

2017

2017 MPS Head Start Community Assessment Data Analysis

John Pawasarat

University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee, pawasara@uwm.edu

Lois M. Quinn

University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee, lquinn@uwm.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://dc.uwm.edu/eti_pubs

 Part of the [Criminology and Criminal Justice Commons](#), [Curriculum and Instruction Commons](#), [Public Policy Commons](#), [Race and Ethnicity Commons](#), [Transportation Commons](#), and the [Work, Economy and Organizations Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Pawasarat, John and Quinn, Lois M., "2017 MPS Head Start Community Assessment Data Analysis" (2017). *ETI Publications*. 205.
https://dc.uwm.edu/eti_pubs/205

This Technical Paper is brought to you for free and open access by UWM Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in ETI Publications by an authorized administrator of UWM Digital Commons. For more information, please contact open-access@uwm.edu.

2017 MPS HEAD START COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT DATA ANALYSIS

prepared for Milwaukee Public Schools
by John Pawasarat and Lois M. Quinn, Employment and Training Institute,
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 2017

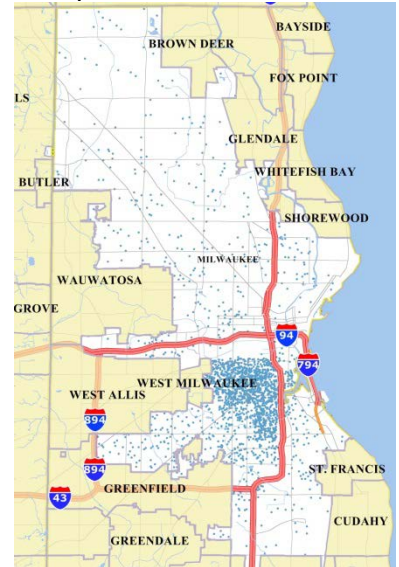
MPS Head Start Schools: 2016-2017



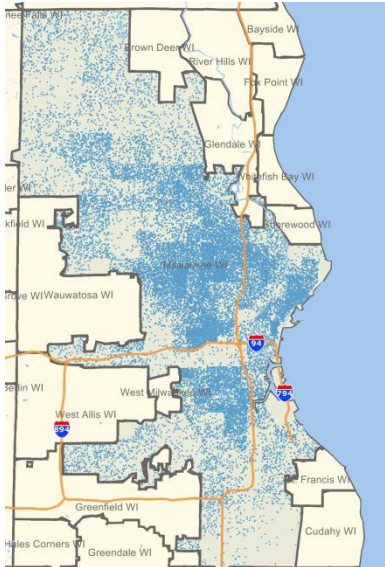
African American Births in Milwaukee: 2015



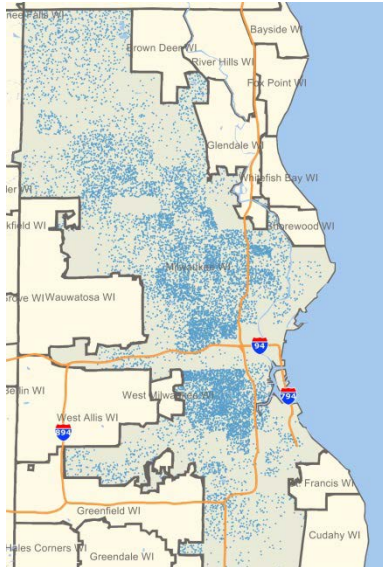
Hispanic Births in Milwaukee: 2015



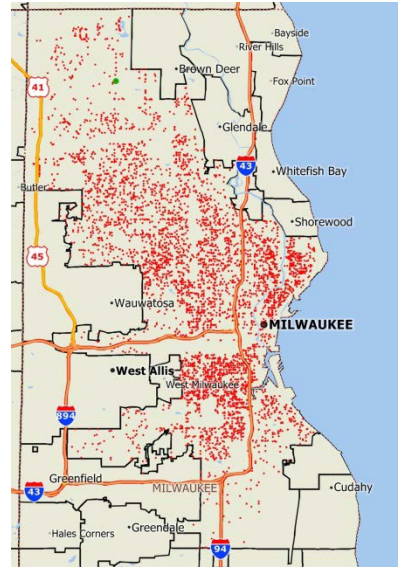
Vacant Housing in Milwaukee (ACS2011-2015)



Milwaukee Families with Children under 5 and Living in Poverty (ACS2011-2015)



Vehicle Thefts in Milwaukee: 2016



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Milwaukee Public Schools Head Start Community Assessment identifies the community conditions and trends that impact the Head Start programs, participating families and children, and potential enrollees. The assessment details the demographics of the family and child populations, birth trends, health needs, housing trends, employment changes, public safety concerns, transportation needs, and child care services in the neighborhoods with Head Start programs. This report prepared by the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute (UWM-ETI) includes analysis of annual birth data, health, housing and social service records and administrative files from the Milwaukee health, police and assessor's departments; county sheriff's office; state departments of Children and Families, Corrections, Health Services, Revenue and Transportation; circuit courts, and federal Home Mortgage Act Disclosure housing files, along with indepth reviews of U.S. Census data and American Community Survey (ACS) tabulations.

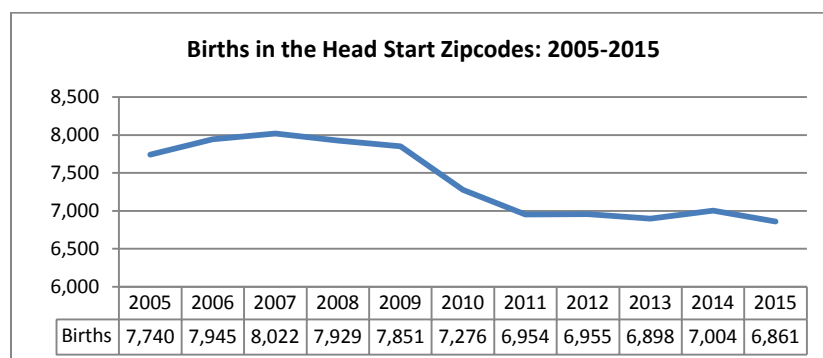
HIGHLIGHTS

1. The Head Start neighborhoods hold one of the most valuable assets of the state, with 10% of all births in Wisconsin. In 2015 the births to mothers living in the MPS Head Start neighborhoods made up half of all births in Milwaukee County and over third of all births in the four-county Milwaukee metro area.

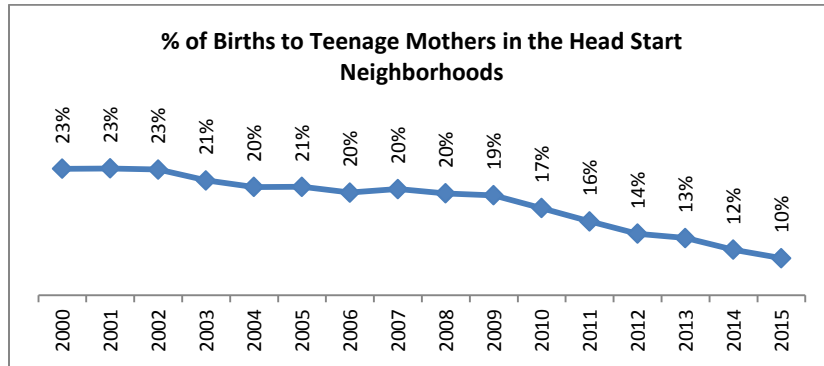


MPS Head Start
neighborhood births =
10% of state's total births

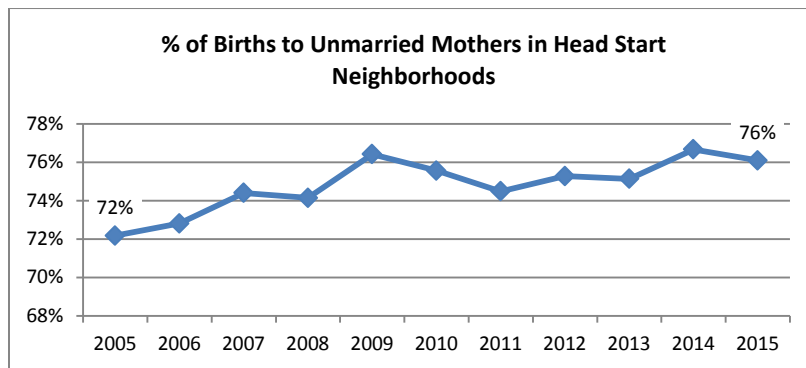
2. From 2011 through 2015, 71% of Wisconsin babies born to African American mothers were born to mothers living in Milwaukee. At the same time, 95% of Wisconsin babies born to white, non-Hispanic mothers were to mothers living outside of the city of Milwaukee. The racial/ethnic "understanding gap" is likely widened by the profound demographic differences between the city of Milwaukee and much of the rest of Wisconsin.
3. The number of babies born to mothers living in the 12 zipcodes of the MPS Head Start neighborhoods declined since 2009, down to 6,861 in 2015, in part to due to housing losses in the neighborhoods.



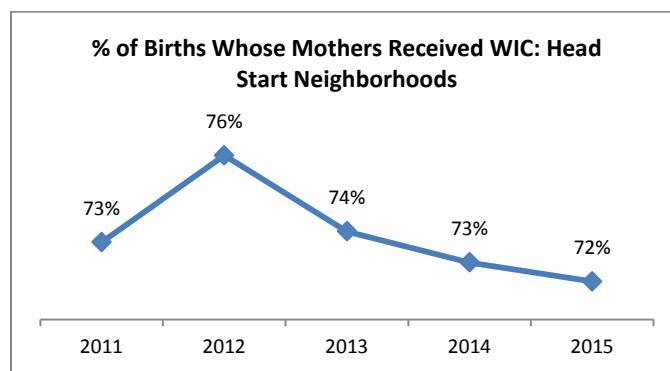
4. Births to teenage mothers decreased from 23% of all births in 2000 down to 10% of births in 2015 in the Head Start neighborhoods. At the same time the Head Start neighborhoods continue to experience an increase in births to women in their 30s and 40s.



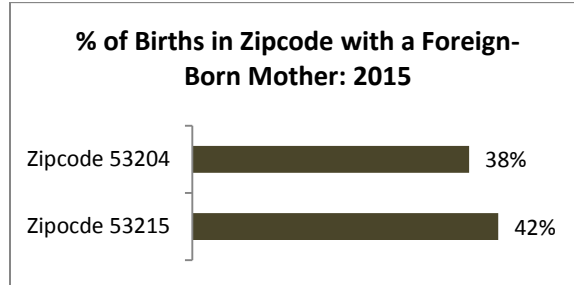
5. One of the greatest challenges facing families in Head Start is the number of children being raised by single parents. Even though fewer babies are now born to teenage mothers, the percentage of births to unmarried mothers remains extremely high (i.e., 76% of the births in 2015).



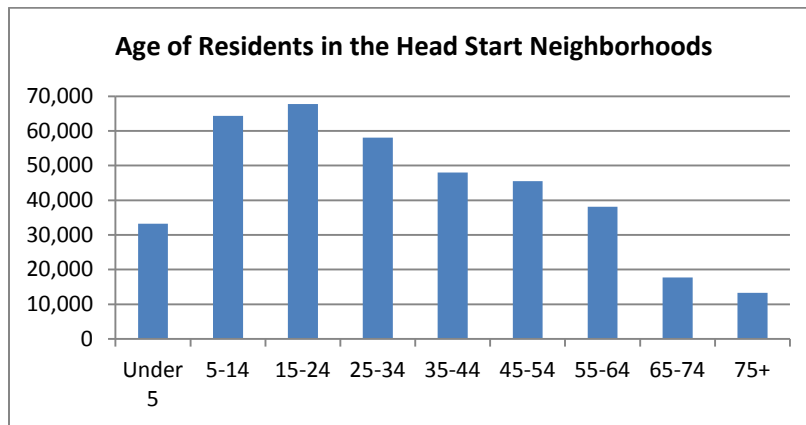
6. A declining number and % of birth mothers reported receiving food from the federal Women, Infants and Children program during pregnancy. WIC offers supplemental nutritious foods, nutrition education and counseling, information on breastfeeding, and referrals for health and social services to low-income pregnant women, their infants, and young children under age five. In 2012 76% of the mothers giving birth from the Head Start neighborhoods reported receiving food from WIC. In 2015 that percentage had dropped to 72%.



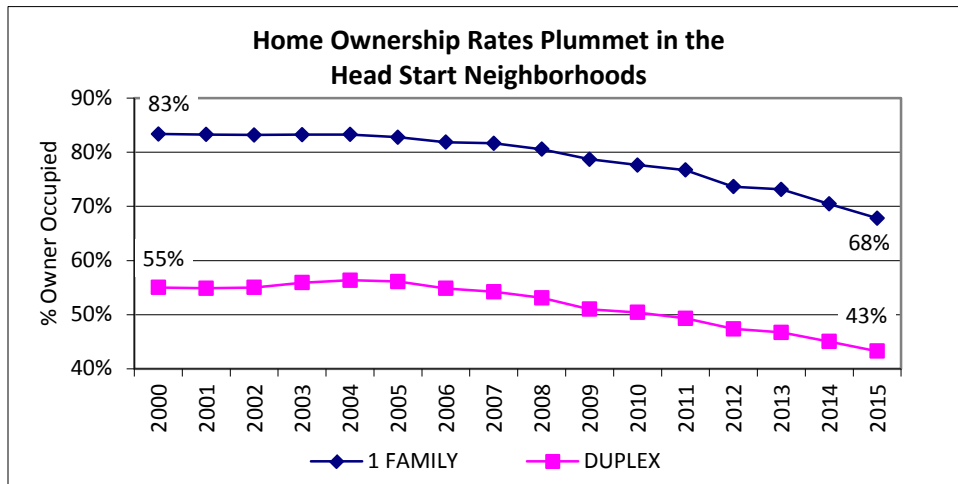
7. Immigrant parents bring cultural strengths and non-English language skills, with many of the children gaining bilingual language skills. Immigrant families may also be challenged to handle daily interactions in different language and cultural settings and to obtain family-sustaining employment. Nearly one out of five births in the Head Start neighborhoods in 2015 was to a foreign-born mother, with the largest concentration on the southside where 42% of the births in zipcode 53215 and 38% of births in 53204 were to foreign-born moms.



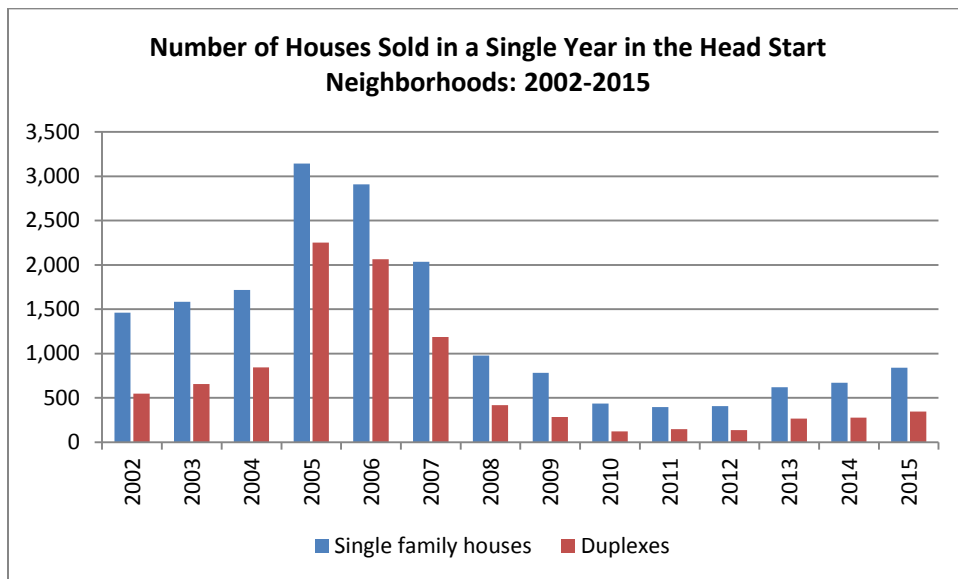
8. One of the significant dimensions of Milwaukee’s Head Start neighborhoods is the very young age of the residents. A fourth of the residents of the Head Start neighborhood zipcodes are under age 15 and 43% are under age 25. Youth may play a more dominant role in the culture of neighborhoods with fewer middle-aged and older adults to serve as stabilizing influences and to be available as resources for advice, childcare, supervision on the streets, and financial assistance.



9. The national housing crisis has had a devastating impact on home ownership rates, neighborhood stability, and families’ housing equity wealth in the Head Start neighborhoods. Around 83% of single family homes were owner-occupied in the years from 2000 to 2005, but after the housing bubble burst and many families with subprime and high interest rate mortgages lost their homes, the home ownership rate fell to 68% as of 2015. Substantial declines in home ownership rates of single family houses were most striking, dropping 15 points since 2005 and 10 points since 2010.

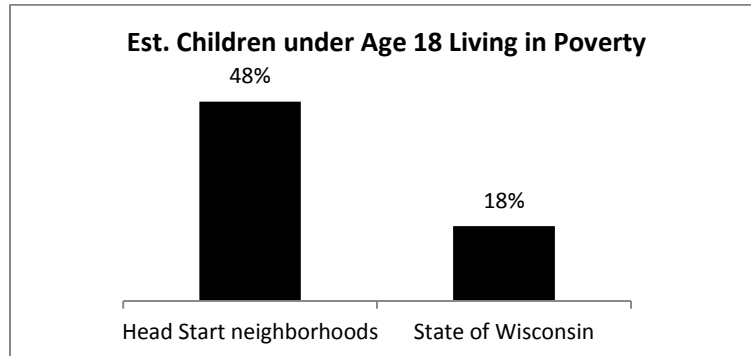


10. Residents and homeowners in the Head Start neighborhoods were targeted for subprime and high-risk/high interest rate loans. The magnitude of this targeting of low income neighborhoods by predatory lenders can be seen at its peak in 2005 when 9% of all duplexes were sold and 7% of all one-family houses were sold in the Head Start neighborhoods. By 2010 to 2012 sales made up less than 1% of the housing stock for both duplexes and single family houses. The sheer number of home sales in the 2005 peak totaled 5,396 (including 3,144 single family houses and 2,252 duplexes).

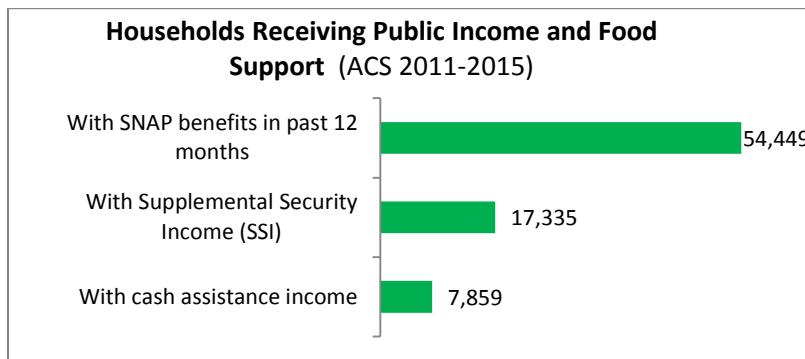


11. The Head Start target area showed a net loss of 15,540 housing units from 1980 to 2015. Nearly all of the housing losses were in owner-occupied units, which showed a net loss of 16,466 units over the time period, while rental-occupied units showed a net increase of 926 units. The American Community Survey (2011-2015) reported an estimated 13% vacancy rate for housing units in the Head Start neighborhoods, compared to a 6% vacancy rate in the remainder of the county. Some units are vacant due to normal turnover of tenants, but many units may be problem housing or structures in or approaching foreclosure.

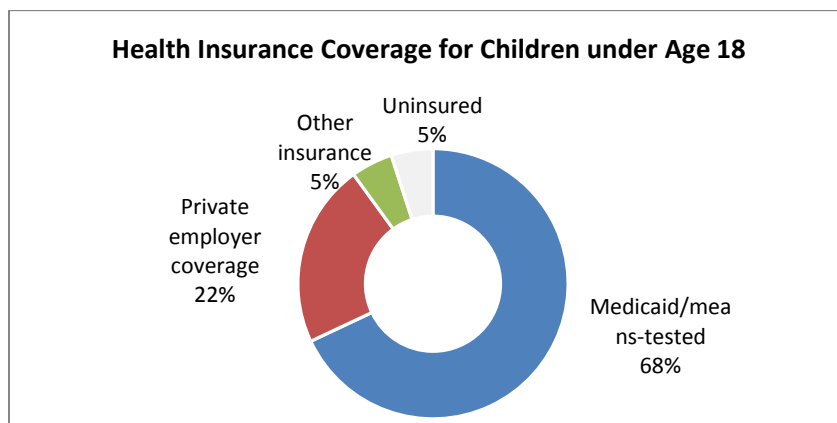
12. The problems of poverty are pervasive in the Head Start neighborhoods where the American Community Survey (2011-2015) estimates that 48% of children under age 18 are living in poverty, far higher than the 18% child poverty rate for the state of Wisconsin as a whole.



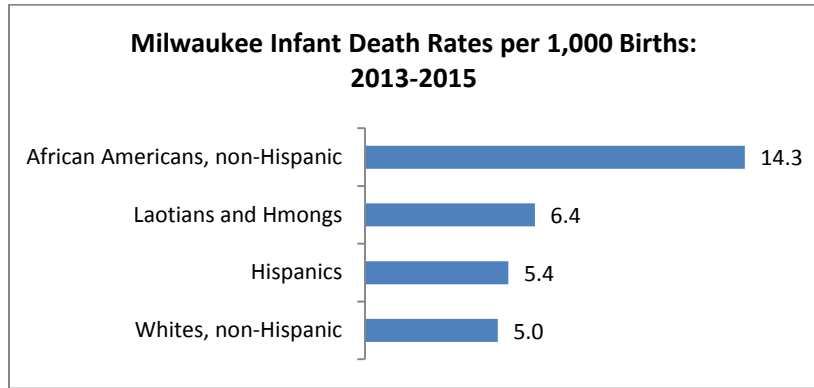
13. While over 54,000 households in the Head Start neighborhoods qualified for SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) help with their food costs, only an estimated 7,800 households received monthly cash assistance from the TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) program and average cash payments were under \$4,000 a year.



14. In the Head Start neighborhoods, nearly all (95%) of youth under age eighteen now have health insurance, according to ACS estimates. Two-thirds are covered under Medicaid and government means-tested public insurance. Federal policies impacting health insurance coverage for needy families will have profound impacts in the Head Start neighborhoods.

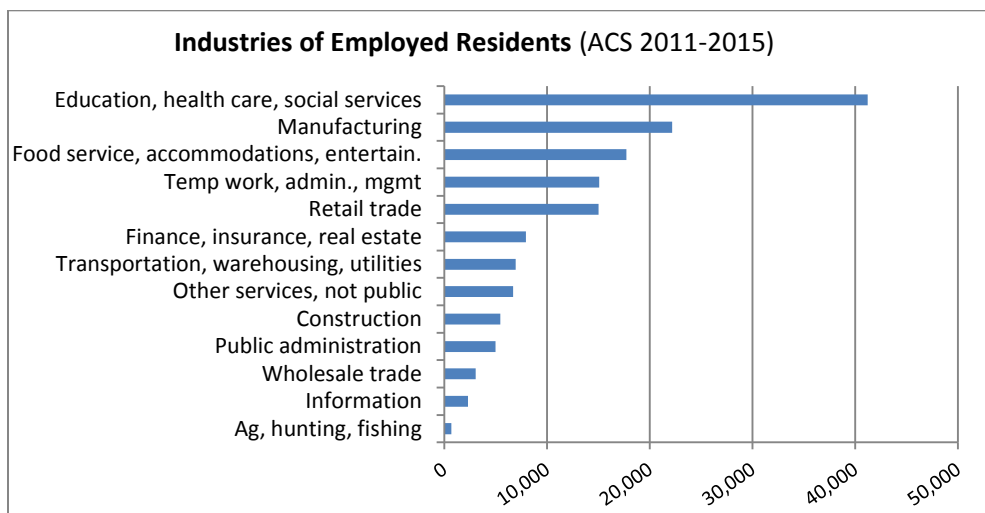


15. The number of infant deaths remains a matter of grave concern in Milwaukee, and the city Health Department has spearheaded efforts to educate parents about the dangers of co-sleeping with infants and leaving young children unattended. The city of Milwaukee reported an infant death rate of 9.8 per 1,000 live births from 2013 through 2015. The infant death rate for African Americans in Milwaukee (14.3/1,000 births) is almost triple that for non-Hispanic whites (5.0/1,000 births).



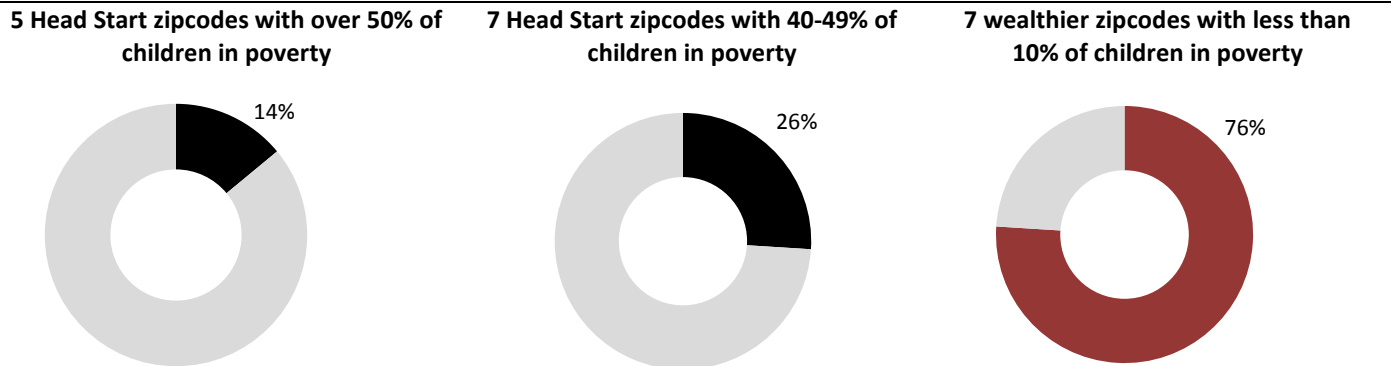
16. Given the density of the Head Start neighborhoods and concentration of workers (many, however, with lower wages), the total income earnings of working age residents of the Head Start neighborhoods filing state income tax returns was nearly \$4 billion (\$3,984,215,460) for 2015. The American Community Survey estimates that households of all ages in the neighborhoods had \$5.78 billion in earnings plus other income. These financial resources represent tremendous economic development potential if tapped for locally-owned businesses and with spending dollars recycled through the community.

17. Jobs held by residents of the Head Start neighborhoods are heavily concentrated in the helping professions, with 28% employed in education, health care and social service industries (including work for schools, hospitals, nursing homes, medical facilities, and social service agencies). The manufacturing sector, historically the bedrock for employment of African American and Hispanic males, accounted for only 16% of jobs for neighborhood residents. A third of the residents' jobs were in food service, lodging accommodations, temp work, and retail trade – jobs that often have lower pay, part-time and variable hours, and weekend work.



18. Driver's license records from the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT) were used to document transportation limitations faced by young adults in the Head Start neighborhoods. In 5 highest poverty zipcodes, only 14% of eighteen-year-olds had a driver's license (as of January 2016). In the 7 Head Start zipcodes with 40-49% child poverty, only 26% of eighteen-year-olds had licenses. By contrast, in the wealthiest residential zipcodes of Milwaukee County, three-fourths of eighteen-year-olds had driver's licenses.

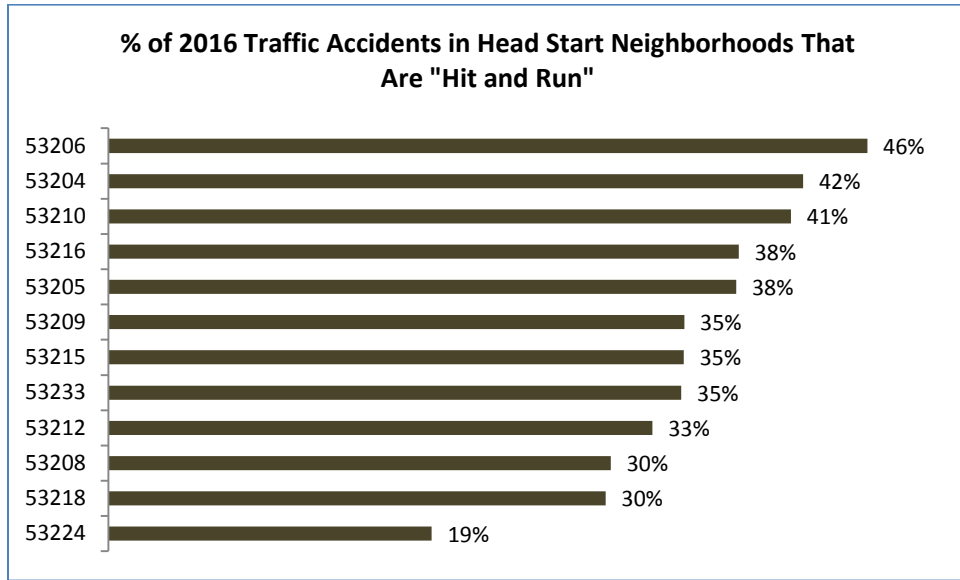
Licensing 18-Year-Olds in Select Milwaukee County Zipcodes (as of January 1, 2016)



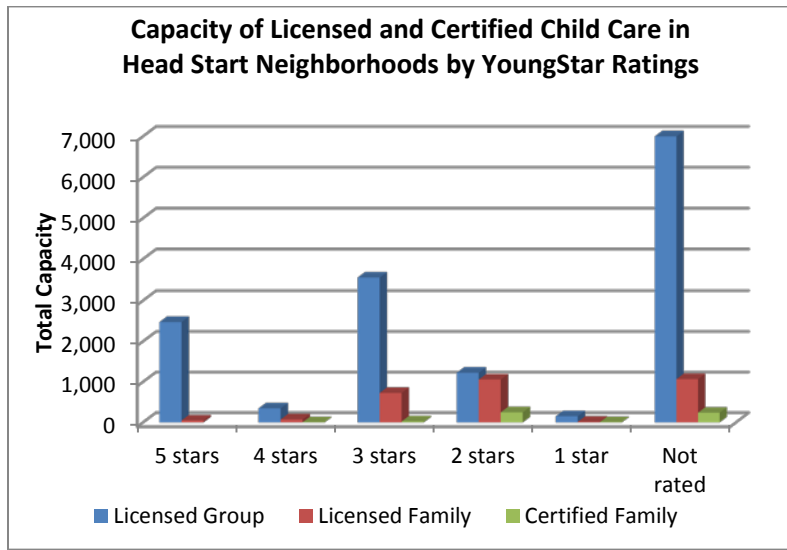
19. Public safety is a daily concern for families living in densely populated inner city neighborhoods where crime remains at high levels. Children's safety is a factor for parents in their selection of school assignment for their children and in choices of daytime, evening, weekend, and summer activities for their children. Reported crimes showing the dramatic increases since 2013 in the Head Start neighborhoods were homicides (up 29%), vehicle thefts (up 30%), and sex offenses (up 40%). Even though residents of the Head Start area have the lowest average incomes in the metro area, their neighborhoods were victimized in 2016 by nearly 5,000 burglaries, 2,700 robberies, 3,400 vehicle thefts, and 2,300 locked vehicle break-ins.

Reported Class A Crime Offenses in 2016	Head Start Neighborhood Zipcodes	% Change, 2013 to 2016
Assault Offenses	7,980	-2%
Arson	256	+7%
Burglary	4,944	-15%
Criminal Damage	3,398	-13%
Homicide	93	+29%
Locked Vehicle Entry	2,308	+13%
Robbery	2,762	-4%
Sex Offenses	529	+40%
Theft	6,422	-30%
Vehicle Theft	3,447	+30%
TOTAL	32,139	-6%

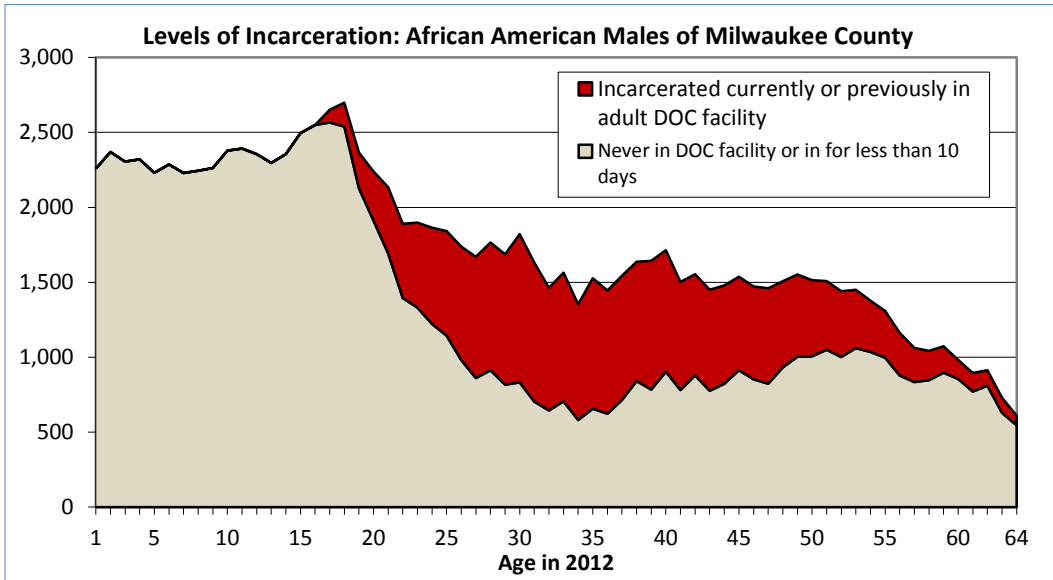
20. There is a growing culture of unlicensed and reckless driving in innercity neighborhoods that adds to the risks of injury and property loss from car crashes. While the number of reported accidents is down in the Head Start neighborhoods compared to three years ago, the percentage of accidents that are "hit and run" (where the driver did not remain on the scene to aid possible victims or to report property damages) rose from 31% in 2013 to 36% in 2016. The highest "hit and run" accident rate was reported for zipcode 53206 where the rate has risen from 36% of all reported accidents in 2013 up to 46% of all reported accidents in 2016.



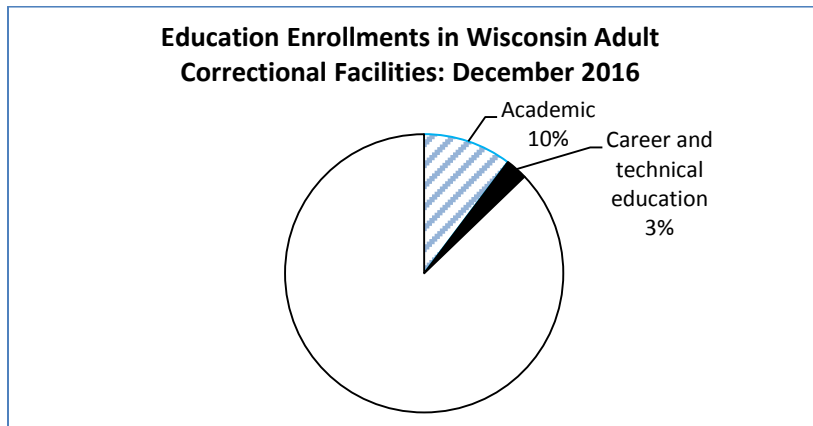
21. In an effort to improve the quality of child care programs supported by government funds, the state of Wisconsin has adopted a “YoungStar” rating system for state licensed and county certified child care in Wisconsin. As of November 2016, 118 of the 228 licensed group child care centers in the Head Start zipcode neighborhoods had YoungStar ratings. Twenty-six centers had 5 or 4 star ratings, 60 had 3 star ratings, and 28 had 2 star ratings. Of the 372 licensed family child care providers in the Head Start neighborhoods with YoungStar ratings, most ranked 2 or 3 stars.



22. The prison population in Wisconsin has more than tripled since 1990, and no group has been more impacted by Wisconsin’s prison laws and practices than African American males, most living in the Head Start neighborhoods. The UWM-ETI review of state prison inmate records from 1990 to 2012 found that over half (54%) of African American men in their 30s from Milwaukee County have already spent time in state prison as have 46% of men in their forties.



23. Securing employment after release is often very difficult for ex-offenders because of their felony records, the current jobs shortages in central city neighborhoods, and often lower levels of educational attainment. In December 2016 the Department of Corrections reported that only 10% of adults incarcerated in state prison were enrolled in education programs (typically GED instruction) and even fewer (3%) were receiving career and technical education.



The analysis in this report focuses on the Milwaukee neighborhoods in the primary service areas of the 2016-2017 Head Start programs operated by Milwaukee Public Schools.

MPS 2016-17 Head Start Schools	Street Address	Zipcode
Academia de Lenguaje y Bellas Artes (ALBA)	1712 S. 32nd St	53215
Mary Mcleod Bethune Academy	1535 N. 35th St	53208
Dr. Benjamin Carson Academy of Science	4920 W. Capitol Dr	53216
Congress School	5225 W. Lincoln Creek Dr	53218
Forest Home Avenue School	1516 W. Forest Home Ave	53204
Nathaniel Hawthorne School	6945 N. 41st St	53209
Hayes Bilingual School	971 W. Windlake Av	53204
Gwen T. Jackson Early Childhood and Elementary School	2121 W. Hadley St	53206
Albert E. Kagel School	1210 W. Mineral St	53204
Keefe Avenue School	1618 W. Keefe Ave	53206
Bryon Kilbourn School	5354 N. 68th St	53218
Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. School	3275 N. 3rd St	53212
Lincoln Avenue School	1817 W. Lincoln Av	53215
H.W. Longfellow School	1021 S. 21st St	53204
Maple Tree School	6644 N. 107th St	53224
Marvin Pratt Elementary School	5131 N. Green Bay Av	53209
Alexander Mitchell Integrated Arts School	1728 S. 23rd St	53204
Barack Obama School of Career and Technical Education	5075 N. Sherman Bl	53209
Franklin Pierce School	2765 N. Fratney St	53212
William T. Sherman Multicultural Arts School	5110 W. Locust St	53210
Siefert School	1547 N. 14th St	53205
Thurston Woods Campus	5966 N. 35th St	53209
Westside Academy	1945 N. 31st St	53208

Milwaukee Public Schools 2016-17 Head Start Schools



CONTENTS	<u>Page</u>
Executive Summary	1
Birth Data on Head Start Neighborhood Children	15
Birth trends	
Births by age of mother	
Babies with low birthweight	
Prenatal care and premature births	
Birth mothers receiving WIC support	
Size of families of newborns	
Single parent birth mothers	
Smoking during pregnancy	
Education levels of birth mothers	
Births to immigrant families	
Racial diversity in the Head Start neighborhoods and affluent suburbs	
By the numbers: 2011-2015 births	
Demographics of the Head Start Neighborhoods	31
High concentrations of youth	
Race/ethnicity of neighborhood residents	
Child poverty concentrated in Head Start neighborhoods	
Government support for low-income households	
High mobility among impoverished residents	
Single-parent and married-couple families	
Cultural and language diversity	
Educational attainment of residents	
Employment and Income	45
Employment sectors for Head Start neighborhood residents	
Density of employed families by neighborhood	
Nearly \$4 billion in working family income	
Employed families not moving out of poverty	
Income inequality in Milwaukee County	
Impact of the national recession	
Health Issues	55
Children with disabilities	
Health insurance coverage	
Children in the WIC program	
Children with asthma	
Nutrition and exercise	
Lead poisoning	
Infant mortality rates	
Dental care	
Challenges for city residents with fewer financial resources	

Child Care	64
Inventory of licensed and certified child care in Milwaukee County	
\$135 million in annual child care subsidies for program-eligible families	
State child care subsidy ranking system	
Crime and Neighborhood Safety	78
Crime in Head Start neighborhood zipcodes	
Crime around Head Start schools (¼, ½ and 1 mile radii)	
<i>(See also Appendix: 2016 crime reports for each Head Start school)</i>	
Transportation Assets and Limitations	87
Licensing rates for youth in the Head Start neighborhoods	
Driver’s license concerns for Head Start families	
Lack of vehicle in the household	
Means of transportation to jobs	
Traffic and Pedestrian Safety	92
Accidents near Head Start schools (¼, ½ and 1 mile radii)	
Accidents in the Head Start neighborhood zipcodes	
One in three reported accidents is “hit and run”	
<i>(See also Appendix: 2016 accident reports for each Head Start school)</i>	
Incarceration Issues	95
Concentration of incarceration in Milwaukee innercity neighborhoods	
Lack of education and training in prison	
Mental health problems of those incarcerated	
Milwaukee County women incarcerated in state prison	
Escalation of prison populations in the 2000s	
Milwaukee County men incarcerated in state prison	
Mass incarceration of African American males	
Challenges facing released ex-offenders	
Housing Crisis Issues	104
Benchmarks of housing impacts: 1980-2015	
Location of vacant housing	
Housing issues related to mortgage practices	
Drops in home ownership	
Loss of duplex family housing stock	
Housing sales fallout on property assessments and neighborhood stability	
HMDA subprime/high interest rate loans alter neighborhood housing stock with abandoned homes and razing of properties	
Risky refi loans and subprime home purchase loans to owner-occupants and investors	
High-risk home purchase and refi loans by race/ethnicity	
57,100 Milwaukee County foreclosure filings in circuit court	
132 subprime lenders operating in the Head Start neighborhoods	
APPENDICES	
2016 Crime Reports for MPS Head Start Schools	126
2016 Traffic Accident Reports for MPS Head Start Schools	150

List of Maps	<u>Page</u>
Milwaukee Public Schools 2016-17 Head Start Schools	11
African American (Non-Hispanic) Births in the City of Milwaukee: 2015	27
Hispanic Births in the City of Milwaukee: 2015	28
White (Non-Hispanic) Births in the City of Milwaukee: 2015	29
Hmong and Laotian Births in the City of Milwaukee: 2015	30
Milwaukee Families with Children under Age 5 and Living in Poverty	33
Single-Parent Families with Children under Age 5: City of Milwaukee	38
Married-Couple Families with Children under Age 5: City of Milwaukee	39
Milwaukee Public Schools Children with English Language Proficiency Beginning Levels 1 and 2	42
Milwaukee Public Schools English Language Learners, Spanish Speakers	43
Milwaukee Public Schools English Language Learners, Hmong and Lao Speakers	43
Milwaukee County Zipcodes	46
Unemployed Workers in Milwaukee County	54
Milwaukee Public Schools Students with Exceptional Education Needs	56
State-Licensed Family Child Care Providers in Milwaukee County	76
County-Certified Family Child Care Providers in Milwaukee County	77
Homicides in the City of Milwaukee: 2016	82
Arson Crimes Reported in the City of Milwaukee: 2016	83
Assaults Reported in the City of Milwaukee: 2016	84
Burglaries Reported in the City of Milwaukee: 2016	85
Vehicle Thefts Reported in the City of Milwaukee: 2016	86
Home Residence of Milwaukee County Males Incarcerated in Wisconsin Prisons: 1990-2012	96
Home Residence of Milwaukee County Females Incarcerated in Wisconsin Prisons: 1990-2012	97
Concentrations of Released and Incarcerated Ex-Offenders in Milwaukee Zipcode 53206	102
Vacant Housing Units in Milwaukee County	106

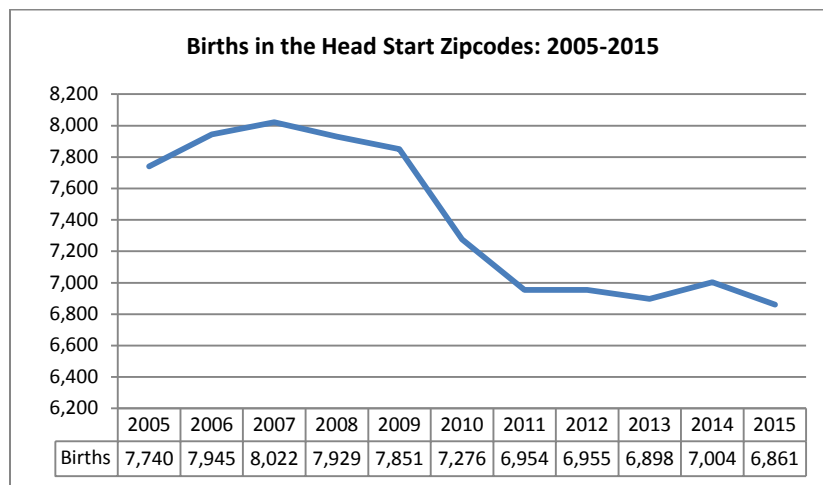
BIRTH DATA ON HEAD START NEIGHBORHOOD CHILDREN

The Milwaukee Public Schools Head Start programs track annual Milwaukee birth data to identify needs of young children living in the Head Start neighborhoods and entering the Head Start programs. Birth data are secured from the Milwaukee Health Department and the Wisconsin Department of Health Services Division of Public Health WISH (Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health) database. These extremely useful databases include verified records on all births in Wisconsin and for the children that are reaching the eligible age for Head Start programs. The detailed WISH data on mothers' demographics and risk factors for their children are available by zipcode within the city of Milwaukee.

Birth Trends

The WISH data on birth records were used to describe trends in the zipcodes of the targeted MPS Head Start neighborhoods (i.e., 53204, 53205, 53206, 53208, 53209, 53210, 53212, 53215, 53216, 53218 and 53233).

- About 6,800 to 8,000 babies are born each year to mothers living in the MPS Head Start neighborhoods. The number of births has declined since 2009, down to 6,861 in 2015 – the lowest number in the last decade.



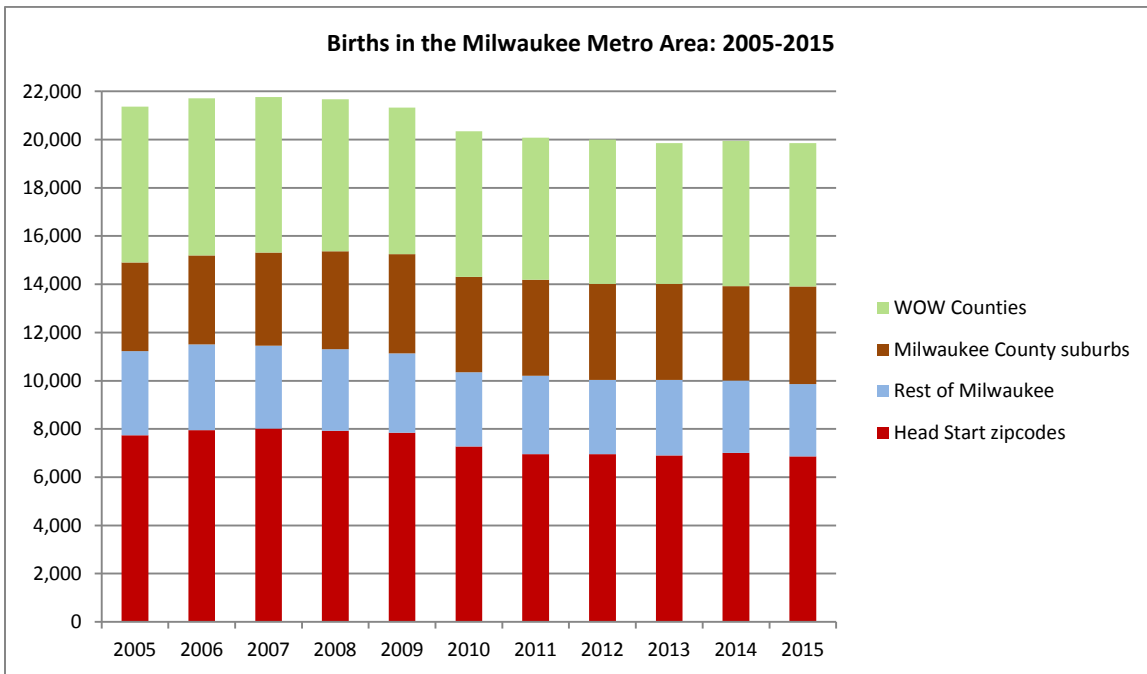
- The Head Start neighborhoods hold one of the most valuable assets of the state, with 10% of all births in Wisconsin. In 2015 births to mothers living in the MPS Head Start neighborhoods made up half (49%) of all births in Milwaukee County, over third (35%) of all births in the four-county metro area, and 10% of all births in the state of Wisconsin.



MPS Head Start neighborhood births = 10% of state's total births

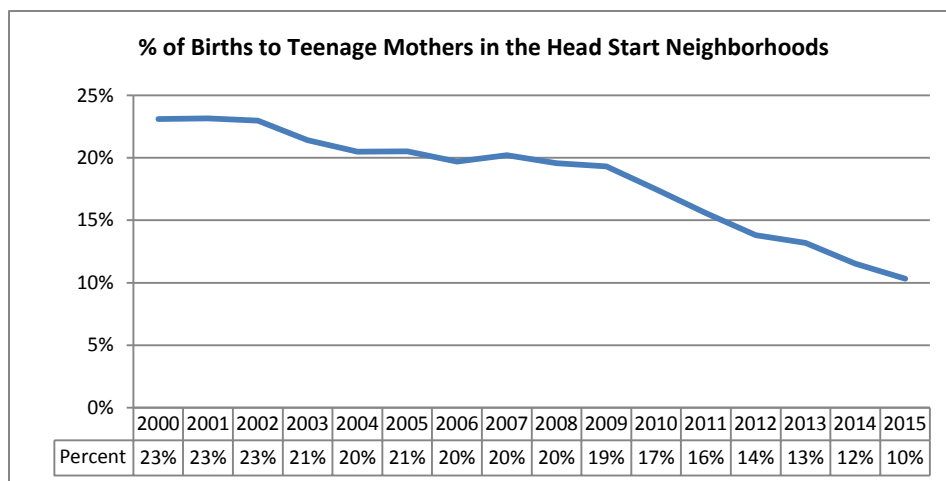


- From 2010 to 2015 the Head Start neighborhoods showed an 11% decline in the total number of births, while the remainder of the city of Milwaukee showed a 14% decline. By contrast, the Milwaukee County suburbs had a 10% increase in number of births over the period. In the more affluent WOW counties surrounding Milwaukee County, the number of births rose 1% in Ozaukee County while falling 8% in Washington County and 10% in Waukesha County. “Out-state Wisconsin” (i.e., outside the Milwaukee metro area) is showing a 5% decline in births.



Births by Age of Mother

The Milwaukee Health Department has worked with community groups and agencies to reduce the number of births to teens in the city. The number and percentage of births to teen mothers have dropped in the last fifteen years – both for very young teens (age 17 and under) and for 18- and 19-year olds in the city.



- In the MPS Head Start neighborhoods the percentage of births to teenage mothers declined from 23% of all births in 2000 to 17% of births in 2010 and down further to 10% of births in 2015.
- At the same time the Head Start neighborhoods continue to experience an increase in births to women in their 30s and 40s.

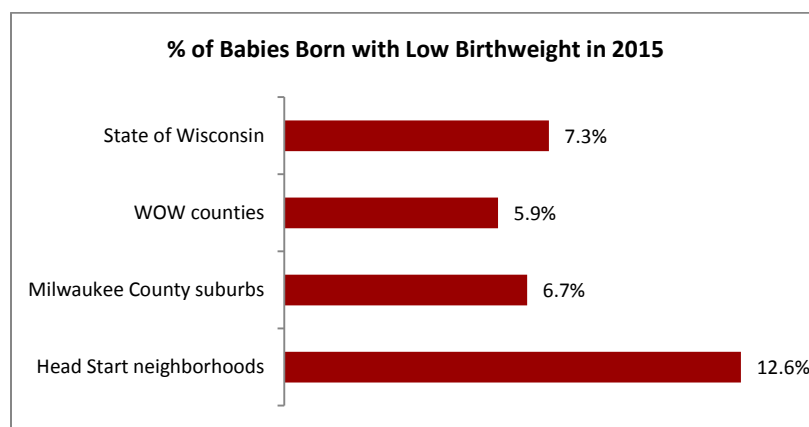
Number of Children Born in the Head Start Neighborhoods by Age of the Mother

<u>Year</u>	<u>Under 15</u>	<u>15-17 yrs</u>	<u>18-19 yrs</u>	<u>20-24 yrs</u>	<u>25-29 yrs</u>	<u>30-39 yrs</u>	<u>40+ yrs</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
2005	43	596	949	2,597	1,901	1,540	114	7,740
2006	39	601	925	2,613	1,984	1,668	115	7,945
2007	37	587	997	2,675	2,007	1,602	117	8,022
2008	31	569	953	2,648	1,903	1,704	121	7,929
2009	28	529	959	2,492	1,976	1,746	121	7,851
2010	22	412	837	2,353	1,885	1,662	105	7,276
2011	22	360	701	2,258	1,765	1,745	103	6,954
2012	11	292	657	2,272	1,817	1,771	135	6,955
2013	13	255	642	2,267	1,785	1,803	133	6,898
2014	13	240	554	2,206	2,017	1,860	114	7,004
2015	22	191	495	2,176	1,935	1,891	151	6,861

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services Division of Public Health WISH (Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health) database for zipcodes 53204, 53205, 53206, 53208, 53209, 53210, 53212, 53215, 53216, 53218, 53224, and 53233 (city of Milwaukee portion only).

Babies with Low Birthweight

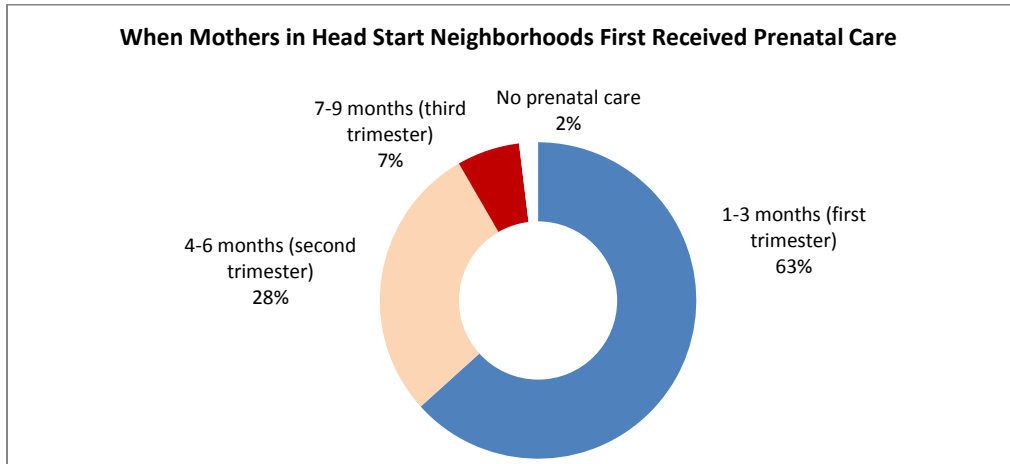
- 12.6% of babies born to mothers living in the MPS Head Start neighborhood in 2015 were low birthweight (i.e., weighing less than 2,500 grams, about 5.5 pounds, at birth). The percent of babies with low birthweight in the Head Start neighborhoods was double that in the suburbs (county and WOW combined).



- The 16% rate of low birthweight babies for African American mothers was more than double the 7% rates reported for babies of white and Hispanic mothers from the MPS Head Start neighborhoods. In 2015 61% of Wisconsin's African American babies with low birthweights lived in the MPS Head Start neighborhoods.

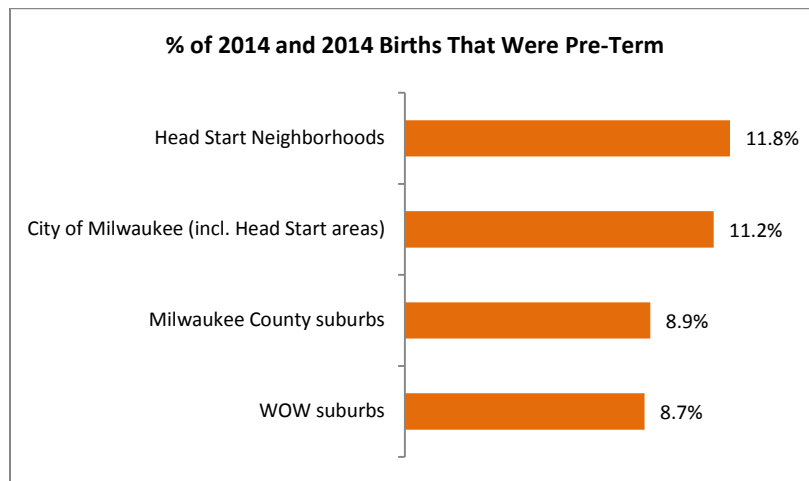
Prenatal Care and Premature Births

Over a third (37%) of 2015 birth mothers in MPS Head Start neighborhoods did not receive prenatal care in their first trimester of pregnancy, according to birth records and estimated gestation periods.



