2010.

Average Number of Traffic Accidents Reported to Milwaukee Police within 1/2 Mile of the Milwaukee Head Start Centers	2010	2014
Total reported accidents	162	186
Number of accidents that involved Injuries	42	48
Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries	120	138
Number of people killed in accidents	1	1
Number of people injured in accidents	53	67
“Hit and run” accidents	55	64
% of accidents that were "hit and run"	34%	35%
Number of pedestrians involved in traffic accidents	9	6
Number of bicycles involved in traffic accidents	3	3
Number of cars involved in traffic accidents	284	338

Source: Data from the Milwaukee Police Department, Milwaukee Compass website, for the Head Start centers located within the city of Milwaukee. “Total reported accidents” are defined as the total number of accidents that resulted in injury or death of any person, any damage to government owned non-vehicle property to an apparent extent of \$200 or more, or total damage to property owned by any one person to an apparent extent of \$1,000 or more. “Hit and run crashes” are crashes resulting in colliding with a person, their personal property (including their motor vehicle), or a fixture, and failing to stop and identify oneself afterwards.

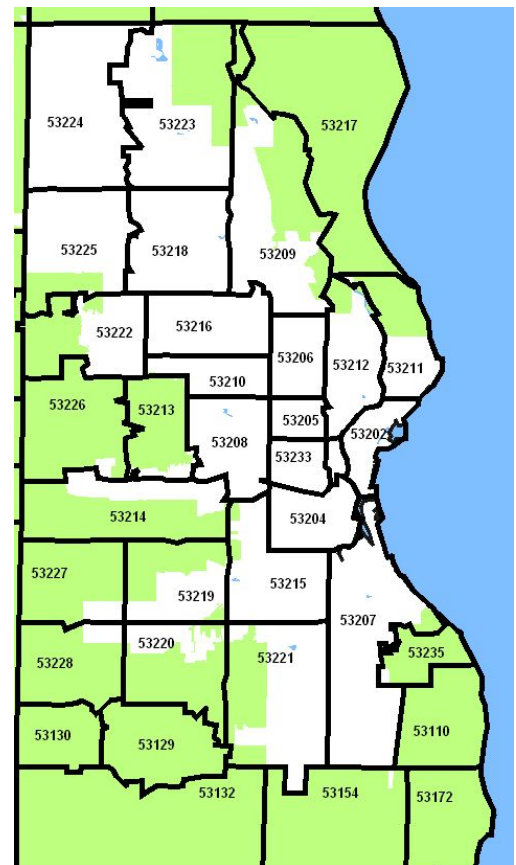
- “Hit and run” accidents are a serious concern. Over a third of reported accidents in the Head Start neighborhoods were crashes where the driver failed to stop and identify himself /herself. Such accidents generate fears among parents that injured persons will not be helped and may not receive emergency medical care and that reckless drivers will not be held responsible for accidents they have caused.

Accident data were also analyzed by zipcode within the city of Milwaukee.

- Zipcode 53204 had one of the worst hit-and-run rates (37%) in Milwaukee.
- Zipcode 53215 had the highest number of traffic accidents (1,004 in 2014), with 33% of the accidents hit-and-run.
- Two of the zipcodes served by Centro Hispano had relatively low hit-and-run rates: 53207 with 16% of the accidents hit-and-run and zipcode 53219 with 13% hit-and-runs, the lowest rate in the city among the predominantly city zipcodes.

Traffic Accidents in Predominantly Milwaukee Zipcodes: 2014

<u>Zipcode</u>	<u>Total accidents</u>	<u>Hit-and-run accidents</u>	<u>Percent hit-and-run</u>
53206	686	268	39%
53210	851	315	37%
*53204	810	299	37%
53209	752	251	33%
53208	722	238	33%
*53215	1,004	327	33%
53212	693	218	31%
53216	992	300	30%
53205	282	85	30%
53218	853	241	28%
35233	372	96	26%
53202	703	172	24%
53222	243	55	23%
53225	361	78	22%
53211	250	53	21%
53224	234	42	18%
53223	275	48	17%
*53207	466	76	16%
53221	404	58	14%
*53219	167	21	13%



Source: Data from the Milwaukee Police Department, Milwaukee Compass website. Does not include traffic accidents outside the city of Milwaukee for zip codes straddling more than one municipality.
 *Zipcode in the Centro Hispano Head Start service area.