The number of babies born prematurely is a critical immediate and long range health concern. According to the March of Dimes, “Premature birth (before 37 weeks of pregnancy) is the leading cause of death of babies in the U.S. Babies who survive an early birth often face serious and lifelong health problems, including breathing problems, jaundice, vision loss, cerebral palsy and intellectual delays.” (*March of Dimes, “Preterm Birth Increases In the U.S. for the First Time in Eight Years,” November 1, 2016*)

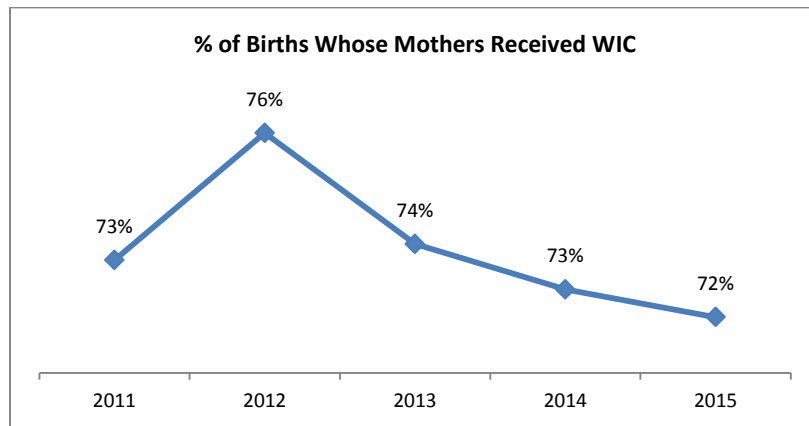
- In 2014 and 2015 (combined), 11.8% of births to mothers living the MPS Head Start target neighborhoods were born pre-term (that is, with less than 37 weeks of pregnancy estimated) and 2.5% were very pre-term (i.e., with less than 32 weeks of pregnancy estimated).
- In the Head Start neighborhoods the premature births were most heavily concentrated for African American mothers, where the rate of pre-term births in 2014 and 2015 (combined) was 14.1%.



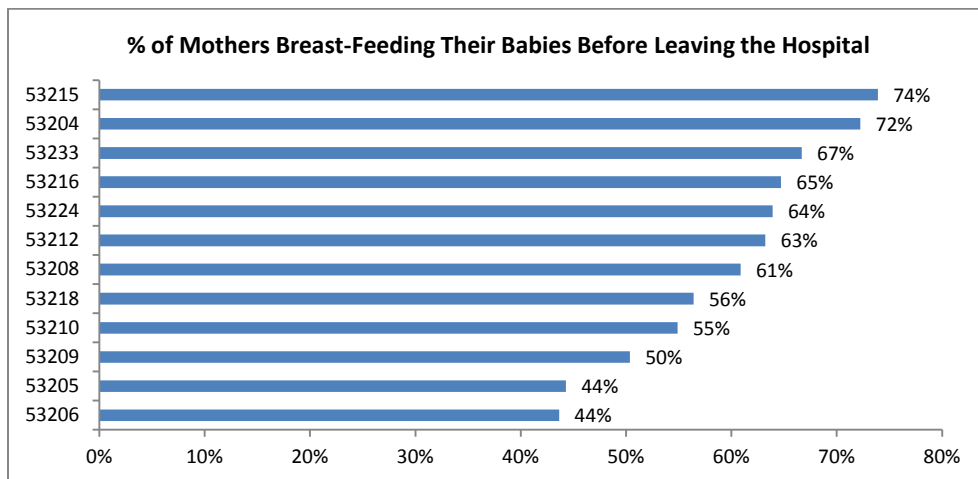
Birth Mothers Receiving WIC Support

A declining percentage (and number) of birth mothers have reported receiving food from the federal WIC program during pregnancy. The Women, Infants and Children’s program (WIC) offers supplemental nutritious foods, nutrition education and counseling, information on breastfeeding, and referrals for health and social services to low-income pregnant women, their infants, and young children under age five.

- In 2012 76% of the mothers giving birth from the Head Start neighborhoods reported receiving food from WIC. In 2015 that percentage had dropped to 72%.



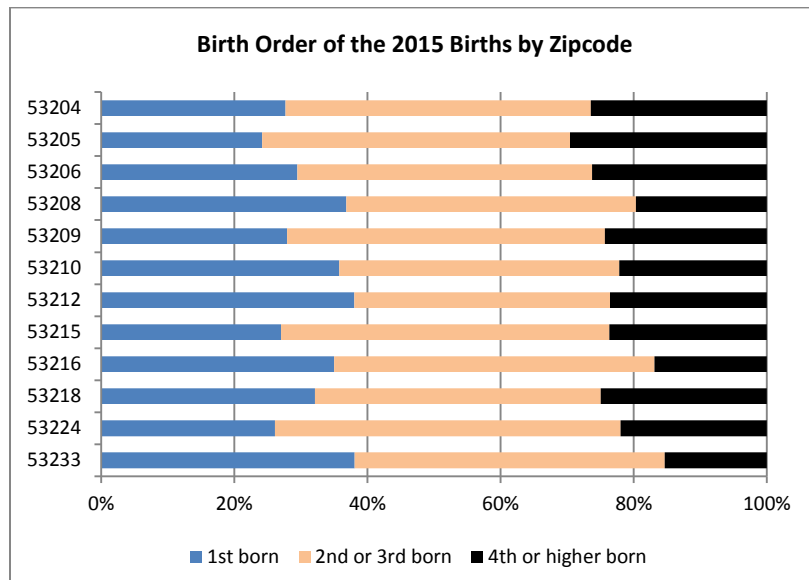
- About two-thirds (63%) of the mothers with 2015 births in the Head Start target neighborhoods were breast-feeding their babies before they left the hospital after delivery. Wide differences were observed in levels by zipcode, with the highest rates of breast-feeding shown in zipcodes 53215 and 53204 and lowest rates show in 53205 and 53206.



Size of Families of Newborns

The WISH data on birth order provide useful information on the number of other children mothers are caring for and the size of families in the MPS Head Start neighborhoods.

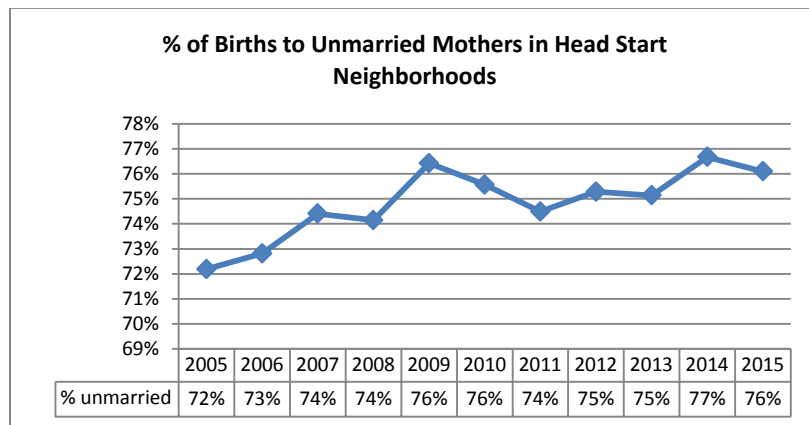
- About a third of the 2015 births in the Head Start neighborhoods were the first for their mothers. Nearly half (46%) were the mothers’ second or third children, and 23% were the mothers’ fourth or higher children. The largest families for the 2015 births (as measured by birth order) were in zipcode 53205; the smallest families for the 2015 births were in zipcode 53233.



Single Parent Birth Mothers

One of the greatest challenges facing families in Head Start is the number of children being raised by single parents. Even though fewer babies are now born to teenage mothers, the percentage of births to unmarried mothers remains extremely high.

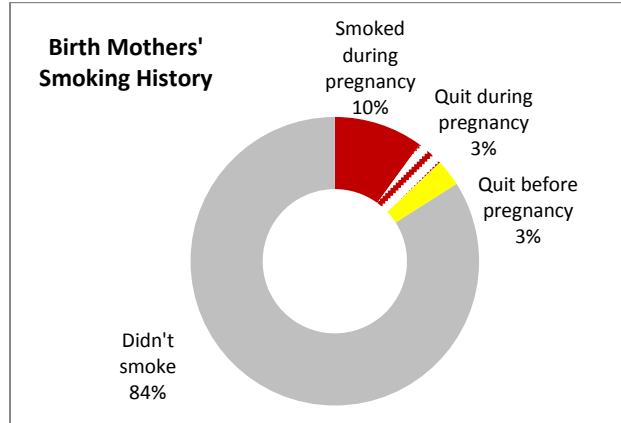
- In 2015 76% of the children born in the Head Start neighborhoods had an unmarried mother.



Smoking during Pregnancy

Smoking by mothers during pregnancy is a long-term concern for the health of the child.

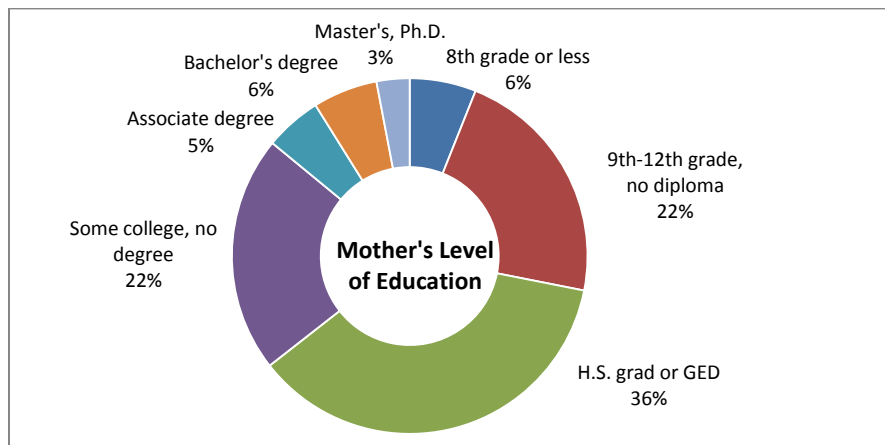
- One in ten mothers in the MPS Head Start target neighborhoods reported smoking during their pregnancy, while 6% reported quitting during or before the pregnancy. One in six mothers giving birth in 2015 (i.e., 17%) reported living with a smoker.



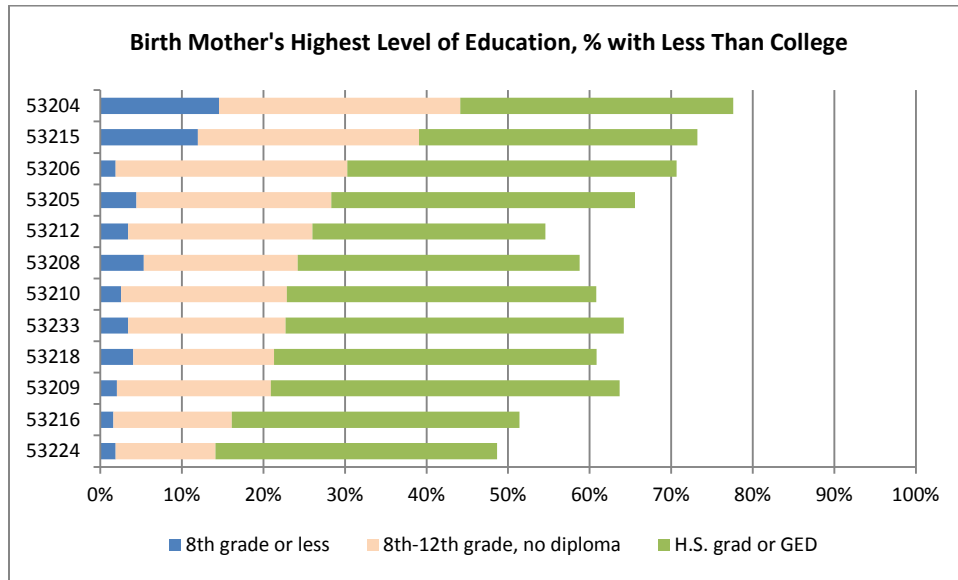
Education Level of Birth Mothers

Education beyond high school is critical for securing most family-sustaining employment in the local labor market, particularly for single parents struggling to support a family. Mothers with lowest education levels may also benefit from Head Start services helping them effectively support their children in the learning process.

- In the Head Start neighborhoods 6% of mothers giving birth in 2015 had not attended high school and another 22% had some high school but without graduating or obtaining a GED. Over a third (36%) of the mothers giving birth in 2015 were high school graduates or GED holders with no post-secondary education.
- At the same time, it is important to note that 36% of the birth mothers in the Head Start neighborhoods have gone to college, including 5% who have obtained associate degrees, 6% who have obtained bachelor's degrees, and 3% with master's degrees or doctorates.



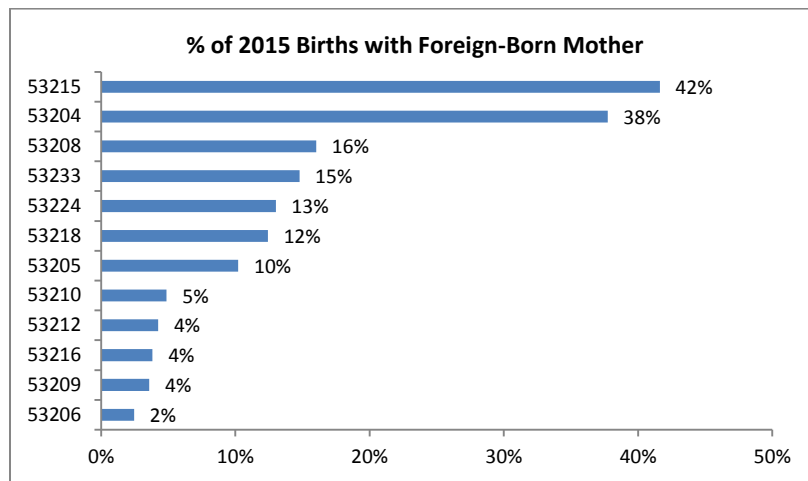
- Birth mothers with the lowest levels of formal education were concentrated on Milwaukee’s near southside and near northside. Over a third of the birth mothers in 2015 had not completed high school in zipcodes 53204 and 53215, and over a fourth had not completed high school in zipcodes 53205, 53206 and 53212.



Births to Immigrant Families

Immigrant parents bring cultural strengths and non-English language skills to their neighborhoods and their families, with many of the children gaining bilingual language skills. Immigrant families may also be challenged to handle daily interactions in different language and cultural settings and to obtain family-sustaining employment.

- Nearly one out of five births (18%) in the Head Start neighborhoods in 2015 was to foreign-born mothers. The largest concentrations of foreign-born mothers giving birth were in zipcodes 53215 (where 42% of 2015 births were to foreign-born moms) and zipcode 53204 (where 38% of births were to foreign-born mothers).



Racial Diversity and Segregation in the Head Start Neighborhoods and Affluent Suburbs

Milwaukee's child population has become increasingly diverse as declines in births to white mothers have been offset by increases in births to mothers of color. African American children on the city's northside and Latinos on the near southside live in neighborhoods with very high concentrations of people of color, while many white children in the Milwaukee metro area live in affluent, predominantly white communities in suburban counties.

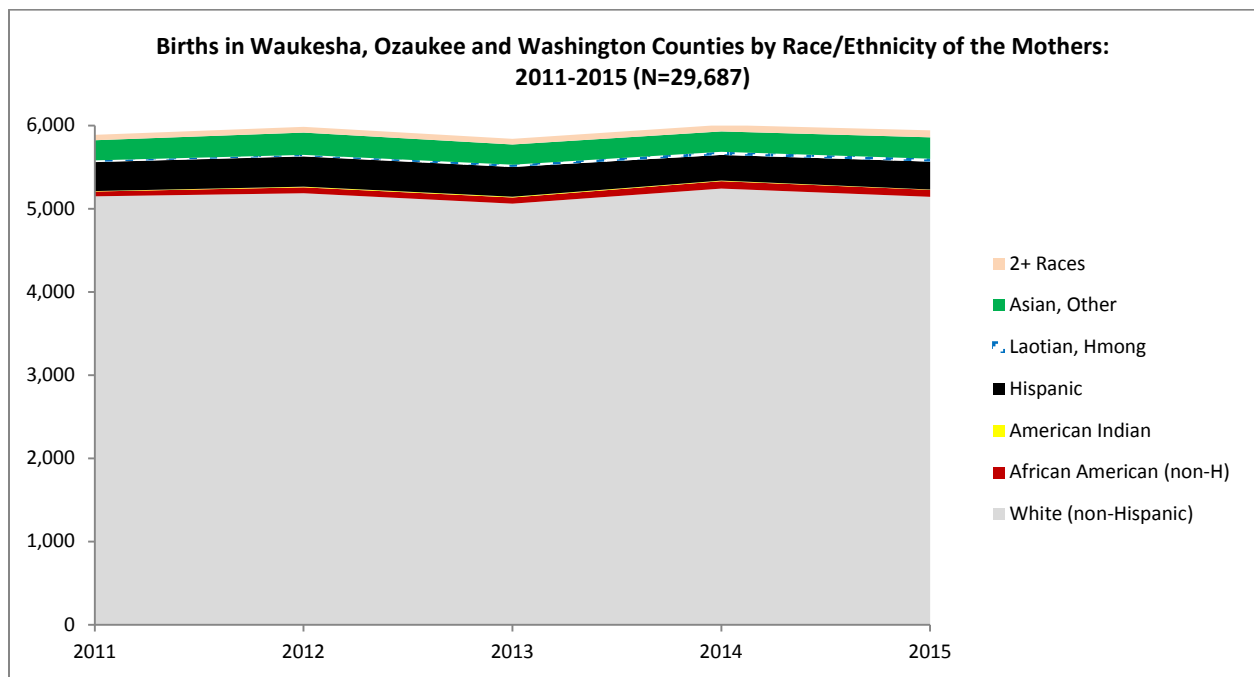
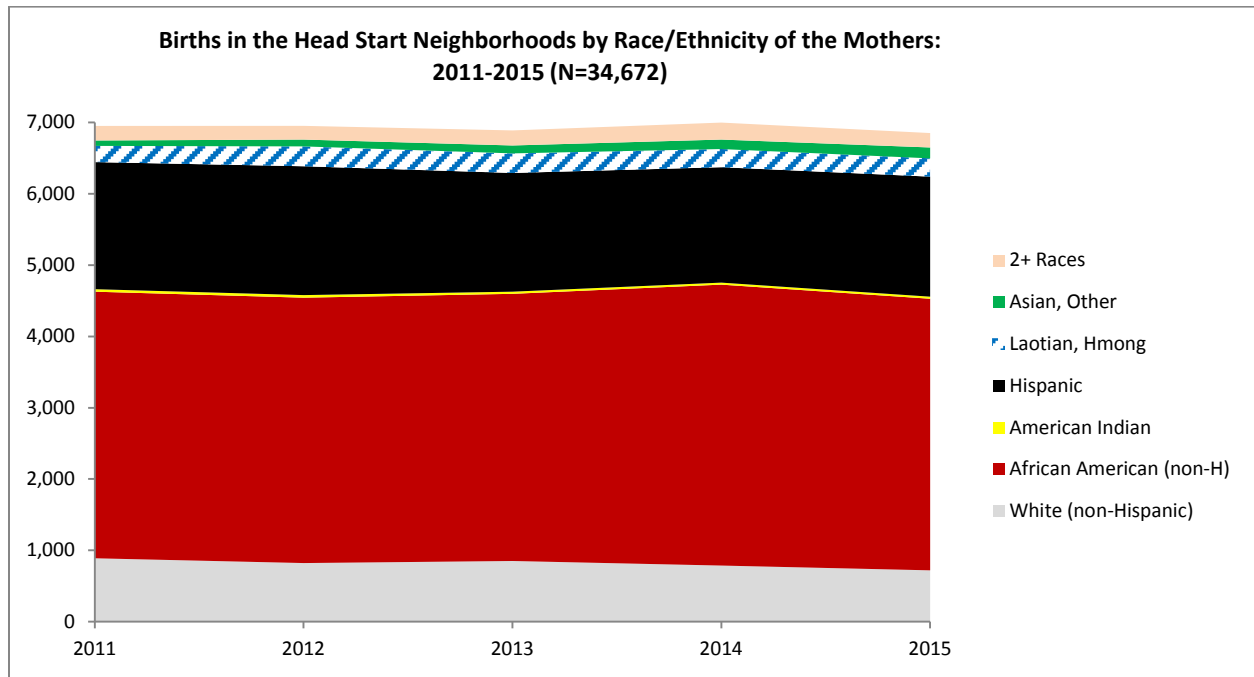
- 88% of the 34,672 births in the Head Start neighborhoods from 2011 to 2015 were to mothers of color, including 55% to African American mothers and 25% to Hispanic mothers.
- In the WOW counties, 87% of the 29,687 births from 2011 to 2015 were to mothers who were white, non-Hispanic. Only 1% of the births were to African American mothers and only 6% to Hispanic mothers.

Among the sharpest differences between the Head Start neighborhoods and the affluent WOW counties are the race/ethnicity of the children. The deep racial divide between these two geographical areas, only a few miles apart in distance, impacts public policy decisions, job opportunities, and social contact.

A Comparison of the Births in the Milwaukee Head Start Zipcode Neighborhoods and the WOW (Waukesha, Ozaukee and Washington) Counties: 2011-2015

Mother's Race/Ethnicity	Head Start		WOW	
	Zipcodes	% of Total	Counties	% of Total
White (Non-Hispanic)	4,069	12%	25,786	87%
Black/African American (Non-Hispanic)	18,952	55%	376	1%
American Indian/Alaska Native (Non-Hispanic)	158	0%	33	0%
Hispanic	8,556	25%	1,712	6%
Laotian or Hmong (Non-Hispanic)	1,289	4%	140	0%
Other (Non-Hispanic)	569	2%	1,255	4%
Two or More Races (Non-Hispanic)	1,047	3%	364	1%
Total*	34,672	100%	29,687	100%

*53 births had missing data.



While demographic patterns are complex throughout Wisconsin, the racial divide between the MPS Head Start neighborhoods and the city of Milwaukee as a whole compared to the rest of Wisconsin is stark and likely highly impactful on public policies set by state legislators. Given intense racial segregation within the Milwaukee metropolitan area and in the state of Wisconsin, children are heavily concentrated in central city Milwaukee neighborhoods served by the Milwaukee Public Schools Head Start programs.

- Sixty percent of all Wisconsin births of African American (non-Hispanic) children were to residents of the MPS Head Start neighborhoods in 2011-2015.

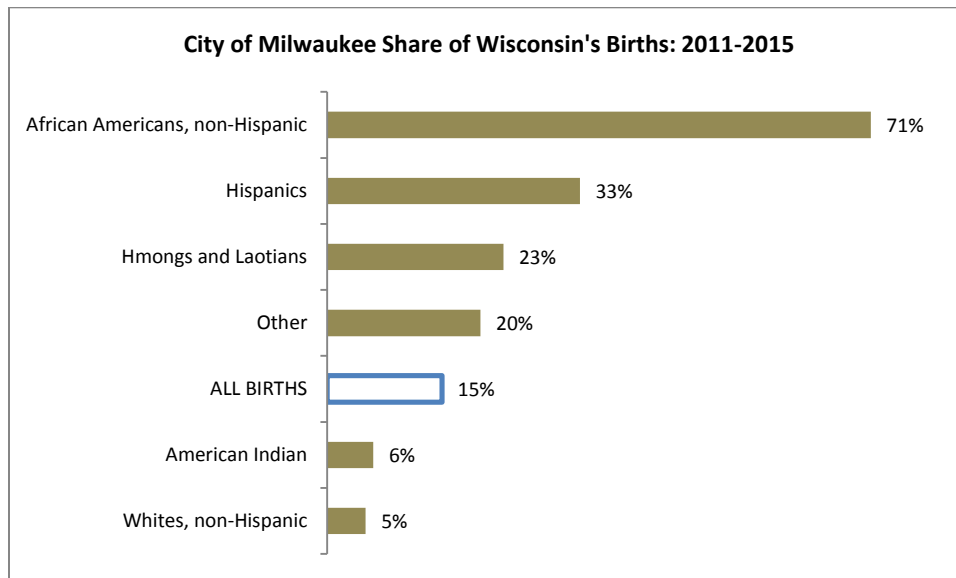
- A fourth (26%) of all Wisconsin births of Hispanic children was to residents of the MPS Head Start neighborhoods in 2011-2015.
- Meanwhile only 2% of the births of white (non-Hispanic) children were to mothers living in the Head Start neighborhoods.

2011-2015 Births by Race/Ethnicity and Residence of the Mother

	MPS Head Start Neighborhood Zipcodes	City of Milwaukee	Wisconsin	MPS Head Start % of State Total
White, non-Hispanic	4,069	11,696	244,880	2%
African American, non-Hispanic	18,952	22,630	31,827	60%
Hispanic	8,556	10,837	32,488	26%
Laotian/Hmong	1,289	1,789	7,792	17%
American Indian	158	225	3,730	4%
Other	1,648	2,985	14,942	11%
TOTAL	34,672	50,162	335,659	10%

The racial/ethnic “understanding gap” is likely widened by the profound demographic differences between the city of Milwaukee and much of the rest of Wisconsin.

- From 2011-2015, 71% of Wisconsin babies born to African American mothers were born to mothers living in the city of Milwaukee. At the same time, 95% of Wisconsin babies born to white, non-Hispanic mothers were to mothers living outside of the city of Milwaukee.



By the Numbers: 2011-2015 Births by Zipcode and Race/Ethnicity

Birth data are presented for recent years by race/ethnicity and zipcode neighborhoods to assist Milwaukee Public Schools planning for numbers of children reaching eligible age for Head Start.

- About 7,000 children a year are born to mothers in the zipcodes of the Head Start neighborhoods.
- The largest numbers of births are in zipcodes 53215 and 53204.

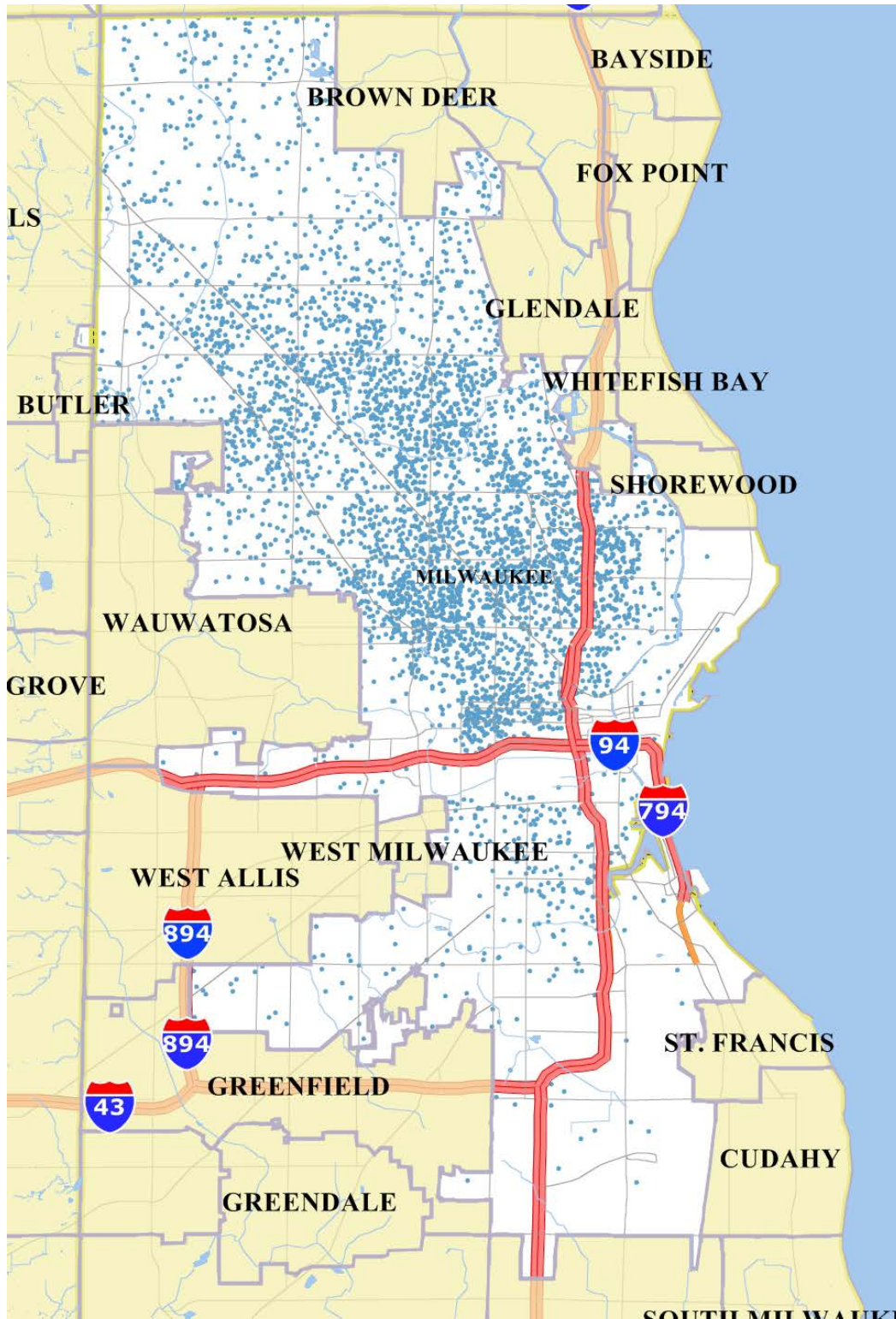
Annual Births in MPS Head Start Neighborhood Zipcodes						
Mother's Residence	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
53204	921	944	897	870	885	4,517
53205	191	199	214	218	186	1,008
53206	552	525	583	589	530	2,779
53208	667	718	665	670	589	3,309
53209	642	624	603	696	642	3,207
53210	606	546	535	565	554	2,806
53212	513	466	508	484	471	2,442
53215	1,183	1,225	1,124	1,116	1,165	5,813
53216	482	488	522	498	497	2,487
53218	693	737	703	775	797	3,705
53224	359	346	404	397	369	1,875
53233	145	137	140	126	176	724
Total	6,954	6,955	6,898	7,004	6,861	34,672

- The African American population has the largest number of births in the MPS Head Start neighborhoods and showed most growth.

Annual Births in the MPS Head Start Neighborhoods by Race/Ethnicity						
Mother's Race/Ethnicity	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL
African American, non-Hispanic	3,738	3,721	3,746	3,939	3,808	18,952
Hispanic	1,782	1,807	1,665	1,619	1,683	8,556
White, non-Hispanic	889	822	851	787	720	4,069
Other Asian, 2+ Races	280	288	322	371	355	1,616
Laotian, Hmong	227	278	274	254	256	1,289
American Indian	35	36	30	28	29	158

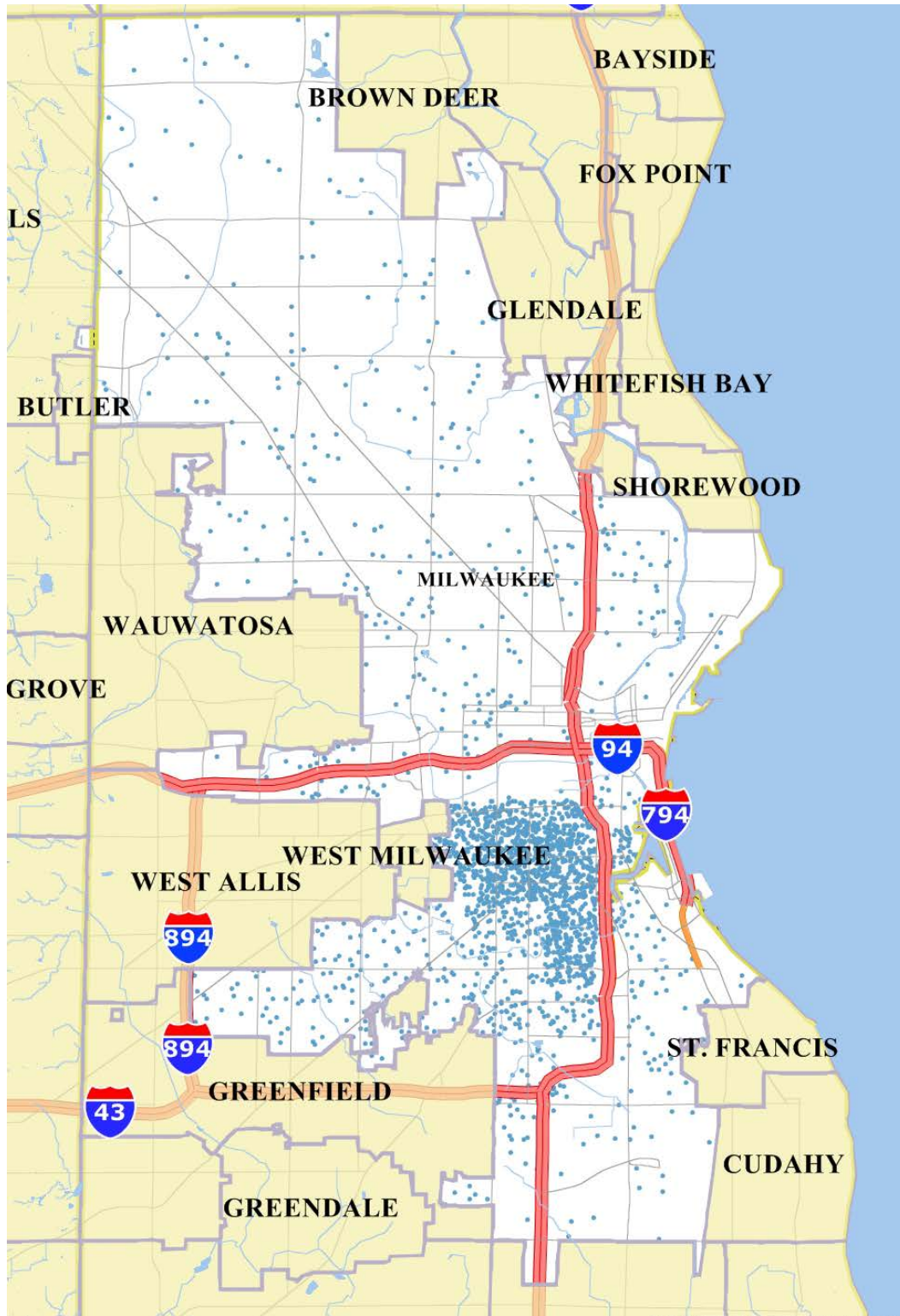
African American (non-Hispanic) Births in the City of Milwaukee: 2015

Data files from Milwaukee Health Department; dots are randomly distributed within census tracts.



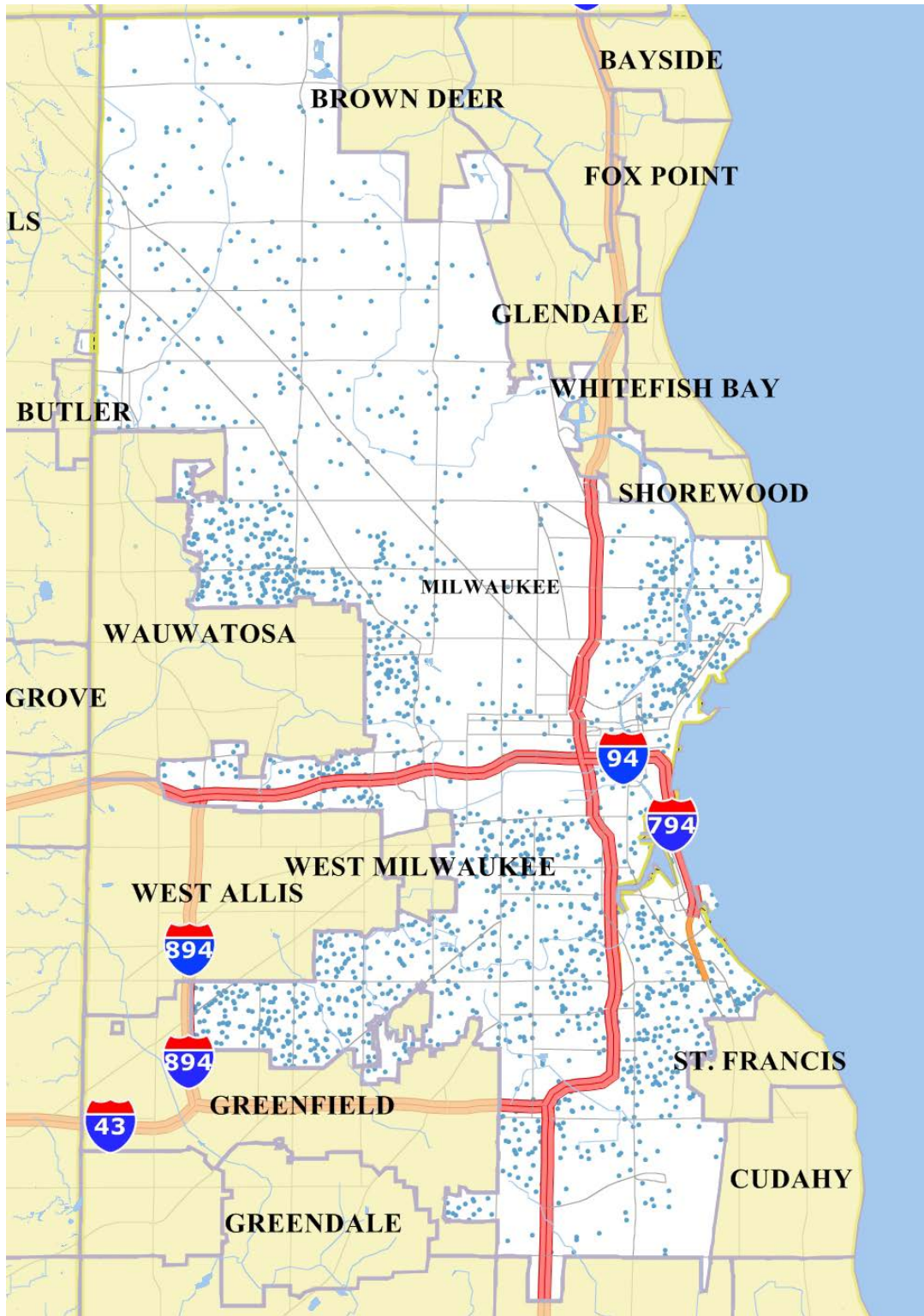
Hispanic Births in the City of Milwaukee: 2015

Data files from Milwaukee Health Department; dots are randomly distributed within census tracts.



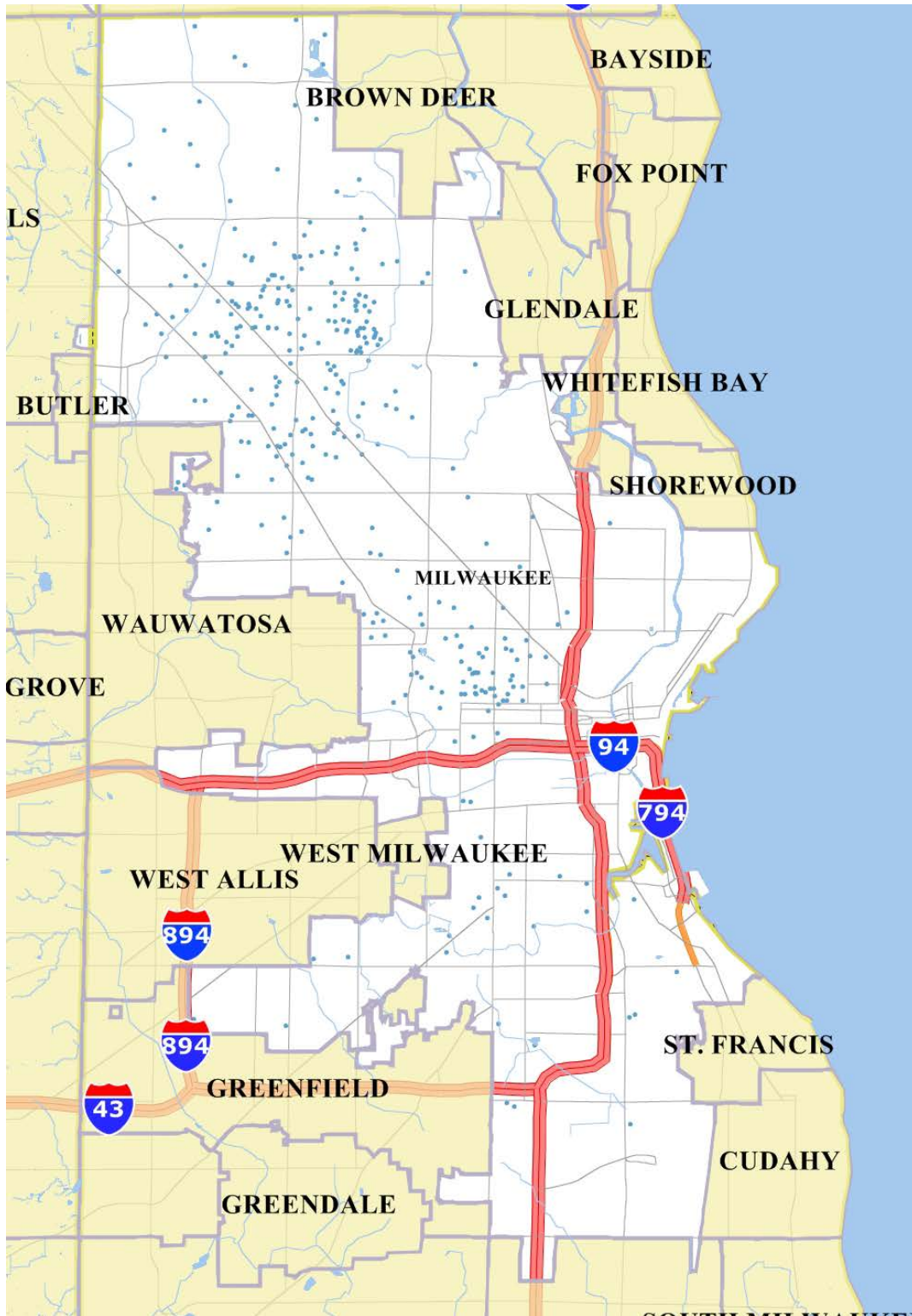
White (non-Hispanic) Births in the City of Milwaukee: 2015

Data files from Milwaukee Health Department; dots are randomly distributed within census tracts.



Hmong and Laotian Births in the City of Milwaukee: 2015

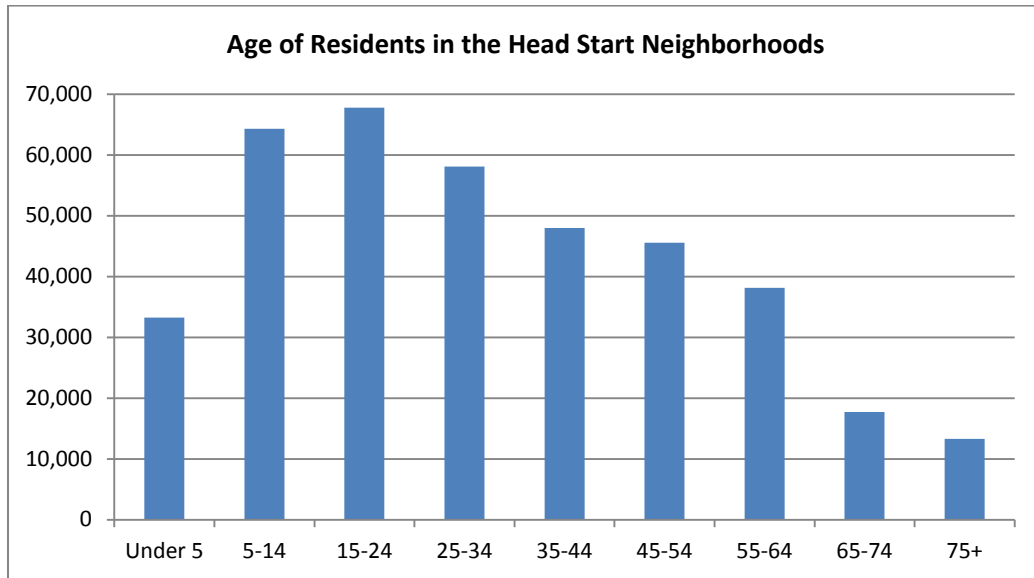
Data files from Milwaukee Health Department; dots are randomly distributed within census tracts.



DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE HEAD START NEIGHBORHOODS

High Concentrations of Youth

- One of the significant dimensions of Milwaukee’s Head Start neighborhoods is the very young age of the residents. The neighborhoods have 33,230 children under age 5 and 83,300 youth ages 5 through 17. Youth under age 25 comprise 43% of all residents in the Head Start neighborhoods.



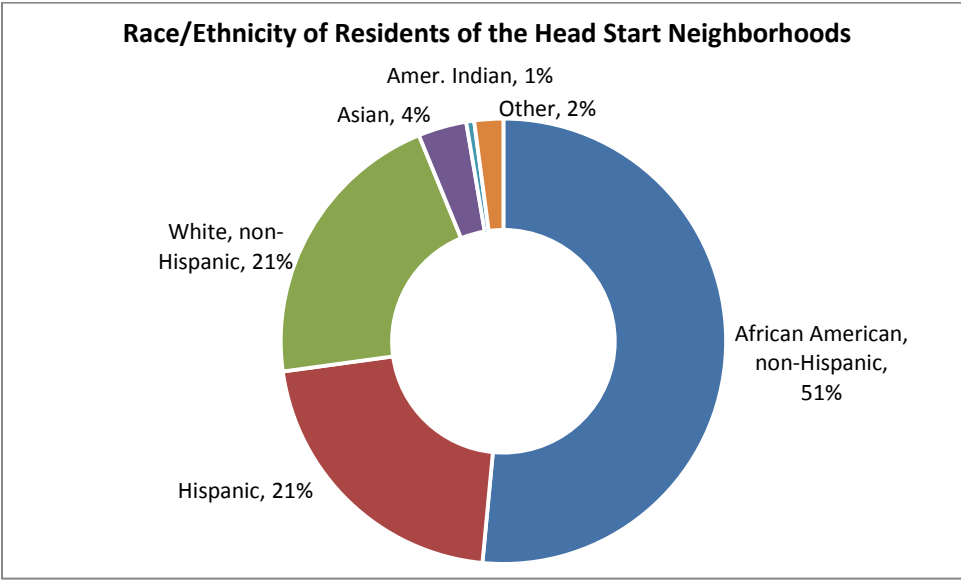
- Given the density of housing, there are an estimated 2,064 youth (under age 18) per square mile in the Head Start neighborhoods. The Head Start target area has less than a fourth of Milwaukee County’s land area but half of the county’s children.

As a result of Milwaukee’s demographics, youth may play a more dominant role in the culture of the neighborhoods with fewer middle-aged and older adults to serve as stabilizing influences and to be available as resources for advice, childcare, supervision on the streets, and financial assistance.

Race/Ethnicity of the Neighborhood Residents

The neighborhoods served by the Milwaukee Public Schools Head Start programs are among the most racially diverse in the state and on the city’s northside have the state’s greatest concentrations of African Americans.

- The ACS (2011-2015) population estimates show the Head Start neighborhoods with a total resident population that is 51% African American (non-Hispanic), 21% Hispanic, 21% white (non-Hispanic), 4% Asian, and about 0.6% American Indian.
- The mixture of race/ethnic populations varies by neighborhood, as seen by the birth maps shown earlier. The resident population on the near southside is 69% Hispanic in zipcode 53204 and 65% Hispanic in zipcode 53215. On the northside the resident population is 94% African American in zipcode 53206 and 84% African American in zipcode 53205.

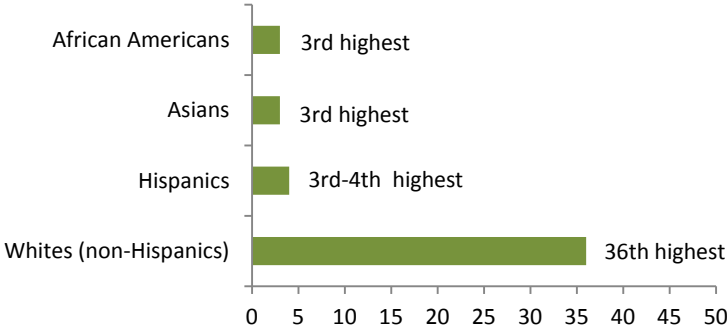


A comparison of the racial/ethnic populations by age for the 50 largest metropolitan areas in the U.S. found Milwaukee with one of the youngest minority populations, according to the ACS for 2006-2010.

Of the 50 largest metro areas in the U.S., Milwaukee had the third youngest African American population (as ranked by its median age of 27.6 years), the third young Asian population (with a median age of 28.1 years), and the third to fourth youngest Hispanic population (with a median age of 24.2 years, tied with Minneapolis-St. Paul metro area).

The white population of the metro area with an aging “baby boomer” population living in the suburbs and exurban counties, by contrast, ranked 36th in age (with a median age of 42.2 years).

Median Age Ranking of Milwaukee Metro Area of 50 Largest MSAs in US



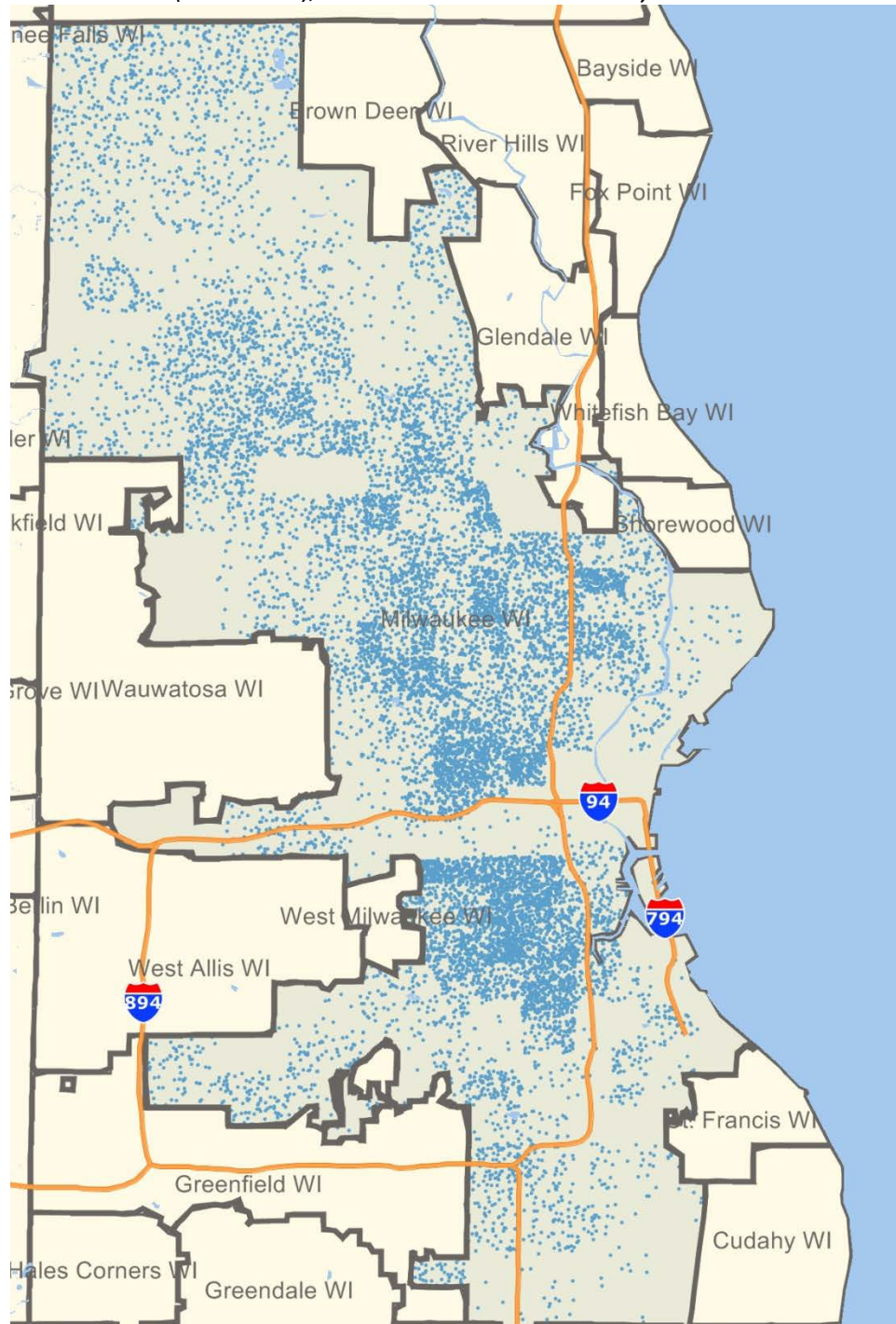
The age differences by race/ethnicity are explained in part by the relatively late arrival of many African Americans and Latinos to Milwaukee compared to white settlers and the more recent immigration of Hmong and Laotian families since the 1970s. The white population shows a large “baby boom” population resulting from a surge in births after World War II and a “baby boom echo” cohort now in early adulthood.

Child Poverty Is Concentrated in Head Start Neighborhoods

There are an estimated 15,100 families in Milwaukee County with children under 5 years of age and living in poverty, according to the American Community Survey (2011-2015). These families are most heavily concentrated in the MPS Head Start neighborhoods, where 73% reside.

Milwaukee Families with Children under Age 5 and Living in Poverty

Source: ACS (2011-2015); dots are distributed randomly within census tracts



The staggering concentration of poverty among children in Milwaukee limits the resources that can be marshalled to help families and children in need, particularly as Milwaukee Public Schools has faced state-imposed cutbacks on its educational funding.

The problems of poverty are pervasive in the MPS Head Start neighborhoods for children and adults. The U.S. ACS (2011-2015) estimates that 48% of all children under age 18 are living in poverty in these neighborhoods, more than two and one-half times the 18% child poverty rate for the state of Wisconsin as a whole.

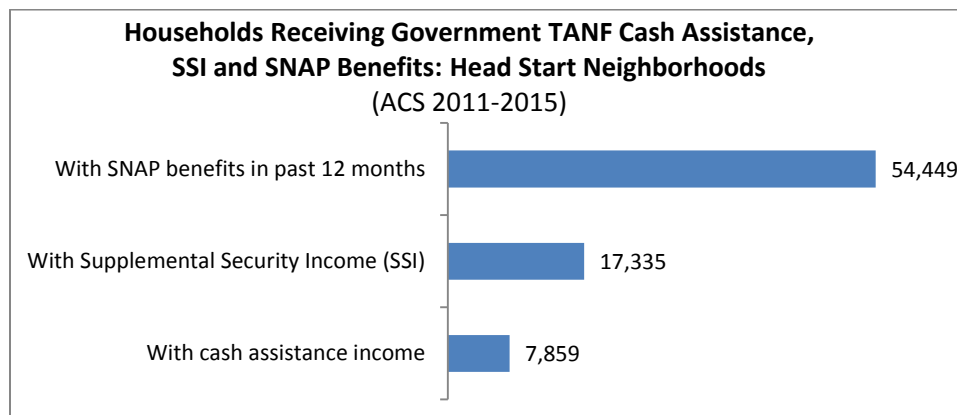
Residents Living in Poverty

Populations in Poverty by Age	MPS Head Start Neighborhoods	City of Milwaukee	Milwaukee County	State of Wisconsin
Under age 18	55,015	65,376	73,571	229,085
% in poverty	48%	42%	32%	18%
18 to 64 years	37,559	44,594	50,274	157,415
% in poverty	30%	25%	19%	12%
65 years and over	4,708	7,512	12,051	63,112
% in poverty	15%	14%	11%	8%

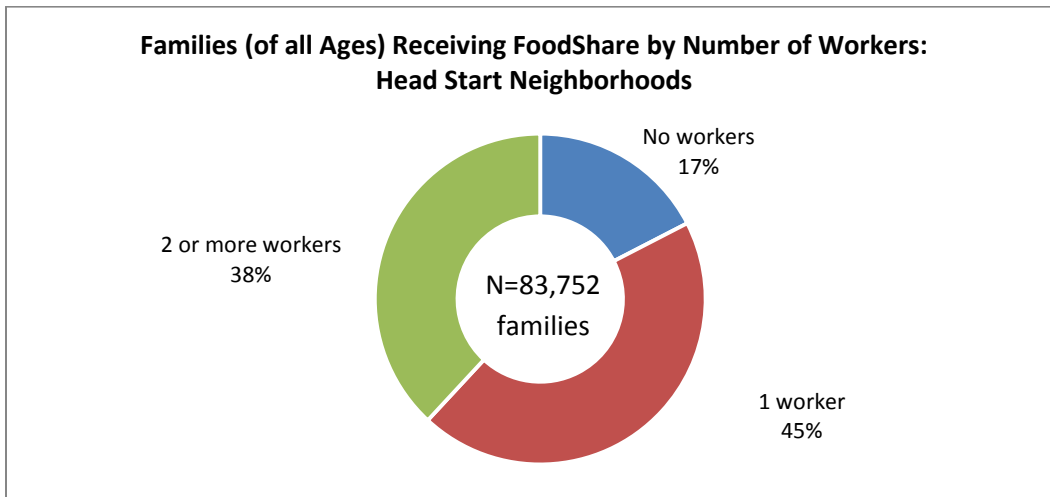
Source: ACS (2011-2015). The populations shown are the numbers for whom poverty status was calculated.

Government Support for Low-Income Households

While over 54,000 households in the Head Start neighborhoods qualified for SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) help with their food costs, only an estimated 7,800 households received monthly cash assistance from the TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) program, and average cash payments were under \$4,000 a year (according to ACS). The federal government's Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program which provides cash (for basic needs of food, clothing and shelter) for aged, blind, and disabled individuals with little or no income reached about 17,300 households. Average cash payments were estimated at about \$9,932 a year for households receiving SSI in the Head Start neighborhoods.

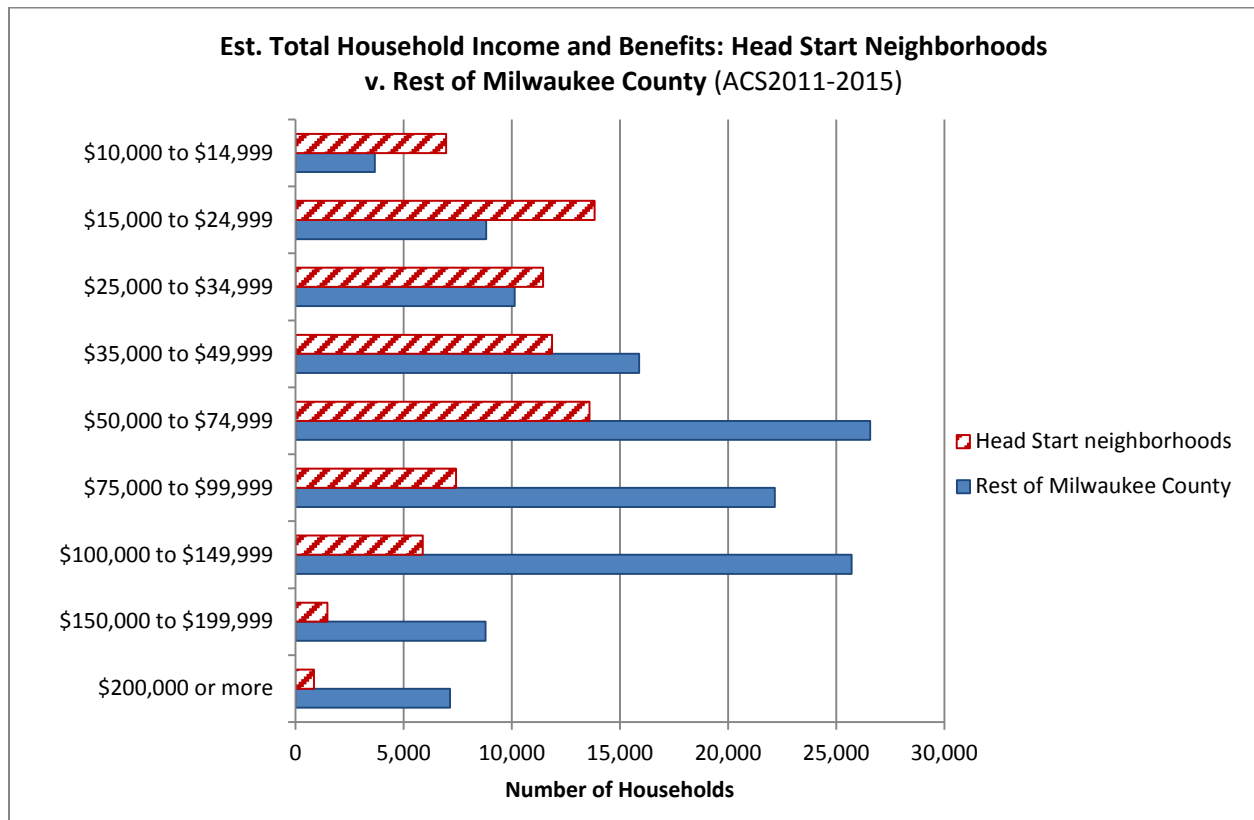


The American Community Survey (2011-2015) reported that the majority of families receiving SNAP (food stamp) benefits were employed. The data also show that about a third of the families receiving food assistance were living together with one or more other families in a household.



When all household income is examined, including government benefits, the American Community Survey estimated show heavy concentrations of households with very low financial resources. The poorest households of the county are concentrated in the Head Start neighborhoods.

- Two-thirds of the estimated 48,500 Milwaukee County households with annual income and benefits below \$25,000 live in the Head Start neighborhoods.
- At the same time 82% of the county’s estimated 41,800 households with income and benefits of \$100,000 or above live outside of the Head Start neighborhoods.

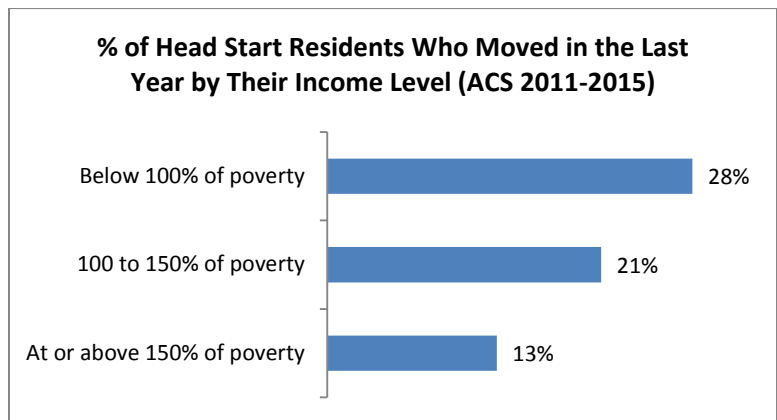


High Mobility among Impoverished Residents

The lives of families with young children are more difficult for lowest-income residents with frequent housing moves, often related to their lack of financial resources. The high mobility of Milwaukee families, and particularly among younger families with lower incomes, presents challenges for parents in enrolling their children in Head Start and school programs and in maintaining contact with the program after they move. Much of the mobility is stimulated by housing problems (discussed in the Housing section) – i.e., expenses of rental units in Milwaukee (including high utility costs for heat in the Milwaukee Wisconsin winters), continuing turmoil in the housing market caused by subprime lending, foreclosures and sheriff sales, and evictions for failure to meet rent payments. Parents moving into different neighborhoods may lose valuable networks previously established and safety nets for babysitting, handling emergencies, and transportation. Neighborhoods with lower numbers of stable families lose the “eyes” of the neighborhoods in helping to supervise children and maintain order and respect among teens and young adults.

The American Community Survey (2011-2015) data on mobility by family poverty status show very high rates of mobility for families with limited income.

- For the estimated 125,651 residents (age 1 and above) in the MPS Head Start neighborhoods living below 100% of the poverty level, 28% had moved at least once in the last year.
- The mobility rate for residents with working class and above incomes (i.e., at or above 150% of the poverty level) was less than half that – with 13% moving in the past year.

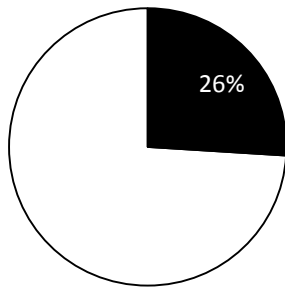


Single-Parent and Married-Couple Families

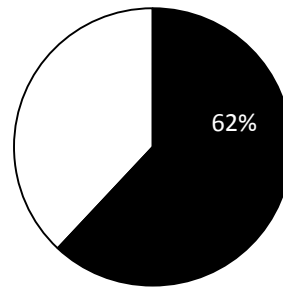
There is often a sharp income divide between married and single parent families. In the Head Start neighborhoods 26% of married families with a child less than 5 years of age are living in poverty. For single parent families in the neighborhoods 62% of families with children under age 5 are poor. The concentrations of poor one-parent families are in the poorest neighborhoods served by Head Start programs.

% of Head Start Neighborhood Families with Children under Age 5 Living in Poverty (ACS 2011-2015)

Married-Parents Families

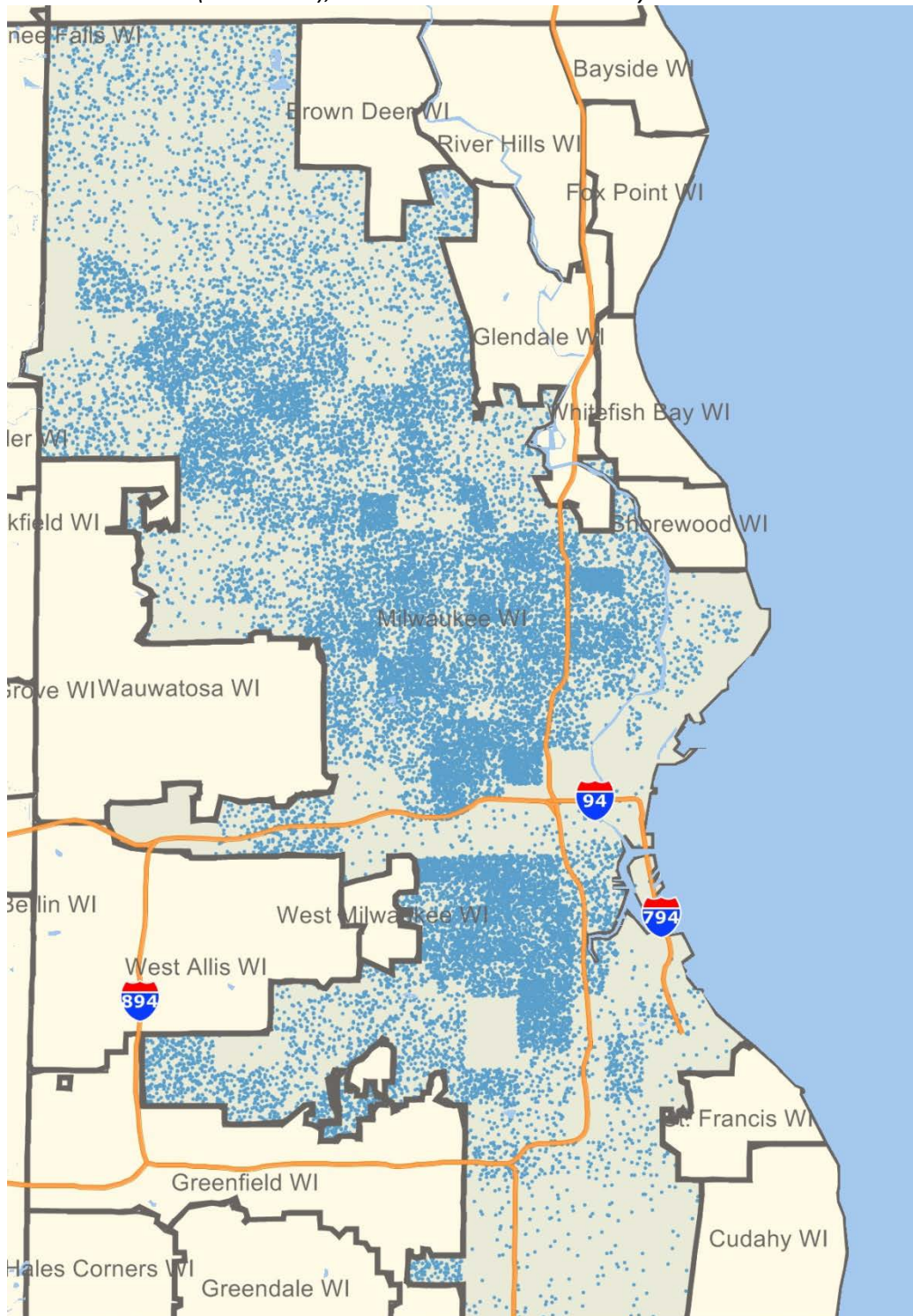


Single-Parent Families



The Head Start programs are located in the neighborhoods with high density of poor families head by single parents and with young children.

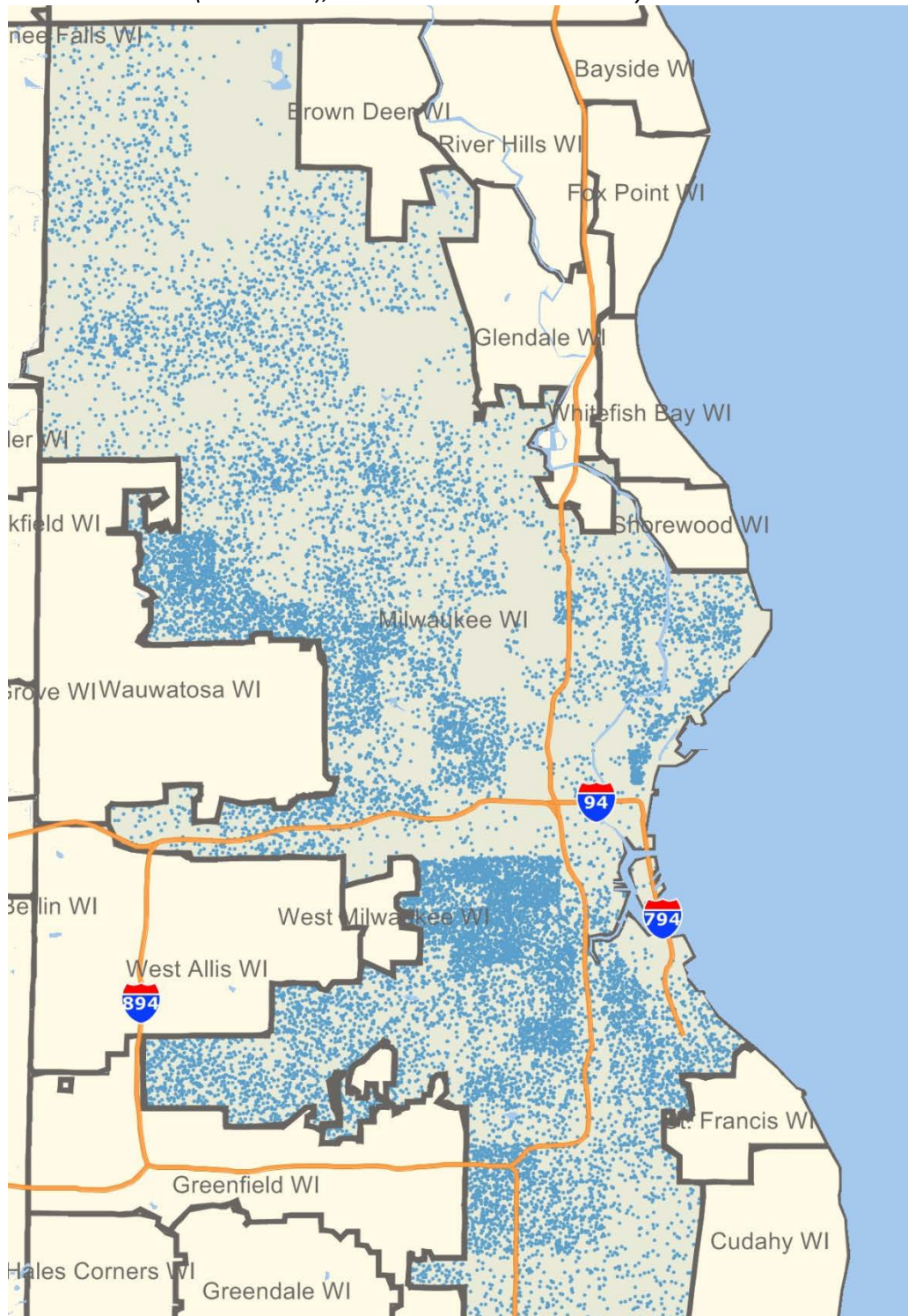
Single-Parent Families with Children under Age 5: City of Milwaukee
Source: ACS (2011-2015); dots are distributed randomly within census tracts



There are pockets of low-income neighborhoods with high concentrations of married-couple families with young children, particularly on the city's near southside.

Married-Couple Families with Children under Age 5: City of Milwaukee

Source: ACS (2011-2015); dots are distributed randomly within census tracts



Cultural and Language Diversity

An asset of the Milwaukee neighborhoods is their great diversity, including numbers of persons moving to the U.S. from other countries.

- Most (87%) of the foreign-born coming to Milwaukee County from Latin America live in the city of Milwaukee, as do most of those coming from African (84%) and the Asian populations from Laos, Thailand, and Burma.

Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population (ACS 2011-2015)

Foreign-Born (incl. partial listing of countries)	City of Milwaukee	Milwaukee County	Percent in Milwaukee
Latin America:	34,580	39,687	87%
Mexico	30,158	33,976	89%
Jamaica	729	827	88%
El Salvador	486	530	92%
Nicaragua	484	598	81%
Dominican Republic	459	610	75%
Guatemala	409	555	74%
Other Latin America	1,855	2,591	72%
Asia:	14,752	25,466	58%
Laos	4,083	4,693	87%
Thailand	2,386	2,781	86%
India	1,395	4,591	30%
China:	1,158	2,834	41%
Burma	1,033	1,115	93%
Pakistan	665	1,212	55%
Philippines	500	1,444	35%
Iraq	490	766	64%
Korea	433	930	47%
Vietnam	419	1,132	37%
Other Asia	2,190	3,968	55%
Europe:	5,057	13,240	38%
Germany	964	2,042	47%
Poland	599	1,257	48%
Russia	454	861	53%
United Kingdom (inc. Crown Dependencies):	435	1,064	41%
Other Europe	2,605	8,016	32%
Africa:	3,900	4,656	84%
Somalia	609	609	100%
Nigeria	585	626	93%
Kenya	401	408	98%
Other Africa	2,305	3,013	77%
Northern America:	447	910	49%
Canada	447	910	49%
Total:	58,811	84,128	70%

A large portion of the foreign-born population and their children reside in the Head Start neighborhoods, which have many families speaking a language other than English.

One out of five residents in the Head Start neighborhoods speaks a first language other than English. Spanish-speaking families are concentrated on the city's near southside.

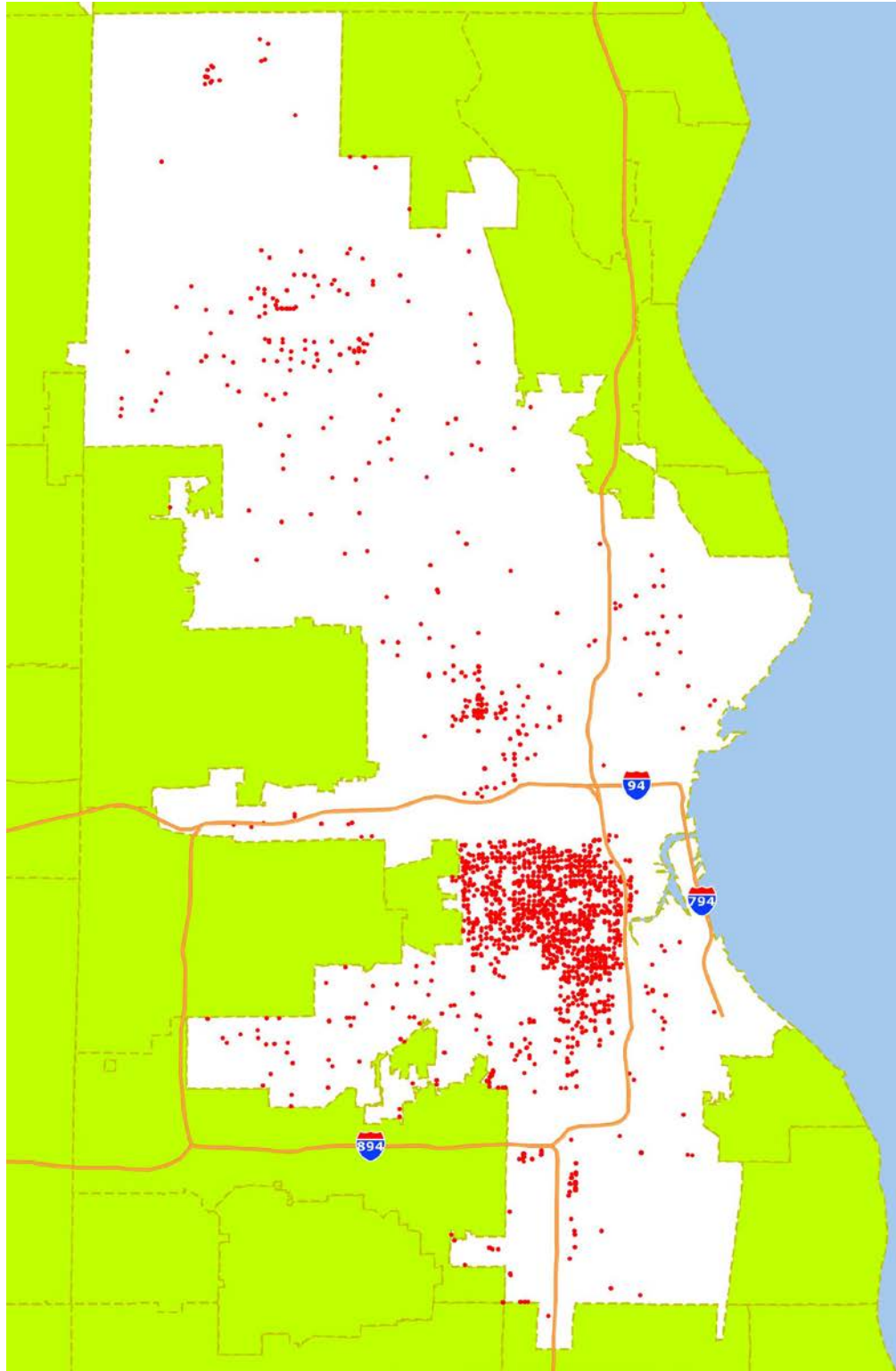
Population 5 years and over	Number	% of Total
Total	352,802	100%
English only	274,736	78%
Language other than English	78,066	22%
Speak English less than "very well"	35,217	10%
Spanish	60,799	17%
Speak English less than "very well"	28,666	8%
Hmong	7,136	2%
Speak English less than "very well"	2,698	1%

The American Community Survey (2011-2015) identified the following languages spoken by residents of the Head Start neighborhoods, ages 5 and above.

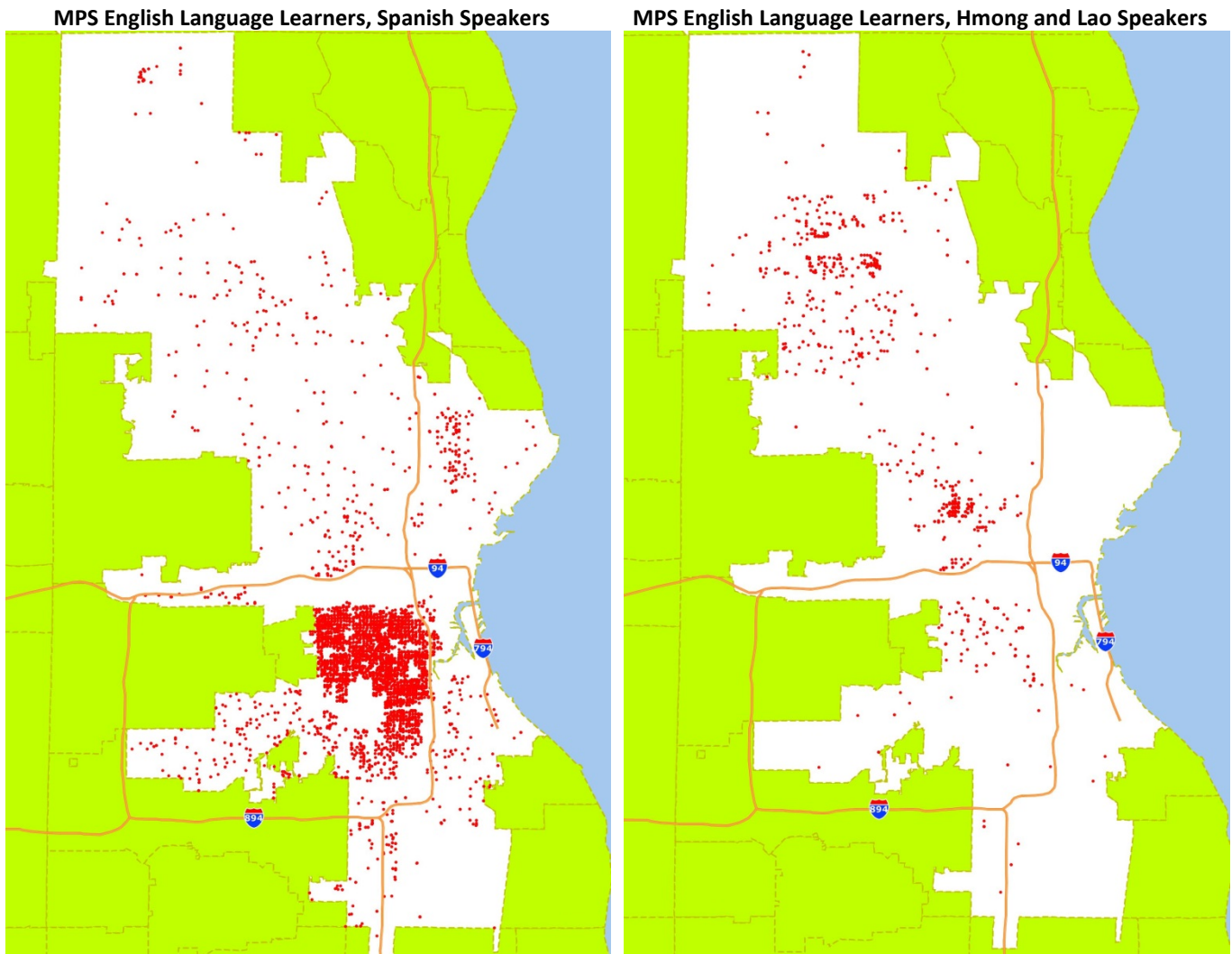
Language	Est. number speaking	Language	Est. number speaking
Spanish or Spanish Creole	60,799	Korean:	104
Hmong	7,136	Gujarati:	91
African languages	1,684	Japanese	77
German	942	Thai	73
French (incl. Patois, Cajun)	847	Yiddish	57
Laotian	724	Armenian	52
Chinese	693	Hungarian	40
Arabic	503	French Creole	36
Russian	384	Scandinavian languages	24
Polish	303	Persian	22
Italian	269		
Serbo-Croatian	261	Other Asian languages	992
Vietnamese	246	Other Native North American languages	205
Urdu	237	Other West Germanic languages	182
Portuguese or Portuguese Creole	203	Other and unspecified languages	99
Hebrew	191	Other Pacific Island languages	75
Tagalog	133	Other Slavic languages	72
Hindi	116	Other Indic languages	45
Greek	110	Other Indo-European languages	39

In addition to help with their children's educational programs, families moving to the U.S. often require language assistance, help acclimating to a different culture, and assistance finding resources needed for daily living and employment opportunities. The map below shows the concentrations of students in Milwaukee Public Schools with English language proficiency levels 1 and 2, that is, students not understanding or speaking English with the exception of a few isolated words or expressions (level 1) and students understanding and speaking conversational and academic English with hesitancy and difficulty (level 2).

Milwaukee Public Schools Children with English Language Proficiency Beginning Levels 1 and 2
Source: Milwaukee Public Schools student data for 2010-2011



The largest number of English language learner families speak Spanish, followed by Hmong and Laotian.



Source: Milwaukee Public Schools student data for 2010-2011

- According to Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction reports for the 2014-15 school year, Milwaukee Public Schools educates 15% of the state's ELL/LEP (English Language Learning and Limited English Proficient) students. 9.5% of the MPS students have ELL/LEP needs, compared to only about 5% of the students in the rest of the Wisconsin schools.

Educational Attainment of Residents

As expected in a large diverse urban area, there is a mix of educational levels of residents in the Head Start neighborhoods. A number of residents have college degrees and graduate or professional degrees, particularly given the proximity of the Head Start neighborhoods to the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee Area Technical College, Milwaukee School of Engineering, and Marquette University. The birth record data (cited previously) give information on the educational attainment of birth mothers for each neighborhood. The American Community Survey data (cited below) offers estimates of the educational attainment of the resident adult population ages 25 and above.

- About a fourth of the residents of the Head Start neighborhoods (aged 25 and over) have not completed high school (or equivalency credential), and another third are high school graduates without post-secondary education.
- A fourth of the residents have college associate, bachelor's or graduate degrees.

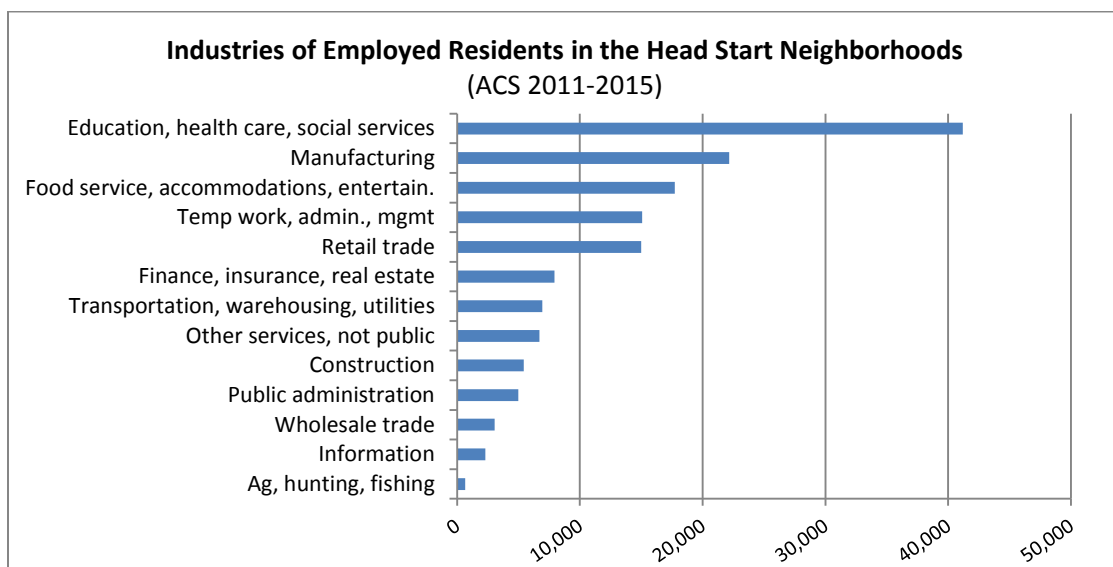
Educational Attainment of Head Start Neighborhood Residents Aged 25 and Older
(ACS 2011-2015)

	Number	% of Total
Population 25 years and over	220,722	100%
Less than 9th grade	18,770	9%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	31,531	14%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	68,576	31%
Some college, no degree	51,097	23%
Associate's degree	14,358	7%
Bachelor's degree	23,909	11%
Graduate or professional degree	12,481	6%

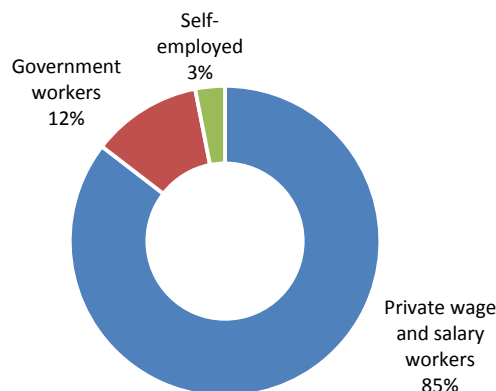
EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

Employment Sectors for Head Start Neighborhood Residents

- Workers in the Head Start neighborhoods were heavily concentrated in the helping professions. The largest sectors employing residents were education, health care, and social service industries, with 28% of the civilian labor force working for schools, hospitals, nursing homes, medical facilities, social service agencies, and other businesses and nonprofits in these fields. (ACS 2011-2015)
- The manufacturing sector, historically the bedrock for employment of African American and Hispanic males, accounted for only 16% of jobs for neighborhood residents.
- A third of the jobs of Head Start neighborhood residents are in food service, lodging accommodations, temp work, and retail trade – jobs that often have lower pay, variable hours, and weekend work.



- Most workers in the Head Start neighborhoods are private wage and salary workers (85%); 12% work for government, and 3% are self-employed, according to ACS (2011-2015).



Density of Employed Families by Neighborhood

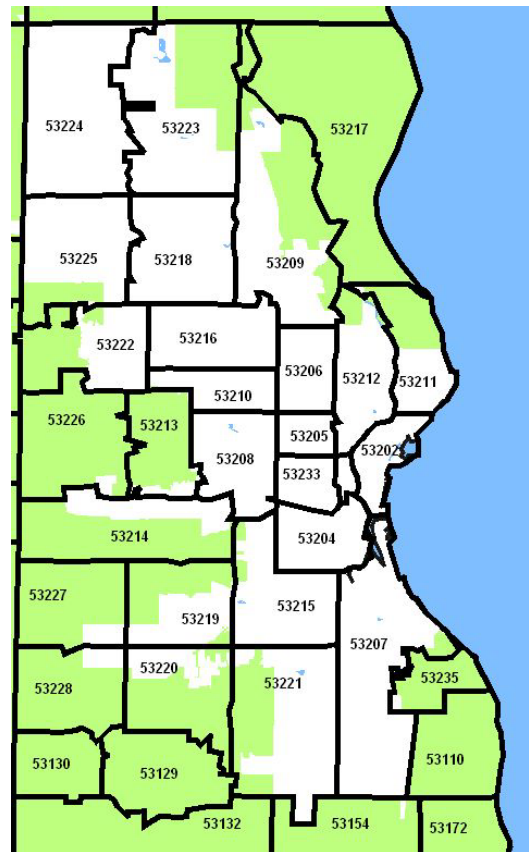
Wisconsin Department of Revenue income tax filing data were used to track parent employment trends during and after the economic recession and to measure income inequality by neighborhood. This analysis examines the income of working-age Milwaukee County families utilizing Wisconsin tax records for filers' 2015 adjusted gross income (based on tax returns filed in 2016 for working age married and single filers with dependents) compared with prior years. *(Filers are not included with \$0 or negative income or claiming the elderly exemption.)*

Contrary to an often circulated urban myth that central city Milwaukee children are growing up without seeing working parents, many areas in the Head Start neighborhoods show the **highest** density of employed families, not the **lowest**. As the state income tax data show, children in the lowest income Milwaukee neighborhoods grow up seeing their parents going to work; unfortunately many children's parents do not earn family-supporting income from that work and in spite of their efforts remain "working poor."

- On average there were 1,092 employed families per square mile in the Head Start neighborhoods, while the rest of the county showed an average of 401 filers per square mile.

Family income tax filers per square mile: 2015

Head Start Neighborhood Zipcodes	Filers per sq. mile	Rest of Milwaukee County Zipcodes	Filers per sq. mile
53204	2,513	53219	1,001
53215	2,145	53213	848
53210	1,741	53211	744
53206	1,315	53222	690
53218	1,210	53214	666
53208	1,173	53225	661
53216	1,141	53220	659
53205	1,055	53221	615
53212	854	53172	613
53209	655	53227	572
53233	449	53110	501
53224	351	53207	441
Average – Head Start Zipcodes	1,092	53202	418
		53223	417
		53129	381
		53228	363
		53235	351
		53226	339
		53217	315
		53130	286
		53154	185
		53132	137
		Average – Rest of County	401

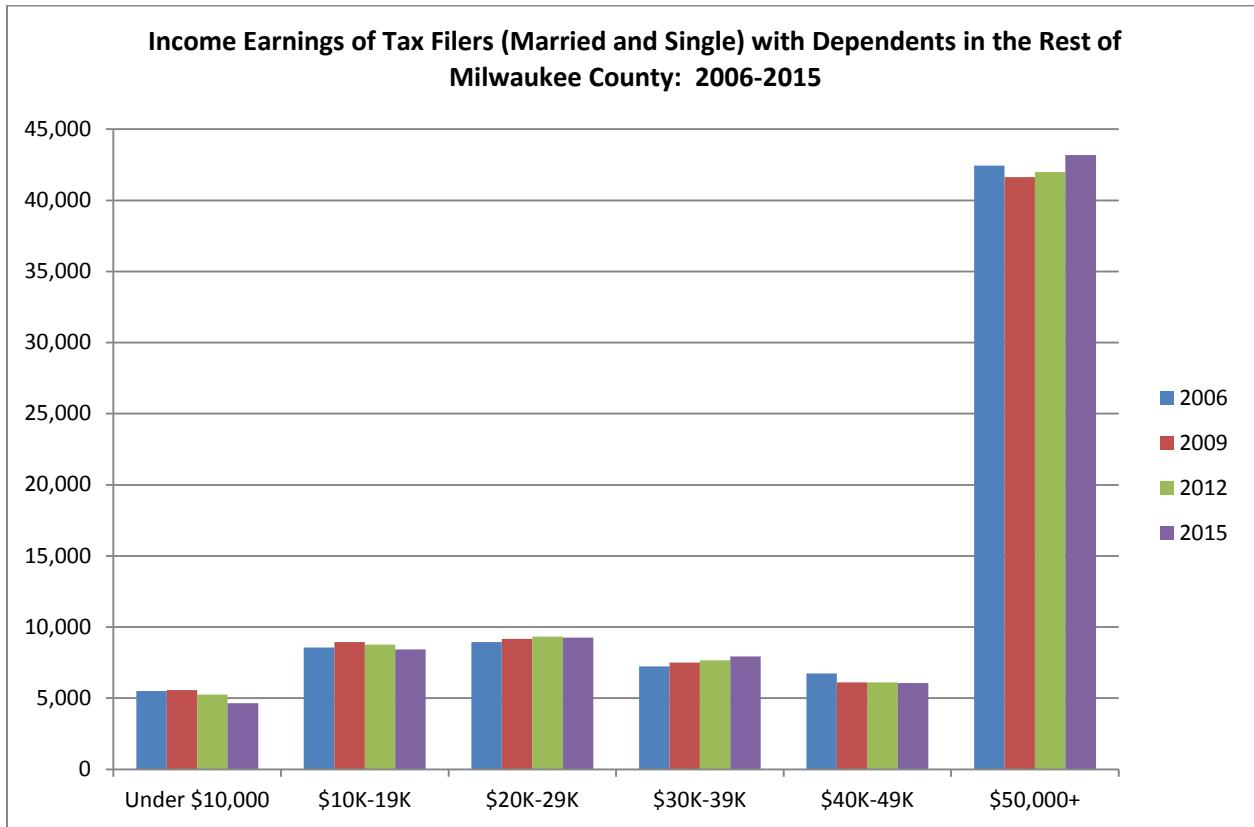
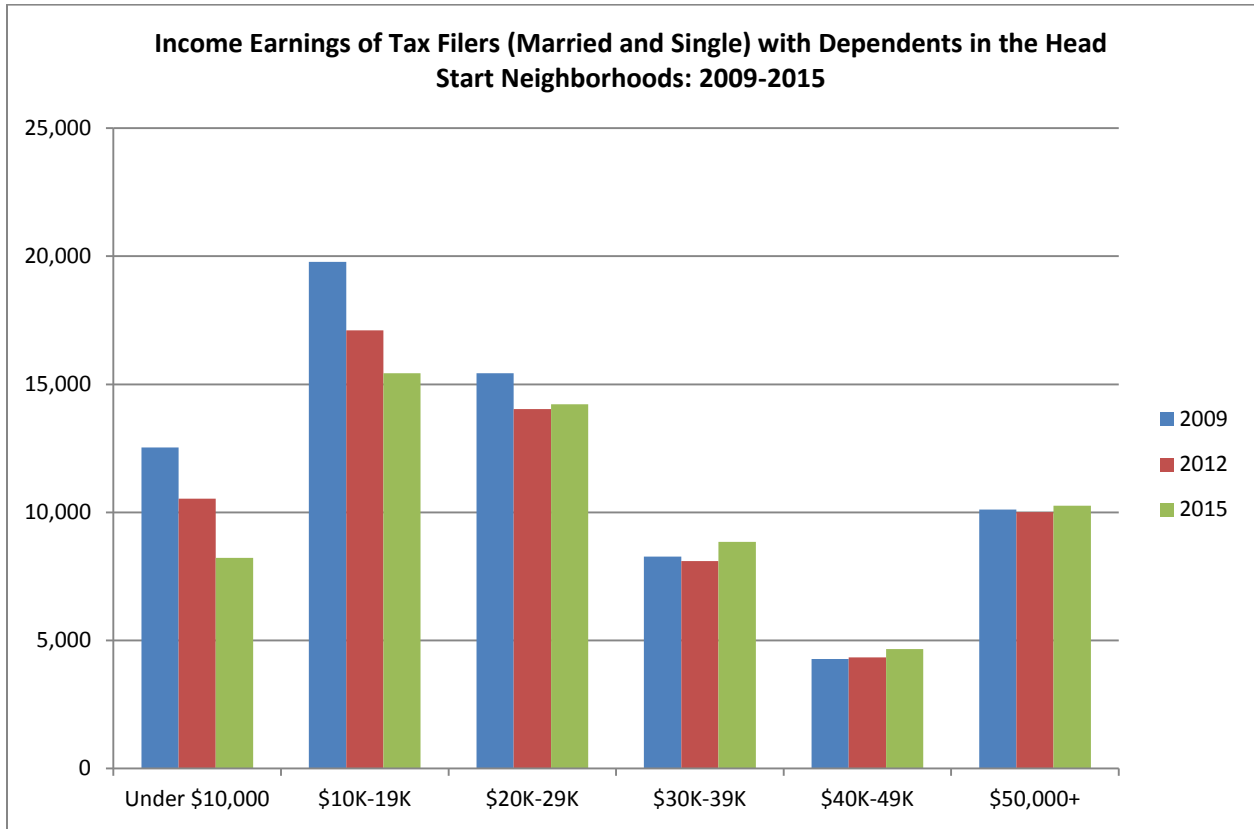


Nearly \$4 Billion in Working Family Income

- In 2015 working age state income tax filers in the Head Start zipcodes reported nearly \$4 billion (\$3,984,215,460) in income. Parents (i.e., those with dependents) reported \$2 billion (\$2,048,365,620) in income and those without dependents reported \$1.9 billion (\$1,935,849,840).
- Employed families with lower incomes and qualifying children received federal and state earned income tax credits to help cover FICA taxes and to supplement their income. For the 2015 tax year 33,220 employed families in the Head Start neighborhoods received \$17 million in state earned income tax credits and an estimated \$124 million in federal earned income tax credits.
- The ACS (2011-2015) data estimates that the Head Start neighborhoods have \$5.78 billion in annual income for all age residents and from all income sources (e.g., wages and salaries, private pensions, social security, public support, self-employment earnings, investment earnings, etc.).
- Given the density of population in the Head Start neighborhoods that \$5.78 billion in earnings and other income among resident households represents tremendous economic development potential if tapped for locally-owned businesses and with spending dollars recycled through the community. To support local development there is a need for locally-developed, accurate descriptions of the assets of the neighborhoods, as several of the largest data marketing firms continue to denigrate central city neighborhoods with people of color and to ignore the relative advantages of urban density for retail and other business locations.

Employed Head Start Neighborhood Families Are Not Moving out of Poverty

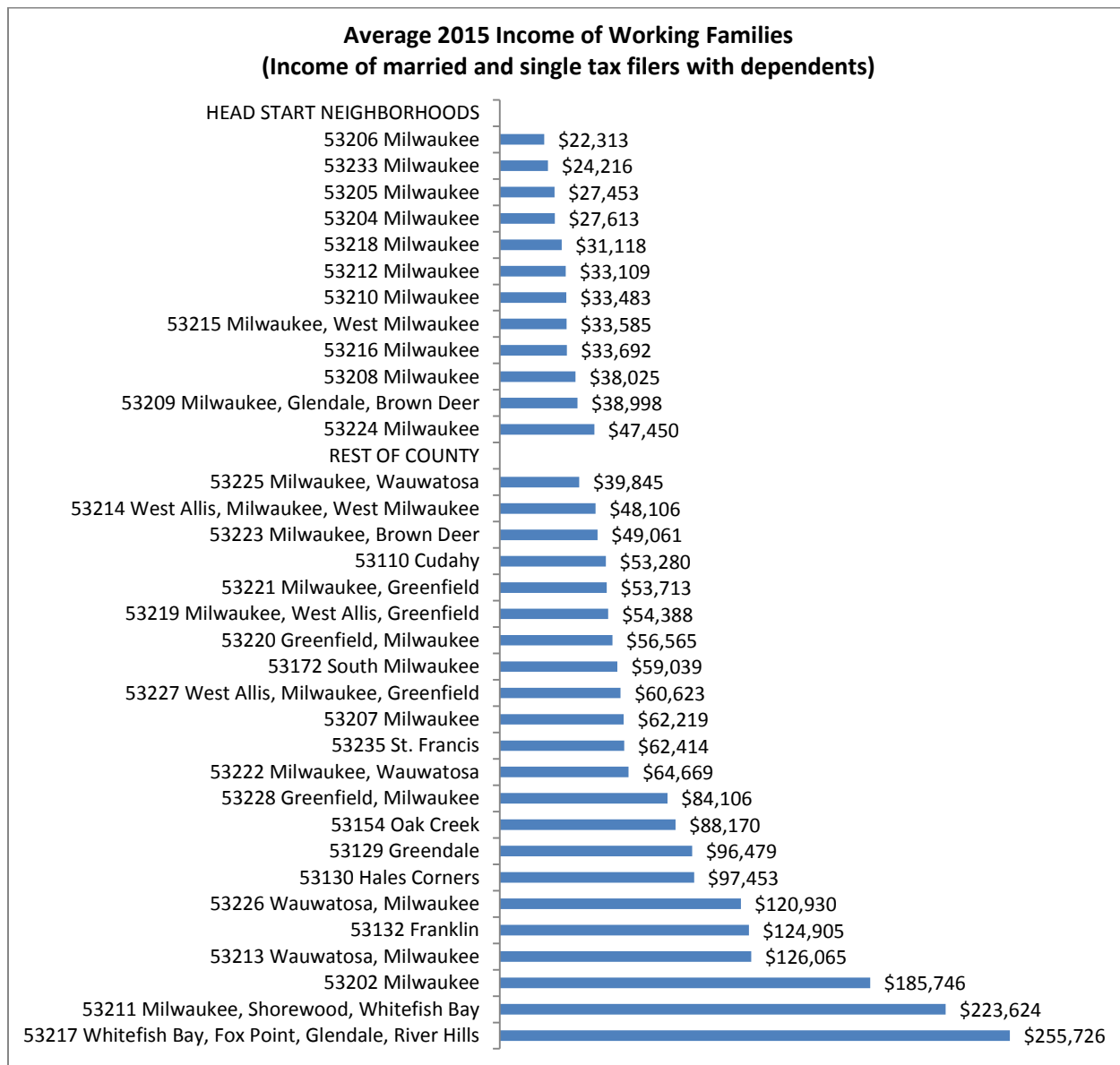
- Because of their concentration in lower-paying service industry jobs (in child care, nursing homes, food service, part-time retail, temp work), many single mothers were able to “ride out” the recession albeit with very low earnings. After the recession the number of employed parents in the labor force from the Head Start neighborhoods dropped precipitously – as the northside neighborhoods lost substantial housing due to the housing crisis and other parents still in the neighborhoods appeared to be unsuccessfully competing in the labor market. The number of employed family filers with dependents in the Head Start neighborhoods dropped by 9% from 2009 to 2012 and by another 4% from 2012 to 2015.
- During the past decade most parents in the Head Start neighborhoods have remained stalled in the lowest earnings categories (well below the income needed to support a family), with few moving into higher paying employment. Very low incomes were noted for families in the Head Start neighborhoods before, during, and after the recession. The graphs are not adjusted for inflation, further indicating that the **purchasing power** of most “working poor” families, while very low before the recession, is even lower since the recession officially ended.
- The largest income group for employed families in the Head Start neighborhoods was the \$10,000-19,999 category. The largest income group for employed families outside of the Head Start neighborhoods was the \$50,000 or above income range.



Income Inequality in Milwaukee County

Within the small geographic area of Milwaukee County (i.e., 241 square miles of land), children have access to vastly different economic supports for their housing, food, clothing, health and other basic necessities as well as for educational resources and social opportunities. Educational achievement gaps between children of wealth and children of poverty are profoundly influenced by these extreme differences in family resources and are further exacerbated for school buildings (and districts) with high concentrations of children in need.

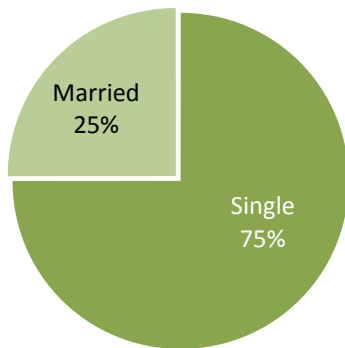
- Income inequality is a serious problem facing Head Start parents. Among working families filing state income tax returns there was a 11 to 1 income gap between the average earnings of \$22,313 in Milwaukee's poorest zipcode (53206) and the average \$255,726 income in the richest suburban area (zipcode 53217). Educational achievement gaps between children of wealth and children of poverty are profoundly influenced by these extreme differences in family resources.



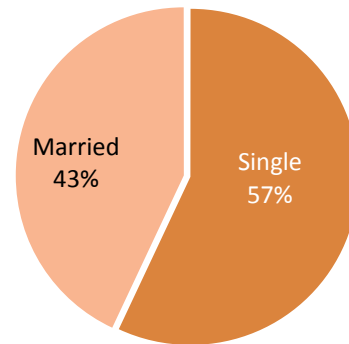
Single-Parent Employed Families Show Extreme Levels of Poverty

A majority of working family tax filers in Milwaukee County are now single persons rather than married couples and the single parent families are heavily concentrated in the Head Start neighborhoods.

**Marital Status of 2015 Family Tax Filers
in Head Start Neighborhoods**

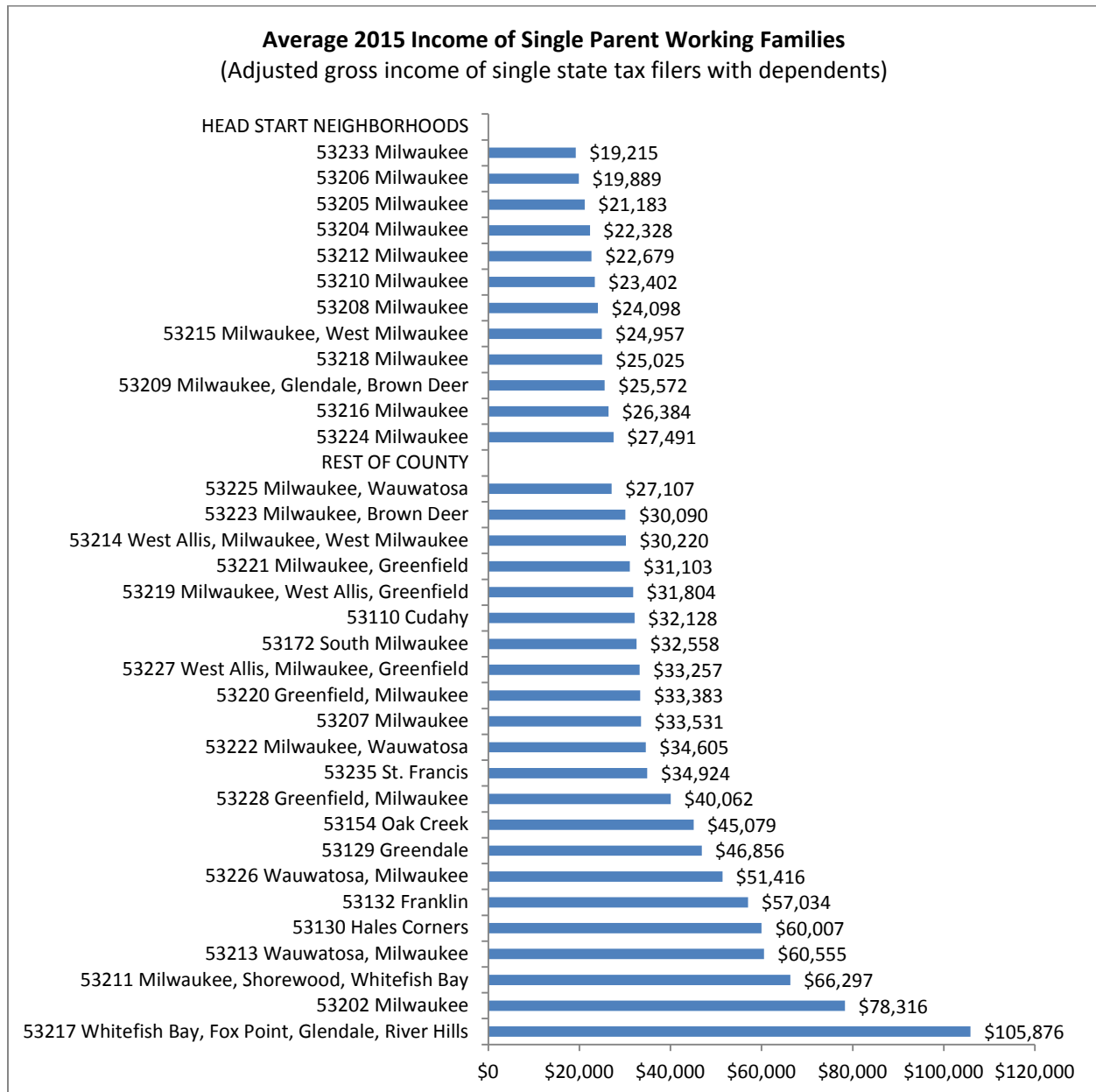


**Marital Status of 2015 Family Tax Filers
in the Rest of Milwaukee County**



The lowest average family incomes were recorded for single filers with families throughout most of the county showing levels well below that needed to support a family, and suggesting low wages, part-time jobs, high job turnover, and less than year-round employment.

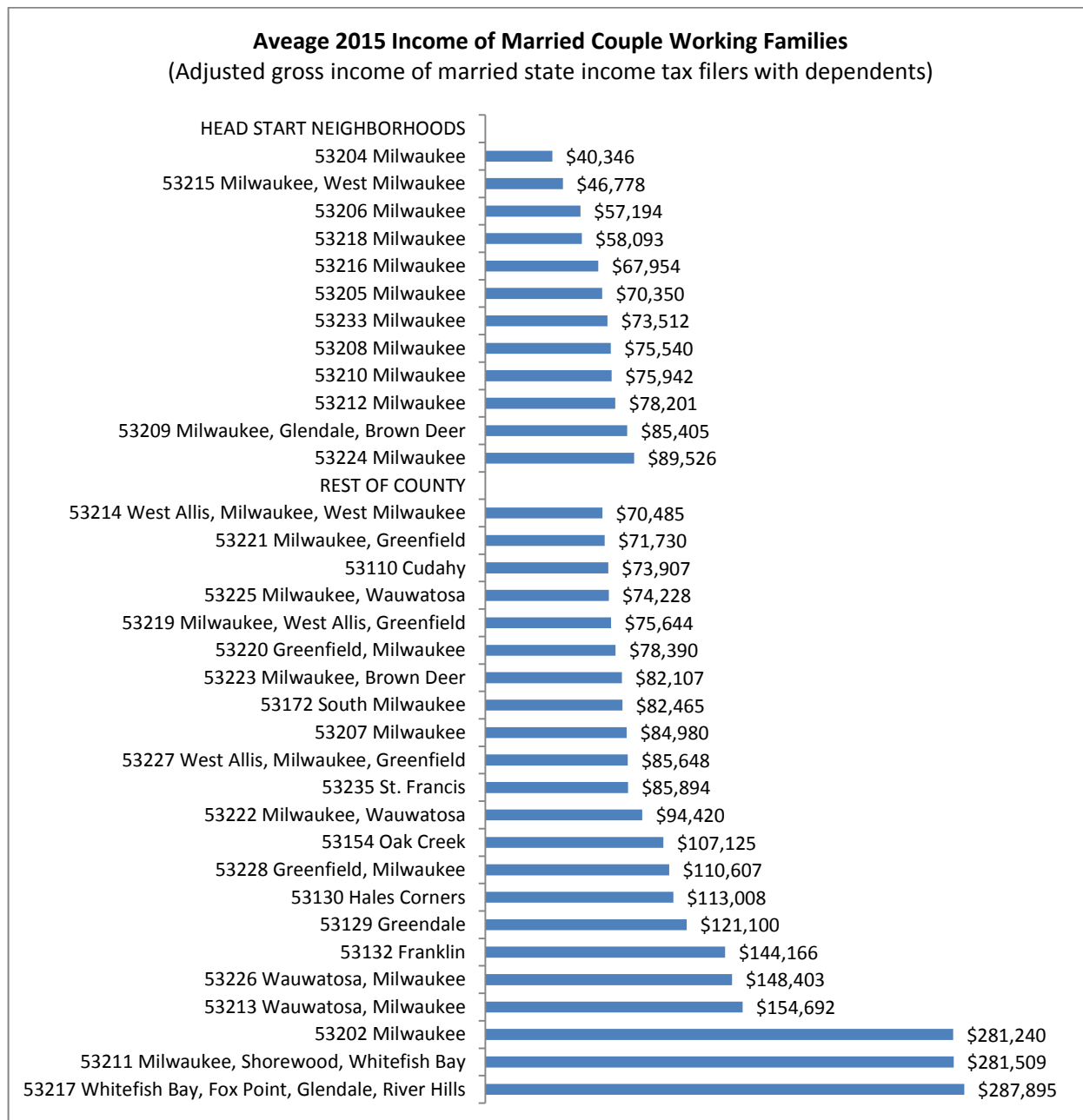
- The average income for family single filers were below \$28,000 in all of the Head Start neighborhood zipcodes and well below the levels needed to support a family.
- When family income levels were examined by marital status, the average income of single parent families ranged from lows of below \$20,000 in Milwaukee zipcodes 53206 and 53233 and five times that amount (\$105,876) in the “North Shore” 53217 suburban zipcode.