FAMILY HOUSING CONCERNS

Description of the Housing Stock in the Centro Hispano Head Start Service Area

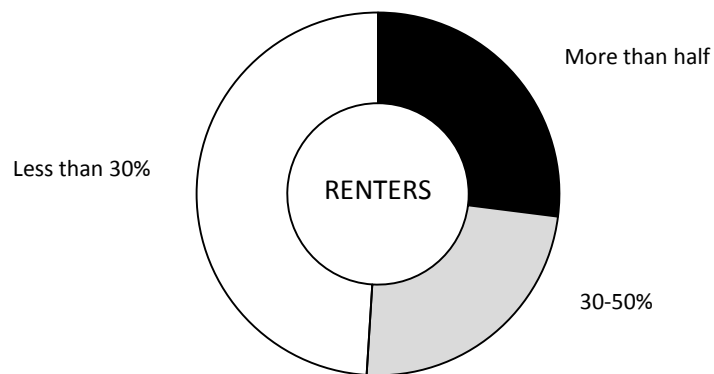
Housing conditions in the Centro Hispano Head Start service area reflect the expansion of Milwaukee from the earliest pre-1900's housing construction in the area near the original southside settlement near Lake Michigan (and just south of the industrial corridor which now forms the northern boundary of the service area). Housing is densest in these older neighborhoods with duplex and single family homes situated on narrow lots. These neighborhoods show high concentrations of poor families and younger children eligible for the Head Start programs.

The western boundary of the city has an industrial corridor with cemeteries and hospital complexes to the southwest. The eastern boundary also includes industrial land proximate to the lake where land use is increasingly converted to condominiums and new commercial and retail establishments. The northwest suburban portion of the service area extends to Interstate 894, including all of the village of West Milwaukee and the eastern part of the city of West Allis, with residential areas surrounding large industrial factories that were built in the 1920s and 1930s. The southwest quarter of the service area is comprised of homes in Milwaukee built during the post-war "baby boom era" and is heavily populated with families of police, fire fighters, and other city of Milwaukee workers.

Housing Costs for Renters and Homeowners

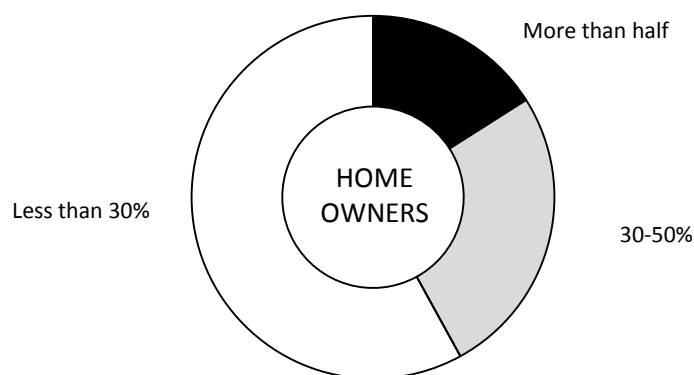
A major economic challenge for Head Start families is the large outlay typically required for monthly housing costs in Milwaukee. The ACS(2009-2013) data on housing costs for renters in the Centro Hispano Head Start service area census tracts estimated that 27% of households in rental units (N=44,624) spent more than half of their income on rent and utilities with another 24% spending 30-50% of their total household income on housing.