Married-Couple Employed Families Show a 7 to 1 Income Inequality Gap by Neighborhood

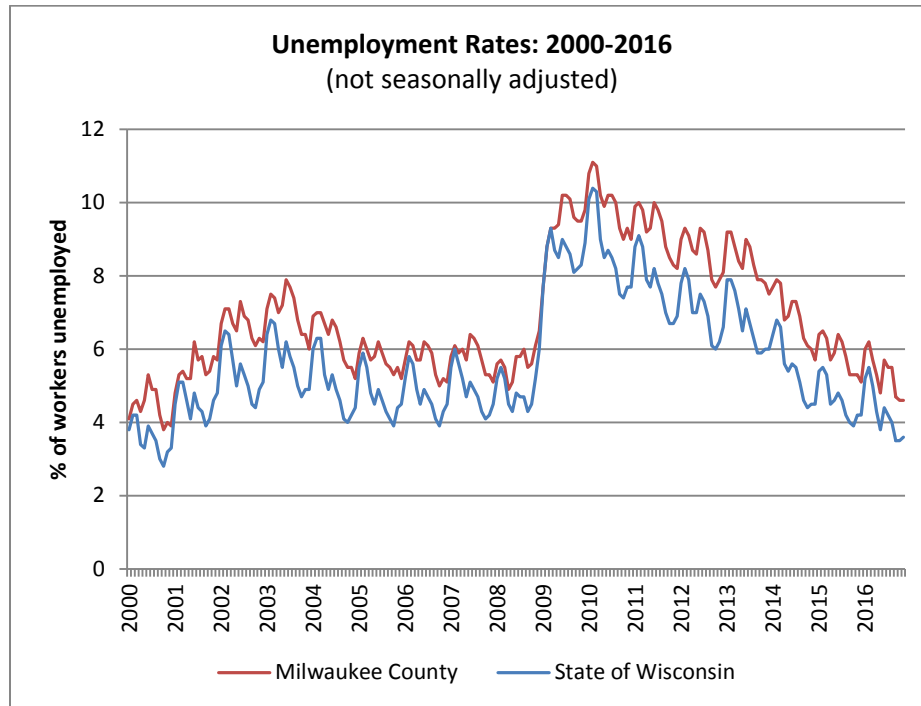
Marriage is often presented as the “solution” for income inequality; however, the state tax data indicate vast differences by neighborhood for income earnings of married couples with dependents.

- In the Head Start Milwaukee zipcode 53204 the 2015 average family income was \$40,346 for married couples with dependents. By contrast, the highest average incomes for married couples with dependents were 7 times higher in the suburban “North Shore” zipcode 53217 (with its average married couple income of \$287,895), the eastside Milwaukee and suburban zipcode 53211 (\$281,509), and the Milwaukee downtown/eastside zipcode 53202 (with its average married couple income of \$281,240).



Impact of the National Recession

The economic recession drove unemployment rates in Milwaukee County from 5% in spring of 2008 up to above 10% in the summer of 2009 and for six months of 2010. In September of 2016 the unemployment rate had again dropped to below 5% in the county.



According to the ACS data, residents of the city of Milwaukee, and particularly in the Head Start neighborhoods, suffered high levels of unemployment even as suburban residents had lower rates.

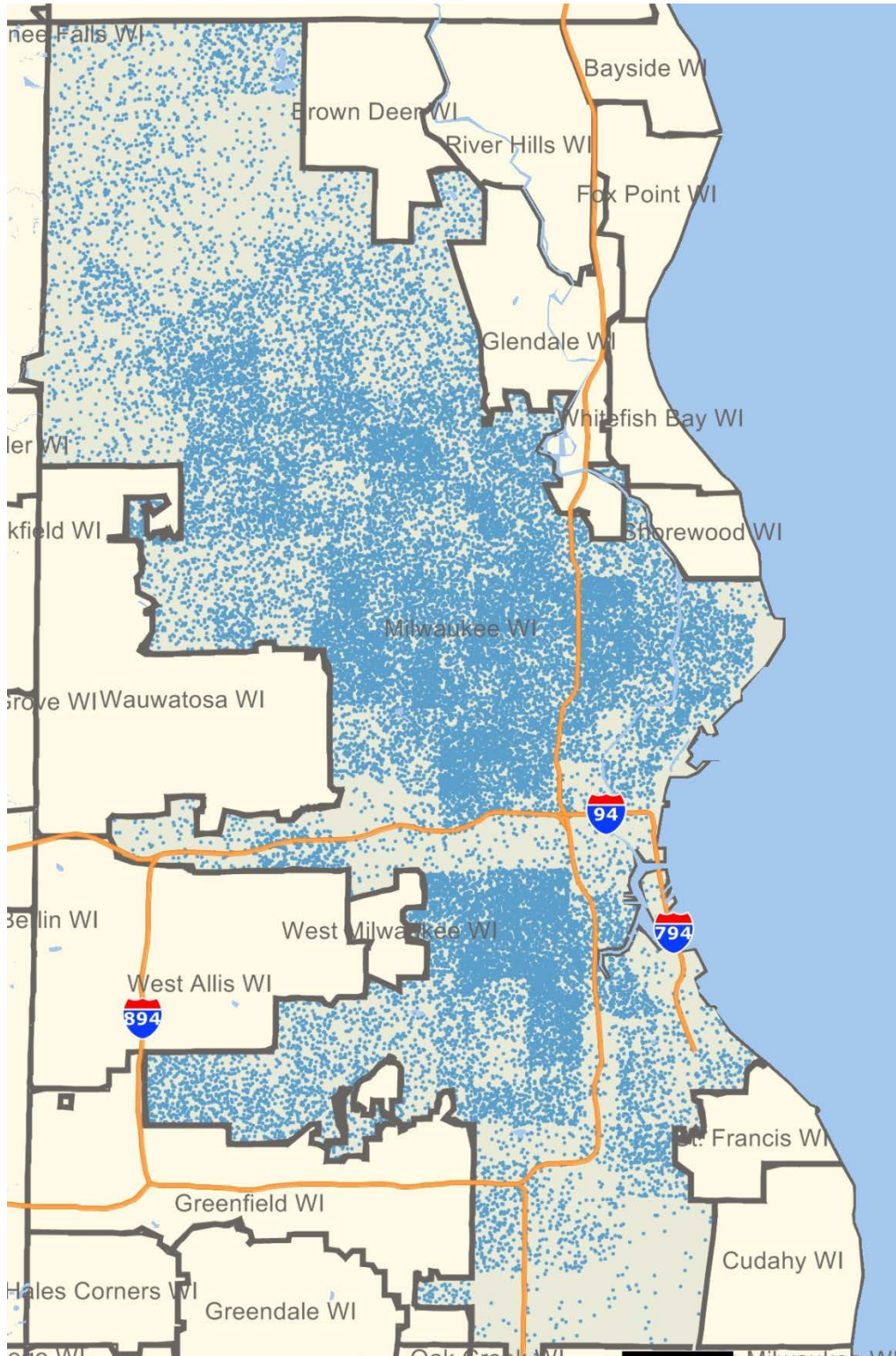
- The ACS reported an estimated 11.8% unemployment rate in the city of Milwaukee for the five year 2011-2015 period, compared to half that level (5.5%) in the Milwaukee County suburbs. The unemployment rate was even higher (14.9%) in the Head Start neighborhood zipcodes.

Est. Employment and Unemployment in Milwaukee County (ACS 2011-2015)

<u>Population aged 16 and older</u>	<u>Head Start Neighborhoods</u>		<u>City of Milwaukee</u>		<u>Milwaukee County suburbs</u>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
In the civilian labor force	175,220	100.0%	297,779	100.0%	193,140	100.0%
Employed	149,176	85.1%	262,727	88.2%	182,447	94.5%
Unemployed	26,044	14.9%	35,052	11.8%	10,693	5.5%

Unemployed Workers in Milwaukee (ACS 2011-2015)

Source: American Community Survey (2011-2015); dots are distributed randomly within census tracts



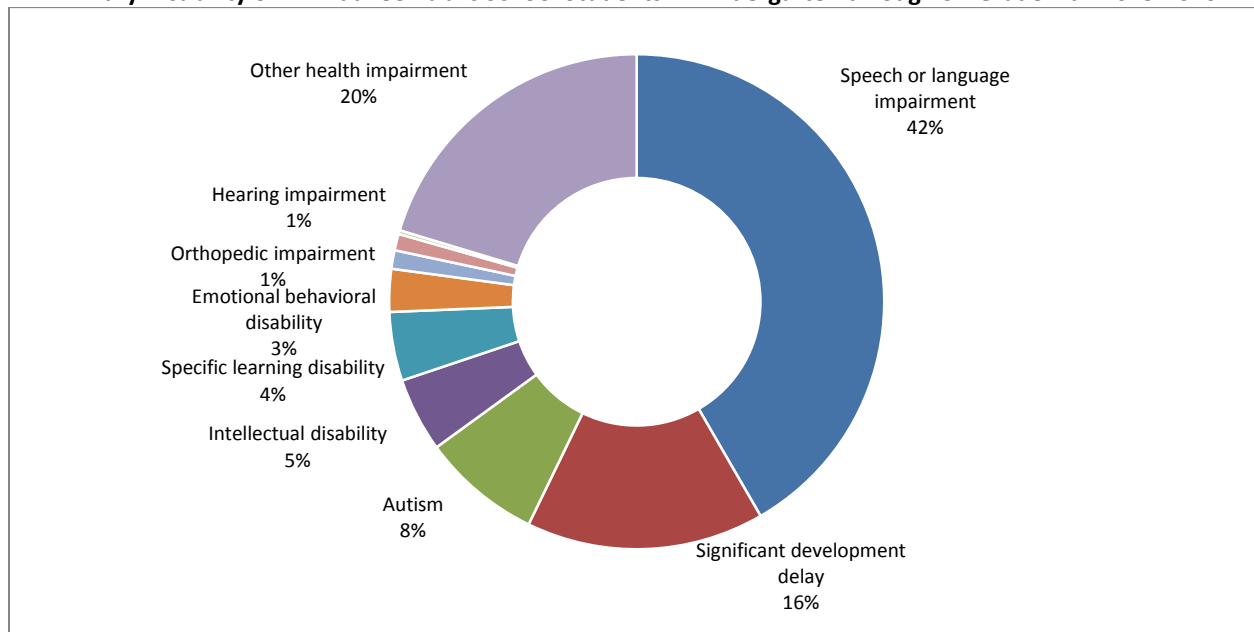
HEALTH ISSUES

Children with Disabilities

In the 2015-2016 school, 5,296 Milwaukee Public Schools students in kindergarten (K-3, K-4 and KG) through third grade were identified with primary disability conditions.

- The conditions most often identified among the young MPS student population included speech and language impairments (42% of the total), significant development delay (16%), autism (8%), and intellectual disability (5%).

Primary Disability of Milwaukee Public School Students in Kindergarten through 3rd Grade: Fall 2015-2016



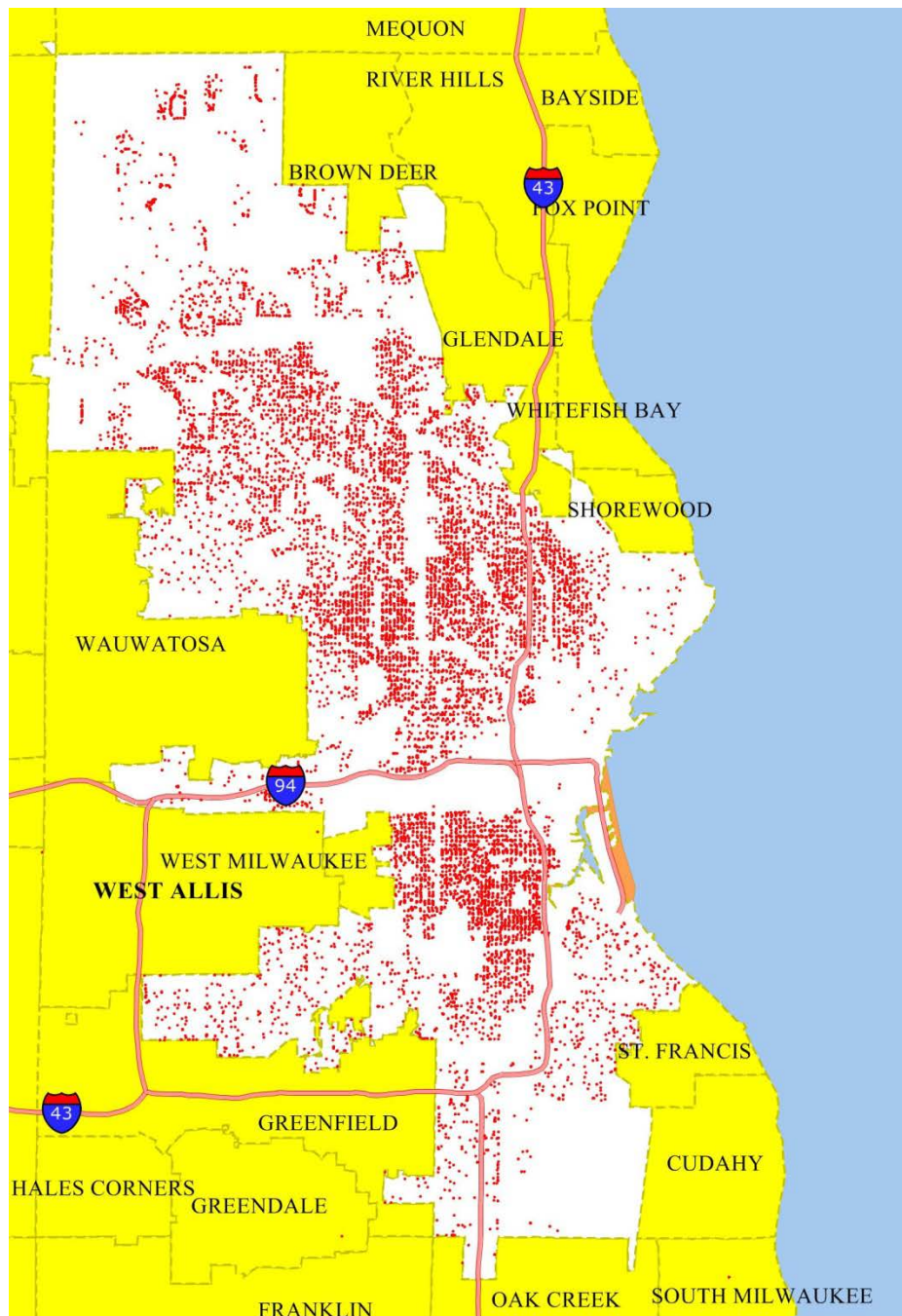
MPS Students, Kindergarten through Third Grade, with Disabilities: Fall 2015-2016

<u>Primary Disability</u>	<u>K-3</u>	<u>K-4</u>	<u>KG</u>	<u>First</u>	<u>Second</u>	<u>Third</u>	<u>SUM</u>
Autism	39	54	69	96	94	61	413
Emotional behavioral disability	0	1	9	27	53	58	148
Hearing impairment	6	14	8	9	13	14	64
Intellectual disability	7	12	17	59	80	82	257
Orthopedic impairment	9	8	14	14	5	7	57
Other health impairment	38	33	78	256	296	376	1,077
Significant development delay	158	269	331	54	6	5	823
Specific learning disability	0	2	0	15	58	163	238
Speech or language impairment	215	441	480	483	376	211	2,206
Traumatic brain injury	3	0	4	1	4	1	13
Visual impairment	0	1	1	6	7	5	20
TOTAL	475	835	1,011	1,020	992	983	5,316

A review of the residence of Milwaukee Public Schools students with disability conditions in Fall 2010 showed high concentrations of children needing services in the Head Start neighborhoods.

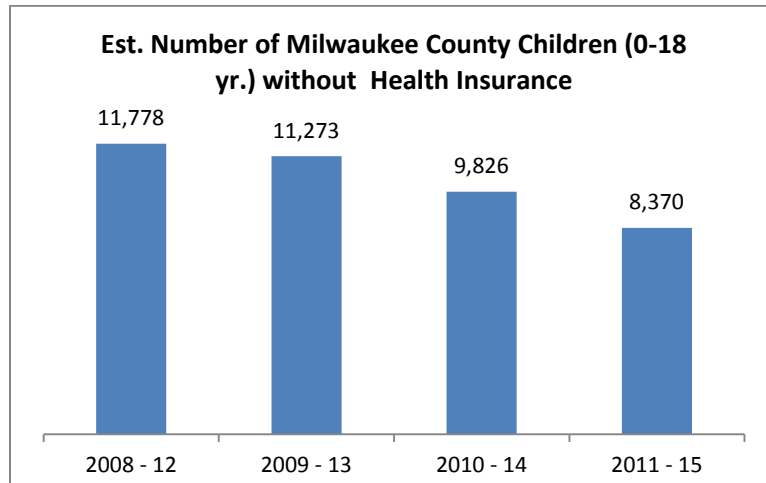
Milwaukee Public Schools Students with Exceptional Education Needs (Fall 2010)

Source: Milwaukee Public Schools student database for 2010-2011



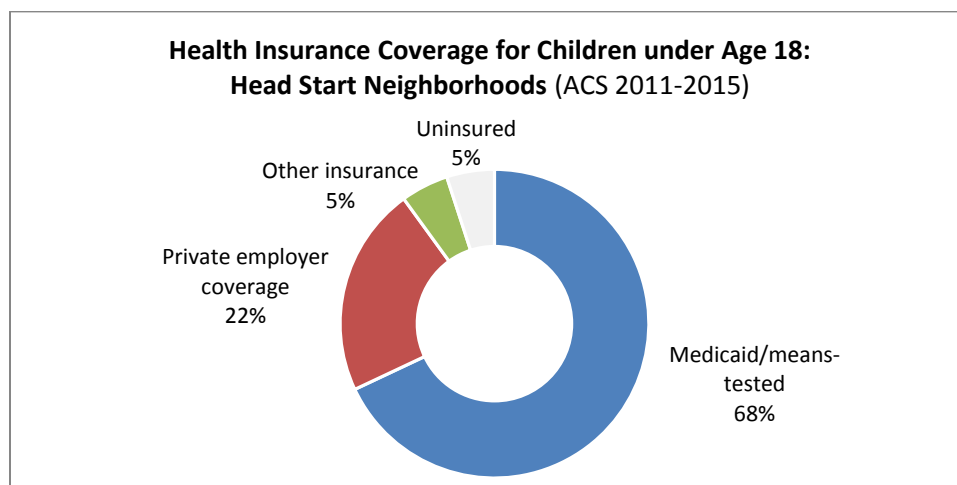
Health Insurance Coverage

In recent years the Head Start neighborhoods have seen improvements in the number and percentage of children covered by health insurance, according to estimates by the American Community Survey. As of the ACS (2011-2015), an estimated 8,370 Milwaukee County children (3.6% of the child population aged 0-18) were without health insurance, down from 11,778 three years earlier.

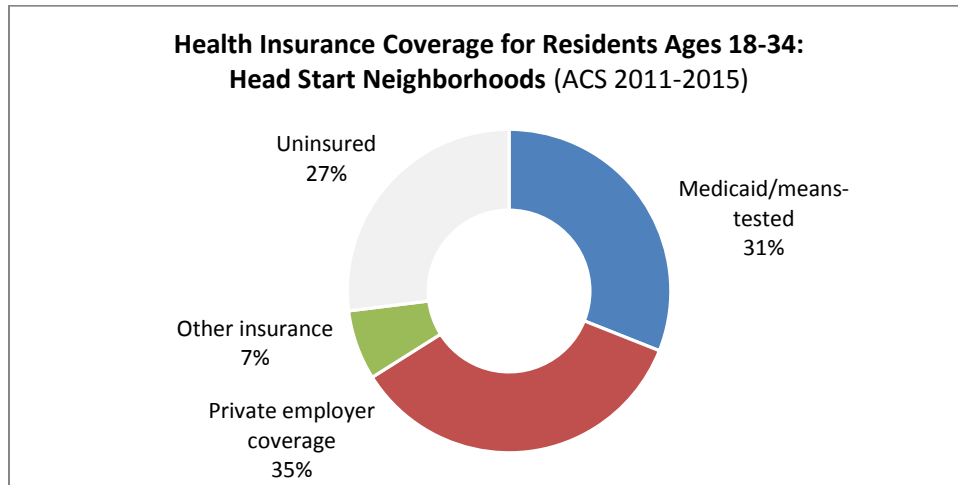


Estimated levels of health insurance coverage reported in the American Community Survey (2011-2015) were analyzed for the zipcodes of the MPS Head Start target neighborhoods.

- Most (97%) of the children under age six have health insurance coverage (although many of the adults do not).
- Two-thirds of the children under age 18 have Medicaid and government means-tested public coverage, 22% have private employer coverage, and 5% have other insurance, according to ACS (2011-2015).



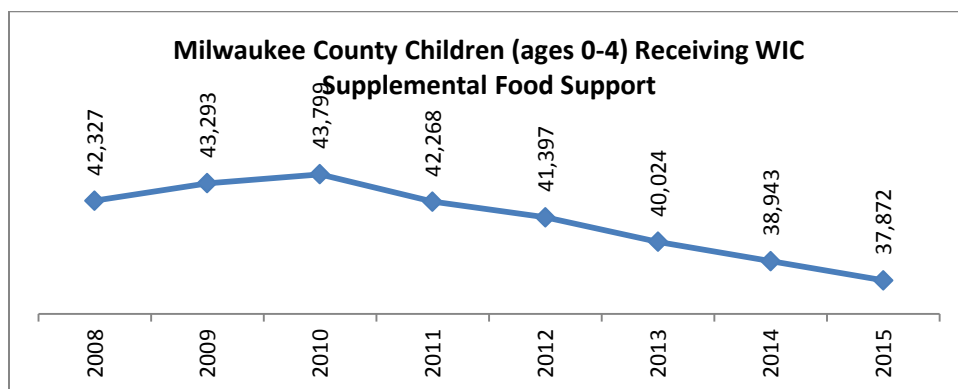
- While most children in the Head Start neighborhoods have health insurance, only 73% of men and women ages 18-34 have health insurance coverage. About a third (31%) showed Medicaid/means-tested public insurance and a third (35%) had insurance coverage with a private employer.



Children in the WIC Program

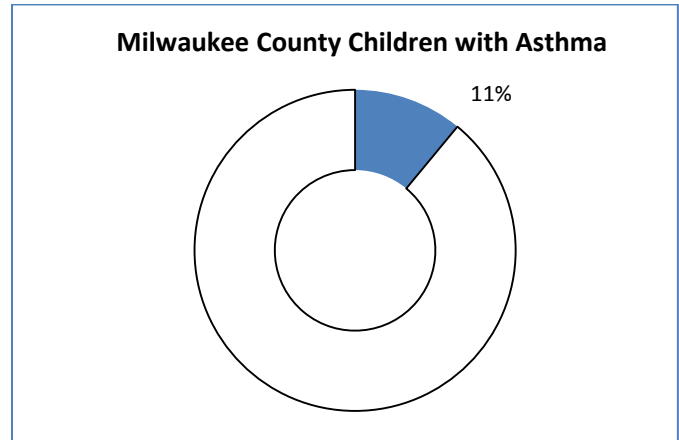
The federal Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women, and to infants and children up to age five who are found to be at nutritional risk.

- The WIC program provided nutritional assistance to 37,872 children ages 0 to 4 years in Milwaukee County in 2015, according to data from the Wisconsin Department of Human Services (compiled by the Wisconsin Council on Children and Families Kids Count).
- The number of Milwaukee County children (ages 0-4) receiving healthy WIC food support has declined sharply since 2010. According to estimates by Kids Count, 56% of young children in the county received help from the WIC program in 2014, down from 63% in 2010. Countywide, 5,927 fewer children are receiving WIC nutrition support in 2015 compared to 2010. As noted earlier, fewer birth mothers from the Head Start neighborhoods have received WIC help during their pregnancies.



Children with Asthma

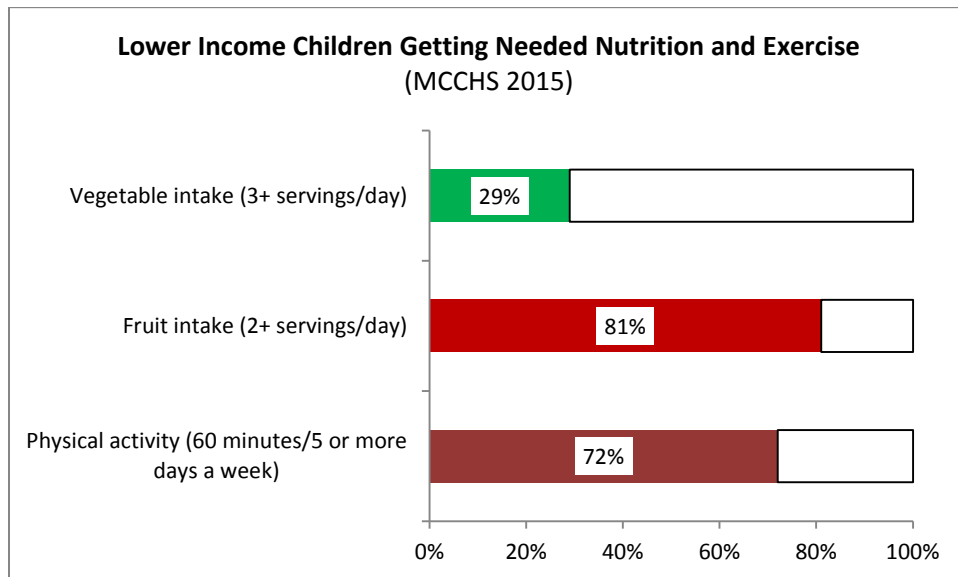
- The Milwaukee County Community Health Survey (2015) reported that 11% of Milwaukee County children ages 5-17 had asthma. 17% of survey respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their child had asthma compared to 6% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket. Helping families obtaining adequate medical care and addressing environmental concerns are critical for these children.



- The American Lung Association (*State of the Air, 2016*) uses U.S. Environmental Protection Agency air monitoring data on high ozone days (2012-2014) to rate Wisconsin counties for their air quality. Milwaukee County was one of the counties given an “F” for air quality, “where the monitored air quality places them at risk for premature death, aggravated asthma, difficulty breathing, cardiovascular harm and lower birth weight.” The Association reported 27 “orange days” (when the ozone level was unhealthy for sensitive groups) and 9 “red days” (when the ozone level was unhealthy for all).

Nutrition and Exercise

The MCCHS collected information on the daily vegetable and fruit intake and physical activity of children ages 5 to 17. According to the survey results an estimated 71% of children in lower-income families are not eating three servings of vegetables daily and 19% are not eating 2 servings of fruit. The families reported that only 72%.

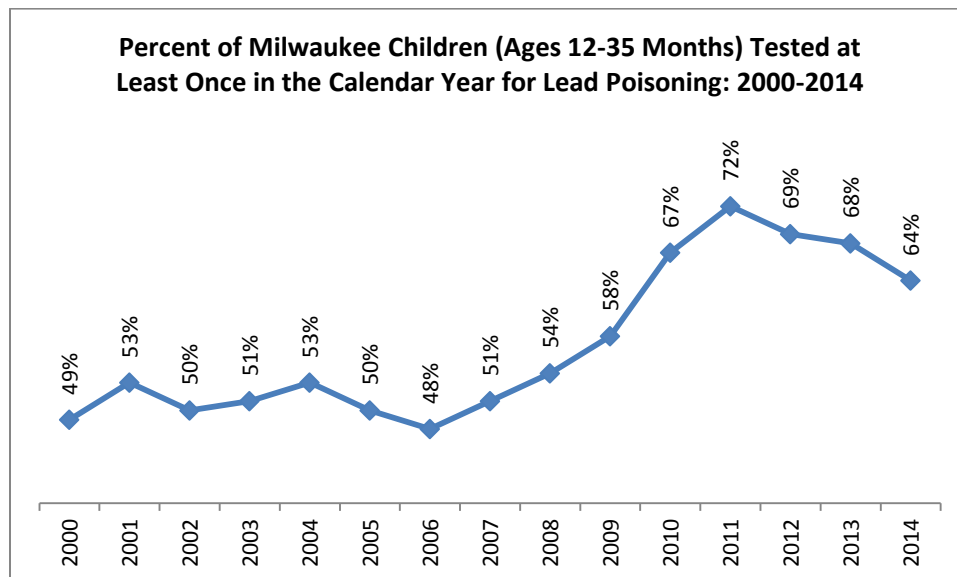


Lead Poisoning

The Milwaukee Health Department has taken aggressive leadership to address lead poisoning, a serious environmental health concern for children in Milwaukee. As noted by the city Health Department, children between the ages of six months and six years are at greatest risk given their normal hand-to-mouth behavior, increasing mobility, and rapid brain development. The impacts of lead poisoning include decreased intelligence/ability to learn, increased behavior problems, and increased childhood health problems, and impaired school performance. Milwaukee has been a leader in testing children for high lead levels and educating families about ways to protect their children from exposure to lead.

- The problem of lead exposure from lead-based paint is particularly high in the Head Start neighborhoods where 90% of the housing units were built before 1980 and 58% before 1950 (ACS 2011-2015). The houses built before 1950 have 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 for immigrant families in the Head Start neighborhoods.

Milwaukee tests two-thirds of its very young children (ages 12 months to 35 months) each year for lead poisoning, with testing highly intensive in target neighborhoods including the Head Start neighborhoods.

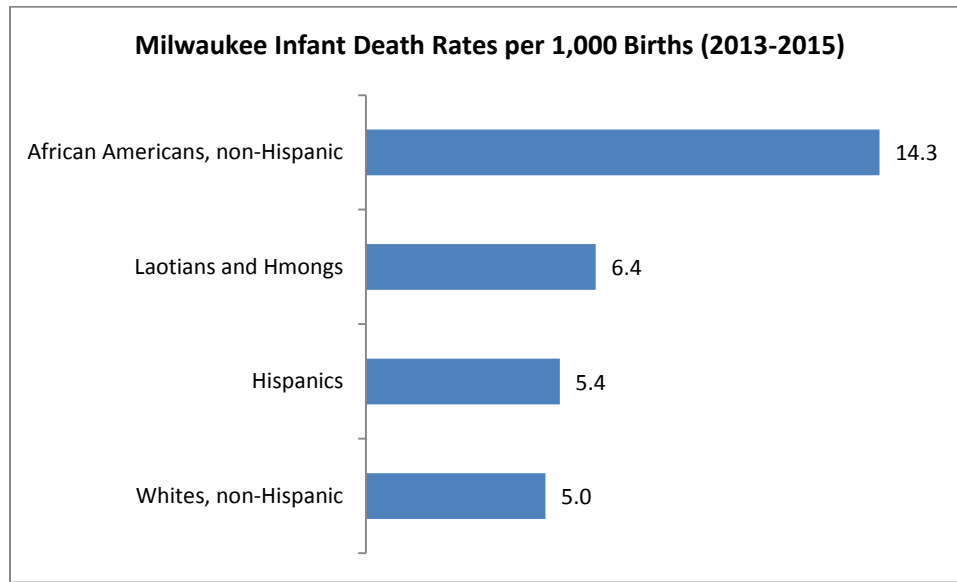


As a result of the efforts made by the city of Milwaukee and health agencies, the incidence of lead poisoning is decreasing. Given the age of Milwaukee’s housing, the problems of lead poisoning continue to require constant vigilance by families, landlords, health practitioners, community agencies, and school staff.

Infant Mortality Rates

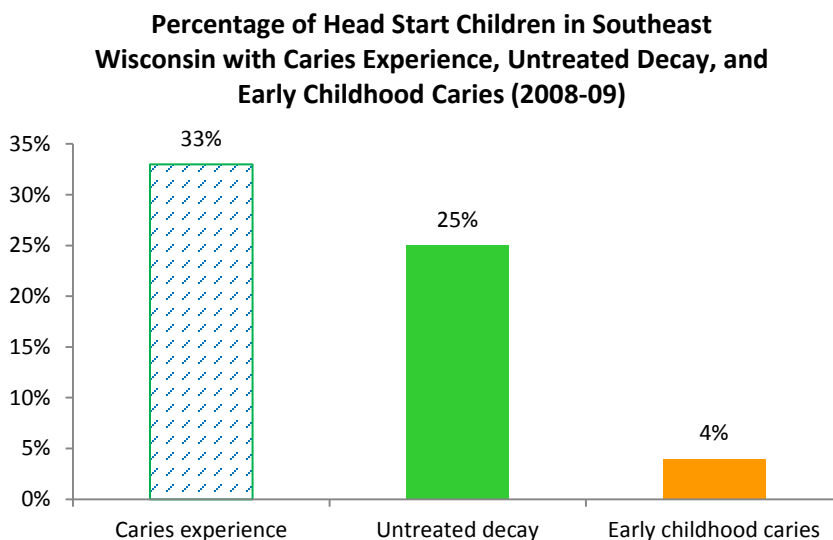
The number of infant deaths remains a matter of grave concern in Milwaukee, and the city Health Department has spearheaded efforts to educate parents about the dangers of co-sleeping with infants and leaving young children unattended.

- The city of Milwaukee reported an infant death rate of 9.8 per 1,000 live births from 2013 through 2015. The infant death rate for African Americans in Milwaukee is almost triple that for non-Hispanic whites.



Dental Care

A 2008-2009 study of dental care among Wisconsin Head Start children found serious levels of tooth decay among the children. Based on dental screenings of a representative sample of 477 Head Start children in southeastern Wisconsin, a fourth of the children had untreated tooth decay.



Untreated decay is defined as a one-half millimeter or larger hole in the tooth surface. Caries experience is the presence of untreated decay, a filling or crown (which presumably once was a cavity), or a permanent molar tooth that is missing because it was extracted as a result of caries. Any child with one of his or her six upper front teeth either decayed, filled, or missing due to caries was considered to have early childhood caries (ECC). Source: 2009-Healthy Smiles for a Healthy Head Start, The Oral Health of Wisconsin's Head Start Children: Current Status, Trends and Disparities (Wisconsin Department of Health Services Oral Health Program, 2011).

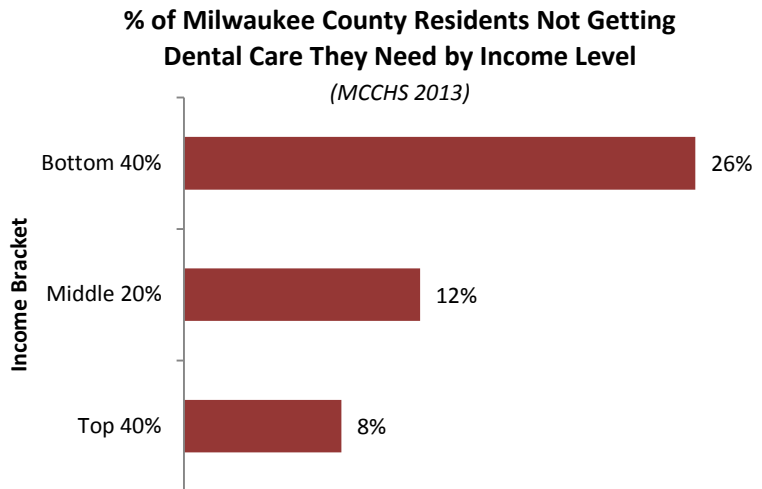
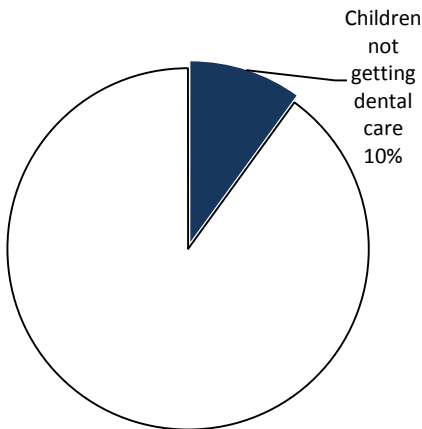
The Wisconsin Department of Health Services County Oral Health Wisconsin Surveillance System (COWSS) reported on the status of dental care coverage of children with Medicaid/BadgerCare+ health insurance coverage in 2010.

- 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.

Percent of Milwaukee County Children with Medicaid/BadgerCare+		
Enrolled in Medicaid/BadgerCare+ at some time in SFY2010	0-2 yr.	3-18 yr.
% of county child population enrolled in Medicaid/BadgerCare+ at some time	74.7%	56.8%
% of the Medicaid/BadgerCare+ members with a dental service	7.9%	33.6%
Enrolled in Medicaid/BadgerCare+ for at least 11 months of SFY2010		
% of the county population enrolled in Medicaid/BadgerCare+	41.8%	44.6%
% of the Medicaid/BadgerCare+ members with a dental service	12.1%	38.5%

Source: County Oral Health Wisconsin Surveillance System (COWSS), Milwaukee County (Wisconsin Department of Health Services, 2012.

In 2013 Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin and four area hospitals collaborated on a Milwaukee County Community Health Survey (MCCHS 2013) of 1,200 residents to determine health needs, particularly of children. The 10% of the survey respondents reported that there was a time in the last 12 months when their child did not get the dental care needed. Families with lower incomes (i.e., below \$40,000) were three times less likely to forgo needed dental care than those with higher incomes (i.e., above \$60,000).



Special Challenges for City Residents with Fewer Financial Resources

The 2013 **Milwaukee Health Report 2013: Health Disparities in Milwaukee by Socioeconomic Status**, prepared by the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Center for Urban Population Health, provided useful drilldowns of health issues by three zipcode groupings in Milwaukee. The lowest socio-economic group was comprised of 10 of the 12 zipcodes in the Milwaukee Head Start target area. Accordingly, these data were reviewed to highlight special dimensions of the health needs for children and their families in the Head Start communities

Milwaukee Health Report Socioeconomic Status (SES) Groups: 2013

<u>Lower SES Group</u>	<u>Middle SES Group</u>	<u>Upper SES Group</u>
ZIPS 53204, 53205, 53206, 53208, 53210, 53212, 53215, 53216, 53218, 53233	ZIPS 53207, 53209, 53214, 53219, 53220, 53221, 53224, 53225, 53227, 53235	ZIPS 53202, 53203, 53211, 53213, 53217, 53222, 53223, 53226, 53228

A number of health statistics were reported for these SES groups for the 2013 Milwaukee Health Report, prepared by the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Center for Urban Population Health and the City of Milwaukee Health Department. These data showed differences in health needs and outcomes, even within the City of Milwaukee.

Measures of Health for the Head Start Neighborhoods

Source: *Milwaukee Health Report 2013: Health Disparities in Milwaukee by Socioeconomic Status*

<u>Measure</u>	<u>Lower SES Group (10 Head Start Zips)</u>	<u>Middle SES Group</u>	<u>Upper SES Group</u>	<u>State of Wisconsin</u>
Life expectancy	74.3 yr.	77.3 yr.	80.1 yr.	80.2 yr.
Premature deaths (years/100,000 people)	8,637	8,225	8,397	6,051
Infant mortality rate (deaths/1,000 births)	11.4	7.6	8.7	6.2
Surveyed people reporting poor/fair health	27.6%	17.6%	12.3%	14.6%
Surveyed adults: poor mental health days	5.9	4.3	2.3	3.2
Surveyed uninsured adults (under age 65)	27.6%	18.8%	10.6%	11.4%
Surveyed adults: no recent dental health visit	38.1%	33.8%	24.0%	27.3%
Surveyed adults age 65+ with no flu vaccination	48.1%	23.4%	37.0%	43.5%
Surveyed females 40+ with no mammogram in last 2 years	26.4%	26.8%	32.8%	21.3%
Surveyed females 18 with no recent pap smear	15.6%	15.8%	9.6%	15.2%
Surveyed adults: % reporting binge drinking	26.4%	22.9%	35.5%	24.3%
Surveyed adults not getting recommended physical activity	47.2%	44.4%	40.8%	42.6%
Surveyed adults, % obese based on reported weight	43.5%	35.3%	26.2%	27.7%
Surveyed adults, % overweight based on body mass index	28.9%	39.4%	32.6%	36.2%
Surveyed adults with inadequate fruit/vegetable consumption	69.7%	69.2%	62.9%	--
New chlamydia (STD) per 100,000 people	2,098	835	468	399
HIV cases reported per 100,000 people	29.9	11.9	8.4	4.6
Live births per 1,000 females ages 15-19	67.3	42.4	14.6	28.8
Surveyed adults, % not wearing seat belt	10.3	13.2%	4.4%	5.7%
Surveyed adults not getting enough social/emotional support	27.1%	18.1%	12.2%	16.0%

For data sources and methodologies used, see the **Milwaukee Health Report 2013: Health Disparities in Milwaukee by Socioeconomic Status** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Center for Urban Population Health, 2013).

CHILD CARE

Among the most critical concerns for parents, and particularly for single parents with limited income, are arranging and paying for child care for their young children when they are at work and juggling children's school and child care schedules and transportation. The Wisconsin Department of Children and Families administers the child care subsidy program for low-income parents (called "Wisconsin Shares") using monies from the federal Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). When Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) was eliminated for most impoverished families in the 1990s, the Wisconsin Shares program provided subsidy payments to child care providers throughout the county, aiding low-income families and supporting child care worker jobs for hundreds of single mothers.

- For qualifying parents with steady, predictable employment, the Shares program supports higher quality child care in government-regulated centers and at costs well above those that parents could afford on their own. Most centers also provide transportation for children to and from home and school.
- Single parents with more sporadic or temporary employment are generally not eligible for Shares child care subsidies. At the same time the Shares program has created a disincentive for licensed group and family centers to serve subsidy-ineligible families (whether having unsteady employment or income earnings above the cutoff level for the Shares program) since providers must charge the same rates for their private-pay families as they charge for families subsidized by Shares.

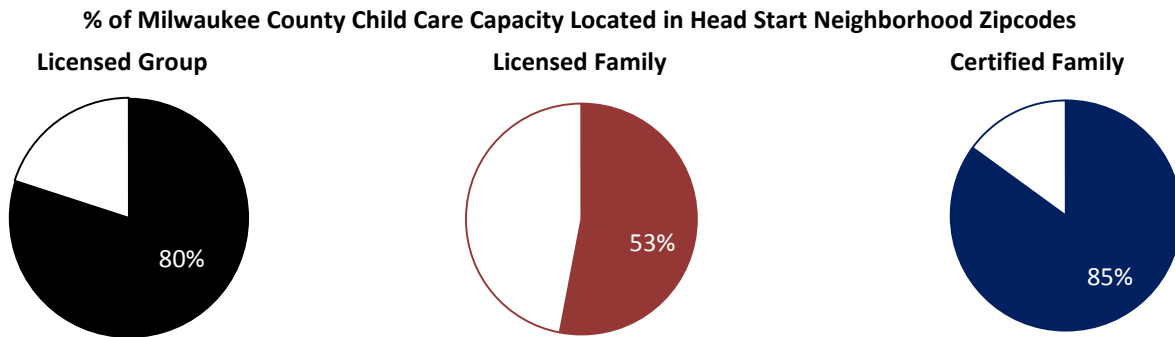
For example, the Wisconsin Shares program's authorized rate in 2016 of \$246 for weekly care of an infant in a licensed group center, if paid by a private-pay family, would require that \$6.15 of a parent's hourly take-home pay from a 40-hour-a-week job would have to go toward child care at that center. The state-approved weekly rate of \$220 for toddlers (aged 2-3) plus a \$55/week 25% bonus for a 5-star group center would require that \$6.87 of a parent's hourly take-home pay from a 40-hour-a-week job would need to go toward child care charges at that center. Thus, an employed parent with an infant and a toddler in care would need to spend \$13.02 of her hourly pay for childcare at a center charging these state-approved rates.

Inventory of Licensed and Certified Child Care Centers in Milwaukee County

Four types of child care may be used in the subsidy program: state-licensed group centers, state-licensed family providers, county-certified family providers, and child care programs run by public school districts. In Wisconsin **state-licensed family providers** may care for no more than 8 children, or less, at a time, while **state-licensed group centers** may serve 9 children or more at a time. **County-certified family providers** may care for no more than 3 children under the age of 7 and may have no more than 6 children in care including their own children under age 7. Data on regulated child care in Wisconsin are as of November 30, 2016, and were obtained from the Supporting Families Together Association, which provides technical assistance services for the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families.

- About half (53%) of the state-licensed group child care centers in Milwaukee County and 80% of the state-licensed family providers were located in the Head Start zipcode neighborhoods, as of November 2016.

- Eighty percent of the child care slots approved for state licensed group centers and 53% of slots approved in state licensed family centers in Milwaukee County are located in the Head Start neighborhoods. Most (85%) of county-certified family providers also live in the Head Start zipcodes.



- Parents may place their children in the care of neighbors, friends or relatives and receive Shares subsidy support if the provider has been certified by Milwaukee County as meeting minimum state requirements. As of November 2016, Milwaukee County had certified 176 family child care providers with capacity to serve 522 children, and 85% of the providers were located in the Head Start zipcodes. Two years ago the county had certified child care capacity for 880 children.

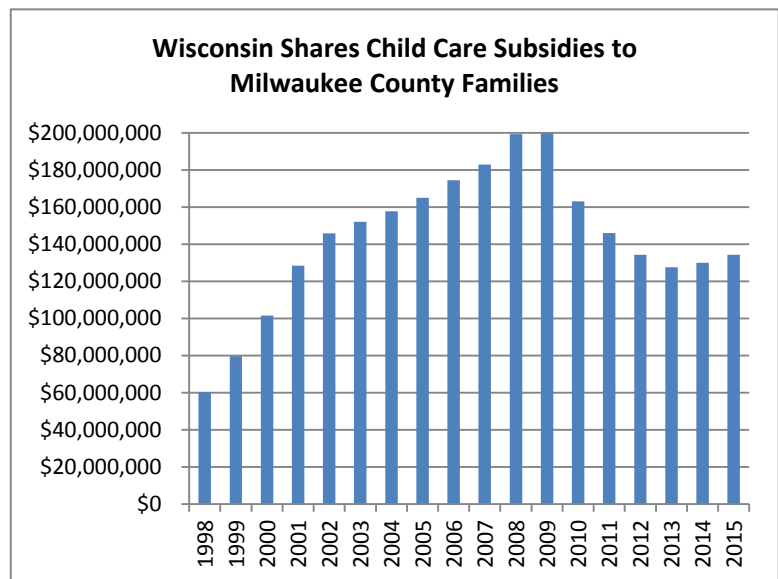
\$135 million in Annual Government Child Care Subsidies for Program-Eligible Milwaukee County Families

Child care subsidies provided for Milwaukee County families through the Shares program totaled \$2.58 billion from 1998 through 2015.

- The highest levels of Shares child care support for eligible Milwaukee County families (nearly \$200 million annually) were provided in 2008 and 2009. Annual payments in recent years have been below \$135 million.

Child Care Subsidies to Milwaukee County Families

1998	\$60,313,979
1999	\$79,779,689
2000	\$101,636,741
2001	\$128,495,718
2002	\$145,890,244
2003	\$152,120,224
2004	\$157,841,007
2005	\$165,074,607
2006	\$174,484,820
2007	\$182,998,816
2008	\$199,468,244
2009	\$199,929,977
2010	\$163,117,858
2011	\$146,082,987
2012	\$134,322,637
2013	\$127,650,018
2014	\$130,060,987
2015	<u>\$134,378,096</u>
TOTAL	\$2,583,646,649



- Since 2009 the Wisconsin Shares payments to child care providers in Milwaukee County have dropped significantly, given lower payment schedules, stricter eligibility enforcement and monitoring of care hours and fewer single parents with steady employment. Annual Wisconsin Shares child care subsidies for Milwaukee County families dropped by 33% -- from \$199.9 million in 2009 to \$134.4 million in 2015.
- The cumulative loss of Wisconsin Shares child care funds over the last six years totals \$364 million. The drop in the number of employed single parents in central city Milwaukee (as measured by state income tax returns) is attributable in part to their loss of child care worker jobs since 2009.
- In 2009 when Wisconsin Shares program enrollments and funding were at their peak, there were 510 state licensed group centers in Milwaukee County with slots approved for 31,031 children. In 2016 there were 434 licensed group centers with slots for 28,421 children. The number of state licensed family providers dropped by over 50% from 1,014 centers in 2009 to 465 in 2016.

State Licensed Child Care in Milwaukee County

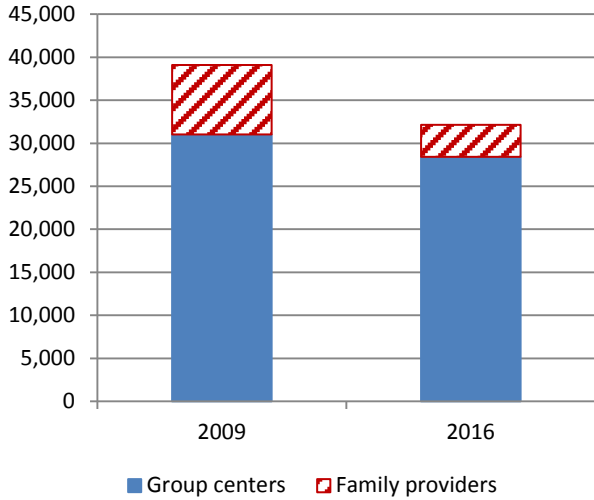
Licensed Child Care Centers	2009	2016	Change	% Change
Group	510	434	-76	-15%
Family	<u>1,014</u>	<u>465</u>	<u>-549</u>	-54%
Total	1,524	899	-625	-41%
Capacity (Authorized Slots)	2009	2016	Change	% Change
Group	31,031	28,421	-2,610	-8%
Family	<u>8,075</u>	<u>3,731</u>	<u>-4,344</u>	-54%
Total	39,106	32,152	-6,954	-18%

- Much of the decline in state licensed child care centers in Milwaukee County has taken place in the Head Start neighborhood zipcodes where the majority of the Wisconsin Shares-eligible families reside. There were 319 licensed group centers in the Head Start neighborhoods with slots for 19,025 children in 2009. Seven years later in 2016 there were 229 group centers with slots for 14,891 children.
- The number of licensed family providers in the Head Start neighborhoods dropped in half in the last 7 years from 865 providers (with a capacity of 4,078 slots) in 2009 to 372 providers (with 2,989 slots) in 2016.

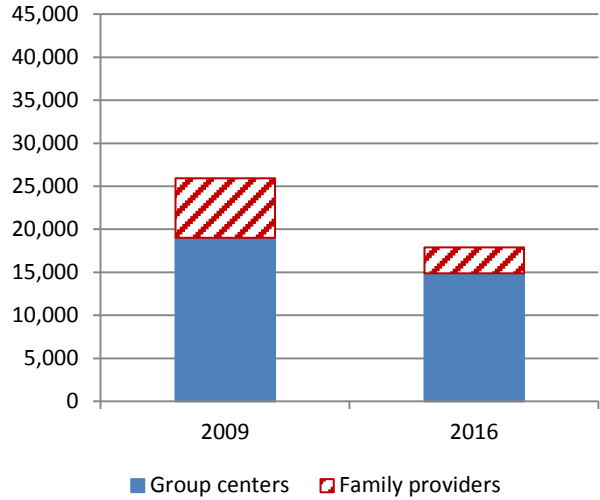
State Licensed Child Care in Head Start Neighborhood Zipcodes

Licensed Child Care Centers	2009	2016	Change	% Change
Group Centers	319	229	-90	-28%
Family Providers	<u>865</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>-493</u>	-57%
Total	1,184	600	-584	-49%
Capacity (Authorized Slots) <th>2009</th> <th>2016</th> <th>Change</th> <th>% Change</th>	2009	2016	Change	% Change
Group Centers	19,025	14,891	-4,134	-22%
Family Providers	<u>4,078</u>	<u>2,989</u>	<u>-1,089</u>	-27%
Total	23,103	17,880	-5,223	-23%

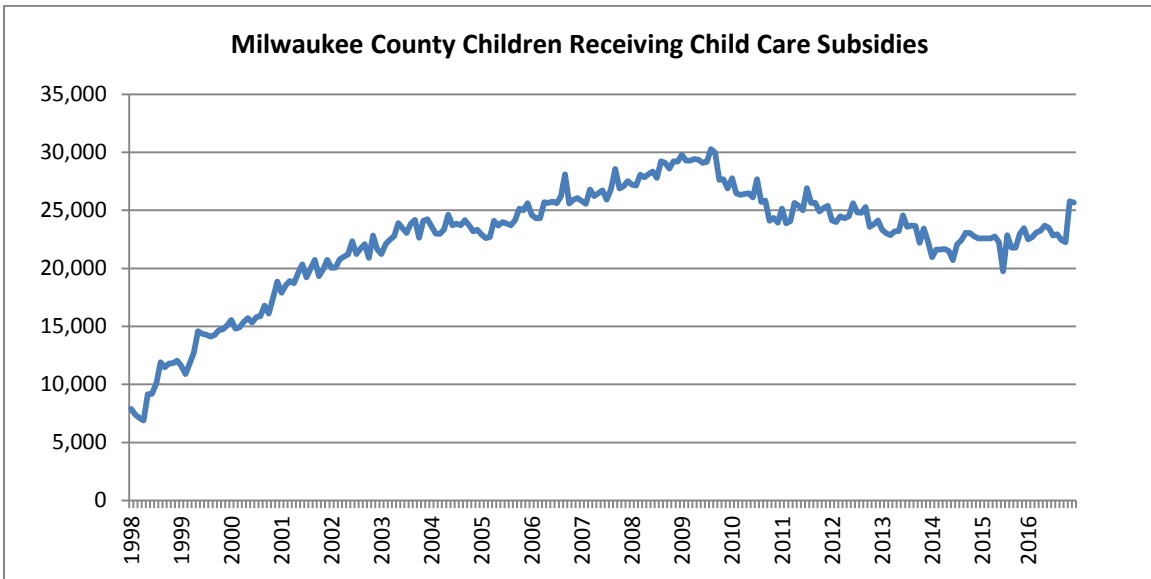
State-Licensed Child Care in Milwaukee County: Total Slots



State-Licensed Child Care in Head Start Neighborhood Zipcodes: Total Slots



- The number of Milwaukee County children receiving subsidized care rose from under 8,000 in January of 1998 up to 30,270 in August of 2009 and then down to 19,750 as of June of 2015. In November 2016 the number of children receiving child care subsidies totaled 25,670.



YoungStar State Child Care Subsidy Ranking System

In an effort to improve the quality of child care programs supported by government funds, the state of Wisconsin has adopted a “YoungStar” rating system for state licensed and county certified child care in Wisconsin. The five-star system is described briefly below. The proficiency standards (above minimum health and safety requirements) consider educational coursework completed by administrators and staff, business and professional practices, curriculum and accreditation. All child care providers receiving Wisconsin Shares payment must participate in the YoungStar rating system.

YoungStar Ratings

1 Star Provider	Not eligible for Wisconsin Shares subsidy reimbursement. Provider’s child care licenses or certifications has been revoked, denied or suspended, or Wisconsin Shares payments have been ended due to fraud or suspected fraud.
2 Star Provider	Meets health and safety standards. (Centers may opt to take an automatic 2 star rating if they meet health and safety standards, without participating in onsite observations or other review procedures.) Wisconsin Shares subsidy reimbursement is reduced by 5%.
3 Star Provider	Meets proficient levels of quality standards.
4 Star Provider	Meets elevated levels of quality standards. Wisconsin Shares subsidy reimbursement is increased by 10%. Programs that are accredited can automatically receive a four or five star rating (depending on educational qualifications of staff) without going through the YoungStar rating process.
5 Star Provider	Meets highest level of quality standards. Wisconsin Shares subsidy reimbursement is increased by 25%.

- As of November 2016, 118 of the 228 licensed group child care centers in the Head Start zipcode neighborhoods had YoungStar ratings. Twenty-one centers had 5 star ratings, 5 had 4 start ratings, 60 had 3 star ratings, and 28 had 2 star ratings. Four centers were rated as 1 star and ineligible for the Wisconsin Shares program.
- Of the 372 licensed family child care providers in the Head Start neighborhoods, 242 had YoungStar ratings: 6 had 5 star ratings, 9 had 4 star ratings, 91 had 3 star ratings, and 130 had 2 star ratings. Two providers were rated as 1 star and ineligible for Wisconsin Shares funding.

YoungStar Ratings of Licensed Child Care in the Head Start Neighborhood Zipcodes: November 2016

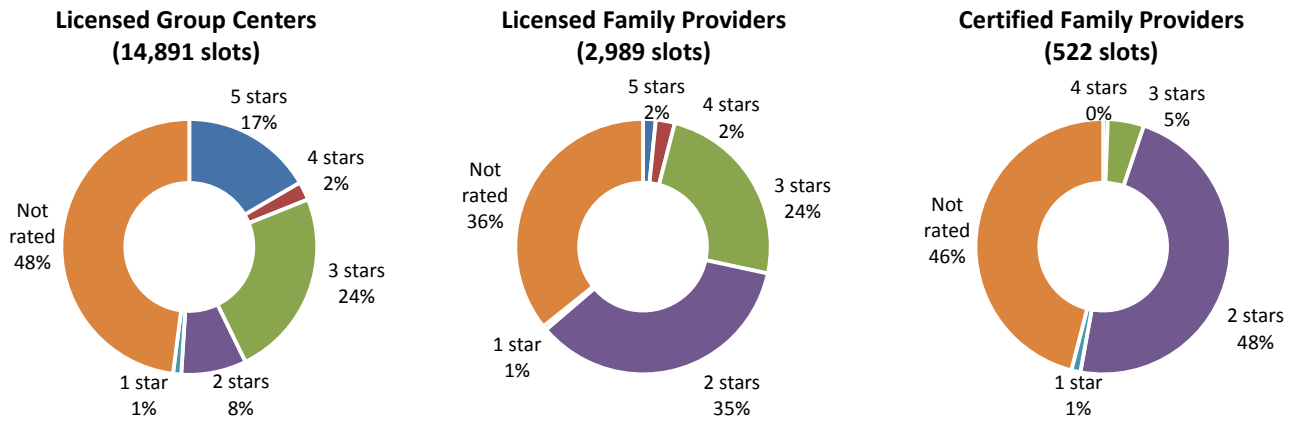
Number of centers	5 stars	4 stars	3 stars	2 stars	1 star	Not rated	Total
Licensed Group	21	5	69	28	4	110	228
Licensed Family	6	9	91	130	2	134	372
Licensed Camp	0	0	1	1	0	2	4
Total Centers	27	14	152	159	6	246	604
Number of slots							
Licensed Group	2,475	346	3,548	1,227	153	7,009	14,758
Licensed Family	48	72	728	1,057	16	1,068	2,989
Licensed Camp	0	0	50	52	0	90	192
Total Capacity	2,523	418	4,326	2,336	169	8,167	17,939

- Of the 176 county-certified family child care providers in the Head Start zipcode neighborhoods, 95 had YoungStar ratings. These included 1 provider with a 4 star rating and 9 with a 3 star rating. Most of the families (83) had 2 star ratings. Two providers were rated as 1 star and ineligible for Wisconsin Shares funding.

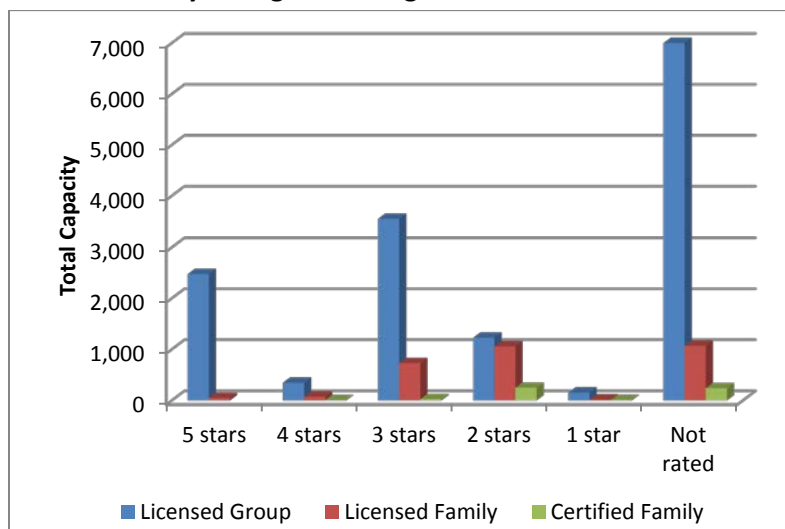
YoungStar Ratings of Certified Child Care in Head Start Neighborhood Zipcodes: November 2016

<u>County-certified child care</u>	<u>4 stars</u>	<u>3 stars</u>	<u>2 stars</u>	<u>1 star</u>	<u>Not rated</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of providers	1	9	83	2	81	176
Total capacity (slots)	3	24	249	6	240	522

YoungStar Ratings of Child Care Capacity in the Head Start Neighborhoods as of November 2016



Capacity of Licensed and Certified Child Care in the Head Start Neighborhoods: by YoungStar Ratings: November 2016



State Licensed Group Child Care in the Head Start Neighborhoods, as of November 2016

Licensed Group Provider	Address	Zipcode	Capacity	YoungStar Rating
A PROMISE OF HOPE ACADEMY LLC	2220 W National Ave	53204	24	Unknown
DE COLORES DAY CARE CENTER	1732 S Muskego Ave	53204	28	Unknown
GUADALUPE HEADSTART CENTER JO'S	3027 W Greenfield Ave	53204	40	5 Stars
GUADALUPE HEADSTART CENTER SOUTH	239 W Washington St	53204	75	5 Stars
GUADALUPE HEADSTART MURGUIA	1645 S 36th St	53204	193	5 Stars
LA CAUSA EARLY EDUCATION AND CARE CTR	809 W Greenfield Ave	53204	217	Unknown
LILY PAD CHILDCARE LLC	3327 W National Ave	53204	32	Unknown
OPEN HANDS CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1818 W National Ave	53204	49	3 Stars
RAYITOS DE ESPERANZA CC CENTER LLC	1762 S Muskego Ave	53204	22	4 Stars
READING RAINBOW ACADEMY III	2439 W Mitchell Ave	53204	50	Unknown
ST. ANTHONY PRESCHOOL AND DAYCARE	1644 S 9th St	53204	107	5 Stars
UNITED COMMUNITY CENTER DAY CARE	1028 S 9th St	53204	345	5 Stars
HEAVEN'S PLAYGROUND CHILD CARE	4221 N 35th St	53205	49	3 Stars
OPEN HANDS CDC NORTH LLC	2300 W North Ave	53205	44	3 Stars
STEPS TO SUCCESS CHILD DEV CENTER	2212 N 12th St	53205	62	Unknown
SUPERSTAR CHILD CARE SERVICES LLC	1862 W Fond Du Lac Ave	53205	83	Unknown
YOUNG ACHIEVER LEARNING CENTER	1218 W Walnut St	53205	45	Unknown
YOUNG MINDS CREATIVE ACADEMY	2200 N 12th St	53205	49	Unknown
HADLEY CHILD CARE & LEARNING CENTER	2434 W Hadley St	53206	23	Unknown
HEAVEN'S TOT LOT LLC	2400-2404 W Capitol Dr	53206	124	Unknown
JUST A TOUCH OF LOVE CHILD DC LLC	1026 W Atkinson Ave	53206	23	Unknown
LEADERSHIP LITERACY AND TECHNOLOGY DEV CTR	907 W Atkinson Ave	53206	16	Unknown
MRM CHILD ENRICHMENT CENTER	1530 W Center St	53206	50	Unknown
TODAY'S FUTURE TOMORROW'S LEADERS CCC	936 W Center St	53206	65	Unknown
VICTORIOUS CHILD CARE	1373 W Center St	53206	52	Unknown
VISION KIDS ACADEMY INC	2836 N Teutonia Ave	53206	38	Unknown
WHITLEY'S FAMILY CHILD DEV CTR	6245 W Fond Du Lac Ave	53206	68	Unknown
YOUNG ACHIEVERS ACADEMY INC	2809 N Teutonia Ave	53206	45	Unknown
A PROMISING FUTURE EARLY EDUCATION CENTER	2430 W Wells St	53208	45	Unknown
ARMANI LEARNING CENTER LLC	4517 W North Ave	53208	50	Unknown
BEST EXPERIENCE CHILD CARE	4702 W Vliet St	53208	35	2 Stars
CHILDRENS KNOWLEDGE LEARNING CTR II	3424 W North Ave	53208	58	3 Stars
CHILDRENS PANTRY FAM RESOURCE CTR	3130 W Lisbon Ave	53208	99	2 Stars
COMMUNITY CHILD CARE LTD WEST	4311 W North Ave	53208	71	1 Star
FIVE STAR DAYCARE	3711 W Lisbon Ave	53208	25	Unknown
HIGHLAND EDUCATIONAL ACADEMY	4212 W Highland Blvd	53208	120	Unknown
HILLTOP ACADEMY	827 N 34th St	53208	86	Unknown

Licensed Group Provider	Address	Zipcode	Capacity	YoungStar Rating
HONEY'S CHILD CARE	2939 W Kilbourn Ave	53208	70	2 Stars
INTERNATIONAL LEARNING CENTER	639 N 25th St	53208	10	Unknown
JANET'S KIDS	3410 W Mckinley Blvd	53208	30	Unknown
JO'S EARLY LEARNING ACADEMY	3027 W Greenfield Ave	53208	113	5 Stars
JO'S EARLY LEARNING ACADEMY	4801 W North Ave	53208	151	5 Stars
KIDS PALACE ACADEMY PHASE II LLC	4429 W North Ave	53208	18	Unknown
KID-TASTIC CHILD CARE LLC	3030 W Highland Blvd	53208	50	Unknown
KINGSWAY CHILD DEVELOPMENT CTR LLC	3624 W North Ave	53208	58	2 Stars
LITTLE CAMP CONGRESS	5225 W Lincoln Creek Dr	53208	100	Unknown
LIVING WELL ACADEMY LLC	2901 W North Ave	53208	29	3 Stars
MILWAUKEE BUCKAROOS	3529 W Vliet St	53208	18	2 Stars
NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE OF MILWAUKEE	2819 W Richardson Pl	53208	110	5 Stars
SAFE HAVEN CHILD DEV CENTER LLC	4419 W North Ave	53208	36	Unknown
SUPERIOR LEARNING ACADEMY	2814 W Lisbon Ave	53208	25	2 Stars
THE GROWING TREE CHILDREN'S CENTER	3940 W Lisbon Ave	53208	40	3 Stars
THE TREEHOUSE ENRICHMENT CENTER	1726 W Lloyd St	53208	30	Unknown
TINY GREEN TREES	717 S 37th St	53208	16	Unknown
TINY TOTS LEARNING CENTER INC	3700 N 27th St	53208	41	Unknown
A DREAM COME TRUE PRSCHL AND CCC	5613 W Hampton Ave	53209	70	Unknown
ABOUT OUR KIDZ DEV AND LRNG CTR LLC	6125 N Teutonia Ave	53209	77	3 Stars
ALL MY CHILDREN LRNG ACADEMY II LLC	5148 N Teutonia Ave	53209	60	Unknown
ATONEMENT EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER	4536 N Sherman Blvd	53209	35	3 Stars
ATONEMENT EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER II	4224 W Ruby Ave	53209	46	Unknown
BRIGHTER FUTURE CHILD CARE CENTER	1801 W Galena St	53209	15	Unknown
BRIGHTER HORIZONS LEARNING ACAD II	3319 N 24th St	53209	33	Unknown
BRIGHTER HORIZONS LEARNING ACADEMY	2044 N Martin Luther King Dr	53209	70	Unknown
BRILLIANT MINDS CHILD DEV CTR INC	4075 N Teutonia Ave	53209	58	2 Stars
CARTER'S CHRISTIAN EDU CENTER INC	2717-21 W Atkinson Ave	53209	69	3 Stars
CARTERS CHRISTIAN EDUCATION CENTER INC	5576 N 76th St	53209	57	Unknown
DEBORAH T WASHINGTON LRNG CTR LLC	3002 W Silver Spring Dr	53209	70	Unknown
FUTURE INVESTMENT CHILDCARE LLC	6207m N Teutonia Ave	53209	37	Unknown
GOD'S ANOINTED ONES CC DEV CTR LLC	3311 W Villard Ave	53209	60	3 Stars
GRANDMA ETHEL'S CHILDCARE LRNG CTR	4127 W Nash St	53209	20	3 Stars
HELPING HANDS CHILDCARE CENTER	5114 W Center St	53209	25	Unknown
HOUSE OF ANGELS CC LEARN CTR LLC	5250 N 35th St	53209	44	Unknown
JCC CHILDCARE CTR OF THE ARTS LLC	5244 N 35th St	53209	24	2 Stars
KIDS R JUST KIDS PHASE III	4678 N 40th St	53209	18	Unknown
KIDS R KIDS CHILDCARE INC	2661 N Martin Luther King Dr	53209	23	3 Stars
KINGS AND QUEENS WORLD CHILD DEVT CTR	5204 N 36th St	53209	41	2 Stars
LC ACADEMY CHILD DEV CENTER LLC	6900 N 43rd St	53209	54	3 Stars
LIT'L SCHOLARS DAY CARE	3320 W Wren Ave	53209	76	Unknown
LITTLE TIKES EARLY LEARNING CENTER	4145 N Green Bay Ave	53209	41	3 Stars

Licensed Group Provider	Address	Zipcode	Capacity	YoungStar Rating
LOVING SHEPHERD EARLY CHILDHOOD	3909 W Clinton Ave	53209	50	4 Stars
LUCILLE'S LEARNING CENTER LLC	3820 W Florist Ave	53209	84	3 Stars
MIRACLES SAFE HAVEN DEVELOPMENT II LLC	5117 N 32nd St	53209	43	Unknown
MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CHILD NURTURING CTR	5001 W Mill Rd	53209	78	Unknown
OUR LITTLE LOVE BUGS DAYCARE	5225 W Mill Rd	53209	21	Unknown
PRICILLAS CHILD CARE DEV CTR INC.	1934 N Martin Luther King Dr	53209	30	2 Stars
REACH ONE TEACH ONE AS THEY GROW	4502 N Teutonia Ave	53209	23	Unknown
SUPER KIDZ DAYCARE	140 W Garfield Ave	53209	38	2 Stars
THE JUNGLE GYM CHILDCARE CENTER	2809 W Atkinson Ave	53209	65	Unknown
TIPPI TOES CHILDCARE CENTER	3812 W Burleigh St	53209	100	3 Stars
A PURPOSEFUL LIFE CHILDCARE CTR LLC	7205 W Burleigh St	53210	30	Unknown
ANGELA'S LIL ANGELS	3511 W Lisbon Ave	53210	50	Unknown
BEAUTIFUL BEGINNINGS CHILD CARE	2206 W Center St	53210	40	2 Stars
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB - LAVARNWAY	2739 N 15th St	53210	105	Unknown
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB - DAVIS	1975 S 24th St	53210	305	Unknown
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB - FITZSIMONDS	3400 W North Ave	53210	95	3 Stars
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB - MARY RYAN	3000 N Sherman Blvd	53210	124	3 Stars
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB PIEPER HILLSIDE	611 W Cherry St	53210	112	3 Stars
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB-DANIELS-MARDAK	4834 N 35th St	53210	200	3 Stars
BRENDA'S LEARNING CENTER 2	5512 W Center St	53210	30	2 Stars
CRYSTAL'S CREATIVE MINDS LRNG CTR	4900 W Burleigh St	53210	34	3 Stars
GRISBY'S CHILD DEV CTR SITE 3	5301 W Burleigh St	53210	39	3 Stars
GRISBY'S CHILD DEV CTR SITE 4	5455 W Burleigh St	53210	40	3 Stars
HARVEST LEARNING CENTER II LLC	5932-36 W Appleton Ave	53210	61	Unknown
HEARTLAND CHILD DEVELOPMENT CTR LLC	5836 W Appleton Ave	53210	95	Unknown
HELWIG FAM CNTR EARLY CHLDHD HDST	2545 N 29th St	53210	390	Unknown
INTERNATIONAL LEARNING CENTER	4434 W Capitol Dr	53210	48	Unknown
LEARN THROUGH LOVE	6333 W Burleigh St	53210	74	Unknown
LIL DINKS AND BUBBLES LRNG ACADEMY	531 E Burleigh St	53210	109	3 Stars
LISBON LEARNING CENTER	6610 W Lisbon Ave	53210	50	Unknown
MINI MIRACLES LEARNING CENTER LLC 2	2707 N 54th St	53210	33	2 Stars
MOTHER OF GOOD COUNSEL CONGREGATION	3001 N 68th St	53210	70	Unknown
NEXT DOOR HEAD START	5310 W Capitol Dr	53210	508	Unknown
NEXT DOOR HEADSTART - OW HOLMES	2463 N Buffum St	53210	88	5 Stars
ROCKA-BYE-BABY CC & LRNG ACADEMY	5219-25 W Center St	53210	103	3 Stars
ST CATHERINE DAY CARE CENTER	2647 N 51st St	53210	50	3 Stars
STEPPING MILESTONES LRNG ACADEMY	5312 W Burleigh St	53210	74	Unknown
TEDDY BEAR CHILD CARE LLC	5140 W Lisbon Ave	53210	40	5 Stars
ALL MY CHILDREN LRNG ACADEMY LLC	2979 N Palmer St	53212	20	2 Stars
AUNTIE FE FE'S CHILD DEV CENTER	3567 N Martin Luther King Dr	53212	19	Unknown
C AND C CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	413 E North Ave	53212	40	3 Stars

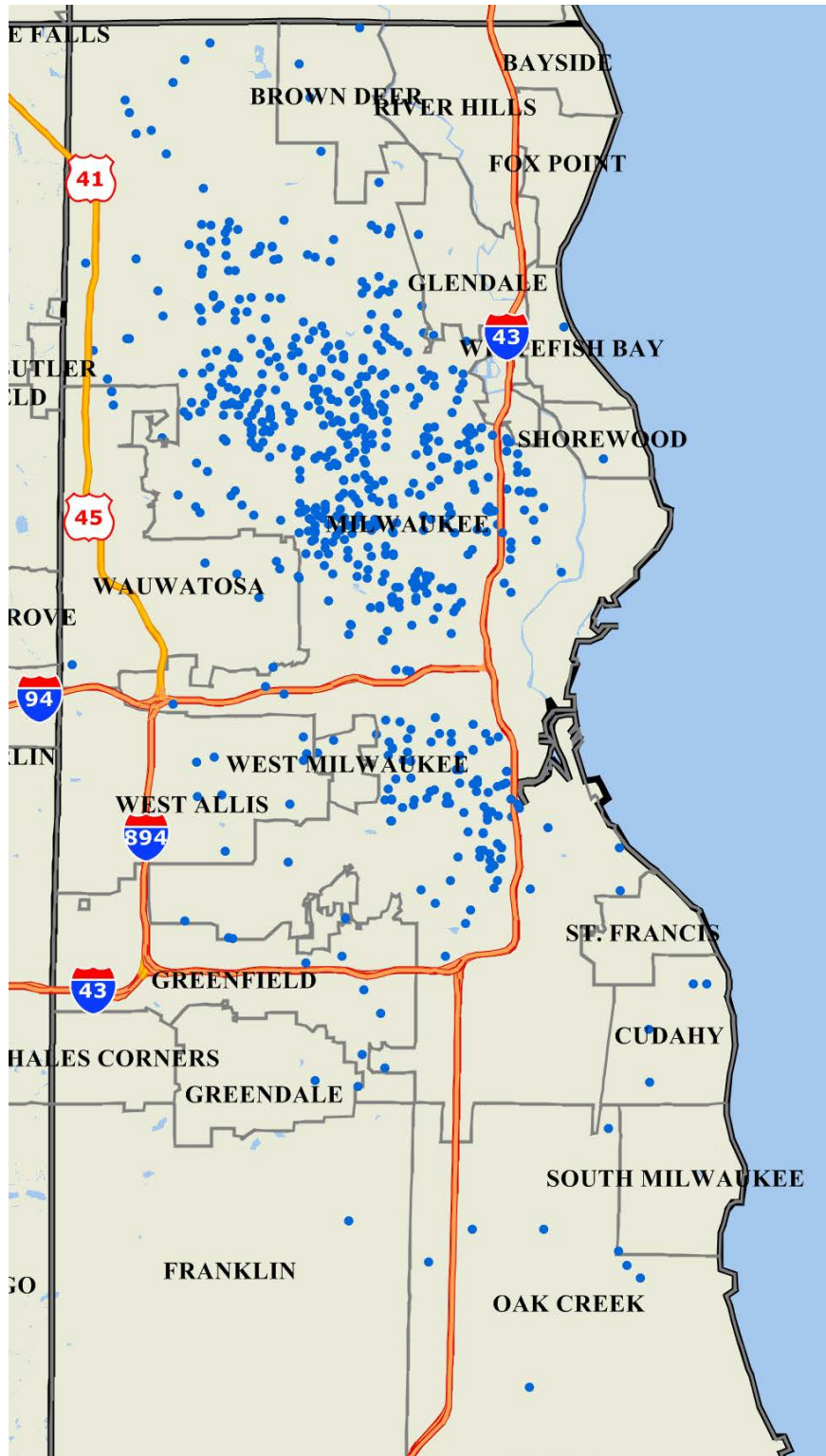
Licensed Group Provider	Address	Zipcode	Capacity	YoungStar Rating
COA BURKE EARLY EDUCATION CENTER	2320 W Burleigh St	53212	116	3 Stars
COA CHILD CARE CENTER	909 E Garfield Ave	53212	125	5 Stars
FOUR SEASONS EARLY LRNG CENTER INC	2803 N Martin Luther King Dr	53212	44	3 Stars
HOPSON'S KIDDIE KARE	323 E Garfield Ave	53212	21	Unknown
HOPSON'S KIDDIE KARE LLC II	4300 W Burleigh St	53212	31	Unknown
JOHNSON PRESCHOOL AND LRNG CTR LLC	3444 N Port Washington Ave	53212	25	Unknown
JOHNSON PRESCHOOL AND LRNG CTR LLC	6005 N Teutonia Ave	53212	20	2 Stars
LIFEWAYS EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER	3224 N Gordon Pl	53212	23	3 Stars
LITTLE LEADERS LEARNING ACADEMY	832 E Meinecke Ave	53212	39	Unknown
MT ZION CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	2207 N 2nd St	53212	40	3 Stars
MUSTARD SEED GROWTH CTR LLC	3479 N 2nd St	53212	18	Unknown
PRISTINE CHILD CARE CENTER	1850 N Martin Luther King Dr	53212	80	3 Stars
ST MARCUS CHILD CARE	243 E Center St	53212	73	4 Stars
THE NURTURING NOOK	575 W River Woods Pkwy	53212	80	5 Stars
THE NURTURING NOOK GENERATIONS	2330 N Prospect Ave	53212	92	5 Stars
TOMORROW'S FUTR ERLY CHLDHD CTR INC	1451 N 6th St	53212	85	3 Stars
WE ARE ONE CHILD CARE	2925-27 N Holton St	53212	28	2 Stars
A PROMISE OF HOPE II	5226 W Hampton Ave	53215	58	Unknown
ALVERNO EARLY LEARNING CENTER	3401 S 39th St	53215	122	5 Stars
AURORA TINY TOWN DAY CARE CENTER	2920 W Dakota St	53215	155	2 Stars
BAMBINI LEARNING CENTER LLC	1599 W Windlake Ave	53215	26	2 Stars
CAROLYN'S CASTLE LLC	2400 S 9th Pl	53215	24	Unknown
CAROLYN'S CASTLE LLC 2	2490 S 10th St	53215	18	1 Star
DREAMLAND CHILD CARE 1	9171 N 76th St	53215	76	Unknown
DREAMLAND CHILD CARE 2	4715 W Center St	53215	50	Unknown
DREAMLAND CHILD CARE III	3115 W Burnham St	53215	65	3 Stars
EBENEZER CC CENTERS ST JUDE ANNEX	1501 S Layton Blvd Rm 134	53215	60	Unknown
EBENEZER CHILD CARE CENTER ST PAUL	340 W St Paul Ave	53215	120	Unknown
EBENEZER CHILD CARE CENTER PRIME	10701 W Research Dr	53215	51	5 Stars
EBENEZER CHILD CARE CENTER S 29TH	1496 S 29th St	53215	62	Unknown
HAPPY DAYS DAY CARE CENTER LLC	3001 S 13th St	53215	40	3 Stars
HAPPY DAYS DAY CARE CTR LLC 2	1202 W Oklahoma Ave	53215	70	3 Stars
ST JOSEPH ACADEMY INC	1600 W Oklahoma Ave	53215	275	5 Stars
STEPPING STONES ACADEMY LLC	1801 W Becher St	53215	20	3 Stars
THE CHILDREN'S PALACE INC	3616 W National Ave	53215	77	3 Stars
THE CHILDRENS PALACE LRNG CTR PHASE II	7365 W Appleton Ave	53215	60	Unknown
ALL WALKS OF LIFE CC CENTER II INC	4335 N 35th St	53216	50	3 Stars
BEAUTIFUL BEGINNINGS CHILD CARE LLC	4122 W Fond Du Lac Ave	53216	50	Unknown
BLESSED SAVIOR EARLY CHLD CTR SOUTH	4059 N 64th St	53216	35	3 Stars
DCSC BAIRD CHILD DEV CTR	2210 W Becher St	53216	72	3 Stars
DCSC PARKLAWN CHILD DEVELOPMENT CTR	4310 N 46th St	53216	78	Unknown

Licensed Group Provider	Address	Zipcode	Capacity	YoungStar Rating
FANTASTIC BEGINNINGS CAMPUS CC	4322 W Center St	53216	38	3 Stars
GUIDED STEPS CHILD DEVELOPMENT CTR	6342 W Fond Du Lac Ave	53216	25	Unknown
HADLEY CHILD CARE AND LRNG CTR II	5520 W Burleigh St	53216	77	Unknown
LEARNING THROUGH TECHNOLOGY	7633 W Fond Du Lac Ave	53216	222	Unknown
LITTLE LOVED ONES CHILDCARE CTR LLC	3924 W Fond Du Lac Ave	53216	28	1 Star
MOMMY DEAREST CHILDREN CENTER LLC	4006 W Burleigh St	53216	28	2 Stars
MY LITTLE DREAMERS CC CENTER LLC	4036 N 51st Blvd	53216	45	2 Stars
NANA'S COZY CORNER INC	4006-4012 N 42nd St	53216	39	3 Stars
NURTURING NATURE CHILD CARE LLC	4313 W Fond Du Lac Ave	53216	30	3 Stars
PERSUASIVE LEARNING LLC	4345 W Fond Du Lac Ave	53216	44	Unknown
ROYAL PALACE CHILD DEV CENTER	4840 W Fond Du Lac Ave	53216	66	2 Stars
RUBYS PRECIOUS LTL ANGEL LNG AC LLC	4335 W Fond Du Lac Ave	53216	19	3 Stars
SALLIE'S LOVELAND	4031 N 38th St	53216	43	2 Stars
SALLIE'S LOVELAND PHASE II	4032 N 39th St	53216	12	3 Stars
SAN'S SANDBOX CHILD DEV CTR LLC	7261 W Appleton Ave	53216	60	Unknown
SHEILA'S SHINING STAR LEARNING CTR	3380 N 35th St	53216	76	3 Stars
SMALL STEPS LEARNING ACADEMY	5814 W Burleigh St	53216	29	Unknown
TASHIKA'S GROWING AND LRNG PATH LLC	4723 W Hoyt Pl	53216	14	Unknown
TENDERCARE BEFORE-AFTER PROGRAM	5305 W Capitol Dr	53216	62	5 Stars
TENDERCARE CHRISTIAN CHILD CARE CENTER	5229 W Capitol Dr	53216	90	5 Stars
THE LEARNING SPOT CHILD CARE CENTER	130 W Keefe Ave	53216	22	Unknown
TREE HOUSE TREASURES CHILD DEV CTR	3828 W Lisbon Ave	53216	26	Unknown
UNIQUE CARE LLC	6401 W Capitol Dr	53216	116	Unknown
V I P CHILD CARE SERVICES LLC	2301 07 W Capitol Dr	53216	30	Unknown
WONDERFUL CREATIONS LRNG CENTER LLC	4351 N 35th St	53216	36	Unknown
YOURS AND MINE LEARNING ACAD	8842 N Swan Rd	53216	92	3 Stars
A CUPFUL OF LOVE CHILD CARE LLC	1654 W Hopkins St	53218	23	3 Stars
ADAMS LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT CTR	7625 W Mill Rd	53218	50	Unknown
BABY STEPS DAY CARE II INC	7605 W Florist Ave	53218	76	4 Stars
BABY STEPS DAY CARE III	5959 N 76th St	53218	23	3 Stars
CHILDRENS KNOWLEDGE LRNG CTR I	6140 N 60th St	53218	53	3 Stars
CORAL BELLS LEARNING CENTER LLC	4714 W Fond Du Lac Ave	53218	45	Unknown
CORAL BELLS LEARNING CENTER LLC	7418 W Hampton Ave	53218	40	Unknown
DESTINY'S CHILD CHRISTIAN ACAD II LLC	7412 W Villard Ave	53218	20	3 Stars
ELAINE SCHREIBER CHILD DEV CTR	5460 N 64th St	53218	125	4 Stars
FIRSTBORN LEARNING CENTER	4960 N 18th St	53218	25	Unknown
FREEDOM LEARNING DAYCARE	4701 N 76th St	53218	48	2 Stars
GODS GLORY INFINITY LOVE CHILD CARE	7021 W Medford Ave	53218	14	Unknown
GROW WITH US LEARNING STATION	3526 W Capitol Dr	53218	59	Unknown
J AND C PARADISE CHILDCARE CTR	8057 W Appleton Ave	53218	82	Unknown
KIDS R JUST KIDS CHILD CARE	5301 W Villard	53218	22	2 Stars
KIDS R KREATIVE LRNG CENTER LLC	5219 W Villard Ave	53218	35	Unknown

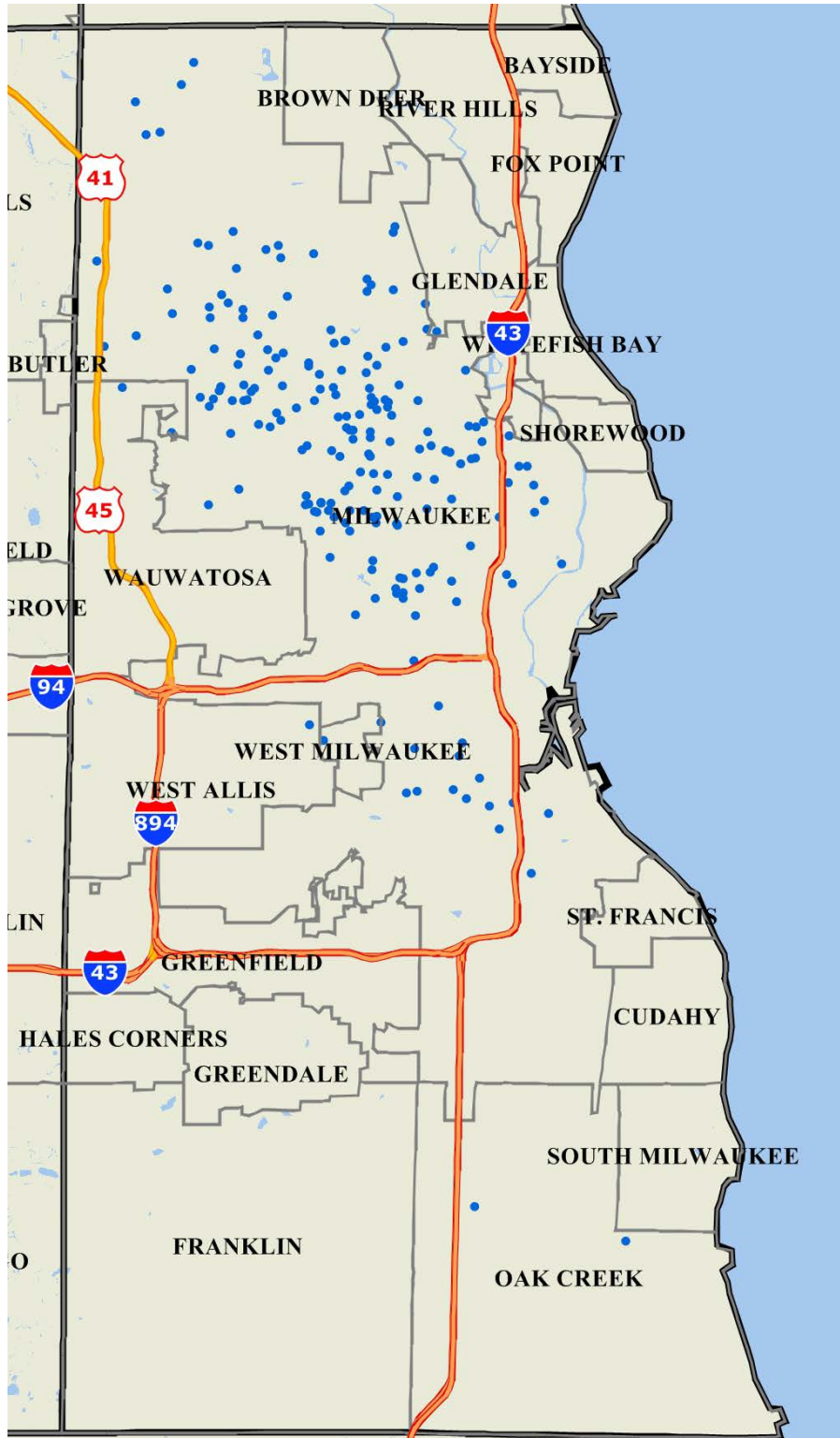
Licensed Group Provider	Address	Zipcode	Capacity	YoungStar Rating
KINDER KORNER ACADEMY II LLC	6003 W Villard Ave	53218	50	3 Stars
LEADERSHIP LITERACY AND TECHNOLOGY DEV CTR	4404-4406 W Burleigh St	53218	18	3 Stars
LET THE CHILDREN COME LRNG ACAD LLC	4700 N 76th St	53218	27	2 Stars
LITTLE LEADERS ACADEMY LLC	5833 W Silver Spring Dr	53218	45	3 Stars
ODLCI INC DBA OPEN DOORS LRNG CTR	8301 W Silver Spring Dr	53218	49	3 Stars
OUR CHILDRENS FUTURE NEEDS TLC	2664 N 38th St	53218	36	1 Star
PAW-PAW AND BESSIE'S	2979 N 17th St	53218	38	Unknown
PEANUT BUTTER AND JELLY LLC	6414 W Silver Spring Dr	53218	54	Unknown
PRECIOUS BLESSINGS LEARNING CENTER	6915 W Fond Du Lac Ave	53218	74	Unknown
ROBERSON'S KIDDIE LANE DAY CARE	6260 N 76th St	53218	146	3 Stars
TINA N TOTS CHILDREN ACADEMY LLC	7968 W Appleton Ave	53218	71	Unknown
ALL WALKS OF LIFE CC LLC	7000 W Good Hope Rd	53224	45	3 Stars
AMAZING GRACE QUALITY CHILDCARE	8615 W Brown Deer Rd	53224	50	2 Stars
CREATIVE CHILDREN OF MILWAUKEE LLC	3632 W Burleigh St	53224	40	3 Stars
GRANVILLE PREPARATORY ACADEMY INC	8225 N 107th St	53224	36	Unknown
KINDER CARE LEARNING CTRS-PARK PL	10715 W Park Pl	53224	133	Unknown
MOST PRECIOUS JOURNEE DAY CARE	4248 W Fond Du Lac Ave	53224	49	Unknown
NEW TESTAMENT CHURCH CHILDCARE	10201 W Bradley Rd	53224	91	Unknown
PRECIOUS MINDS AND MEMORIES CC LLC	6900 N 76th St	53224	46	Unknown
HIGHLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL	1706 W Highland Ave	53233	135	3 Stars
MATC-MILW CAMPUS CHILD CARE CENTER	1130 N 8th St	53233	75	5 Stars
PEDIATRIC SKILLED NURSING	2020 W Wells St	53233	50	2 Stars
PENFIELD CHILDREN'S CENTER INC	833 N 26th St	53233	141	5 Stars

Source: These listings are from the Supporting Families Together Association for licensed group child care centers as of 11/30/2016.

State-Licensed Family Child Care Providers in Milwaukee County
Wisconsin Department of Children and Families listings as of 11/30/2016



County-Certified Family Child Care Providers in Milwaukee County
Wisconsin Department of Children and Families website listings as of 12/4/2016



CRIME AND NEIGHBORHOOD SAFETY

Public safety is a daily concern for families living in densely populated inner city neighborhoods where crime remains at high levels. Children's safety is a factor for parents in their selection of school assignment for their children and in choices of daytime, evening, weekend, and summer activities for their children. It is a factor for parents, teachers and staff in scheduling both daytime and evening school activities.

Crime in Head Start Target Area Zipcodes

The Milwaukee Police Department reported 30,346 **Class A offenses** in Milwaukee in the Head Start neighborhood zipcodes in 2016.

- On a per capita basis, the crime totals ranged from approximately 54 crimes per 1,000 population in zipcode 53324 to 104 crimes per 1,000 population in zipcodes 53206 and 53210.

<u>2016 Crimes in Head Start Zipcodes</u>	<u>53204</u>	<u>53205</u>	<u>53206</u>	<u>53208</u>	<u>53209</u>	<u>53210</u>	<u>53212</u>	<u>53215</u>	<u>53216</u>	<u>53218</u>	<u>53224</u>	<u>53233</u>
Assault Offenses	700	284	1,017	832	862	793	635	680	671	922	359	225
Arson	31	13	36	26	28	25	20	21	25	24	4	3
Burglary	377	115	483	425	541	534	409	576	580	610	199	95
Criminal Damage	436	104	288	288	313	254	253	525	293	384	152	108
Homicide	12	0	15	9	12	12	12	7	6	8	0	0
Locked Vehicle Entry	468	61	173	172	162	160	285	271	188	126	92	150
Robbery	256	96	301	298	266	320	285	197	324	280	53	86
Sex Offenses	61	20	54	36	47	57	36	71	52	55	26	14
Theft	681	210	528	586	589	551	657	776	638	581	234	391
Vehicle Theft	<u>352</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>298</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>377</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>330</u>	<u>375</u>	<u>357</u>	<u>412</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>93</u>
TOTAL CLASS A OFFENSES LISTED	3,374	1,034	3,193	2,952	3,197	3,003	2,922	3,499	3,134	3,402	1,264	1,165
Est. Population (ACS 2011-2015)	39,611	10,091	26,661	31,295	36,042	26,868	31,595	62,120	33,386	41,846	21,478	15,731
Est. Class A Crimes per 1,000 Population	89	97	104	80	80	104	91	58	87	78	54	66

Source: Data from the Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee COMPASS website, downloaded 1/15/2017.

Reported crimes showing the most dramatic increases in the past three years were homicides (up 29%), vehicle thefts (up 30%), and sex offenses (up 40%).

- Most of Milwaukee's homicides took place in the poorest neighborhoods, with 120 of the city's 131 homicides occurring in the Head Start neighborhoods in 2016. The number of homicides rose 29% from 2013 to 2016 in the Head Start neighborhood zipcodes.

According to the Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission **Annual Report 2015: Homicides and Natal Shootings**, for every homicide victim there were 4 to 5 non-fatal shooting victims who survived. The Commission reported that 94% of the city's non-fatal shootings in 2015 took place in the Head Start neighborhood zipcodes.

- A total of 4,467 vehicle thefts were reported in the Head Start neighborhoods in 2016, up 30% over the 3,447 vehicle thefts reported in 2013. Besides potential loss or damage to a critical transportation asset for residents, some of these thefts may involve car jackings where bodily harm is threatened.
- The number of Class A Crime sex offenses reported in the Head Start neighborhoods increased by 40% from 529 in 2013 to 740 in 2016.

- Arson is serious problem, particularly given the large number of houses that are vacant and abandoned due to foreclosures. In 2016, 273 arson cases were reported in the Head Start neighborhood zipcodes. The number of arson cases rose 7% since 2013.
- Even though residents of the Head Start area have the lowest average incomes in the metro area, their neighborhoods were victimized in 2016 by nearly 5,000 burglaries, 2,700 robberies, 3,400 vehicle thefts, and 2,300 locked vehicle break-ins.

Reported Class A Crime Offenses in 2016	Head Start Neighborhood Zipcodes	% Change, 2013 to 2016
Assault Offenses	7,980	-2%
Arson	256	+7%
Burglary	4,944	-15%
Criminal Damage	3,398	-13%
Homicide	93	+29%
Locked Vehicle Entry	2,308	+13%
Robbery	2,762	-4%
Sex Offenses	529	+40%
Theft	6,422	-30%
Vehicle Theft	3,447	+30%
TOTAL	32,139	-6%

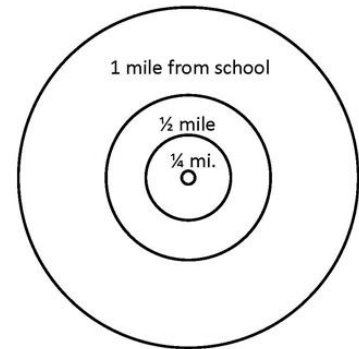
- The overall 6% decline in Class A crimes in the Head Start neighborhoods is driven by a decline of 1,900 reported thefts from 2013 to 2016. This drop may be resulting in part from lower population totals in the Head Start neighborhoods and also by a decrease in thefts that are reported to the police.

Crime around the Head Start Schools (¼, ½ and 1 Mile Radii)

The intensity of crime faced as an issue for Head Start families can be seen when 2016 police data are examined for crimes occurring in the addresses within 1 mile of each school. Crimes impacting the immediate school sites are also examined for offenses reported within ¼ mile and ½ mile of each Head Start building. The crime statistics are reported by the Milwaukee Police Department and analyzed by address. *Note: In the densely populated neighborhoods, the 1 mile circles of analysis for Head Start schools frequently overlap.*

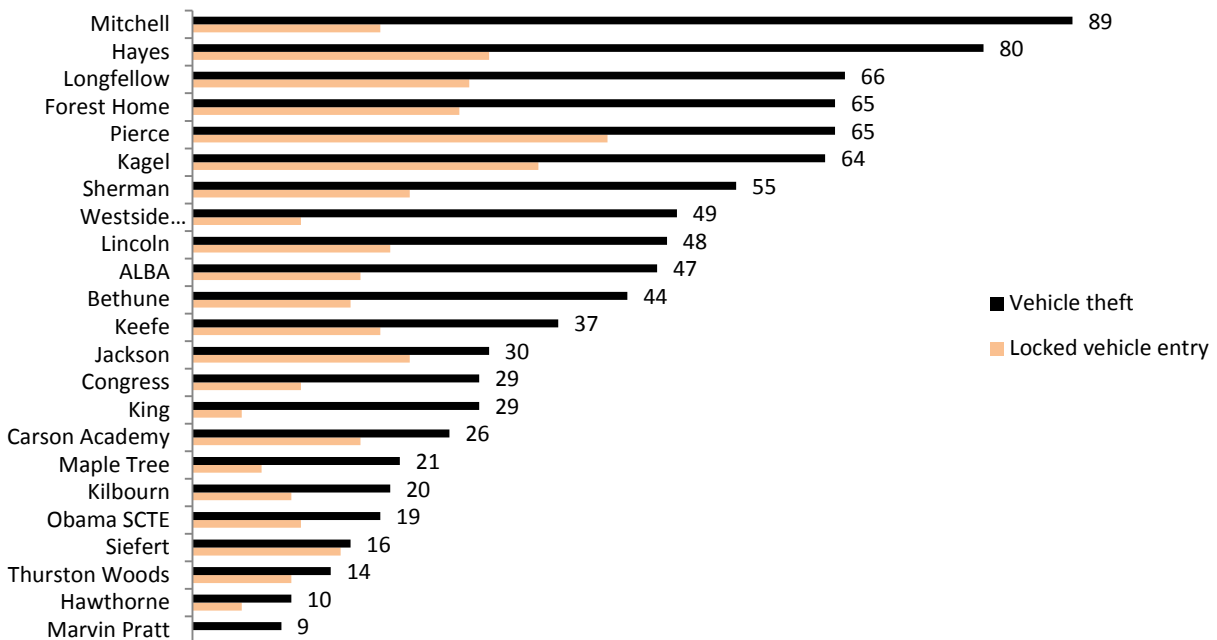
- Attacks on persons are a daily concern for families living in the Head Start neighborhoods. In 2016 on average within ¼ mile of the Head Start schools there were 73 assaults and 24 robberies.
- Both families and MPS staff have serious concerns with security for their cars, with an average of 41 vehicle thefts occurring within ¼ mile of the MPS Head Start schools in 2016.

Crimes Reported in 2016 near MPS Head Start Schools	Average Number within:		
	1/4 mile	1/2 mile	1 mile
Arson	3	8	25
Assault Offenses	73	235	718
Burglary	35	110	349
Criminal Damage to Property	27	83	258
Homicide	1	3	10
Locked Vehicle Entry	17	58	208
Robbery	24	80	254
Sex Offense	7	23	73
Theft	43	125	405
Vehicle Theft	41	128	406
TOTAL	270	853	2,706



Note: Many of the 1-mile radius crime areas shown below overlap.

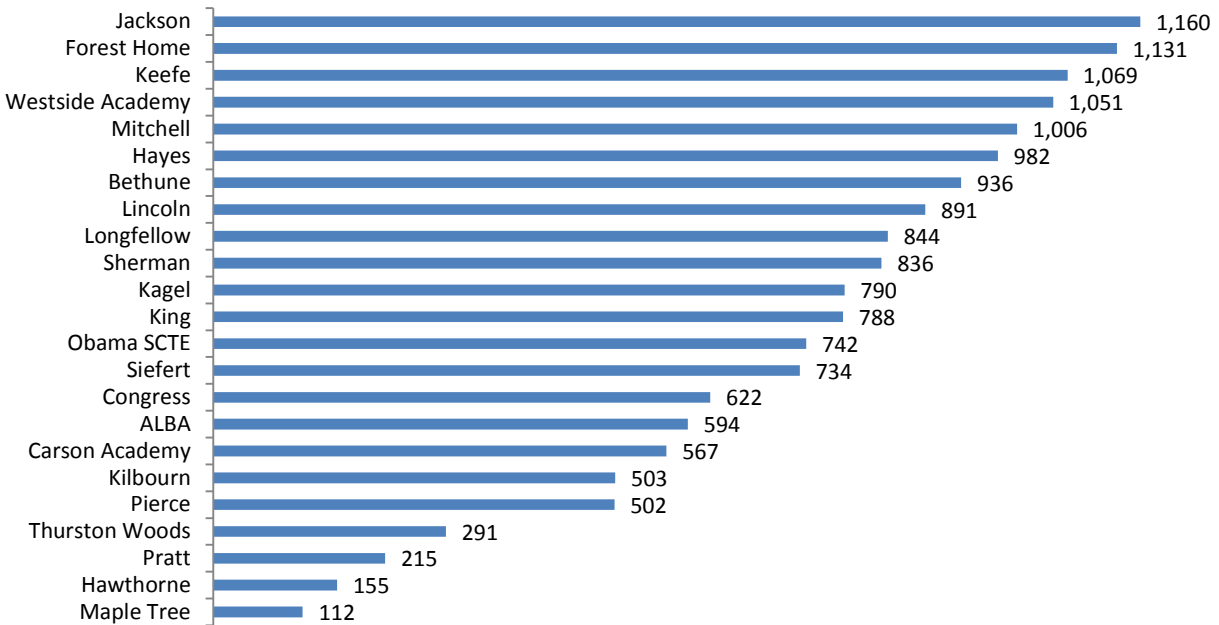
Reported Vehicle Thefts and Vehicle Break-ins in 2016 within 1/4 Mile of Head Start Schools



Assaults reported by the police department include both aggravated assaults (where the victim is harmed or a weapon is used) and simple assaults (where no physical harm is inflicted and no weapon shown).

- Over 1,000 assaults were reported within 1 mile of the schools in the overlapping neighborhoods around Jackson, Forest Home, Keefe, Westside Academy, and Mitchell schools.

**Simple and Aggregated Assault Offenses Reported within 1 Mile of Head Start
Schools (Note: Many neighborhood schools' circles overlap.)**



The attached maps show the levels of crime by actual location within the city of Milwaukee, based on addresses reported by the Milwaukee Police Department on the city COMPASS website. Definitions of crime (below) are from the City of Milwaukee Compass website and the Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission **Independent Audit of Milwaukee Police Crime Statistics and Reporting Procedure** (December 2012).

Assault Offenses – An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe injury (aggravated assault) or an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury (simple assault).

Arson - Any willful burning or attempt to burn a building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property or another.

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure (both residential and non-residential) with intent to commit a theft.

Criminal Damage to Property - Willfully injuring, damaging, mutilating, defacing, destroying or substantially impairing the use of any property in which another has an interest without the consent of such other person.

Homicide – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Locked Vehicle Entry - Whoever intentionally enters the locked and enclosed portion or compartment of the vehicle of another without consent and with intent to steal.

Sex Offense - Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against their will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

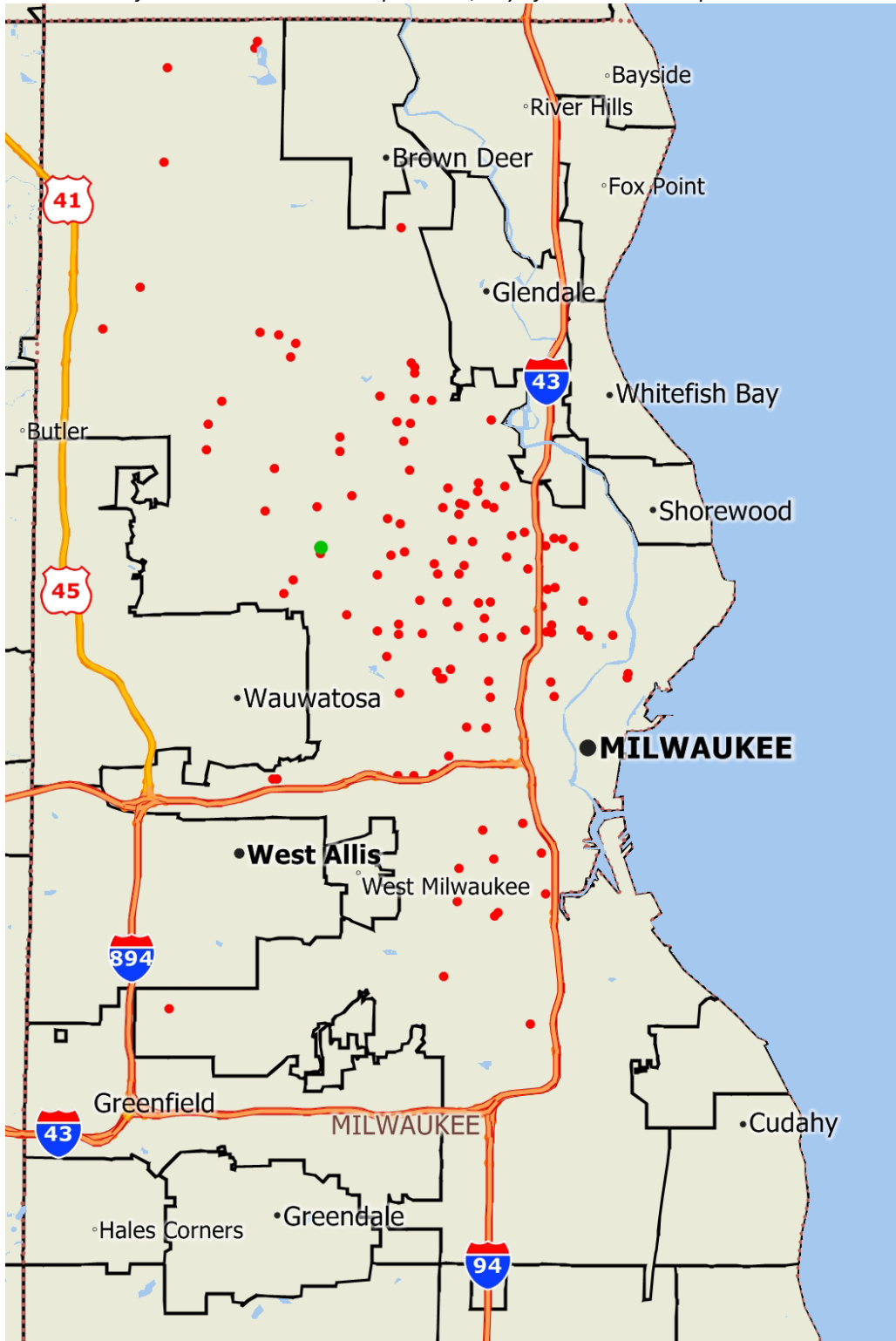
Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.

Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vehicle Theft - Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

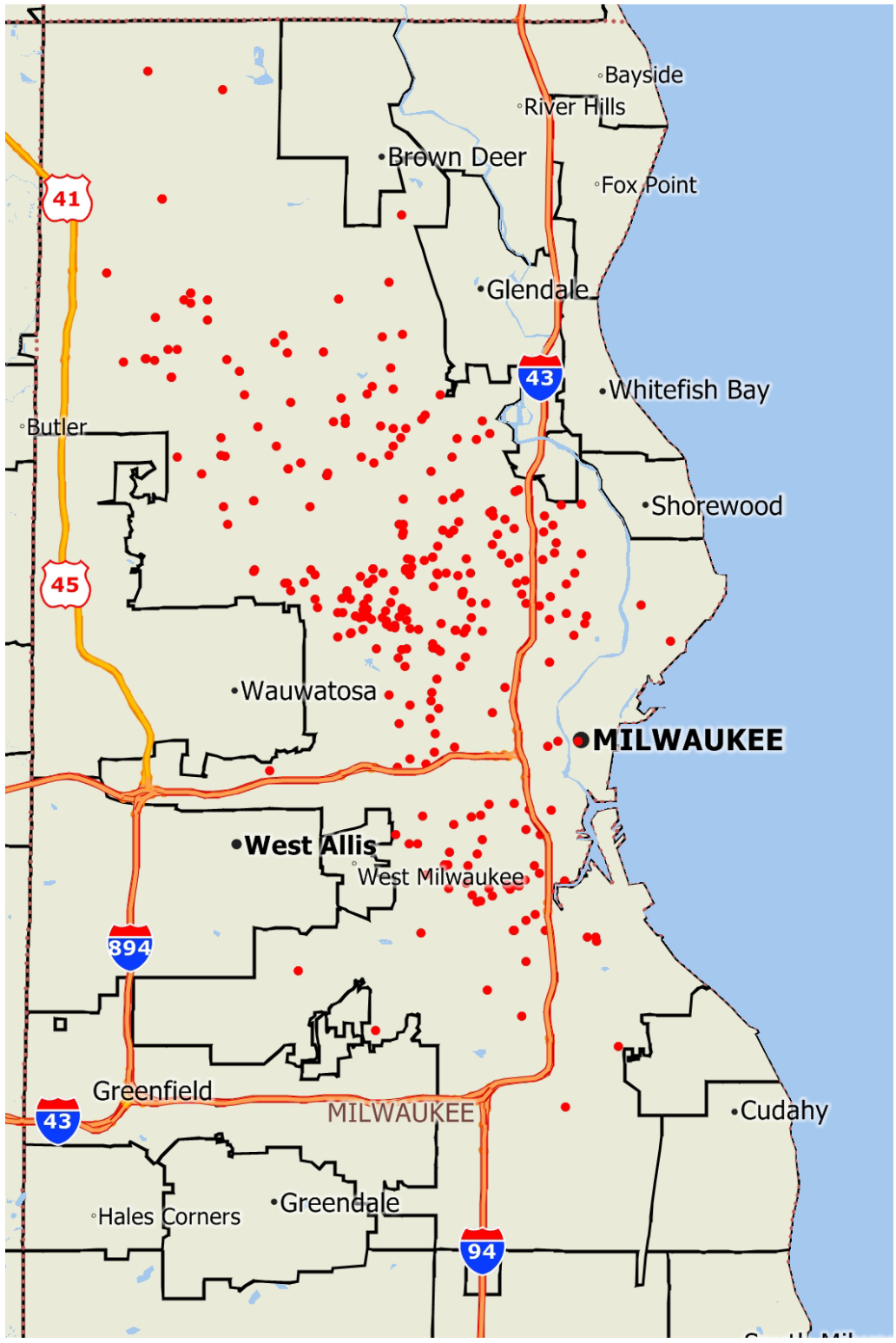
Homicides in the City of Milwaukee in 2016

Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website



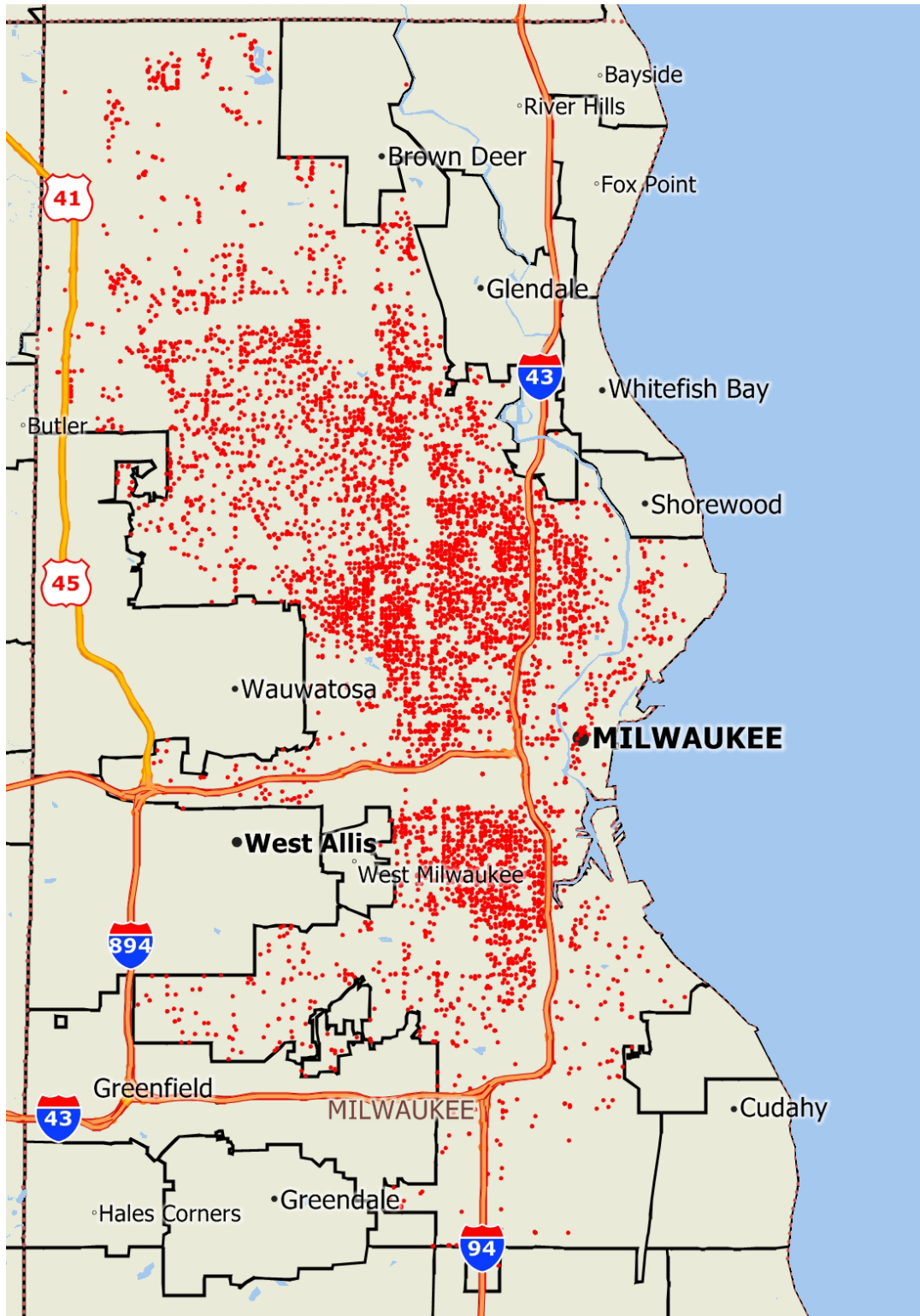
Arson Crimes Reported in the City of Milwaukee in 2016

Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website

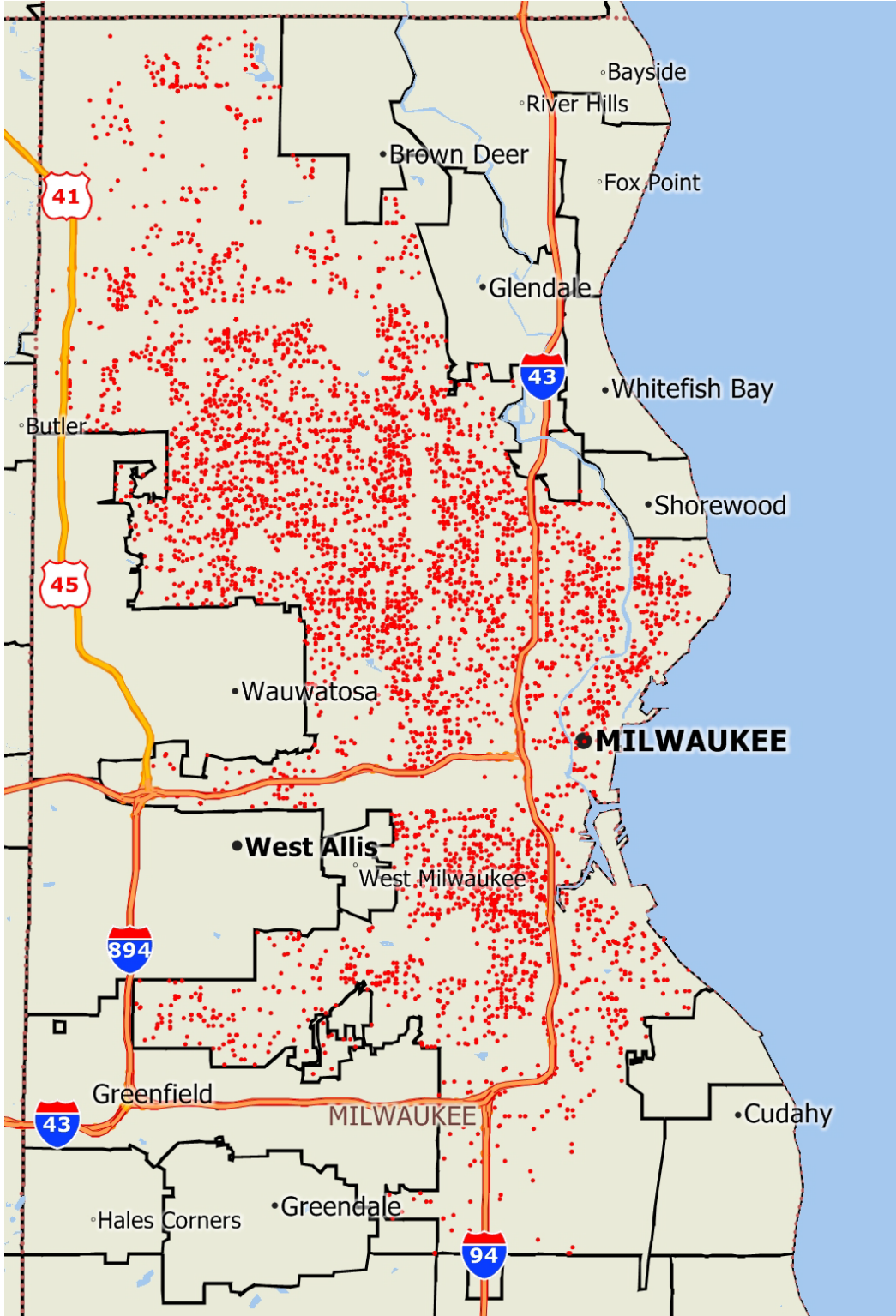


Assaults Reported in the City of Milwaukee in 2016

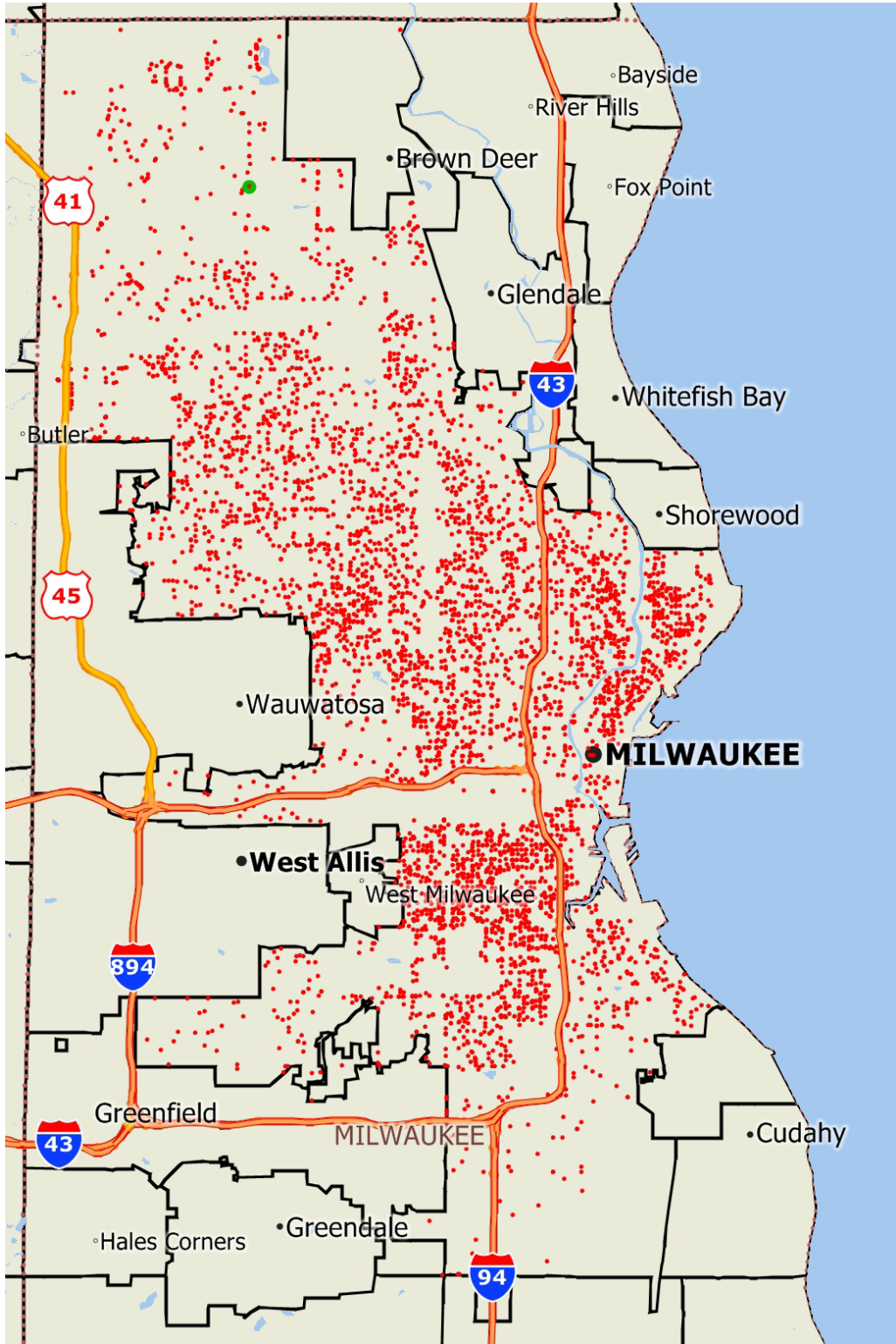
Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website



Burglaries Reported in the City of Milwaukee in 2016
Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website



Vehicle Thefts Reported in the City of Milwaukee in 2016
Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website



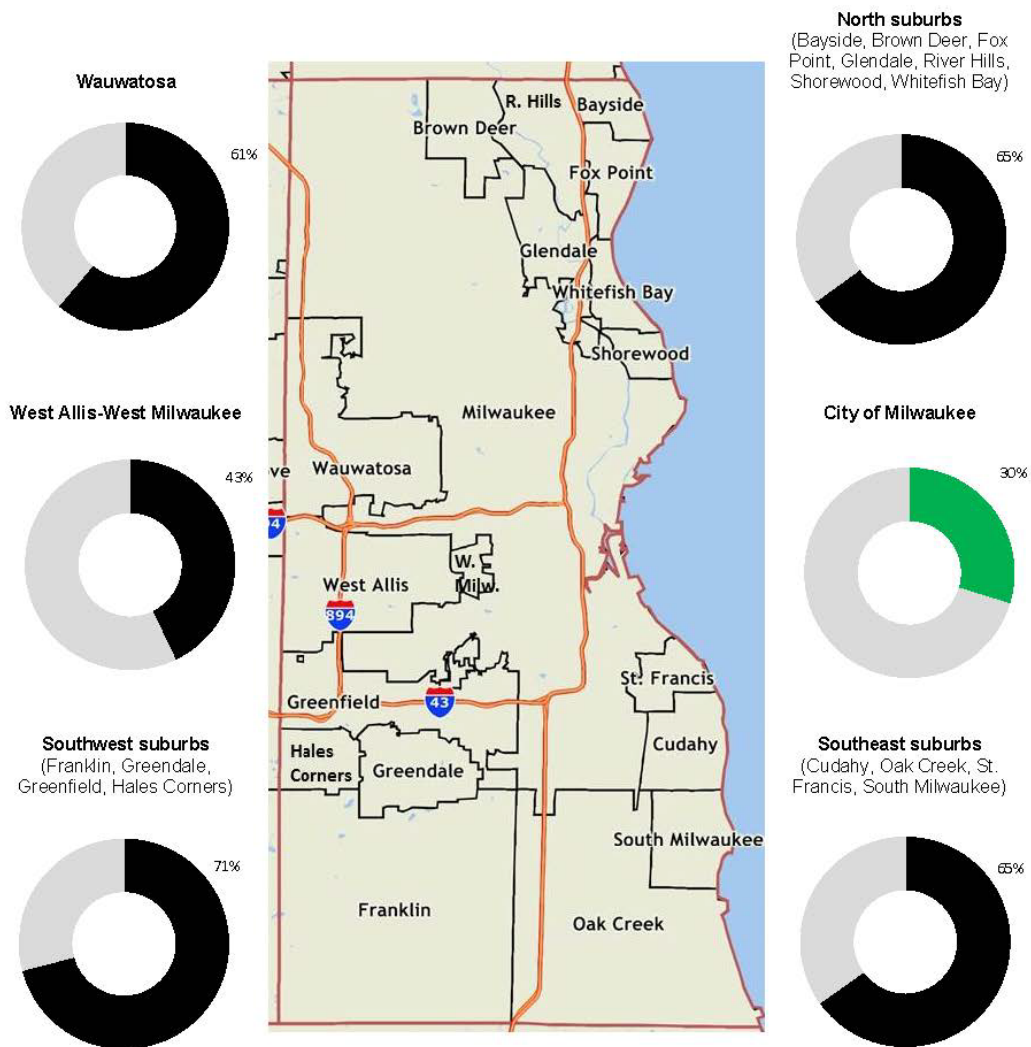
TRANSPORTION ASSETS AND LIMITATIONS

Driver’s license records from the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT) were used to document problems faced by residents in poorer Milwaukee neighborhoods. Records were examined for young adults aged 18 as of January 1, 2016.

For young women and men living in poor neighborhoods having a valid driver’s license is critical to access employment in areas outside of the central city and beyond the reach of public transportation. For young mothers the lack of a driver’s license or workable vehicle makes the child care, school and employment equation difficult to sustain, particularly with the high mobility rates with housing moves once or more per school year.

- In the City of Milwaukee only 30% young adults (aged 18 as of January 2016) had a driver’s license, while most of the suburban neighborhoods showed 60 – 70% of their 18-year-olds with licenses.

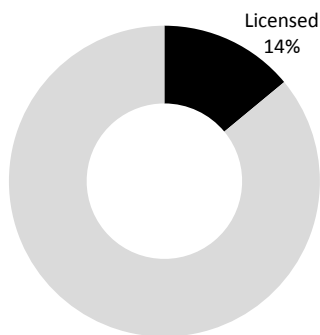
% of Milwaukee County 18-Year-Olds with Driver’s Licenses (as of Jan. 1, 2016)



- In the Head Start neighborhoods barely one in five young adults (22% of eighteen-year-old males and 23% of eighteen-year-old females) had a driver's license, as of January 2016.
- In the 5 zipcodes of the Head Start target neighborhoods where over 50% of children (ages 0-18) live in poverty, only 14% of eighteen-year-olds had a driver's license (as of January 2016).
- In the 7 zipcodes of the Head Start target neighborhoods where 40-49% of children live in poverty, only 26% of eighteen-year-olds had licenses.
- By contrast, in the wealthier zipcodes of Milwaukee County where less than 10% of the children live in poverty, three-fourths of eighteen-year-olds had a driver's licenses as of January 2016.

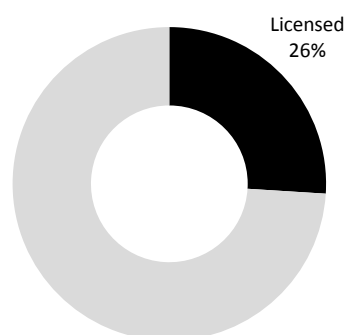
Licensing and Child Poverty: Milwaukee County 18-Year-Olds Licensed (as of January 1, 2016)

5 Head Start zipcodes with over 50% of children in poverty



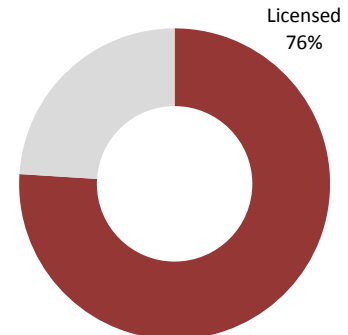
ZIPS 53204, 53205, 53206, 53212, 53233

7 Head Start zipcodes with 40-49% of children in poverty



ZIPS 53208, 53209, 53210, 53215, 53216, 53218, 53224

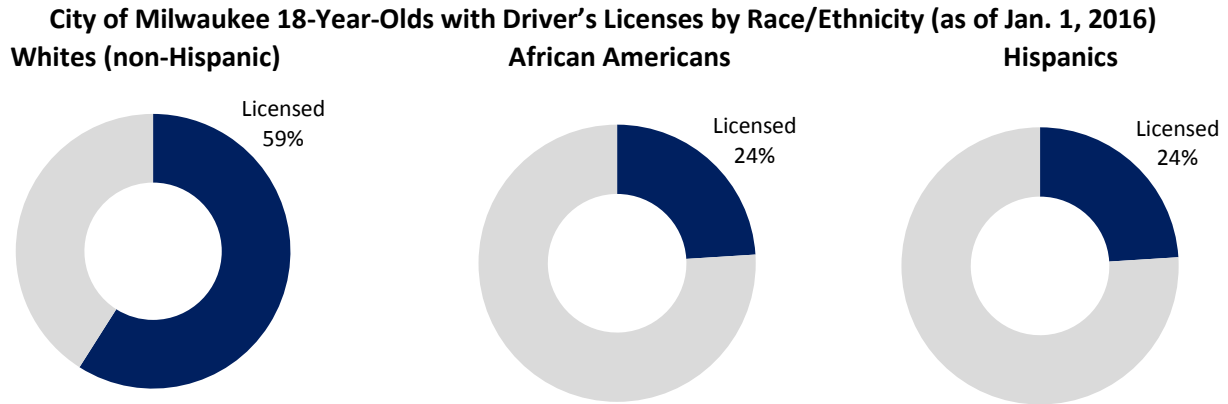
7 wealthier zipcodes with less than 10% of children in poverty



ZIPS 53130, 53132, 53154, 53211, 53213, 53217, 53226

Throughout Wisconsin licensing rates reflect wide opportunity gaps among youth by racial/ethnic groups. The compounding interplay of race and income in Wisconsin is evident in the state's child poverty levels where African American children are four times more likely to live in poverty than white children. Hispanic children are three times more likely to live in poverty than white children in the state. Families with very limited financial resources may be less likely to have a working vehicle or to afford driving instructions for their teens. Even within the City of Milwaukee racial disparities were seen in the percentages of teens obtaining licenses.

- Nearly 60% of **white** eighteen-year-olds in Milwaukee had driver licenses (as of January 1, 2016) compared to only a fourth (24%) of the **African American** and **Hispanic** eighteen-year-olds in the city.



Driver's License Concerns for Head Start Families

The problems of caring for a family, shopping for groceries and other necessities, and finding and holding employment are extremely challenging for Milwaukee parents without a car and a valid driver's license. The lack of a driver's license and the hazards of driving with a suspended or revoked license are serious for all ages, but particularly for teen mothers who need to transport their children to and from child care, school, and medical appointments. Job seekers without driver's licenses or with suspended or revoked licenses are disadvantaged in seeking and holding employment in the Milwaukee area, where three-fourths of job openings are located outside the bus lines for public transportation.

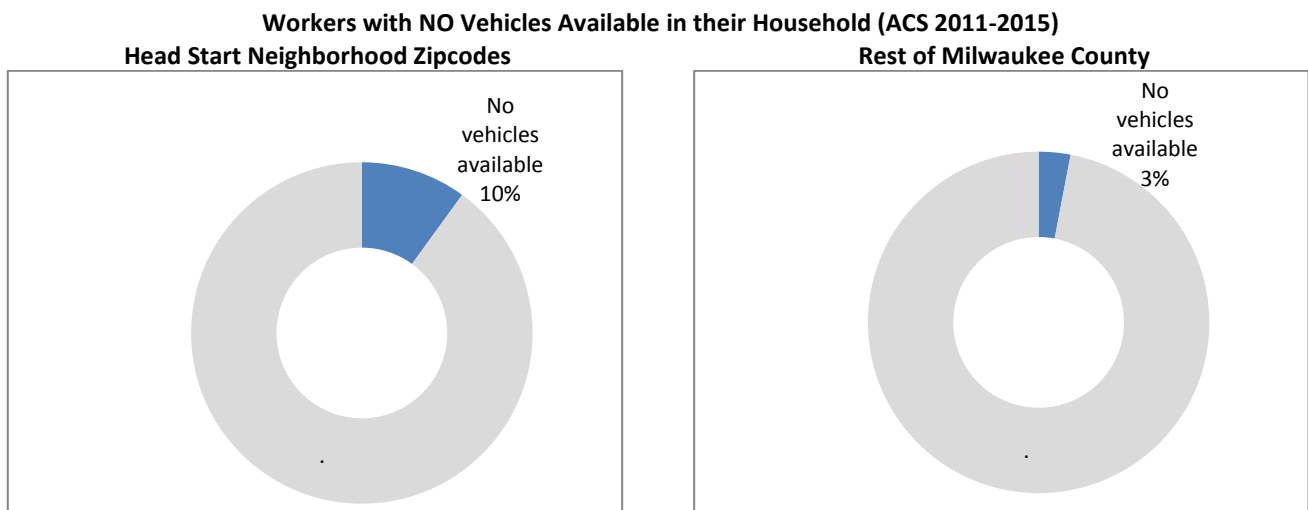
Several factors contribute to the low number of young adults in innercity neighborhoods with driver's licenses.

- First, while the state of Wisconsin requires school-age teens to participate in a school or commercial driver's education program as a condition for obtaining a license, the state has discontinued state school aids for driver's education. (High school dropouts under age 18 may not apply for a driver's license.)
- Cash-strapped innercity families may be unable to afford driver's education, maintain a working vehicle, and secure auto insurance for young drivers (particularly in the poorest zipcodes where rates are high).
- The heavy policing in the innercity results in many teens receiving driver's license citations for minor vehicle or driving infractions and if unpaid, these may result in suspensions on the license. Longstanding concerns have been expressed about police in city and suburban neighborhoods targeting minority drivers in older vehicles – adding further to residents' risks of financial liabilities and licensing charges. Teens with unpaid ordinance tickets may receive suspended licenses (even before they obtain their license).
- A growing culture of unlicensed -- and often reckless -- driving in high-density city neighborhoods that adds to the risks of accidents, injury and property loss. For low-income residents the financial costs of suspensions and revocations (along with added court fees) continue to escalate if residents fail to pay (or cannot afford to pay) outstanding tickets and forfeitures. The escalating cycle of outstanding fines, exacerbated by new charges issued for those continuing to drive, moves the driver outside the law and vulnerable to stops by law enforcement.

Milwaukee Public Schools has taken leadership to provide driver education and driving instruction in its high schools. In the next four years MPS plans to assist up to 10,000 teens in securing driver’s licenses. Long-term this initiative holds much promise in addressing transportation inequities impacting the Head Start neighborhoods. More data on licensing issues is available from the Employment and Training Institute report on **The DMV Class of 2016: Readiness of Milwaukee 18-Year-Olds for Employment, Citizenship and Adulthood** (available online at dc.uwm.edu/eti_pubs/182).

Lack of Vehicle in the Household

Many workers in the Head Start neighborhoods have limited choices in seeking work and commuting to jobs. The ACS(2011-2015) estimates that 10% of workers in the Head Start neighborhoods live in households without a vehicle available, compared to only 3% of workers living in the rest of Milwaukee County.



Means of Transportation to Jobs

The transportation method workers used to reach their jobs was examined for residents in the Head Start neighborhoods and for other areas of Milwaukee County. Workers living in the Head Start neighborhoods are far more likely to be using public transportation (11% versus 3%) but the majority of employed workers still depend on private transportation to their jobs. Workers without a working vehicle and driver’s license are far more limited into their access to jobs.

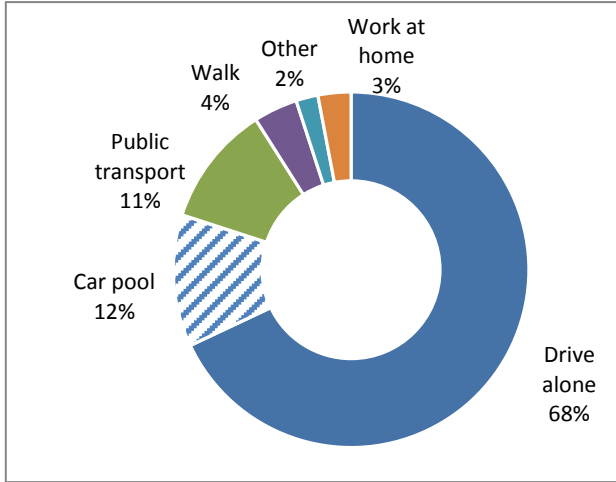
How Employed Workers Commute to Work in Milwaukee County

<u>MEANS OF COMMUTING TO WORK</u>	<u>Head Start neighborhood zipcodes</u>	<u>Rest of Milwaukee County</u>
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	68%	81%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	12%	8%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	11%	3%
Walked	4%	3%
Other means	2%	1%
Worked at home	3%	3%
Total workers	100%	100%

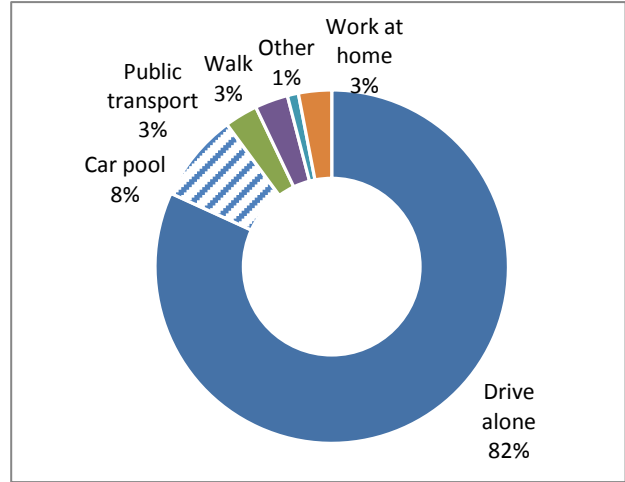
Source: American Community Survey (2011-2015) for workers aged 16 and older.

How Workers Commute to Their Jobs in Milwaukee County (ACS 2011-2015)

Head Start Neighborhood Zipcodes



Rest of Milwaukee County



TRAFFIC AND PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

Concerns about the safety of children are heightened by the high number of traffic accidents in densely populated urban neighborhoods. Parents worry about traffic dangers as their children are transported to and from Head Start and the safety of their children walking to school and as they play in their neighborhoods. Head Start staff face risks of accidents traveling to and from school and taking the children on field trips. Data from the Milwaukee Police Department (City of Milwaukee Compass website) were used to analyze traffic accidents reported in 2016 near the MPS Head Start schools.

The 2016 traffic accidents include accidents reported to the Milwaukee Police Department that resulted in injury or death of any person or had damages of \$1,000 or more to property owned by any one person. “Hit and run” accidents are defined as “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.”

- Parental concerns about the safety of children are heightened by the high number of traffic accidents in the Head Start neighborhoods. On average there were 520 traffic accidents reported to the Milwaukee police within 1 mile of each Head Start school in 2016 and an average of 152 accidents involved injuries to persons.
- In the immediate proximity of the school buildings (i.e., within ¼ mile radius of the school sites) there were an average of 53 reported traffic accidents and an average of 16 accidents involving injuries in 2013.

2016 Accidents Reported near the MPS Head Start Schools	Average number per school within:		
	1/4 mile	1/2 mile	1 mile
Reported accidents	53	167	520
Number of accidents that involved Injuries	16	50	152
Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries	37	117	368
Number of people killed in accidents	0	0	1
Number of people injured in accidents	23	77	232
“Hit and run” accidents	22	68	206
Number of pedestrians involved in traffic accidents	2	6	18
Number of buses involved in traffic accidents	2	5	16
Number of cars and trucks involved in traffic accidents	98	308	1,018

Data from the Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website.

- In 2016 the highest number of traffic accidents near the Head Start schools occurred on the northside around Jackson School where 871 accidents were reported within 1 mile of the school and with 494 people injured. The highest number of traffic accidents on the southside was around Forest Home Avenue School, where 811 accidents were reported within 1 mile of the school with 277 people injured.

In addition to accidents common to very high density urban neighborhoods with cross-city streets having high volumes of traffic each day, there is a growing culture of unlicensed and reckless driving in the high-density city neighborhoods that adds to the risks of injury and property loss.

- In 2016 the police department reported 5,867 traffic accidents in the Head Start neighborhood zipcodes. Almost a third (31%, or 1,820) of these accidents involved injuries to persons.
- A total of 20 persons were killed and 2,814 persons were injured in traffic accidents in the Head Start neighborhoods in 2016.

2016 Reported Traffic Accidents by Zipcode	53204	53205	53206	53208	53209	53210	53212	53215	53216	53218	53224	53233
Reported Accidents	705	201	571	466	395	771	586	629	661	521	190	171
Accidents Involved Injuries	168	71	176	139	141	273	176	153	219	197	62	45
Accidents Not Involving Injuries	537	130	395	327	254	498	410	476	442	324	128	126
<i>Type of Units Involved (Note: A single accident may involve several vehicles or persons.)</i>												
Automobiles	1,270	347	1,030	844	709	1,459	1,054	1,138	1,209	975	326	313
Bicycles	6	0	1	3	0	4	5	4	1	3	1	0
Buses	19	7	24	20	7	24	14	15	16	12	5	5
Motorcycle	8	1	2	2	2	10	7	15	6	4	2	1
Pedestrians	28	7	22	11	10	31	16	21	11	14	7	7
Trucks	116	27	56	63	51	72	75	113	67	52	34	23
Outcome of 2016 Accidents												
Number of People Killed	0	0	3	0	3	4	1	0	4	1	4	0
Number of People Injured	233	111	281	195	242	453	269	211	345	319	89	66
"Hit and Run" Accidents	295	76	261	141	137	317	192	218	251	156	37	59
% Hit and Run	42%	38%	46%	30%	35%	41%	33%	35%	38%	30%	19%	35%

The thought that one's child could be injured while walking or biking around the neighborhood is every parent's fear. While most of the injuries received in traffic accidents are suffered by drivers and passengers in the vehicles, a number of pedestrians and bikers are hurt each year in crashes.

- In 2016 185 pedestrians were involved in traffic accidents in the Head Start neighborhoods, and a total of 28 bicycles were involved in traffic accidents in the neighborhoods.
- The police reported 252 accidents in the city in 2016 involving school buses and county transit buses, and 73% of those accidents occurred in the Head Start neighborhood zipcodes.

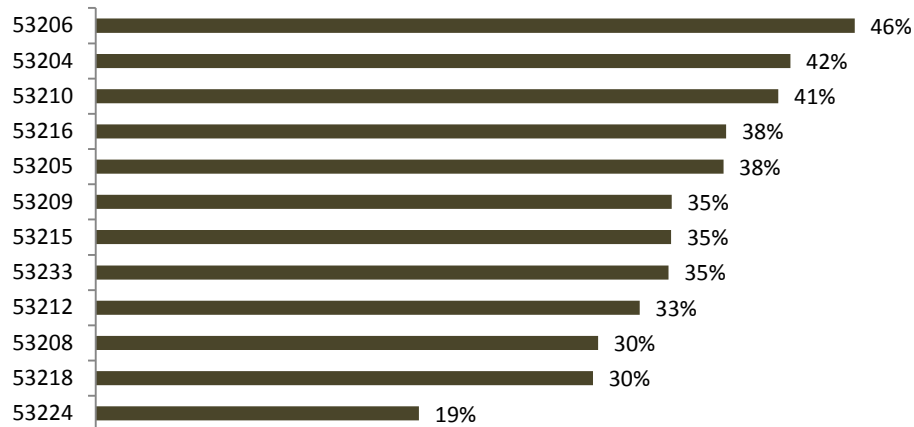
For many residents, including Head Start parents, their vehicle is one of their most valuable possessions. Particularly, in Milwaukee owning a vehicle affords single parents needed transportation to jobs, child care, shopping and school. At the same time many parents lack auto insurance given the extremely high rates in the central city zipcodes. Damage to vehicles in accidents can have a devastating impact on family resources, yet is a very frequent occurrence around the Head Start schools.

- The police reported 10,674 cars and 749 trucks involved in accidents occurring in 2016 in the Head Start neighborhood zipcodes.

One in Three Reported Accidents Is a “Hit and Run”

- Over a third (36%) of the reported traffic accidents around the Head Start schools in 2016 were “hit and run” where the driver did not remain on the scene to aid possible victims or to report property damages. Among the groups likely to flee the scene of an accident are adult and teen drivers who have not secured their driver’s licenses and persons with suspended licenses.

% of 2016 Traffic Accidents in Head Start Neighborhoods That Are "Hit and Run"



- While the number of reported accidents is down in the Head Start neighborhoods compared to three years, the percentage of accidents that are “hit and run” rose from 31% in 2013 to 36% in 2016. The highest “hit and run” accident rate was reported for zipcode 53206 where the rate has risen from 36% of all reported accidents in 2013 up to 46% of all reported accidents in 2016. The Milwaukee and surrounding municipal courts have suspended thousands of driver’s licenses of Milwaukee low-income residents – both for unsafe driving and for failure to pay municipal fines and forfeitures. Even failure to pay parking tickets (including tickets for parking overnight in front of one’s residence) can result in cancelation of the vehicle registration and subsequent citations for driving an “unlicensed vehicle.”

MASS INCARCERATION ISSUES

The Wisconsin Department of Corrections records of adults incarcerated in state correctional facilities show rapidly increasing numbers of men and women sentenced from and released back to Milwaukee County and heavily concentrated in Head Start neighborhoods. Much of the increase in Department of Corrections population is due to a rise in incarceration for drug-related incidents. A 2013 study by the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute found Wisconsin to have the highest incarceration rate in the United States for African American men, with 1 in 8 working-age men in local jails and state prisons at the time of the 2010 U.S. Census (*Source: Wisconsin's Mass Incarceration of African American Males: Workforce Challenges for 2013, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute, 2013*). Further analysis of the state prison population was conducted by UWM-ETI for the Milwaukee Public Schools Head Start assessment. [Note: The UWM-ETI has not received 2012-2016 files from the state Department of Corrections that would allow more recent analyses of Milwaukee residents incarcerated since 2012.]

Concentrations of Incarceration in Milwaukee Innercity Neighborhoods

The prison/ex-offender overlay in the Head Start neighborhoods has profound implications for children and families. High poverty neighborhoods are rife with hardened criminals, drug violence, and lack of safety for children – night and day. Many children experience levels of violence unimaginable to suburban and middle income families living in other neighborhoods. At the same time, many ex-offenders and current prisoners are themselves parents of Milwaukee children – with many struggling to support their children financially and emotionally and to reattach to their families.

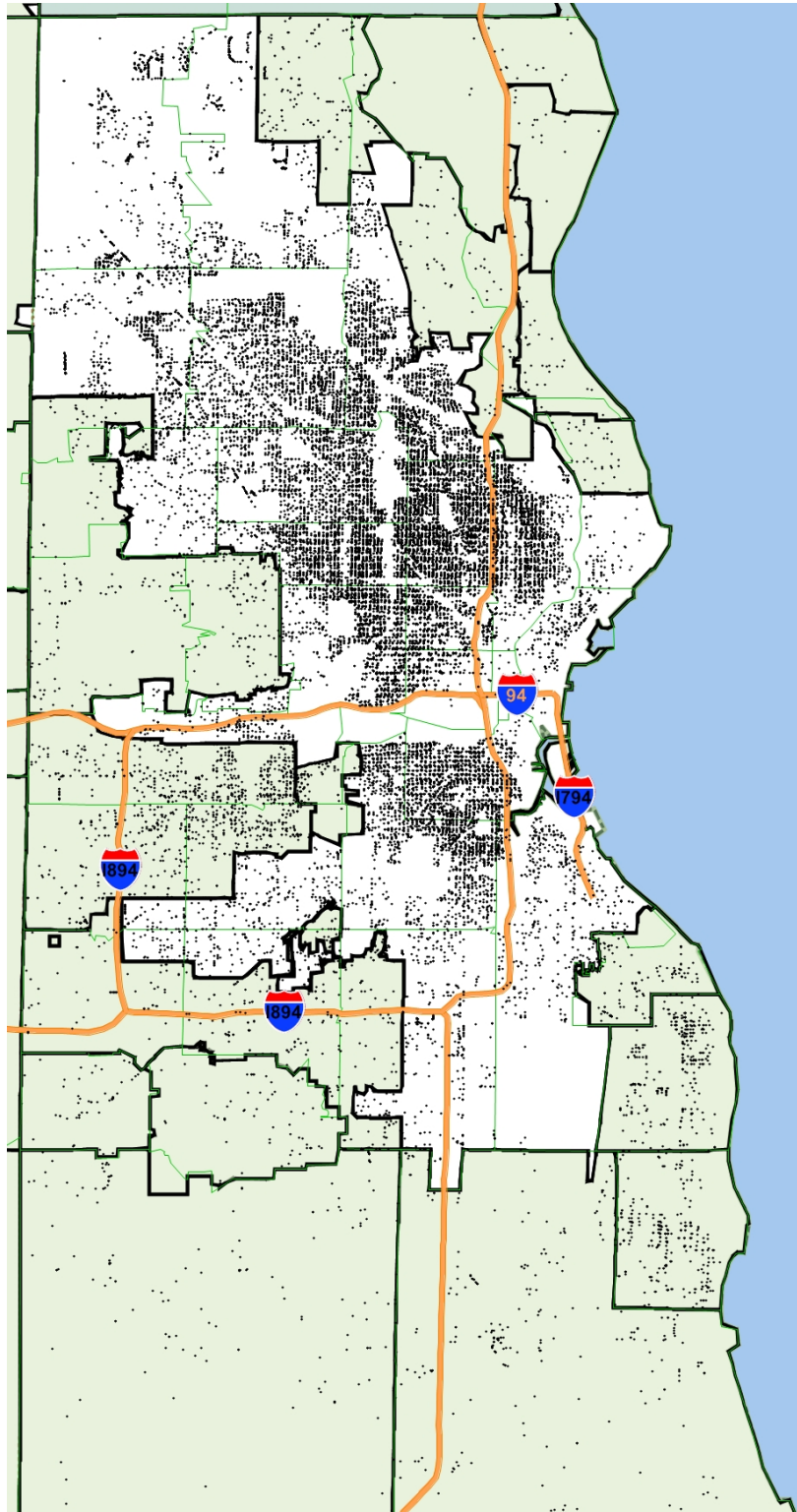
- A total of 43,418 men and women from Milwaukee County were incarcerated in state correctional facilities from 1990 to 2012. Ninety percent of those imprisoned were men.

Milwaukee County Adults Incarcerated in State Correctional Facilities, 1990-2012

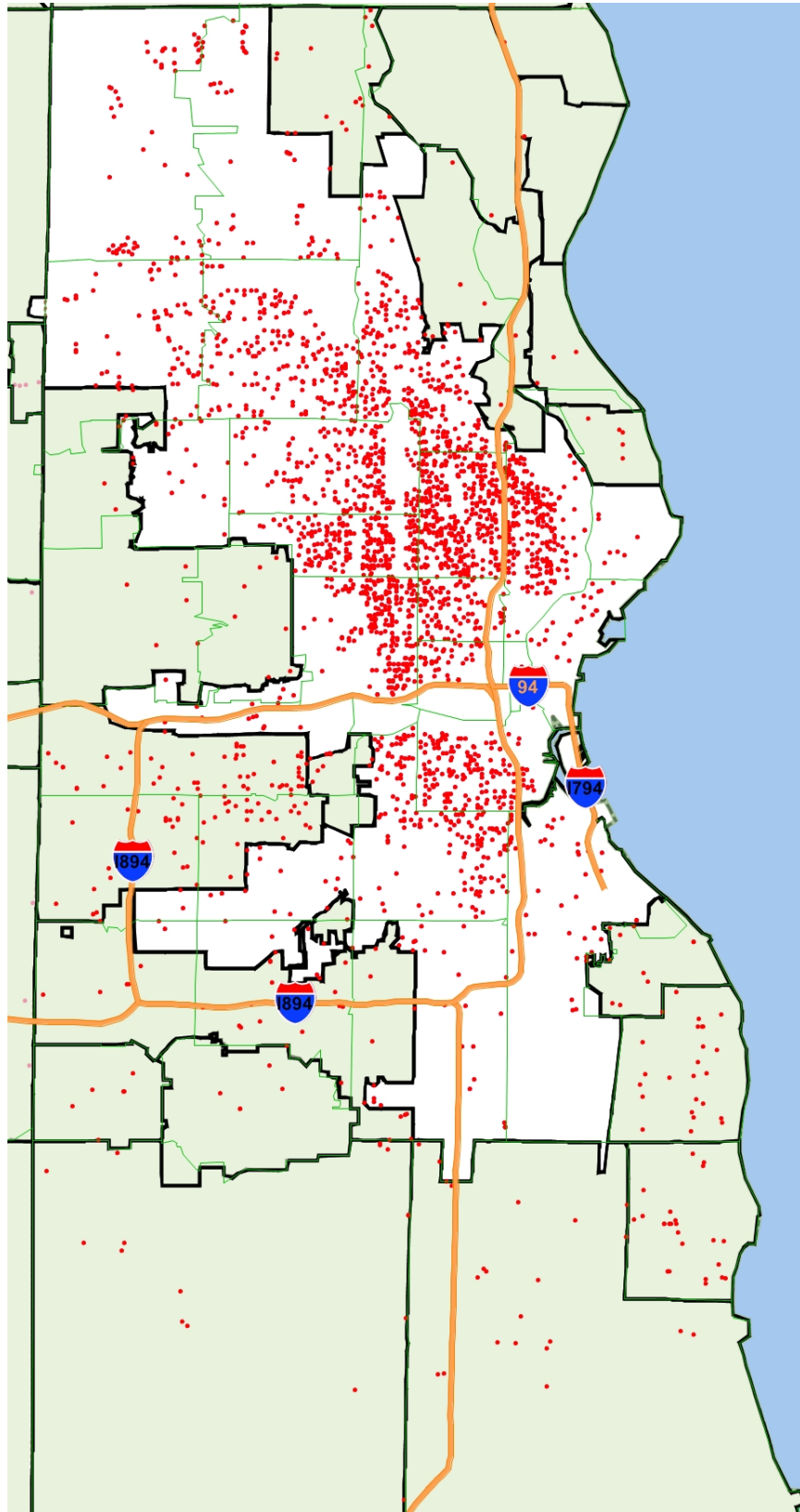
	<u>Still Incarcerated, as of January 2012</u>		<u>Released prior to January 2012</u>		<u>Total Incarcerated, 1990-2012</u>	
MALES						
African Americans	5,887	70%	20,335	66%	26,222	67%
Whites	1,547	18%	6,661	22%	8,208	21%
Hispanics	825	10%	2,964	10%	3,789	10%
Native American, Asian, Other	<u>160</u>	<u>2%</u>	<u>730</u>	<u>2%</u>	<u>890</u>	<u>2%</u>
Total Males	8,419	100%	30,690	100%	39,109	100%
FEMALES						
African Americans	193	57%	2,649	67%	2,842	66%
Whites	112	33%	969	24%	1,081	25%
Hispanics	19	6%	241	6%	260	6%
Native American, Asian, Other	<u>12</u>	<u>4%</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>3%</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>3%</u>
Total Females	336	100%	3,973	100%	4,309	100%
ALL ADULTS	8,755		34,663		43,418	

The maps below show the home residence of Milwaukee County adults incarcerated in state correctional facilities from 1990 to 2012. For many Head Start eligible families having parents/partners, siblings and/or sons and daughters incarcerated in state prison (or in the Milwaukee County House of Corrections) has become a way of life, particularly given the extremely high rates of incarceration among central city Milwaukee residents.

Home Residence of Milwaukee County Males Incarcerated in Wisconsin Prisons, 1990-2012
(Source: UWM-ETI analysis of Wisconsin Department of Corrections public inmate files, 1990-2012)



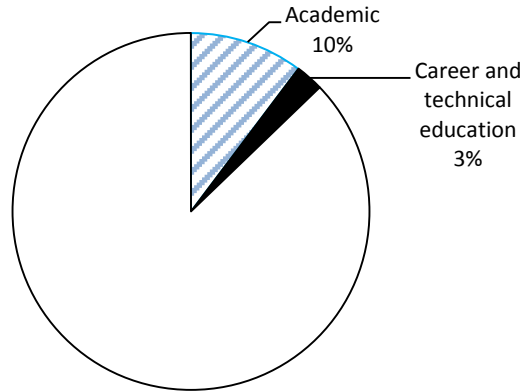
Home Residence of Milwaukee County Females Incarcerated in Wisconsin Prisons, 1990-2012
(Source: UWM-ETI analysis of Wisconsin Department of Corrections public inmate files, 1990-2012)



Lack of Education and Training in Prison: December 2016

Of grave concern is the lack of educational programs in state prison. The December 2016 Department of Corrections “At a Glance” reports that only 10% of state prisoners are currently enrolled in education programs (typically GED instruction) and even fewer (3%) are receiving career and technical education.

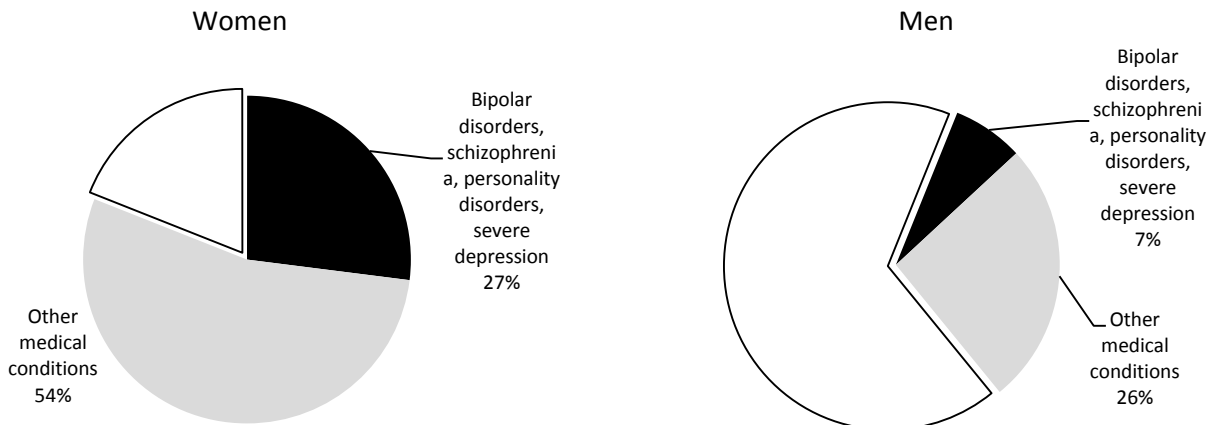
Education Enrollments in Wisconsin Adult Correctional Facilities: December 2016



Mental Problems of Those Imprisoned: December 2016

While data are not available separately for Milwaukee County, the state Department of Corrections reports that 81% of all Wisconsin women currently imprisoned have been diagnosed with mental conditions, including 27% with bipolar disorders, schizophrenia, personality disorders, severe depression, or other serious mental conditions. The state DOC also reports that one out of every three men in prison (35%) have been diagnosed with a mental condition, including 7% with bipolar disorders, schizophrenia, personality disorders, severe depression, or other serious mental conditions. (Source: Wisconsin Department of Corrections, “Corrections at a Glance,” Wisconsin Department of Corrections Division of Adult Institutions, as of December 2016)

Adults in Wisconsin Correctional Facilities with Mental Conditions
(Source: Wisconsin Department of Corrections, as of December 2016)

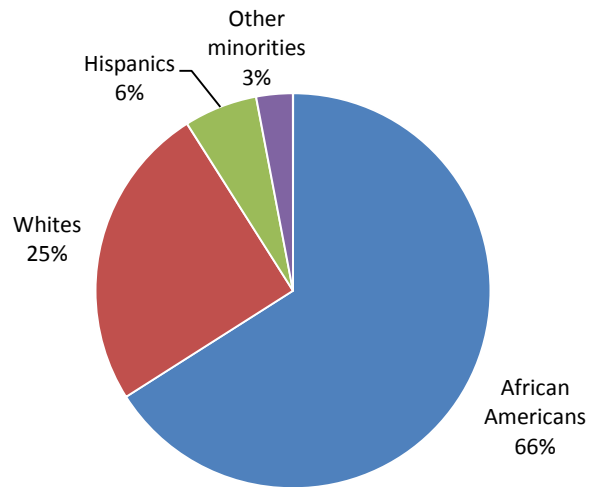


Milwaukee County Women Incarcerated in State Prison

From 1990 to 2012, a total of 4,300 women from Milwaukee County were incarcerated in state correctional institutions. The heaviest concentrations of the imprisoned Milwaukee County women were in the Head Start neighborhoods, as seen by the map above.

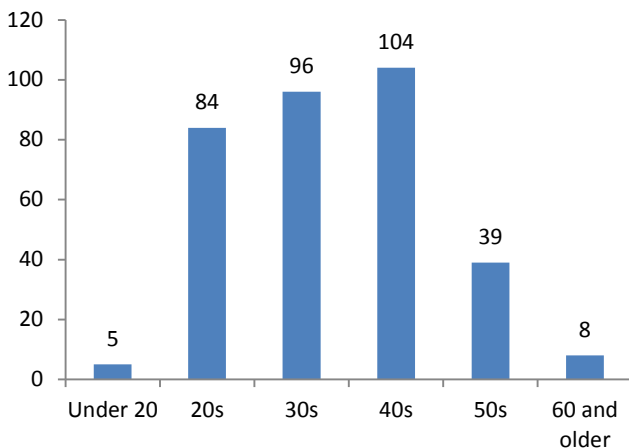
- Most (75%) of the women incarcerated from Milwaukee County are women of color.
- Two-thirds of the females incarcerated were African Americans, 25% whites, 6% Hispanics, and 2% Native American.

Milwaukee County Women Incarcerated in State Prison, 1990-2012

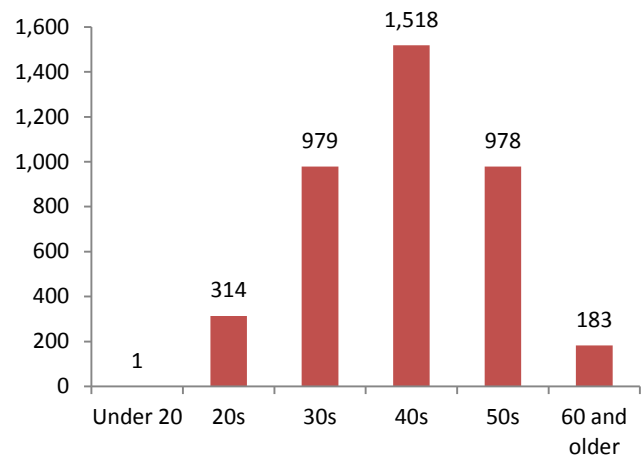


- As of January 2012, 90% of the incarcerated women had served their time, while 336 were still incarcerated.
- Over half (54%) of the Milwaukee County women in prison (as of January 2012) were in their 20s and 30s. Nearly two-thirds (63%) of the released women were in their 40s and 50s.

Age of Milwaukee County Women Incarcerated in State Correctional Facilities in January 2012

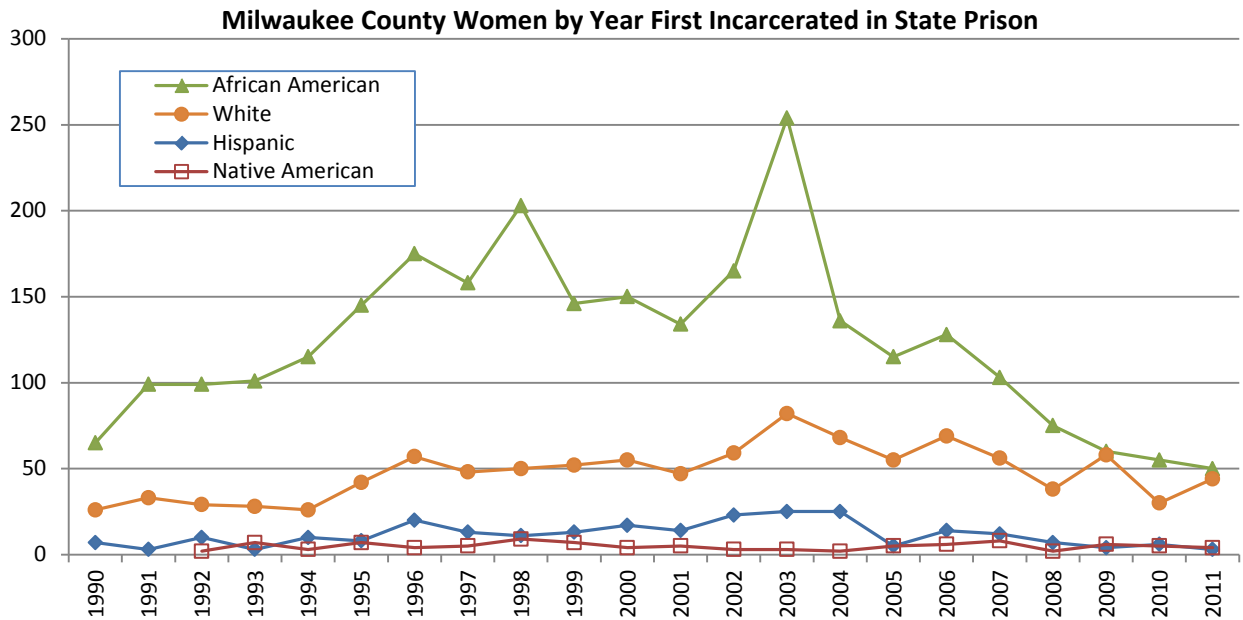


Age (as of Jan. 2012) of Milwaukee County Women Released from State Correctional Facilities from 1990 to 2012



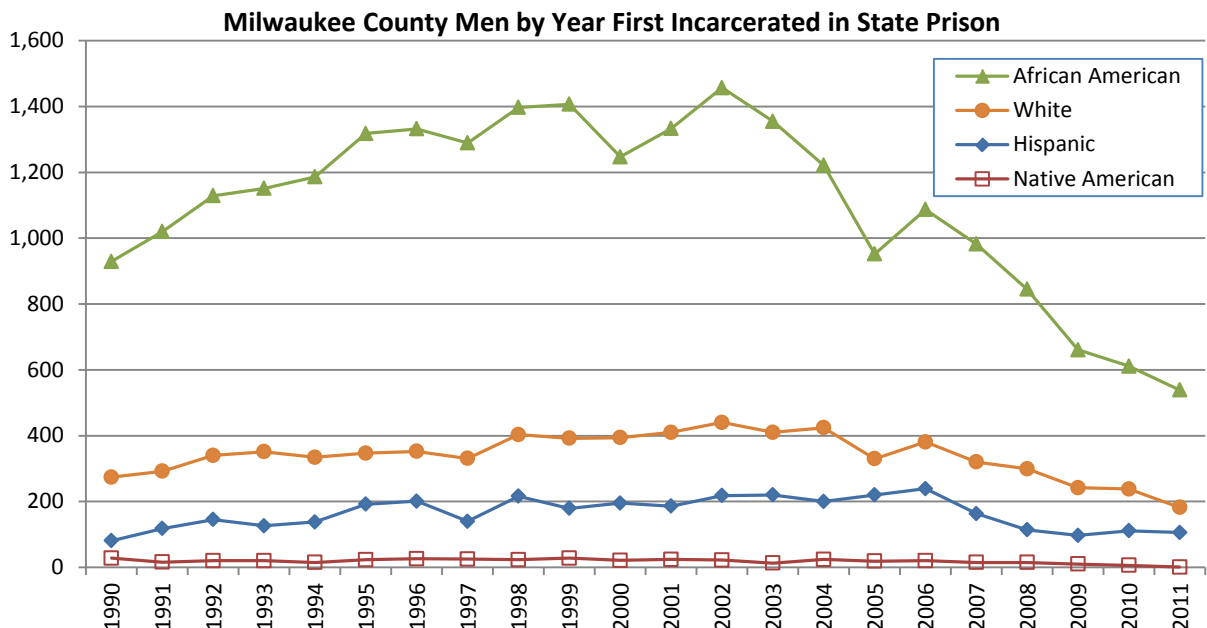
Escalation of Prison Populations in the 2000s

- The increases in state incarceration of Milwaukee County women has impacted African American women the hardest as the number sent to prison (first time) jumped from around 100 a year in the early 1990s to 200 in 1998 and then spiked to 254 in 2003 during the height of the “war on drugs” enforcement years.