**Portion of Household Income Spent on Rent and Utilities:
Renting Households in Centro Hispano Service Area**



One in six (16%) home-owning households with mortgages were also spending half or more of their total household income on housing (e.g., for mortgage payments, insurance, taxes and utilities) and another 26% were paying 30-50% of their income for housing costs, according to the ACS (2009-2013).

**Portion of Household Income Spent on Housing:
Homeowners with Mortgages in Centro Hispano Service Area**



For those homeowners without a mortgages, over half (57%) had total housing costs that were less than 20% of their household income.

Impact of the Foreclosure Crisis

A long-standing strength of the service area has been its modest, dense housing stock, with home ownership of single family and duplex houses often affordable to lower-middle-class employed families. These types of lower-income neighborhoods, and particularly neighborhoods with African American and Latino homeowners, were targeted by scores of subprime lenders in the 2000s when housing values began escalating nationally. The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute examined federal Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data files and city of Milwaukee property assessment records to determine the impact of the national and local housing crisis on families in the Head Start service area. Serious and negative housing impacts were seen throughout the service area.

The subprime lending practices by out-of-state of banks and loan concerns created a flurry of home sales that artificially inflated the sale prices of houses in the service area and that ultimately locked hundreds of vulnerable homeowners into high interest rate mortgages. These lending practices when combined with speculators' flipping of properties moved home ownership well above most families' income levels.

- In the poorest neighborhoods housing values (as reflected by average annual sale prices) tripled during the run-up of home sales from the typical \$30,000 level up to over \$90,000 in 2008 and 2009.
- In middle income neighborhoods home sales drove housing values to twice their former assessed values at the peak of the subprime crisis.

- Even in the higher income neighborhoods housing values escalated by 1-1/2 times.

The impact of the foreclosure crisis has been a sharp decline in home ownership.

- The percentage of owner-occupied single family houses in the neighborhoods fell from a high of 92% before the crisis down to 86% as more home owners (with mortgages) lost their properties.
- Similarly, the rate of duplex home ownership (where the owner lives in one of the units and typically rents out the second unit) fell from a high of 65% of all duplexes down to 55% by 2014.

The flurry of housing sales drove up the city property assessment values placed on the houses and used to determine the owner's property taxes.

- Housing assessments (for purposes of levying property taxes) more than doubled overall from a \$68,017 average value before the crisis to an annual average high of \$157,096 at the height of the crisis, and then fell to down to \$113,417 in 2014. Consequently, the average homeowner's property taxes increased as well from an average annual of \$2,131 before the crisis to an average high of \$3,497 during the crisis.
- These increased tax burdens made the financial costs of home ownership even more difficult, especially for those residents who had obtained subprime loans from lenders who did not escrow the borrower's anticipated property tax costs.
- The high house sales at the peak of the foreclosure crisis (when many homeowners refinanced to take advantage of higher property values) drove many homes mortgages under water by 2012-2014, that is, with mortgages exceeded the value of the houses (based on current sale values).

Issues of Mobility

Mobility is a challenge for many households residing in the Centro Hispano service area, including those enrolling in the Head Start programs. According to the ACS (2009-2013) data, a fourth of the households (24%) had moved within the past year with most moving within Milwaukee County (20%) rather than from a different Wisconsin county (2%) or from outside of the state (only 2%).

TELEPHONE SERVICE

Nearly all households reported having phone service (land lines or mobile), with 96% of renter-occupied units and 98% of owner-occupied units reporting phones.

EMPLOYMENT AND FAMILY INCOME

Summaries of income tax filing data from the Wisconsin Department of Revenue were reviewed for 38,680 working age families (with dependents) living in the six zipcodes of the Centro Hispano Head Start service area. The data showed many families employed but struggling to meet the economic needs of their children.

- Over a third of the families (14,470, or 39%) qualified for the Wisconsin Earned Income Tax Credit (EIC) for working poor and near poor families.
- In zipcode 53204 almost half (46%) of the employed families had income below \$20,000 a year, while only 6% of families (married and single) had at least \$50,000 in income.