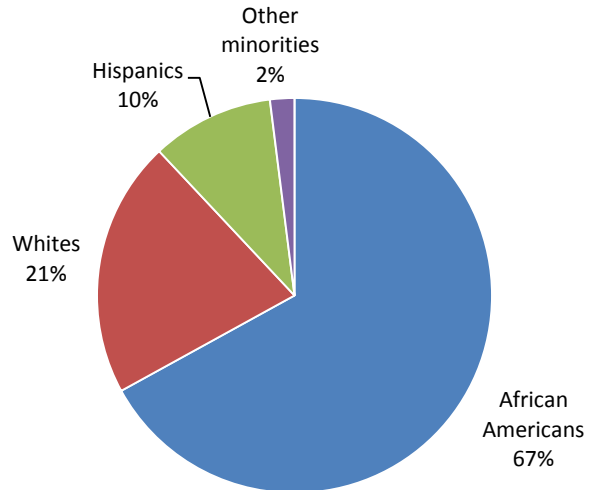
Milwaukee County Men Incarcerated in State Prison

- The imprisonment of African American men escalated rapidly with a total of 26,222 black men of working age incarcerated between 1990 and 2012. In the ten years from 1995 to 2004 over 1,200 black men a year from Milwaukee County were sent to prison for the first time. No other racial/ethnic group showed such staggering levels of incarceration.



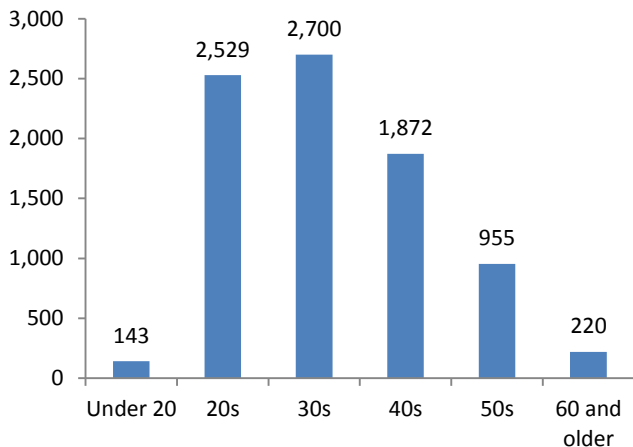
- Most (79%) of the men incarcerated from the county were men of color.
- Two-thirds of the males incarcerated were African Americans and 10% were Hispanics.
- In the last two decades only 21% of the men incarcerated from Milwaukee County were white.

Milwaukee County Men Incarcerated in State Prison, 1990-2012

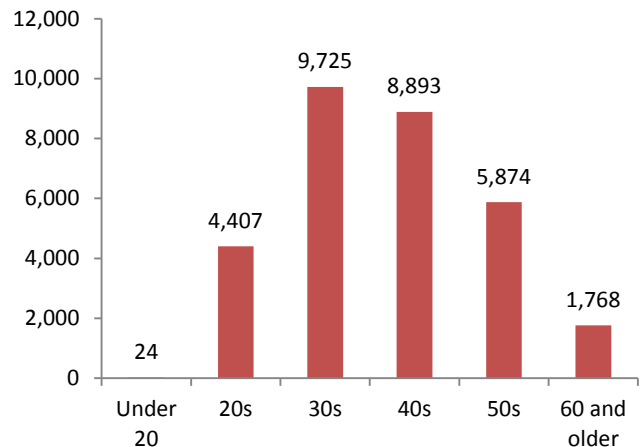


- Most of the 8,419 Milwaukee County men currently in prison (as of January 2012) were in their twenties (30% of the total) and thirties (32%), that is men of both prime working age and of prime parenting age.
- The age of the 30,691 ex-offenders released from prison and living in the community is heavily concentrated among the younger working ages with 14% still in their 20s and 32% in their 30s.

Age of Milwaukee County Men Incarcerated in State Correctional Facilities in January 2012



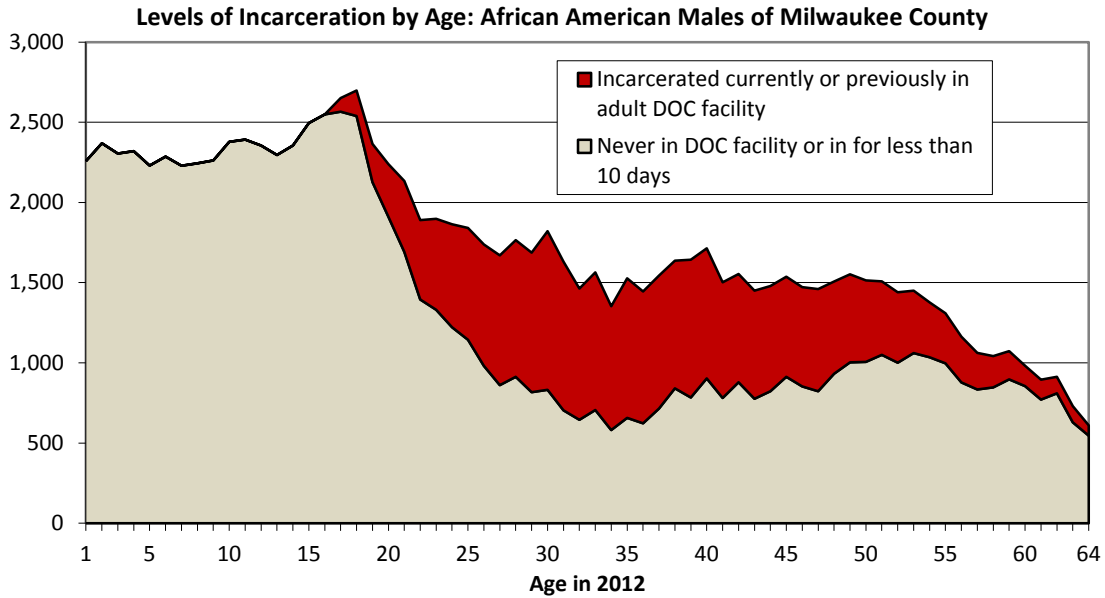
Age (as of Jan. 2012) of Milwaukee County Men Released from State Correctional Facilities from 1990 to 2012



Mass Incarceration of African American Males

The prison population in Wisconsin has more than tripled since 1990, fueled by increased government funding for drug enforcement (rather than treatment) and prison construction, “truth-in-sentencing” replacing judicial discretion in setting punishments and terms of release, three-strike rules, mandatory minimum sentence laws, concentrated policing in minority communities, and state incarceration for minor probation and supervision violations. While most of the escalation of imprisonment has occurred among the male population, and particularly for African American men, women in Milwaukee County have shown spikes in incarceration since the 1990s as a result of the state legislation and local enforcement practices.

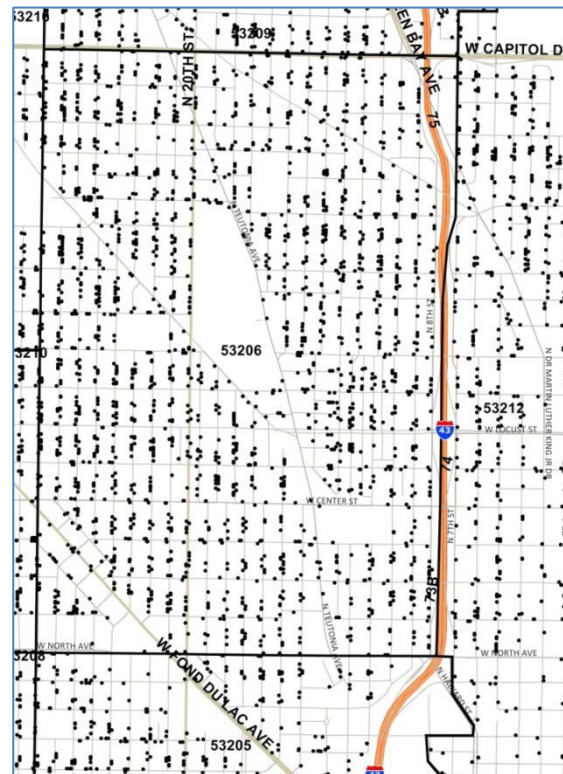
- No group has been more impacted by Wisconsin’s prison laws and practices than African American males. The UWM-ETI review of state prison inmate records (1990-2012) found that over half (54%) of African American men in their 30s from Milwaukee County have already spent time in state prison as have 46% of men in their forties.



- Given the high levels of racial and economic segregation in Milwaukee County, two-thirds of the county’s incarcerated African American men came from 6 zip codes in the poorest neighborhoods of Milwaukee – all located in the Head Start neighborhoods.

The map at right shows the block-by-block concentrations of ex-offenders in one of the most impacted areas of the Head Start neighborhoods.

Concentration of Released and Incarcerated Ex-Offenders in Milwaukee Zipcode 53206



Challenges Facing Released Ex-Offenders

The ability of ex-offenders to help support their families is very limited for many released inmates. Most ex-offenders return from prison into inner city neighborhoods that already have an extremely large gap between the number of active job seekers compared to available full-time work: 25 to 1 in May 2009, and 7 to 1 in May 2006 before the national recession hit. Felons incarcerated for drug-related convictions face additional problems securing private and public sector employment and also have limitations placed on their access to federal aid and scholarships to attend vocational education classes, college, and other post-secondary education programs.

In Wisconsin the state courts maintain a CCAP (Consolidated Court Automation Programs) website where nearly all arrests, charges (whether proven or not), and prison records are available for easy review by potential employers, landlords, financial institutions, as well as casual web surfers. The public dissemination of criminal records – usually for the lifetime of the ex-offender – offers additional obstacles to overcome in reconnecting with family members, children, and the labor market.

HOUSING CRISIS ISSUES

Benchmarks of Housing Impacts on Head Start Target Areas (1980-2015)

Much of the decline in housing conditions is concentrated and most visible in the oldest neighborhoods in the city of Milwaukee, with many homes built well over 100 years ago and where most residential properties are no longer owner-occupied. The following housing indicators chart the spiraling decline in housing conditions resulting from years of neglect, the subprime housing crisis, and the deteriorating impact of abandoned homes on neighborhoods. Decennial U.S. Census data and the U.S. American Community Survey (ACS) are used to gauge the degree to which housing conditions in the Head Start target area neighborhoods impact family well-being.

The full count decennial U.S. Census data (for 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010) provides the most accurate count of housing units and basic family make-up. Prior to 2010 the U.S. Census long form also included questions for each household on a wide range of personal, family and workforce participation demographics. Beginning with the 2010 decennial census, however, the long form was discontinued, leaving only basic enumerations in the ten-year census count listings of housing type, age, gender, racial/ethnic identification, and family relationships of individuals. In an attempt to produce yearly data comparable to the ten-year decennial census, the American Community Survey produced rolling surveys combining 3 year and 5 year estimates in order to provide more accurate data and more detailed demographic tables, particularly for smaller geographic units. The ACS annual data offer tract and block level data of limited use due to extremely high margin of error rates.

For this Head Start community assessment report zipcode level data on basic housing and household characteristics are drawn from the 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010 decennial surveys and the most recent 5-year ACS rolling estimates for 2015. Zipcode-based analyses are used as a proxy for easily identifiable neighborhoods allowing for the more accurate estimates (i.e., with lower margins of errors). The 12 zipcodes analyzed include 53204, 53205, 53206, 53208, 53209, 53210, 53212, 53215, 53216, 53218, 53224 and 53233.

In addition, many other non-sample government institutional data sets can be used for analysis at the zipcode level when actual addresses are geocoded to tract and block level geographies. However, U.S. Census data remain the most reliable benchmarks on the population living in households and changes over time. These data are not available anywhere else and provide measurements of most indicative of the structural well-being of housing in city of Milwaukee neighborhoods. These include:

- occupied and vacant housing units
- non-owner-occupied housing units
- housing units with a mortgage or free of loans and mortgages
- demographic details of the population living in occupied housing units in the Head Start target neighborhoods

Housing conditions in zipcodes within the Head Start target area show a wide range of population and housing trends over time.

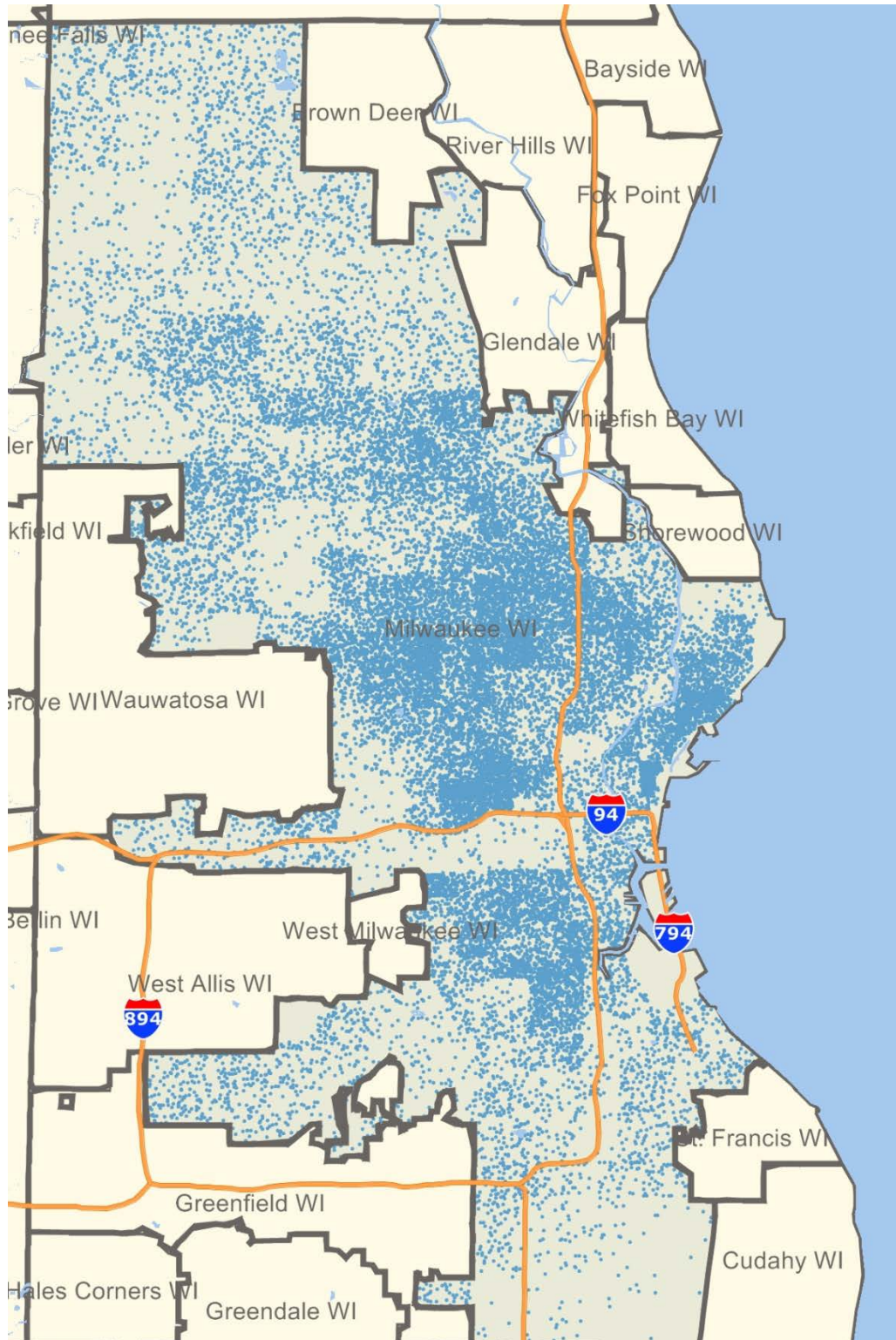
1. Population changes from 1980 to 2015 within the Head Start target area show substantial increases and declines. Population growth is seen on the near southside (with increases of 16,963 residents in zipcodes 53204 and 53215) and on the far northwest area of the city (with increases of 6,649 residents in zipcode 53224). During the same period, the northside zipcode of 53206 showed a 19,734 decline in population and zipcodes 53208 and 53212 together lost 17,676 residents.
2. Overall 9 zipcodes had population decreases totaling 55,820, while 3 zipcodes had population increases totaling 22,728. As a result the Head Start target area showed a net decline of 33,092 residents.
3. Contributing to the population declines are high rates of residential mobility. Sixty-one percent of residents in the Head Start target area are renters, and an estimated 43% of the population changed residences between 2010 and 2015.
4. Additionally, the age of housing properties (especially in the older parts of the target area) impact housing quality with 58% of the housing built prior to 1950 and 46% before 1939. Many of the older properties are in deteriorated conditions.
5. The housing stock of 92,344 houses built prior to 1950 are heavily concentrated in the poorest neighborhoods where owner occupied units are in a sharp decline. Owners and landlords may be unable or unwilling to pay a portion of the cost to replace lead water feeds on their property.
6. The target area has 137,488 occupied units of which 84,108 (or 61%) are renter-occupied and 53,380 (or 39%) are owner-occupied. Another 20,396 housing units are vacant.
7. According to historic HUD (the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development) guidelines, monthly housing costs should be no higher than 30% of a household's income. In the Head Start target area, however, over half (54%) of renter households are spending more than a third (i.e., 35% or more) of their monthly income on housing costs. In comparison for home-owning households with a mortgage, 35% are paying more than 35% of their income on housing-related costs. Among homeowners without a mortgage 17% are spending more than 35% of their monthly income on housing-related costs in the target area.
8. The target area showed a net loss of 15,540 occupied housing units from 1980 to 2015. Nearly all of the housing unit losses were in owner-occupied units, which showed a net loss of 16,466 units over the time period, while rental-occupied units showed a net increase of 926 units from 1980 to 2015.

Location of Vacant Housing

The American Community Survey (2011-2015) reported a 13% vacancy rate for housing units in the Head Start neighborhoods, compared to a 6% vacancy rate in the remainder of the county. Some units are vacant due to normal turnover of tenants, but many units may be problem housing or structures in or approaching foreclosure and/or eviction orders.

Vacant Housing Units in the City of Milwaukee (ACS 2011-2015)

Source: American Community Survey; dots are distributed randomly within census tracts



Housing Crisis Issues Related to Mortgage Practices in the Head Start Neighborhoods

The UWM-ETI analyzed 16 years of city of Milwaukee property assessment files and 23 years of federal HMDA (Home Mortgage Disclosure Act) housing data for the Head Start neighborhoods in order to assess lending practices and housing activity using a variety of measures. The research shows that the housing crisis impacts in the Head Start neighborhoods are most serious – in terms of reducing hard-earned wealth for African American and Latino homeowners, displacing renters and homeowners, disrupting neighborhood stability, and driving thousands of housing properties into disrepair or abandonment. These impacts have profound implications for the families in Head Start and their neighborhoods.

132 Subprime Lenders Operating in the Head Start Neighborhoods

The HMDA data bases identified 132 subprime lenders issuing housing loans in the Head Start neighborhoods for 1993 through 2015. A number of these subprime lenders (from around the U.S. and internationally) have been reported as having serious financial problems, facing possible bankruptcy, and under investigation by government agencies.

- High rate subprime lenders were selling mortgages loans for houses, home repairs and refinancing loans, with over 20,000 subprime/high risk loans in 2005 and 2006. Subprime housing loans in the neighborhood totaled \$5.7 billion in the years examined.
- The biggest subprime lenders in the Head Start neighborhoods were Wells Fargo Bank and Countrywide Banks.

The low interest rates offered by subprime lenders for the first years of their loans proved initially tempting, particularly to lower- and middle-income families. However, when higher interest mortgage payment requirements kicked in after the first few years of borrowing, many families were caught short. Some owners were able to refinance their mortgages again based on continuing increases in the assessed values of their property. Once the housing market stalled and the recession began, subprime loans came due and so did the mortgage holds, especially those in poorer neighborhoods. Nationally and in Milwaukee, subprime lenders frequently targeted African American and inner city mortgage holders and home buyers.

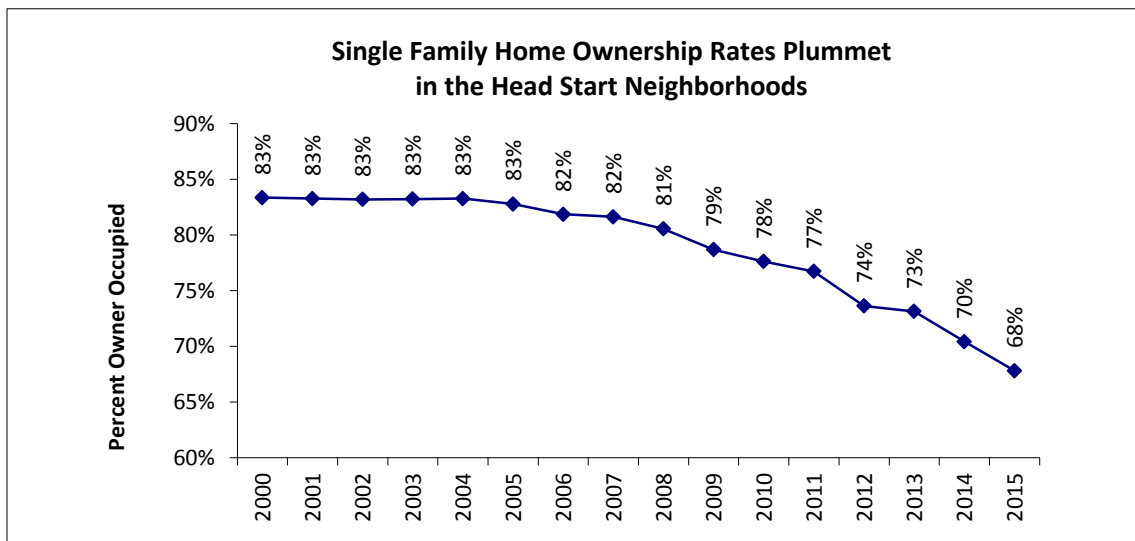
132 Subprime Lenders Issuing 152,317 Housing Loans in the Head Start Neighborhoods: 1993-2015

TOTAL LOANS	152,317				
WELLS FARGO BK NA	39,639	DELTA FUNDING CORPORATION	596	SUPERIOR BK FSB	208
COUNTRYWIDE BANK, N. A.	18,713	FIRST NLC FINANCIAL SERVICES,	528	ADVANTA NB	206
BANK OF AMER NA	8,270	PEOPLES STATE BANK	516	ASSOCIATES FIN. SERV. CO OF TX	206
JPMORGAN CHASE BK NA	8,158	ASSOCIATES FINANCIAL SERVICES	514	SEBRING CAPITAL PARTNERS, L.P.	201
GMAC MORTGAGE LLC	4,964	PROVIDENT BANK	509	RESMAE MORTGAGE CORPORATION	200
WACHOVIA BANK NA	4,917	AMERICAN HOME MORTGAGE CORP.	493	AMTRUST BANK	194
ARGENT MORTGAGE COMPANY	4,869	FIRST FRANKLIN CORPORATION	481	HOME123 CORPORATION	193
WASHINGTON MUTUAL BANK	4,358	LEHMAN BROTHERS BANK, FSB	468	NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL CREDIT UNI	187
AMERIQUEST MORTGAGE COMPANY	3,718	OWNIT MORTGAGE SOLUTIONS, INC	455	FIELDSTONE MORTGAGE COMPANY	186
NEW CENTURY MORTGAGE CORPORATI	3,244	HFC COMPANY LLC	447	SAXON MORTGAGE	182
OPTION ONE MORTGAGE CORP	2,877	GSF MORTGAGE CORPORATION	446	QUICKEN LOANS	171
FREMONT INVESTMENT & LOAN	2,687	TRI CITY NATIONAL BANK	417	RESIDENTIAL MONEY CENTERS, INC	171
THE MONEY STORE	2,585	FLAGSTAR BANK	400	GREENPOINT MORTGAGE FUNDING	165
M&I BANK FSB	1,805	ASSOCIATES HOME EQUITY SERVICE	399	NORTH SHORE BANK FSB	162
CITIMORTGAGE, INC.	1,739	MORTGAGEIT	397	UNIVERSAL SAVINGS BANK FA	155
DECISION ONE MORTGAGE	1,738	MORTGAGE LENDERS NETWORK USA	395	AMERICAN BUSINESS FINANCIAL	154
EQUIFIRST CORPORATION	1,696	THE EQUITABLE BANK, S.S.B.	394	LEGACY BANK INC	153
BNC MORTGAGE	1,683	FIRST MAGNUS FINANCIAL CORP.	393	FINANCE AMERICA	150
CITIFINANCIAL, INC.	1,664	NOVASTAR MORTGAGE, INC.	389	IFREEDOM DIRECT CORPORATION	147
CHASE MANHATTAN MORTGAGE CORP.	1,558	EMBRACE HOME LOANS, INC.	386	FIDELITY MORTGAGE DECISIONS	146
LONG BEACH MORTGAGE CO.	1,471	AEGIS LENDING CORPORATION	363	FIRST GUARANTY MORTGAGE COPR	136
GREEN TREE SERVICING LLC	1,453	TCF NATIONAL BANK	357	CENTRAL STATES MORTGAGE	136
INTERVALE MORTGAGE	1,450	NATIONSCREDIT FINANCIAL SVES	349	FLEET HOME EQUITY USA	128
AMERICAN EQUITY MORTGAGE, INC.	1,308	MARIBELLA MORTGAGE, LLC.	344	FRANKLIN MORTGAGE FUNDING	127
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF INDIANA	1,255	ASSOCIATED BANK, N.A.	338	SPECIALTY MORTGAGE CORPORATION	127
CITIBANK, N.A.	1,227	HOMECOMINGS FINANCIAL LLC	328	SHELTER MORTGAGE COMPANY, LLC	126
FIRST SUBURBAN NATIONAL BANK	1,203	FINANCE AMERICA, LLC	292	BANK MUTUAL	125
UNITED COMPANIES LENDING CORPO	1,195	FULL SPECTRUM LENDING, INC.	288	ONE STOP MORTGAGE, INC	123
NATIONAL CITY BANK	1,129	KEYBANK USA, N.A.	273	INLANTA MORTGAGE, INC.	122
BENEFICIAL COMPANY LLC	1,000	TRANSAMERICA FINANCIAL SERV.	271	PEOPLE'S CHOICE FINANCIAL CORP	119
FIRST FRANKLIN FINANCIAL CORP.	978	ENCORE CREDIT CORP	265	ACOUSTIC HOME LOANS, LLC	118
FRANKLIN FINANCIAL GROUP	976	EQUICREDIT CORP OF AMER	260	FULL SPECTRUM LENDING	116
FORD CONSUMER FINANCE CO.,INC.	954	CIT GROUP/CONSUMER FINANCE INC	253	CITYSCAPE CORPORATION	116
PARAGON HOME LENDING, LLC	949	MORTGAGE CENTRAL, INC.	247	CAPITAL ONE HOME LOANS, LLC	115
BANC ONE FINANCIAL SERVICES	883	EQUITY ONE, INC.	245	CITIZENS STATE BANK	115
INDYMAC BANK, F.S.B.	790	CENTEX HOME EQUITY CORP	238	RESOURCE ONE CONSUMER DISCOUNT	111
FMF CAPITAL LLC	782	SOUTHSTAR FUNDING	227	WATERSTONE MORTGAGE CORP.	108
ACCREDITED HOME LENDERS, INC	761	LANDMARK CREDIT UNION	227	PYRAMAX BANK FSB	106
AAMES FUNDING CORPORATION	737	OAK STREET MORTGAGE	221	BMO HARRIS BANK NA	106
AMRESO RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE C	733	H&R BLOCK MORTGAGE CORP	220	SEBRING CAPITAL CORPORATION	106
US BANK NORTH DAKOTA	702	SOUTH CENTRAL BANK	220	KEYBANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	103
HOUSEHOLD FINANCE CORPORATION	680	UNICOR FUNDING, INC.	217	MID AMERICA BANK	103
MILA, INC.	666	QUALITY MORTGAGE USA, INC.	215	BAYTREE LENDING	100
NATIONSTAR MORTGAGE LLC	609	SUNTRUST MORTGAGE, INC	209	CONTIMORTGAGE CORPORATION	100

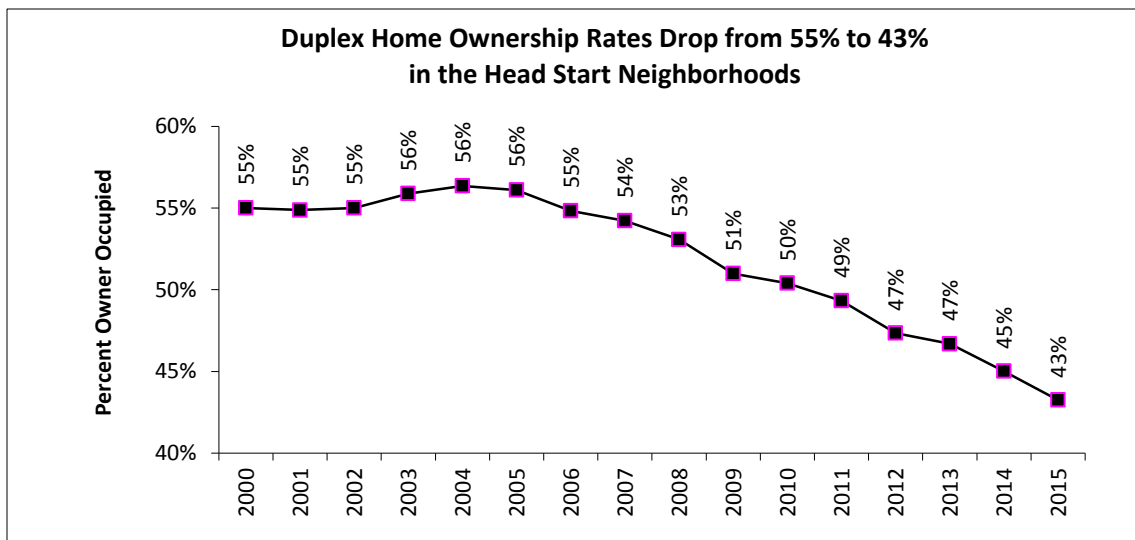
Drops in Home Ownership

The fallout from the national housing crisis has had a devastating impact on home ownership rates and housing equity wealth in the Head Start neighborhoods

- Prior to the economic recession and foreclosure crisis single family houses in the Head Start neighborhoods had relatively high homeownership rates of 83-84% (2000-2005). After homeowners were burned by the housing meltdown and job losses during the recession, the percentage of single-family houses occupied by the owner dropped 16 points down to 68% as of 2015. Substantial declines in home ownership rates of single family houses were most striking in the last four years.



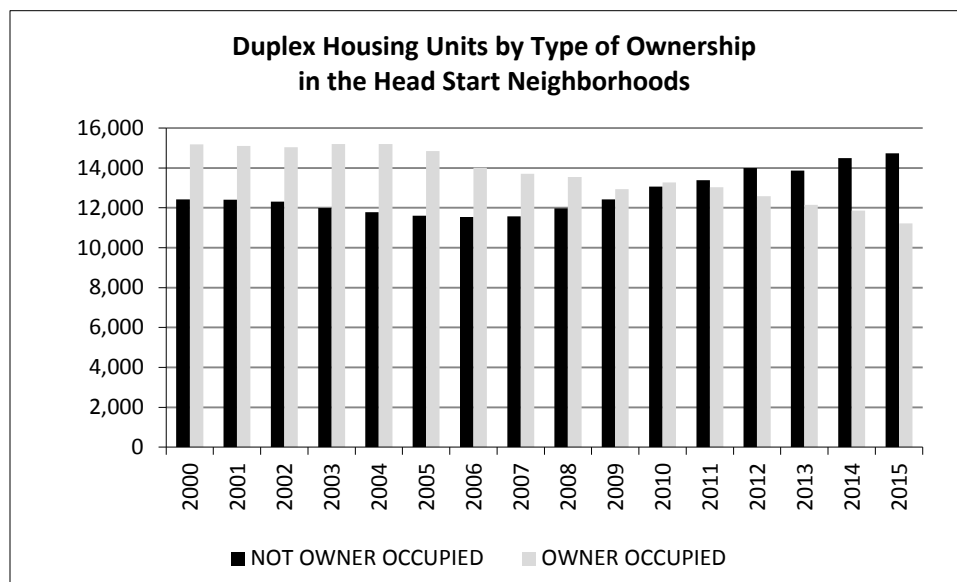
- The rates of duplex houses which were owner-occupied (i.e., where the owner lived in one of the units) were steady at around 55-56% from 2000-2006, but given the housing crisis aftermath the rate fell to 43% in 2015, or a 12 point decline.



Loss of Duplex Family Housing Stock

One of the impacts of the housing foreclosure crisis was the loss of duplex housing in the Head Start neighborhoods. For many low-income families, the Milwaukee bungalow-duplex offers affordable rental housing with access to yard space and levels of privacy not possible in apartment rentals, and often with the owner-landlord family occupying the other unit. This stable housing stock has been a bedrock for working-class and low-income neighborhoods.

- Since the housing crisis the Head Start neighborhoods have seen a net loss of duplex housing stock and family housing units from 2000 to 2015.
- The duplex housing losses were accompanied by shifts away from owner-occupied duplexes to investor and absentee landlord owned properties.

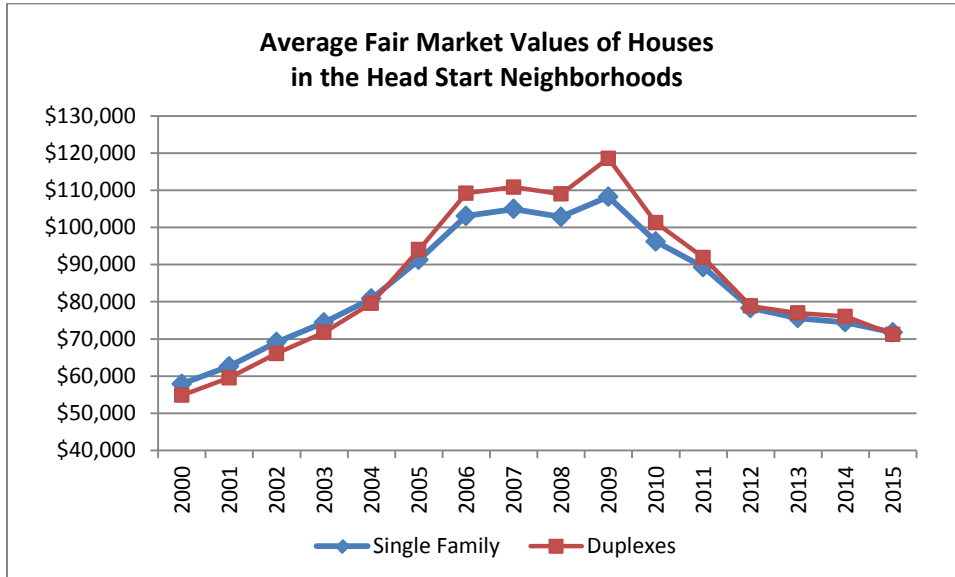


Housing Sales and the Fallout on Property Assessments and Neighborhood Stability

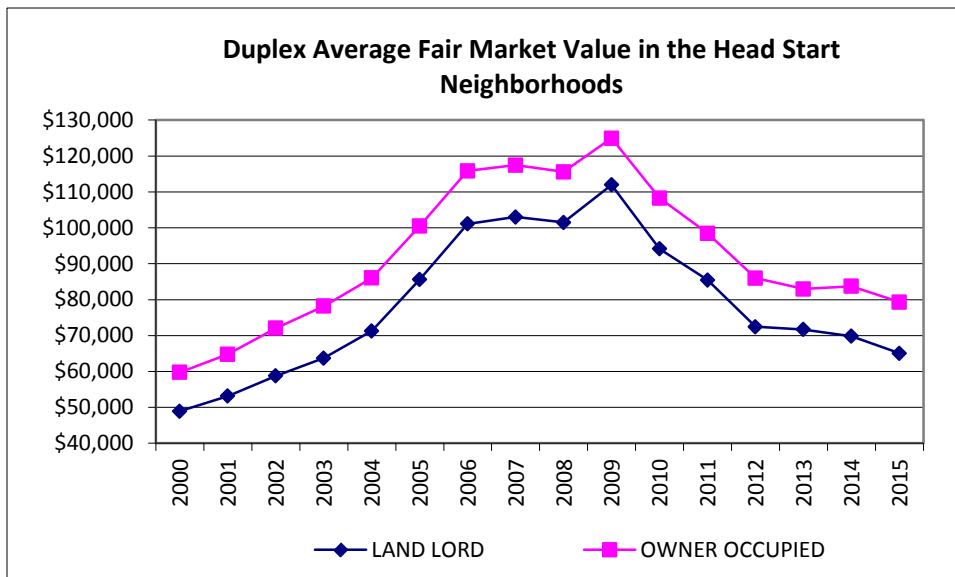
The housing crisis hit low income Head Start target areas the hardest. The city of Milwaukee property file and sales data file are produced annually and detail the number and type of housing units. The analysis tracks single family and duplex homes which are the areas of policy interest in assessing the trends for the Head Start neighborhoods.

Housing Assessments

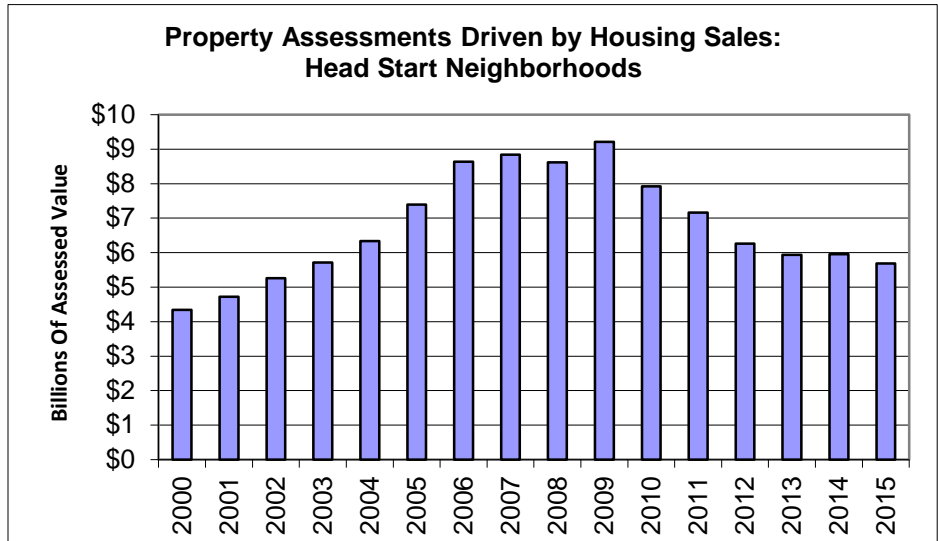
- Inflated housing sales driven by the subprime lenders resulted in average fair market values almost doubling from 2000 to 2009. Then as the subprime lending diminished rapidly, the average fair market values of single family and duplex housing fell to 64% of the peak prices seen in 2009.



- The average value of duplexes spiked in 2009 at \$124,936 for owner-occupied duplexes and at \$111,982 for those without an owner-occupant.



- The impact of homeownership in the 16 years examined can be shown financially by summing the total fair market assessments by type of residential units. For the Head Start target area the single family and duplex housing assessments totaled \$4.3 billion in 2000, rose to a peak of \$9.2 billion in 2009, and then fell to \$5.7 billion in 2015.

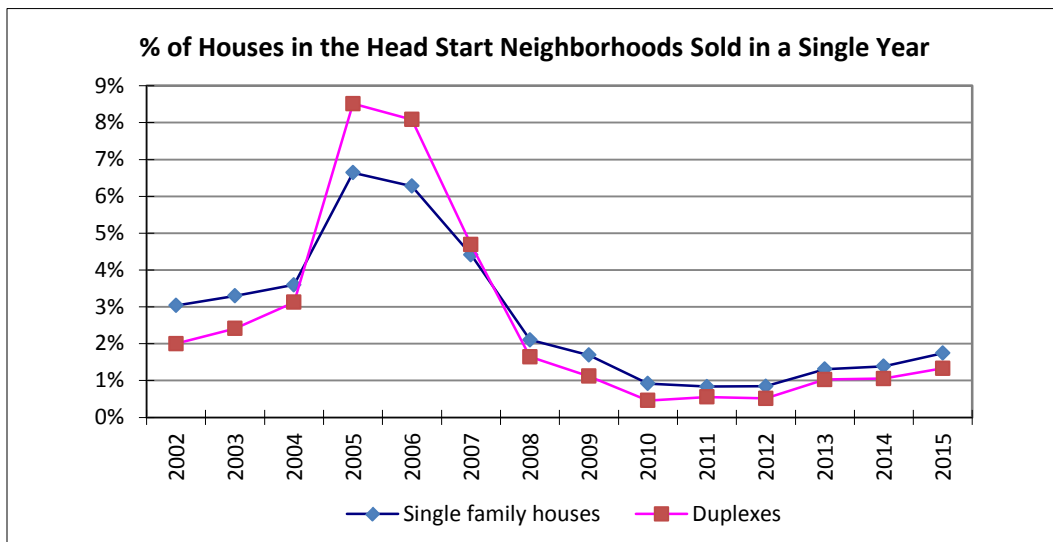


- Market values of duplex units almost doubled in value from \$1.5 billion in 2000 to a high of \$3.4 billion in 2009 and then down to \$1.9 billion in 2015, equivalent to the 2003 assessments.

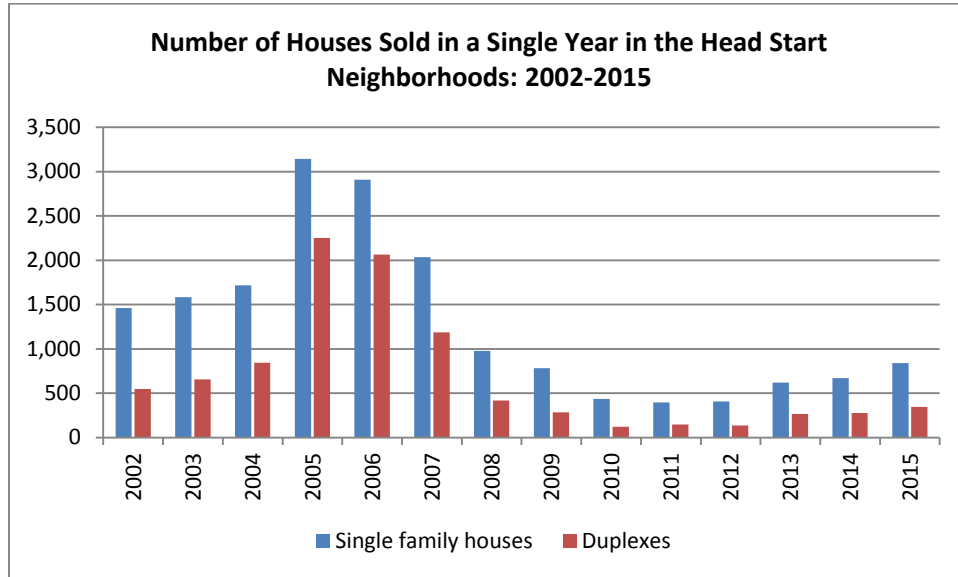
Housing Sales Volume

The combination of changing homeownership rates and dramatic fluctuations in housing market values due to the subprime lending practices hit the low-income neighborhoods of the Head Start target area. For this report, city data on housing sales as a percent of house units by year were used to provide a new metric for the overall well-being of neighborhood housing within the Head Start target area for the years 2002-2015.

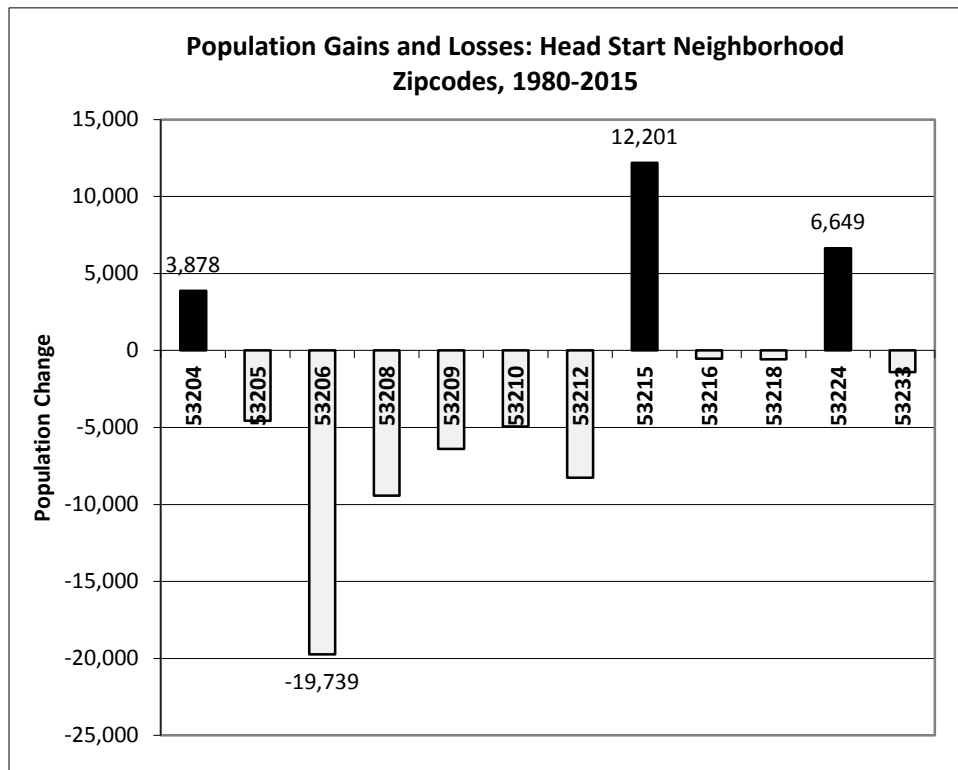
- In 2002, prior to the subprime lending crisis, the annual percent of homes in the Head Start neighborhoods that were sold in a single year was 3% for one-family houses and 2% for duplex properties. By 2005 when the subprime lending began peaking, 7% of one-family and 9% of duplex property were sold in that year alone. As of 2015 sales activity had dropped to very low levels with only 2% of one-family properties and 1% of duplex units sold.



The number of single family houses sold in 2005 (N=3,144) is double the number sold in 2002 (N=1,460). The number of duplexes sold in the Head Start neighborhoods quadrupled from 547 in 2002 to 2,252 in 2005.



Population changes vary by area within the Head Start target area with zipcode 53206 posting almost 20,000 decline in persons while zipcode 53215 posted a population increase, gaining 12,200 more residents from 1980 to 2015.



HMDA Subprime/High Interest Rate Loans Alter Neighborhood Housing Stock with Abandoned Homes and Razing of Properties

The Employment and Training Institute collected and analyzed 23 years of HMDA (Home Mortgage Disclosure Act) housing data was collected for the period from 1993 through 2015 for the Head Start neighborhoods.

The national fallout related to proliferation of subprime housing loans, particularly targeted to lower-income residents, has had unprecedented impact on home equity and ownership patterns in the Head Start target neighborhoods where hundreds of residents acquired such mortgages. Approved loans were examined for houses in the 12 zipcodes of the Head Start target area for the period from 1993 through 2015, using the last available federal Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data files. Three types of loans are involved: home purchase mortgages, refinancing loans (allowing a present mortgage holder to acquire a new loan either for more favorable borrowing terms or to acquire cash based on the increased market value of the homeowner's house), and loans for home improvements.

For the purposes of this analysis, housing loans are classified as "**subprime loans**" if they are issued by a lender considered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to be a subprime lender. These lenders typically make "subprime loans" to individuals with poor credit histories and that offer less favorable terms of repayment. The loans often begin with lower initial interest rates ("teaser rates") that escalate ("balloon") into higher – and usually adjustable – interest rates in 2 to 3 years after the loan is first made. These mortgages offer considerable risk to the borrower. In many cases, the loan repayment schedules do not include escrow payments for property taxes or insurance on the house, the lending company fails to adequately verify the income and capability of the homeowner to meet future escalating loan payment requirements, the loans involve high fees and prepayment penalties, and borrowers do not realize the long-term costs of their loans.

Of particular concern are **refinancing mortgages** made for houses that are already partially paid for, where borrowers acquire immediate cash based on equity in their home and its increased market value since the borrower acquired their first mortgage. This cash may be used to consolidate the borrower's credit-card or other debts, but puts the borrower's house at risk if mortgage payments are not met. During the 2000s, when housing prices rose even in the poorest neighborhoods, borrowers unable to meet their current mortgage (or credit card) obligations were encouraged by financial lending institutions to refinance their home mortgages. For most property owners, the dramatic increase in their house's market value made it a potential source of new wealth. The gains in homes' assessed values, however, often proved to be illusory when financially strapped homeowners were unable to meet their escalating mortgage payments and forced into foreclosure or sale of their property at prices well below the value of the mortgage – thus losing their lifetime savings.

The HMDA data also showed low-income residents securing housing loans from **non-subprime** lenders but at **higher interest rates** because of the borrower's poor credit rating (and/or the shorter length of the loan). These high interest rate loans are also a concern as home loan borrowers in minority and poorer neighborhoods were hit by higher rates of interest than other residential areas. Since 2004, the HMDA data files allow identification of **high interest rate** loans (i.e., defined as loans which are more than 3 points about Treasury Rates for first liens and more than 5 points for second liens). For this report, subprime loans (i.e., issued by HUD-identified subprime lenders) and loans with high interest rates are combined to show the impact of the escalated borrowing on the Head Start neighborhoods.

Predatory mortgage loan companies from throughout the U.S. descended on Milwaukee's poorest neighborhoods offering enticing amounts of money for new borrowing or refinancing of existing mortgages. In some cases these loans were made with little or no financial reviews of the borrowers' ability to handle the required mortgage payments and accompanying housing costs. Often the mortgage terms were written as short-term low-cost loans, which then required refinancing when they came to term and resulting in refinancing ("refi") loans issued at sometimes 2 to 3 times the assessed value of the property. Given inflated prices brought on by the subprime and high risk loans, homeowners faced little or no chance of selling their houses at the new inflated prices.

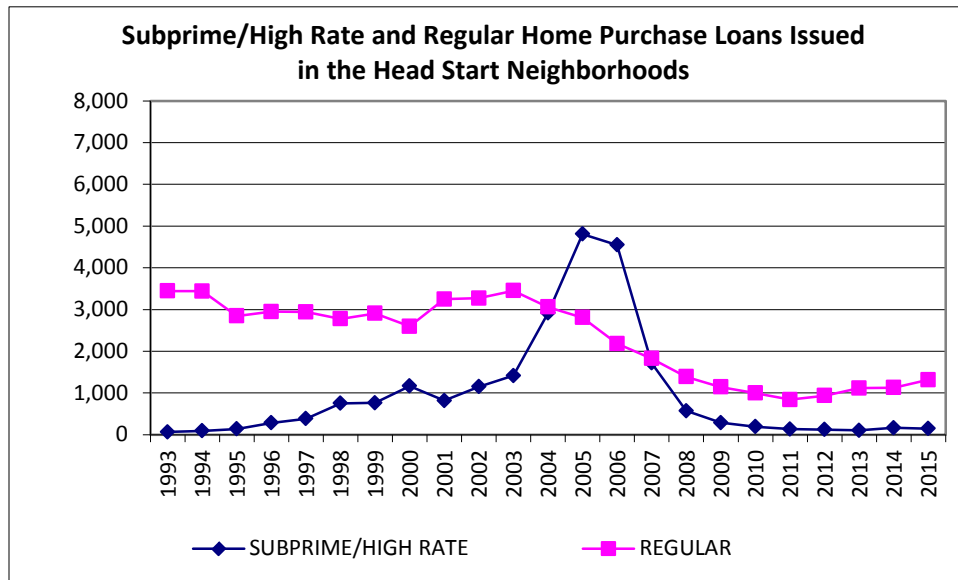
- The Employment and Training Institute analysis of HMDA data for 1993 through 2015 identified 203,994 mortgages totaling \$14.4 billion issued on single family and duplex housing in the Head Start neighborhoods.
- More than half of the loans were subprime (that is, made by lenders identified by HUD as making many high-interest rate risky loans) and/or loans with high interest rates. These subprime/high-risk loans included 47,046 refinancing (refi) loans and 22,708 home purchase loans.
- The number of subprime/high interest rate home purchase loans was stunning – rising from 65 in 1993, to 2,915 in 2004, and up to 4,807 in 2005.
- Similarly, high interest rate refinancing loans soared from 41 in 1993 to a high of 7,155 in 2005. In these cases, homeowners with mortgages potentially jeopardized all of the equity they had already acquired in their home if they could not meet the new refi payment schedule.
- The number of subprime/high interest rate home repair loans rose from 107 in 1993 to 638 in 2006.

The subprime, high interest rate loans drove up assessed property values so that in the poorest neighborhoods average home loans more than doubled from \$48,153 in 1993 to \$104,929 in 2008. Similarly, the average refi loans rose from \$36,561 in 1995 to \$105,929 in 2007.

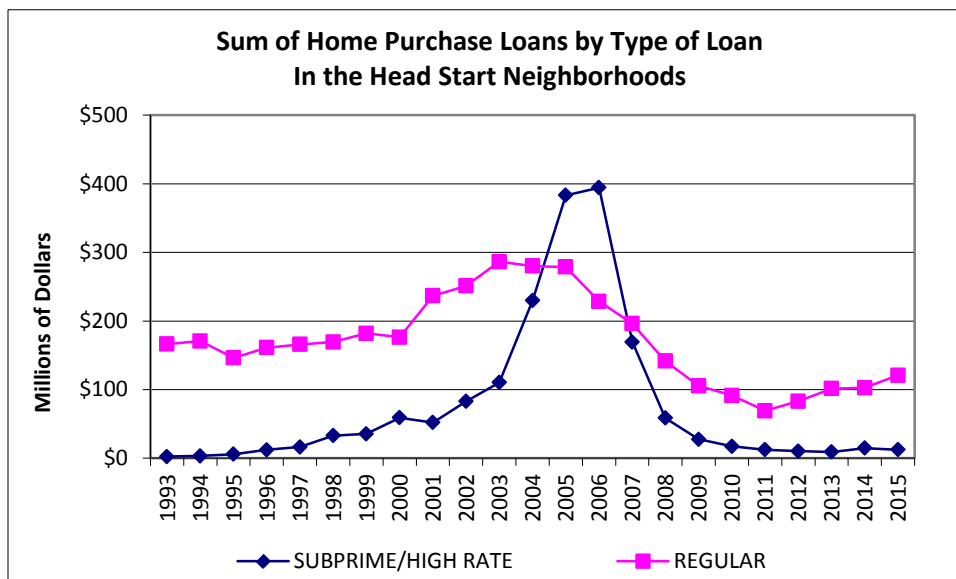
Subprime lenders [nationally and locally] targeted minority populations. During the peak of the housing crisis (in 2004-2007) whites in the Head Start area were twice as likely to obtain a regular (rather than subprime/high interest rate) mortgage compared to African Americans.

- Only 20% of African Americans showed regular home mortgages in 2005, less than half the 49% rate for whites.
- Likewise, for 2005 refi's only 21% of African Americans had regular loans while 41% of white had such loans.
- Non-owner occupied houses made up an increasing share of mortgages issued, rising from 14% of the mortgages in 1993, and then doubling to a high of 30% of the mortgages in 2007.

- The sum of loans issued at the peak of the housing crisis was \$376 million for non-owner-occupied housing while owner-occupied loans totaled \$1.3 billion.
- There were almost no subprime home purchase mortgages (65 loans) issued in the Head Start target area in 1993. Subprime lending increased through the 1990s and totaled 1,163 loans in 2000. By 2005 subprime/high risk loans reached their peak with a total of 4,807 subprime and high risk loans reported. Since 2011 there were fewer than 150 subprime/high risk loans a year issued in the Head Start neighborhoods.



- The subprime home purchase loans issued in the Head Start neighborhoods reached \$394 million in 2006 before dropping to \$8.6 million in 2008. In 2015 total subprime loans issued in the neighborhoods were \$12.4 million.

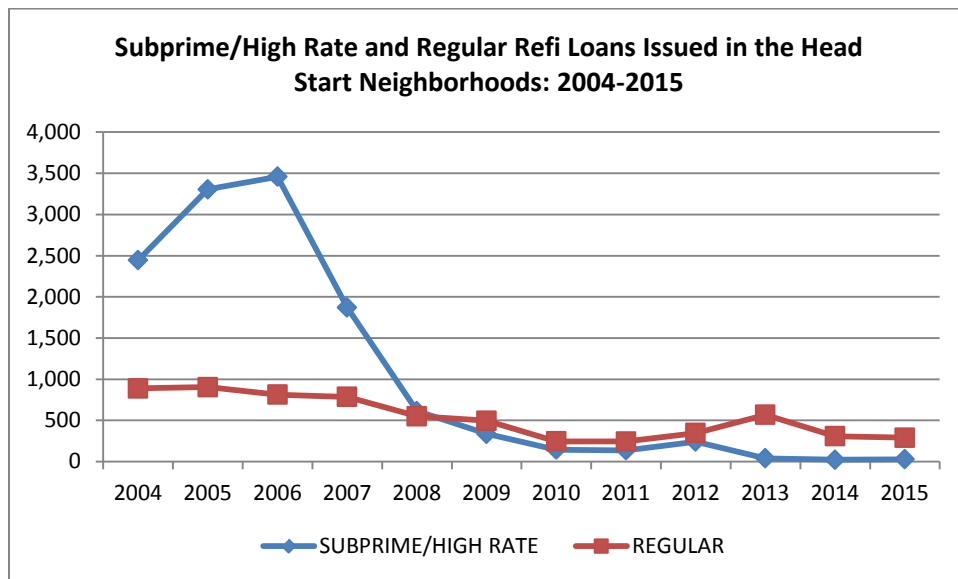
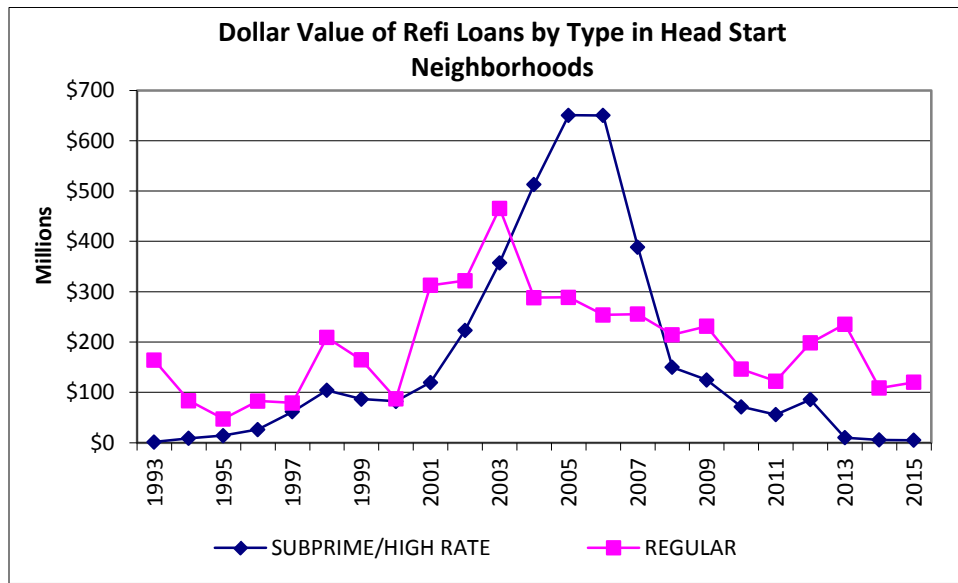


Risky Refi Loans Far Exceeded High Interest Rate Home Purchase Loans

Besides residents and investors drawn into home purchases by availability of subprime loans, many residents with mortgages were encouraged to refinance their homes to secure extra cash out of the increased market values of housing or to obtain lower mortgage payment schedules (at least initially).

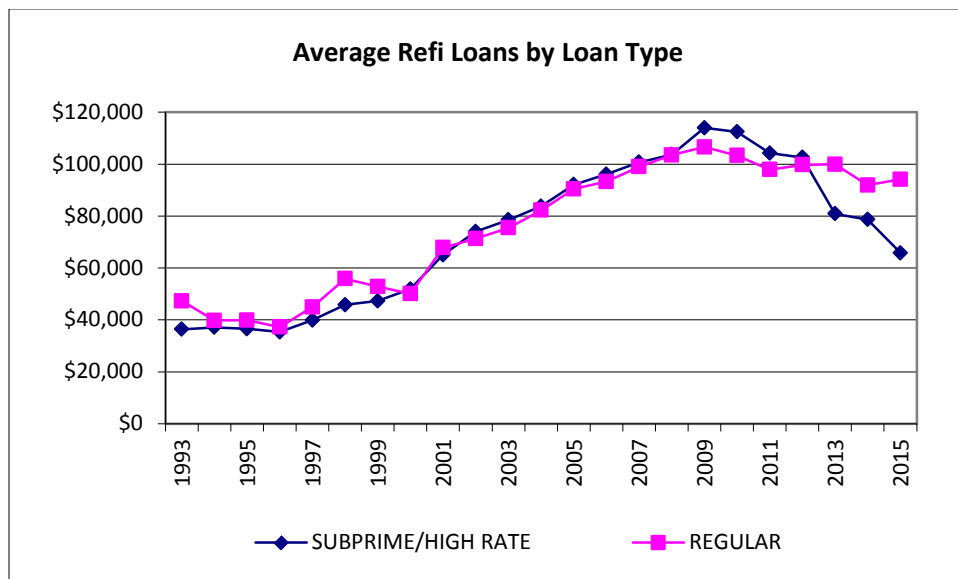
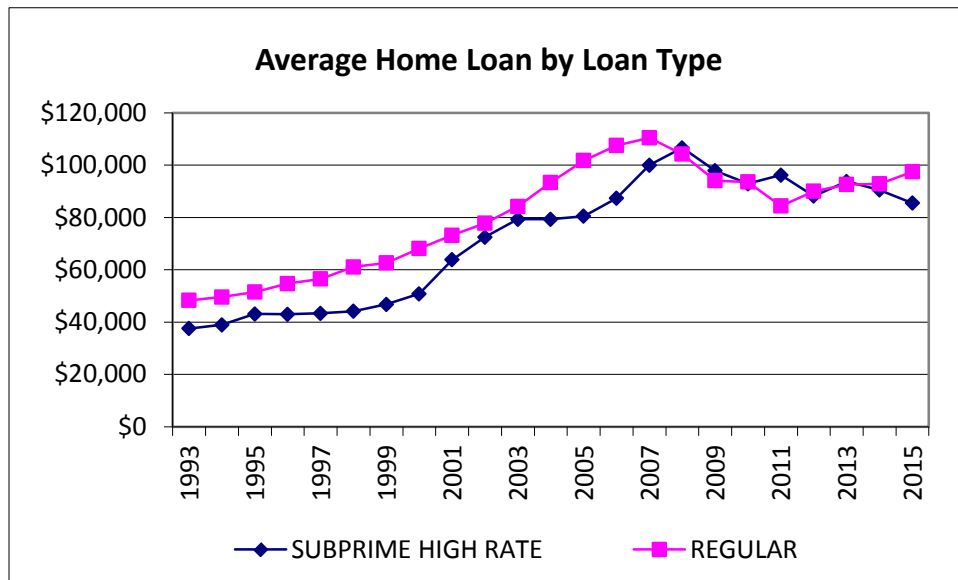
Initially, the refi loans rose rapidly far exceeding home purchase loans. In 2003 high interest rate refi loans were more than three times the number of high interest rate home loans. Then by 2007 refi loans were more than twice the number of home purchase loans.

- A total of \$650 million in subprime and high interest rate refinancing housing loans were issued in the Head Start neighborhoods in 2005 at the peak of the subprime crisis.



- More borrowers were taking out refinancing loans than home purchase loans during the housing bubble period – placing the equity of their existing mortgages at risk, usually with subprime mortgages.

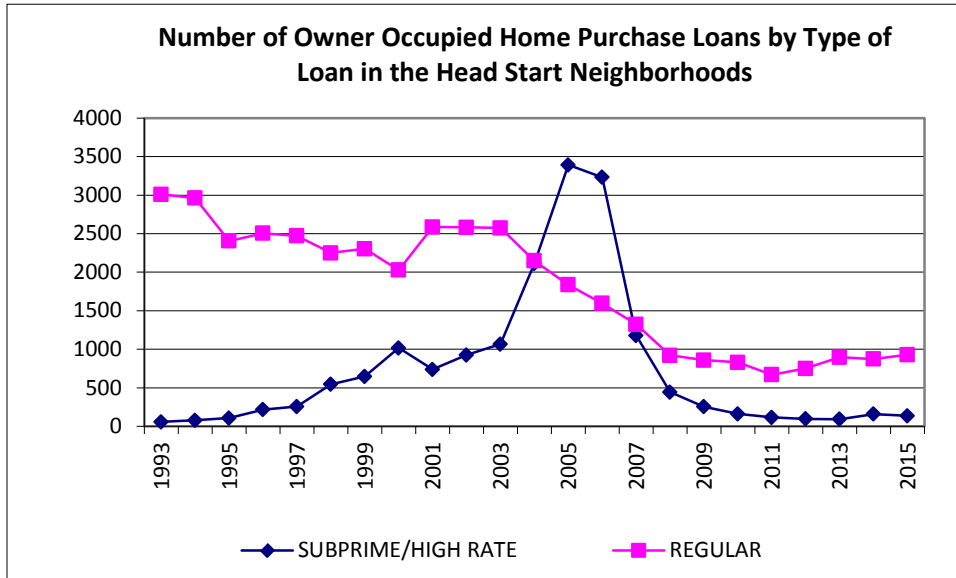
Most troubling were the sky rocketing values of home purchase and refi loans. Average home purchase loans more than doubled to \$105,347 in 2007 average mortgages for regular and refi loans followed a similar upward pattern of mortgages. The average refi loans upward spiral was even worse with total refis peaking at 109,047 in 2009 when average high rate refi loans far exceeded the total with average loans of \$113,968 in the same year.



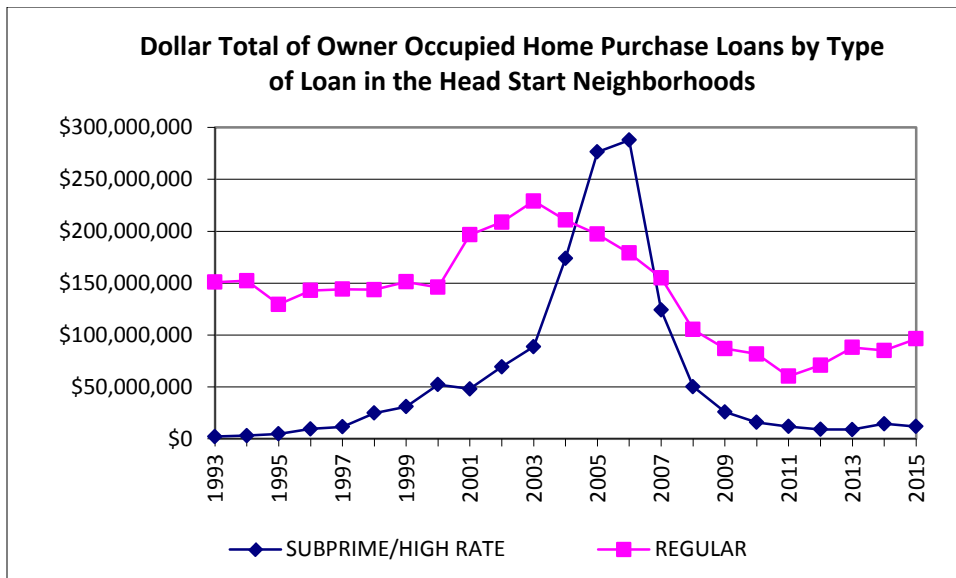
Subprime Home Purchase Loans to Owner-Occupants

Home owners in the poorest areas of the city have been frequently the target for subprime lending.

- Subprime home purchase loans to owner-occupants soared to 1,107 by 2000, and accounted for 33% of all housing loans to owner-occupants that year. By 2005 owner-occupied subprime home loans totaled 3,391 and accounted for 65% of the mortgages. In 2015 subprime loans dropped to 12.8% of the mortgages.

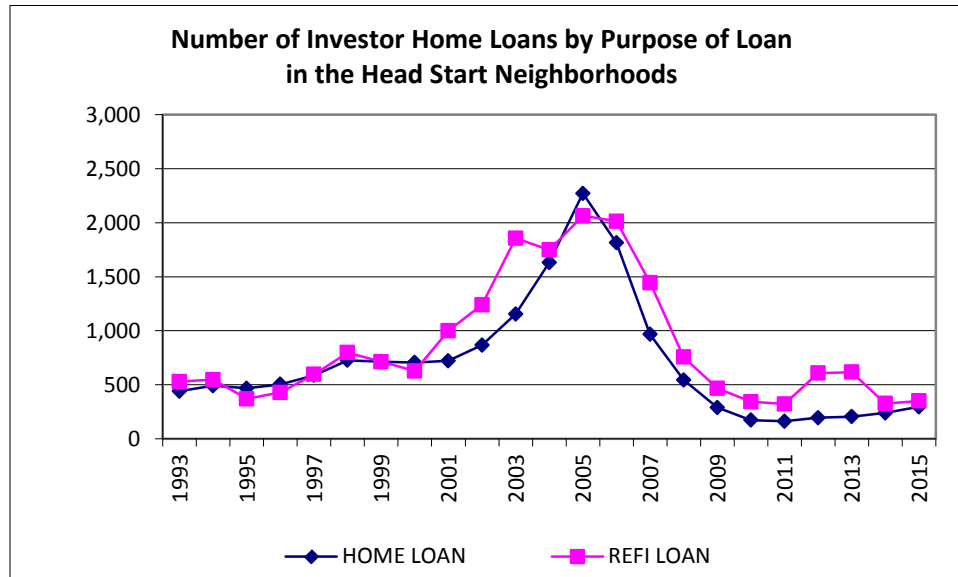


- The monetary amount of the subprime lending to owner-occupants rose quickly from \$2.2 million in 1993 to \$287.9 million in 2006 at its peak. In 2015 \$11.8 million of the loan dollars were in subprime/high interest rate loans.

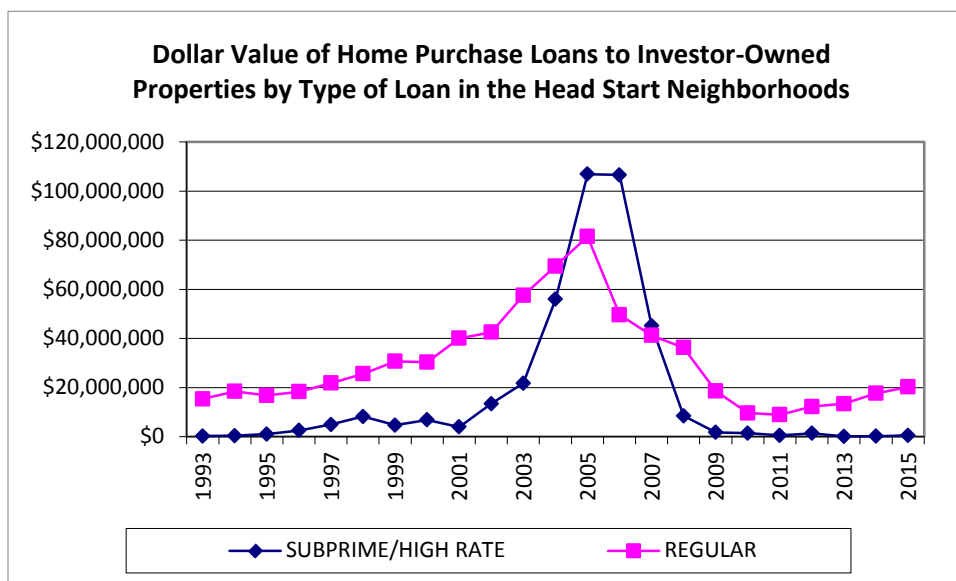


Subprime Loans to Investors (Non Owner-Occupants)

- Housing loans for **investor-owned** (i.e. non-owner-occupied) housing in the Head Start neighborhoods grew gradually from \$16 million (for 441 units) in 1993 to \$79 million in 2003. By 2005 the number of loans was 2,272 and peaked at \$188 million. The amount of subprime/high interest rate home loans in 2010-2014 fell to pre-1997 values.
- The number of investor homes (i.e., single family houses and duplexes without an owner-occupant) rose sharply during the 2003 to 2007 period.



- The monetary value of home purchase **subprime loans** to investor-owned housing showed dramatic increases, rising from \$4 million in subprime loans in 2001, to \$56 million in 2004, and up to \$106.8 million in subprime loans in 2005.



Type of Loan Activity

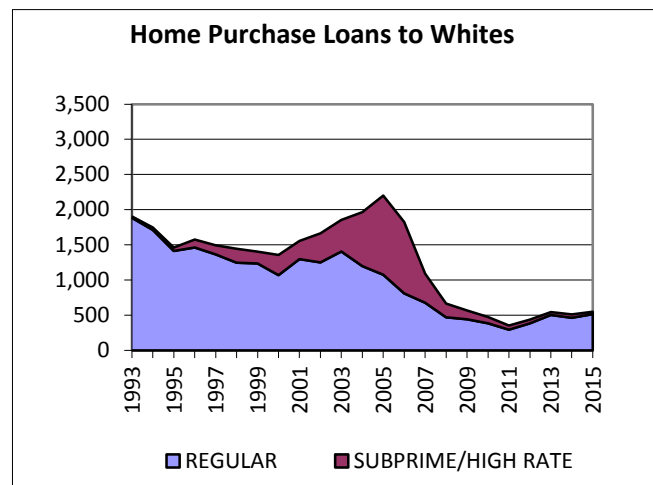
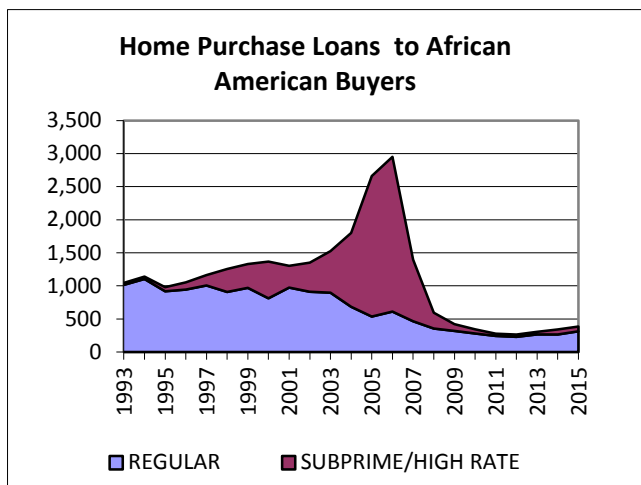
The high increases in subprime loans were driven primarily by their relatively low initial interest rates (although higher interest rates were usually to follow) combined with spiraling increases in the full value property assessment taking place in the poorest neighborhoods.

- The Head Start neighborhoods showed a doubling of full value property tax assessment for one-family houses from 2000 to 2006 and even higher market value increases for duplexes making residents and landlords targets for subprime lenders, who could provide cash for refinancing of existing mortgages for cash-strapped residents whose home values had reported increases of \$25,000 or more. These refinancing loans provided new-found cash and illusory relief for consolidating credit card and other debts.
- Most lending activity for owner-occupied housing took place during the run up to the housing crisis when 8,197 refinancing loans (refi's) were recorded of which 5,864 were high rate loans. During the same year there were 5,228 home purchases of which 3,391 were high rate then. By 2015 home loans went to 1,065 with only 136 subprime /high interest rate loans.
- During the same period **refinancing loans for non-owner occupied houses** in the Head Start neighborhoods increased from 529 in 1993 to 2,065 in 2005, of which 1,202 were subprime loans. The high numbers of these mortgages may reflect the real estate flipping taking place during these same years.

High-Risk Home Purchase Loans by Race/Ethnicity

In addition to the zipcode level analysis, mortgage activity was examined by race/ethnicity of home buyers in the Head Start neighborhoods, recognizing the high concentrations of minorities in these neighborhoods. African American and Latino communities throughout the U.S. were targeted by banks and subprime lending institutions for high-cost, high-risk loans during the housing bubble of the mid-2000s even when they qualified for more favorable conventional mortgages, as documented by a growing body of national research and housing foreclosure court cases.

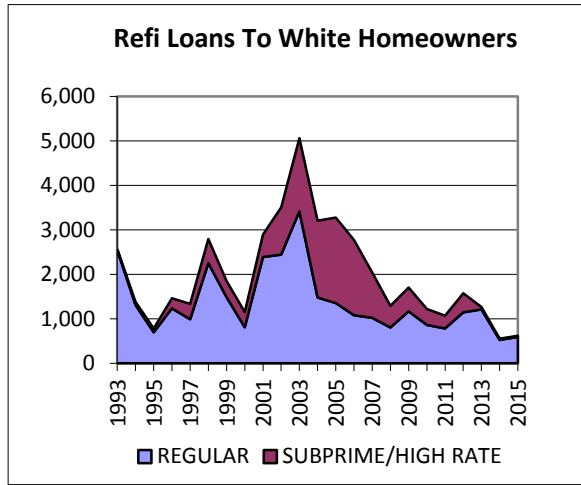
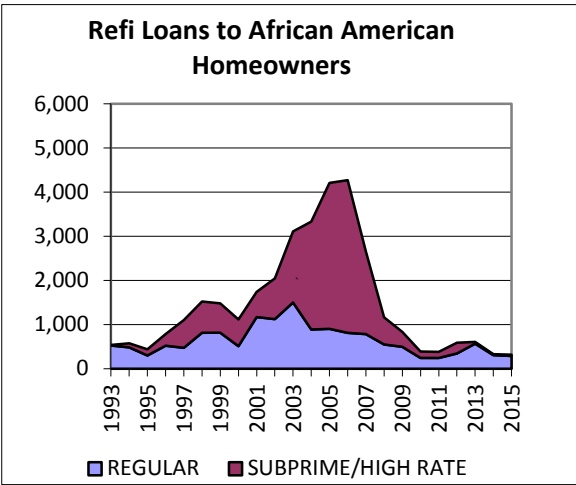
- These lending trends were seen in the Head Start neighborhoods where 61% of all home purchase loans issued to African American buyers in the past 23 years (1993-2015) were high-cost/subprime, as were 41% of home purchase loans to Hispanics. At the same time 21% of home purchase loans to white (non-Hispanic) buyers were high-cost/subprime.
- During the height of the housing boom in 2005 and 2006, 80% of **home purchase loans to African American** buyers in the Head Start target area were high-risk/high-interest and subprime loans rather than regular mortgages as were 62% of loans to **Hispanic** buyers. By contrast, half (54%) of the home purchase loans to **white** buyers in the Head Start neighborhoods in 2005-2006 were high cost/subprime loans.



Refi Loans by Race/Ethnicity

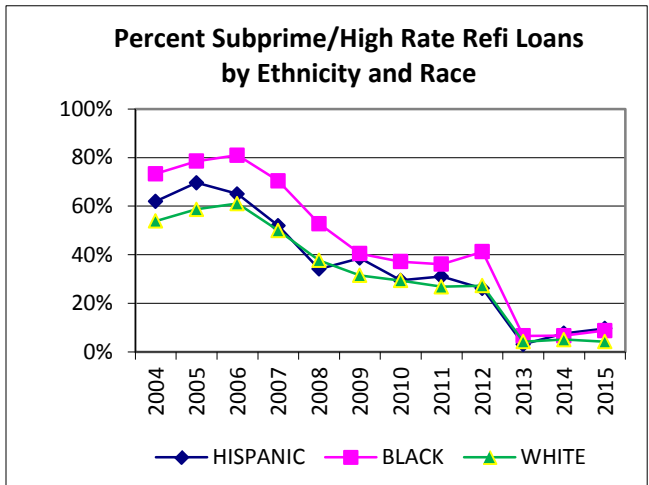
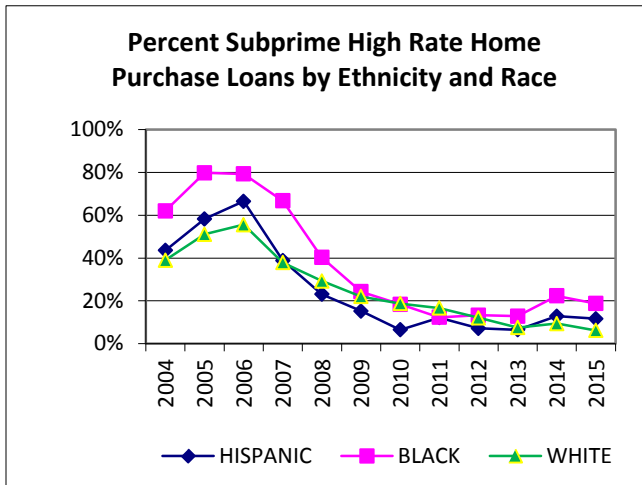
During the recession and subprime lending period central city homeowners who had already paid off significant portions of their mortgages were encouraged to refinance their loans to gain needed cash income based on the rising values of their homes (and with the expectation that these property values would continue to rise). Similar patterns of high-interest rate, high-risk loans targeted to minorities were seen for **refinancing loans** in the Head Start neighborhoods.

- In 2006 even though the prime interest rate had risen to above 7% in the first five months of the year and above 8% in the last seven months. 81% of refi loans to African Americans were subprime/high interest rate loans. 81% of African American homeowners obtaining refinancing loans in the Head Start neighborhoods were issued high-cost loans (with rates at least 3 percentage points above the conventional mortgage rates) and/or subprime loans.
- In contrast, 56% of 2006 home loans to whites were subprime/high interest rate and 61% of REFIs were subprime/high interest rate.
- African American homeowners in the Head Start neighborhoods showed most of their refi borrowing during the housing bubble period and particularly in years when interest rates were higher. By contrast, when the prime interest rate dropped down to 3.25% in 2009 and remained at that level through 2012, the number of white homeowners refinancing their mortgages to take advantage of the lower rates rose substantially – and with few of these loans high-cost or subprime.



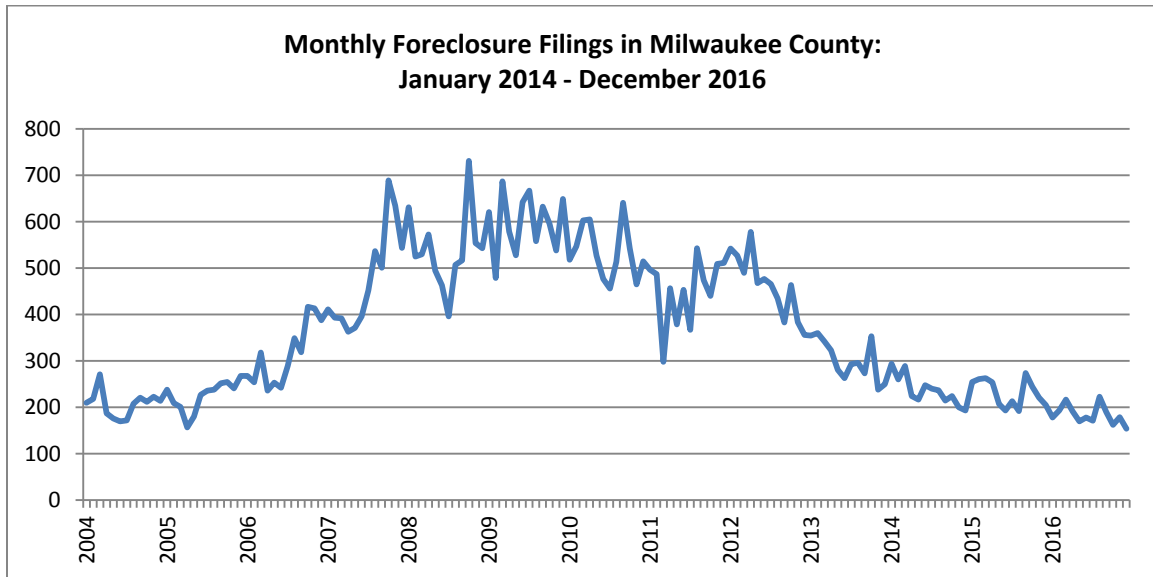
Beginning in 2004 HMDA began using “Hispanic” ethnicity with most borrowers identifying as “white” for their race variable. During the highest years of the subprime housing crisis (2004-2006) non-Hispanic African Americans posted the highest percentage of home purchase loans and refi loans with subprime lenders and/or high interest rates. Hispanics showed the second highest percentage with subprime/high interest rate loans. White non-Hispanics showed lower percentages with subprime/high interest rate loans than African Americans and Hispanics.

During the years 2008-2012 whites (non-Hispanics) posted the second highest percentages of subprime/high interest rate home purchase loans.

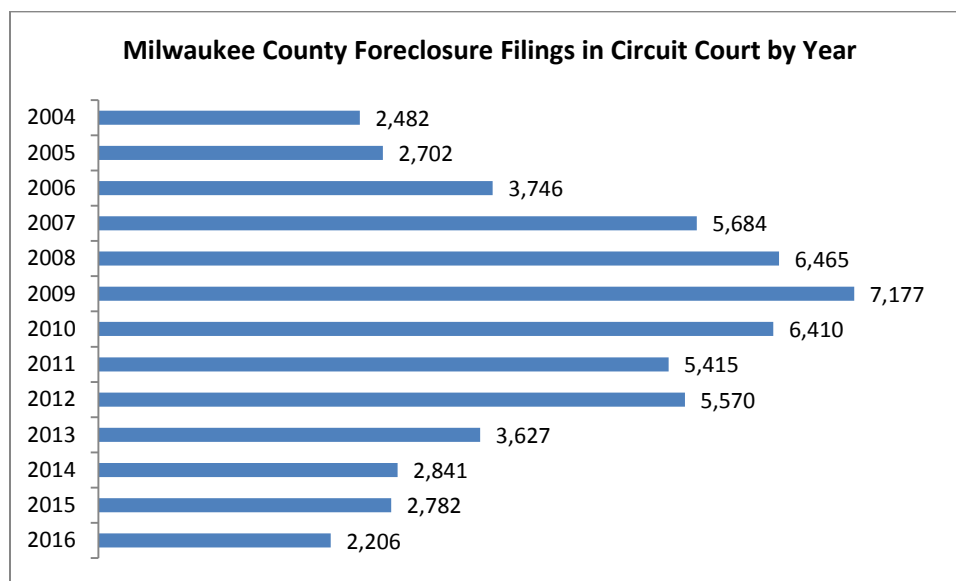


57,100 Milwaukee County Foreclosure Filings in Circuit Court

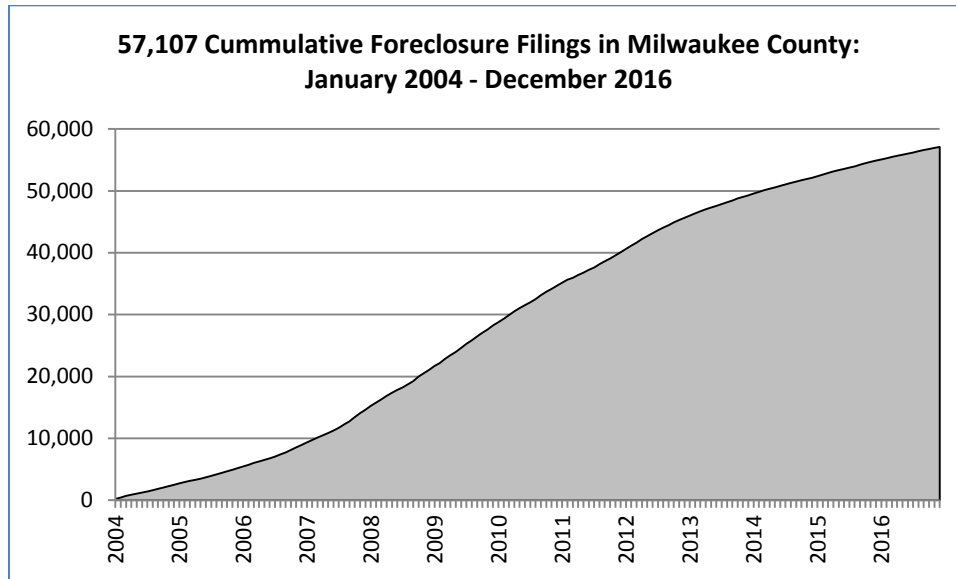
Families throughout the nation, but particularly in the poorest neighborhoods, lost their homes due to foreclosures during the housing crisis and after. From January 2004 through December 2016 the Milwaukee County circuit courts recorded over 57,000 mortgage foreclosure filings.



The worst of the crisis in Milwaukee County was in 2009 when 7,177 foreclosures were filed. The courts are still seeing foreclosures filed. In 2016 2,206 foreclosure filings were recorded.



In spite of the thousands of properties already lost to homeowners, new foreclosures continue to be recorded each month. The cumulative impact of the mortgage foreclosures can be seen in the chart below – where the number of houses moving into foreclosure in Milwaukee County has now passed 57,000.

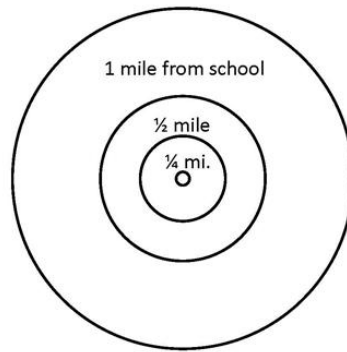


Reviews of foreclosure actions have shown that houses up for sheriff sales can be found on every block in many of the neighborhoods served by Head Start. These properties are often in severe distress; some may have already been abandoned, renters may have been displaced or uncertain about who owns the property, repairs are frequently delayed, and vandalism is not uncommon. The abandoned properties become unsightly, unsafe to children, and offer an invitation for gangs or drug activity. These factors all contribute to unfavorable living conditions for children and unsafe environments for children's play.

2016 Crime Reports for the MPS Head Start Schools

Public safety is a daily concern for families living in densely populated inner city neighborhoods where crime remains at high levels. Children's safety is a factor for parents in their selection of school assignment for their children and in choices of daytime, evening, weekend, and summer activities for their children. It is a factor for parents, teachers and staff in scheduling both daytime and evening school activities.

The intensity of crime faced as an issue for Head Start families can be seen when 2016 police data are examined for crimes occurring in the neighborhood within 1 mile of each school. Crimes impacting the immediate school sites are examined for offenses reported within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of each Head Start building. The crime statistics are reported by the Milwaukee Police Department and analyzed by address.



Note: In many neighborhoods the 1 mile circles for Head Start schools overlap.

**Serious Crimes Committed in 2016 around ALBA (Academia de Lenguaje Bellas Artes)
School, 1712 S. 32nd St, Milwaukee, WI 53215**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Offenses Committed, 1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016	Within: 1/4 mile	1/2 mile	1 mile
Assault Offenses	48	181	594
Arson	1	10	21
Burglary	33	99	295
Criminal Damage to Property	35	87	259
Homicide	0	1	2
Locked Vehicle Entry	17	58	166
Robbery	22	71	247
Sex Offense	12	30	106
Theft	46	124	395
Vehicle Theft	47	205	527
TOTAL	261	866	2,612

Assault Offenses – An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe injury (aggravated assault) or an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury (simple assault).

Arson - Any willful burning or attempt to burn a building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property or another.

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure (both residential and non-residential) with intent to commit a theft.

Criminal Damage to Property - Willfully injuring, damaging, mutilating, defacing, destroying or substantially impairing the use of any property in which another has an interest without the consent of such other person.

Homicide – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Locked Vehicle Entry - Whoever intentionally enters the locked and enclosed portion or compartment of the vehicle of another without consent and with intent to steal.

Sex Offense - Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against their will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.

Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vehicle Theft - Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Serious Crimes Committed in 2016 around Mary McLeod Bethune Academy, 1535 N. 35th St, Milwaukee, WI 53208

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Offenses Committed 1/1/2016-12/31/2016	Within: 1/4 mile	1/2 mile	1 mile
Assault Offenses	80	257	936
Arson	2	8	32
Burglary	42	98	336
Criminal Damage to Property	29	80	290
Homicide	1	3	13
Locked Vehicle Entry	16	42	191
Robbery	30	79	317
Sex Offense	3	11	58
Theft	44	121	457
Vehicle Theft	44	124	409
TOTAL	291	823	3,039

Assault – An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe injury (aggravated assault) or an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury (simple assault).

Arson - Any willful burning or attempt to burn a building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property or another.

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure (both residential and non-residential) with intent to commit a theft.

Criminal Damage to Property - Willfully injuring, damaging, mutilating, defacing, destroying or substantially impairing the use of any property in which another has an interest without the consent of such other person.

Homicide – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Locked Vehicle Entry - Whoever intentionally enters the locked and enclosed portion or compartment of the vehicle of another without consent and with intent to steal.

Sex Offense - Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against their will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.

Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vehicle Theft - Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Serious Crimes Committed in 2016 around Dr. Benjamin Carson Academy of Science, 4920 W. Capitol Drive, Milwaukee, WI 53216

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Offenses Committed 1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016	Within: ¼ mile	½ mile	1 mile
Assault Offenses	53	154	567
Arson	1	3	17
Burglary	34	105	477
Criminal Damage to Property	28	75	258
Homicide	2	3	11
Locked Vehicle Entry	17	80	194
Robbery	18	60	177
Sex Offense	6	8	45
Theft	39	114	358
Vehicle Theft	26	112	365
TOTAL	224	714	2,469

Assault - An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe injury (aggravated assault) or an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury (simple assault).

Arson - Any willful burning or attempt to burn a building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property or another.

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure (both residential and non-residential) with intent to commit a theft.

Criminal Damage to Property - Willfully injuring, damaging, mutilating, defacing, destroying or substantially impairing the use of any property in which another has an interest without the consent of such other person.

Homicide - The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Locked Vehicle Entry - Whoever intentionally enters the locked and enclosed portion or compartment of the vehicle of another without consent and with intent to steal.

Sex Offense - Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against their will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.

Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vehicle Theft - Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

**Serious Crimes Committed in 2016 around Congress School,
5225 W. Lincoln Creek Drive, Milwaukee, WI 53218**
(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Offenses Committed 1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016	Within: 1/4 mile	1/2 mile	1 mile
Assault Offenses	46	171	622
Arson	2	4	20
Burglary	36	124	500
Criminal Damage to Property	15	68	245
Homicide	2	4	8
Locked Vehicle Entry	11	38	177
Robbery	7	56	195
Sex Offense	3	12	50
Theft	21	95	372
Vehicle Theft	29	88	324
TOTAL	172	660	2,513

Assault - An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe injury (aggravated assault) or an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury (simple assault).

Arson - Any willful burning or attempt to burn a building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property or another.

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure (both residential and non-residential) with intent to commit a theft.

Criminal Damage to Property - Willfully injuring, damaging, mutilating, defacing, destroying or substantially impairing the use of any property in which another has an interest without the consent of such other person.

Homicide – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Locked Vehicle Entry - Whoever intentionally enters the locked and enclosed portion or compartment of the vehicle of another without consent and with intent to steal.

Sex Offense - Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against their will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.

Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vehicle Theft - Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

**Serious Crimes Committed in 2016 around Forest Home Avenue School,
1516 W. Forest Home Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53204**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Offenses Committed 1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016	Within: 1/4 mile	1/2 mile	1 mile
Assault Offenses	122	424	1,131
Arson	2	14	37
Burglary	48	189	492
Criminal Damage to Property	42	141	402
Homicide	1	3	9
Locked Vehicle Entry	27	97	301
Robbery	53	173	443
Sex Offense	6	48	156
Theft	68	200	657
Vehicle Theft	65	225	691
TOTAL	434	1,514	4,319

Assault - An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe injury (aggravated assault) or an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury (simple assault).

Arson - Any willful burning or attempt to burn a building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property or another.

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure (both residential and non-residential) with intent to commit a theft.

Criminal Damage to Property - Willfully injuring, damaging, mutilating, defacing, destroying or substantially impairing the use of any property in which another has an interest without the consent of such other person.

Homicide - The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Locked Vehicle Entry - Whoever intentionally enters the locked and enclosed portion or compartment of the vehicle of another without consent and with intent to steal.

Sex Offense - Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against their will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.

Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vehicle Theft - Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

**Serious Crimes Committed in 2016 around Nathaniel Hawthorne School,
6945 N. 41st St, Milwaukee, WI 53209**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Offenses Committed 1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016	Within: 1/4 mile	1/2 mile	1 mile
Assault Offenses	18	84	155
Arson	0	2	3
Burglary	6	31	80
Criminal Damage to Property	9	36	59
Homicide	0	1	1
Locked Vehicle Entry	5	19	42
Robbery	0	14	31
Sex Offense	2	5	8
Theft	2	19	58
Vehicle Theft	10	35	86
TOTAL	52	246	523

Assault - An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe injury (aggravated assault) or an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury (simple assault).

Arson - Any willful burning or attempt to burn a building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property or another.

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure (both residential and non-residential) with intent to commit a theft.

Criminal Damage to Property - Willfully injuring, damaging, mutilating, defacing, destroying or substantially impairing the use of any property in which another has an interest without the consent of such other person.

Homicide – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Locked Vehicle Entry - Whoever intentionally enters the locked and enclosed portion or compartment of the vehicle of another without consent and with intent to steal.

Sex Offense - Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against their will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.

Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vehicle Theft - Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

**Serious Crimes Committed in 2016 around the Hayes Bilingual School,
971 W. Windlake Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53204**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Offenses Committed 1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016	Within: 1/4 mile	1/2 mile	1 mile
Assault Offenses	135	378	982
Arson	6	11	25
Burglary	74	181	455
Criminal Damage to Property	42	143	353
Homicide	1	3	8
Locked Vehicle Entry	30	92	288
Robbery	48	159	381
Sex Offense	14	36	120
Theft	56	200	577
Vehicle Theft	80	202	604
TOTAL	486	1,405	3,793

Assault - An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe injury (aggravated assault) or an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury (simple assault).

Arson - Any willful burning or attempt to burn a building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property or another.

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure (both residential and non-residential) with intent to commit a theft.

Criminal Damage to Property - Willfully injuring, damaging, mutilating, defacing, destroying or substantially impairing the use of any property in which another has an interest without the consent of such other person.

Homicide - The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Locked Vehicle Entry - Whoever intentionally enters the locked and enclosed portion or compartment of the vehicle of another without consent and with intent to steal.

Sex Offense - Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against their will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.

Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vehicle Theft - Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Serious Crimes Committed in 2016 around Gwen T. Jackson Early Childhood and Elementary School, 2121 W. Hadley St, Milwaukee, WI 53206

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Offenses Committed 1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016	Within: 1/4 mile	1/2 mile	1 mile
Assault Offenses	121	328	1,160
Arson	11	21	60
Burglary	40	110	369
Criminal Damage to Property	26	90	313
Homicide	3	8	22
Locked Vehicle Entry	22	61	185
Robbery	19	99	344
Sex Offense	7	31	101
Theft	53	154	440
Vehicle Theft	30	147	421
TOTAL	332	1,049	3,415

Assault - An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe injury (aggravated assault) or an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury (simple assault).

Arson - Any willful burning or attempt to burn a building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property or another.

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure (both residential and non-residential) with intent to commit a theft.

Criminal Damage to Property - Willfully injuring, damaging, mutilating, defacing, destroying or substantially impairing the use of any property in which another has an interest without the consent of such other person.

Homicide – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Locked Vehicle Entry - Whoever intentionally enters the locked and enclosed portion or compartment of the vehicle of another without consent and with intent to steal.

Sex Offense - Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against their will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.

Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vehicle Theft - Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

**Serious Crimes Committed in 2016 around Albert E. Kagel School,
1210 W. Mineral St, Milwaukee, WI 53204**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Offenses Committed 1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016	Within: 1/4 mile	1/2 mile	1 mile
Assault Offenses	89	259	790
Arson	2	9	24
Burglary	27	98	308
Criminal Damage to Property	44	107	297
Homicide	1	4	6
Locked Vehicle Entry	35	89	436
Robbery	38	103	345
Sex Offense	14	36	102
Theft	60	164	551
Vehicle Theft	64	164	521
TOTAL	374	1,033	3,380

Assault - An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe injury (aggravated assault) or an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury (simple assault).

Arson - Any willful burning or attempt to burn a building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property or another.

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure (both residential and non-residential) with intent to commit a theft.

Criminal Damage to Property - Willfully injuring, damaging, mutilating, defacing, destroying or substantially impairing the use of any property in which another has an interest without the consent of such other person.

Homicide - The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Locked Vehicle Entry - Whoever intentionally enters the locked and enclosed portion or compartment of the vehicle of another without consent and with intent to steal.

Sex Offense - Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against their will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.

Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vehicle Theft - Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

**Serious Crimes Committed in 2016 around Keefe Avenue School,
1618 W. Keefe Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53206**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Offenses Committed 1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016	1/4 mile	1/2 mile	1 mile
Assault Offenses	100	352	1,069
Arson	5	11	48
Burglary	31	130	396
Criminal Damage to Property	28	96	283
Homicide	2	6	30
Locked Vehicle Entry	19	73	223
Robbery	22	79	315
Sex Offense	2	17	74
Theft	43	122	437
Vehicle Theft	37	103	391
TOTAL	289	989	3,266

Assault - An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe injury (aggravated assault) or an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury (simple assault).

Arson - Any willful burning or attempt to burn a building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property or another.

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure (both residential and non-residential) with intent to commit a theft.

Criminal Damage to Property - Willfully injuring, damaging, mutilating, defacing, destroying or substantially impairing the use of any property in which another has an interest without the consent of such other person.

Homicide – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Locked Vehicle Entry - Whoever intentionally enters the locked and enclosed portion or compartment of the vehicle of another without consent and with intent to steal.

Sex Offense - Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against their will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.

Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vehicle Theft - Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

**Serious Crimes Committed in 2016 around Bryon Kilbourn School,
5354 N. 68th St, Milwaukee, WI 53218**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Offenses Committed 1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016	Within: 1/4 mile	1/2 mile	1 mile
Assault Offenses	28	117	503
Arson	0	3	13
Burglary	15	72	390
Criminal Damage to Property	21	61	227
Homicide	0	1	5
Locked Vehicle Entry	10	60	134
Robbery	10	38	159
Sex Offense	3	9	38
Theft	33	96	297
Vehicle Theft	20	81	281
TOTAL	140	538	2,047

Assault - An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe injury (aggravated assault) or an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury (simple assault).

Arson - Any willful burning or attempt to burn a building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property or another.

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure (both residential and non-residential) with intent to commit a theft.

Criminal Damage to Property - Willfully injuring, damaging, mutilating, defacing, destroying or substantially impairing the use of any property in which another has an interest without the consent of such other person.

Homicide – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Locked Vehicle Entry - Whoever intentionally enters the locked and enclosed portion or compartment of the vehicle of another without consent and with intent to steal.

Sex Offense - Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against their will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.

Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vehicle Theft - Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

**Serious Crimes Committed in 2016 around Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. School,
3275 N. 3rd St, Milwaukee, WI 53212**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Offenses Committed 1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016	Within: 1/4 mile	1/2 mile	1 mile
Assault Offenses	75	297	788
Arson	4	10	28
Burglary	19	80	345
Criminal Damage to Property	15	58	232
Homicide	1	9	19
Locked Vehicle Entry	5	35	237
Robbery	19	77	283
Sex Offense	6	26	68
Theft	24	106	458
Vehicle Theft	29	102	392
TOTAL	197	800	2,850

Assault - An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe injury (aggravated assault) or an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury (simple assault).

Arson - Any willful burning or attempt to burn a building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property or another.

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure (both residential and non-residential) with intent to commit a theft.

Criminal Damage to Property - Willfully injuring, damaging, mutilating, defacing, destroying or substantially impairing the use of any property in which another has an interest without the consent of such other person.

Homicide – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Locked Vehicle Entry - Whoever intentionally enters the locked and enclosed portion or compartment of the vehicle of another without consent and with intent to steal.

Sex Offense - Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against their will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.

Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vehicle Theft - Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

**Serious Crimes Committed in 2016 around Lincoln Avenue School,
1817 W. Lincoln Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53215**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Offenses Committed 1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016	Within: 1/4 mile	1/2 mile	1 mile
Assault Offenses	86	275	891
Arson	3	6	27
Burglary	48	142	444
Criminal Damage to Property	32	95	328
Homicide	2	3	8
Locked Vehicle Entry	20	63	227
Robbery	24	88	331
Sex Offense	11	29	110
Theft	47	161	546
Vehicle Theft	48	163	610
TOTAL	321	1,025	3,522

Assault - An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe injury (aggravated assault) or an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury (simple assault).

Arson - Any willful burning or attempt to burn a building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property or another.

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure (both residential and non-residential) with intent to commit a theft.

Criminal Damage to Property - Willfully injuring, damaging, mutilating, defacing, destroying or substantially impairing the use of any property in which another has an interest without the consent of such other person.

Homicide – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Locked Vehicle Entry - Whoever intentionally enters the locked and enclosed portion or compartment of the vehicle of another without consent and with intent to steal.

Sex Offense - Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against their will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.

Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vehicle Theft - Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

**Serious Crimes Committed in 2016 around H. W. Longfellow School,
1021 S. 21st St, Milwaukee, WI 53204**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Offenses Committed 1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016	Within: 1/4 mile	1/2 mile	1 mile
Assault Offenses	123	305	844
Arson	5	11	27
Burglary	36	119	361
Criminal Damage to Property	45	106	329
Homicide	1	3	5
Locked Vehicle Entry	28	91	235
Robbery	38	133	344
Sex Offense	24	57	118
Theft	78	207	546
Vehicle Theft	66	196	574
TOTAL	444	1,228	3,383

Assault - An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe injury (aggravated assault) or an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury (simple assault).

Arson - Any willful burning or attempt to burn a building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property or another.

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure (both residential and non-residential) with intent to commit a theft.

Criminal Damage to Property - Willfully injuring, damaging, mutilating, defacing, destroying or substantially impairing the use of any property in which another has an interest without the consent of such other person.

Homicide – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Locked Vehicle Entry - Whoever intentionally enters the locked and enclosed portion or compartment of the vehicle of another without consent and with intent to steal.

Sex Offense - Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against their will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.

Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vehicle Theft - Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

**Serious Crimes Committed in 2016 around Maple Tree School,
6644 N. 107th St, Milwaukee, WI 53224**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Offenses Committed 1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016	Within: 1/4 mile	1/2 mile	1 mile
Assault Offenses	43	53	112
Arson	1	1	2
Burglary	26	49	92
Criminal Damage to Property	12	22	49
Homicide	0	1	2
Locked Vehicle Entry	7	18	61
Robbery	10	17	26
Sex Offense	3	4	6
Theft	25	27	59
Vehicle Theft	21	32	68
TOTAL	148	224	477

Assault - An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe injury (aggravated assault) or an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury (simple assault).

Arson - Any willful burning or attempt to burn a building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property or another.

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure (both residential and non-residential) with intent to commit a theft.

Criminal Damage to Property - Willfully injuring, damaging, mutilating, defacing, destroying or substantially impairing the use of any property in which another has an interest without the consent of such other person.

Homicide – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Locked Vehicle Entry - Whoever intentionally enters the locked and enclosed portion or compartment of the vehicle of another without consent and with intent to steal.

Sex Offense - Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against their will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.

Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vehicle Theft - Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

**Serious Crimes Committed in 2016 around Marvin Pratt Elementary School,
5131 N. Green Bay Ave, Milwaukee, WI 53209**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Offenses Committed 1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016	Within: 1/4 mile	1/2 mile	1 mile
Assault Offenses	73	73	215
Arson	4	4	9
Burglary	31	31	149
Criminal Damage to Property	18	18	68
Homicide	1	1	2
Locked Vehicle Entry	8	8	48
Robbery	16	16	62
Sex Offense	4	4	18
Theft	37	37	109
Vehicle Theft	27	27	90
TOTAL	219	219	770

Assault - An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe injury (aggravated assault) or an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury (simple assault).

Arson - Any willful burning or attempt to burn a building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property or another.

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure (both residential and non-residential) with intent to commit a theft.

Criminal Damage to Property - Willfully injuring, damaging, mutilating, defacing, destroying or substantially impairing the use of any property in which another has an interest without the consent of such other person.

Homicide – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Locked Vehicle Entry - Whoever intentionally enters the locked and enclosed portion or compartment of the vehicle of another without consent and with intent to steal.

Sex Offense - Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against their will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.

Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vehicle Theft - Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Serious Crimes Committed in 2016 around Alexander Mitchell Integrated Arts School, 1728 S. 23rd St, Milwaukee, WI 53204

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Offenses Committed 1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016	Within: 1/4 mile	1/2 mile	1 mile
Assault Offenses	117	330	1,006
Arson	6	14	30
Burglary	50	157	465
Criminal Damage to Property	25	116	396
Homicide	1	3	6
Locked Vehicle Entry	19	74	272
Robbery	52	124	414
Sex Offense	20	58	137
Theft	68	187	624
Vehicle Theft	89	233	721
TOTAL	447	1,296	4,071

Assault - An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe injury (aggravated assault) or an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury (simple assault).

Arson - Any willful burning or attempt to burn a building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property or another.

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure (both residential and non-residential) with intent to commit a theft.

Criminal Damage to Property - Willfully injuring, damaging, mutilating, defacing, destroying or substantially impairing the use of any property in which another has an interest without the consent of such other person.

Homicide – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Locked Vehicle Entry - Whoever intentionally enters the locked and enclosed portion or compartment of the vehicle of another without consent and with intent to steal.

Sex Offense - Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against their will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.

Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vehicle Theft - Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Serious Crimes Committed in 2016 around Barack Obama School of Career and Technical Education, 5075 N. Sherman Blvd, Milwaukee, WI 53209

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Offenses Committed 1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016	Within: 1/4 mile	1/2 mile	1 mile
Assault Offenses	113	306	742
Arson	3	10	21
Burglary	52	161	455
Criminal Damage to Property	30	80	220
Homicide	1	5	12
Locked Vehicle Entry	11	26	79
Robbery	32	91	216
Sex Offense	5	21	59
Theft	48	118	330
Vehicle Theft	19	76	276
TOTAL	314	894	2,410

Assault - An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe injury (aggravated assault) or an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury (simple assault).

Arson - Any willful burning or attempt to burn a building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property or another.

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure (both residential and non-residential) with intent to commit a theft.

Criminal Damage to Property - Willfully injuring, damaging, mutilating, defacing, destroying or substantially impairing the use of any property in which another has an interest without the consent of such other person.

Homicide - The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Locked Vehicle Entry - Whoever intentionally enters the locked and enclosed portion or compartment of the vehicle of another without consent and with intent to steal.

Sex Offense - Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against their will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.

Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vehicle Theft - Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

**Serious Crimes Committed in 2016 around Franklin Pierce School,
2765 N. Fratney St, Milwaukee, WI 53212**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Offenses Committed 1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016	