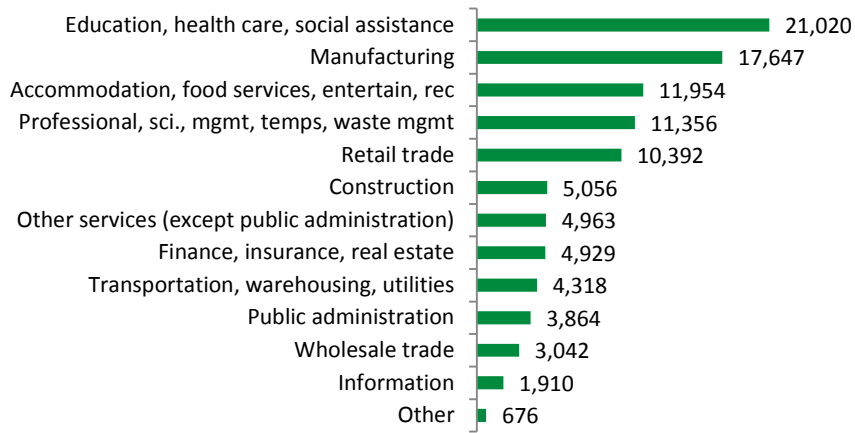
Income Challenges for Working Families in the Centro Hispano Service Area Zipcodes (2012 income of non-elderly married and single state tax filers with dependents)

Zipcode	Average family income	Family filers	Total family income (in millions)	Families with income below \$20,000	Families with \$50,000+ income	Families that are single filers	Families receiving EIC	% of families receiving EIC	Est. federal + state EIC (in millions)
53204	\$24,446	8,630	\$211	46%	6%	71%	3,420	40%	\$13.0
53215	\$31,207	12,290	\$384	36%	15%	61%	4,970	40%	\$18.3
53214	\$44,953	4,950	\$223	25%	37%	54%	2,110	43%	\$6.0
53219	\$53,381	4,860	\$259	19%	46%	47%	1,720	35%	\$4.8
53207	\$56,653	4,540	\$257	20%	47%	45%	1,520	33%	\$4.5
53227	\$58,529	3,010	\$176	18%	49%	43%	1,000	33%	\$2.4

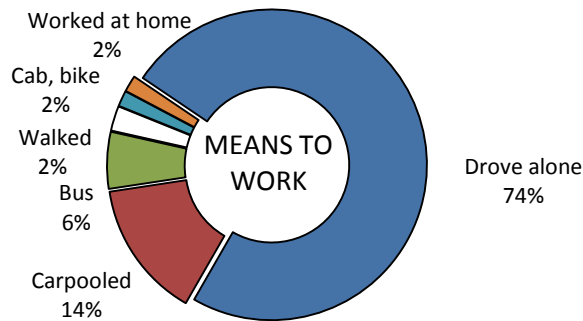
Source: University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute analysis of 2012 adjusted gross income from Wisconsin individual income tax returns filed in 2013. Includes married and single filers with dependents, excludes filers claiming elderly credits and filers with negative or \$0 income.

The top industries employing workers (N=101,127) from the Centro Hispano Head Start service area were health, education and social services (21%); manufacturing (17%); food services, accommodation, entertainment (12%); professional management and temp services (11%); and construction (10%), according to the ACS (2009-2013).

**Industries Employing Residents of the Centro Hispano Area
(ACS 2009-2013)**



The majority of workers (74%) drove alone to their jobs, and another 14% carpoolled. Only 6% used public transportation and 3% walked to work. Workers employed in construction and professional management and temp services were among those most likely to carpool.



Transportation remains a challenge for many residents. Nearly a fourth (23%) of renter-occupied housing units had no vehicle in the household, while 6% of owner-occupied units had no vehicle, according to the ACS (2009-2013).

Vehicle Ownership in Households in Centro Hispano Head Start Service Area (ACS 2009-2013)

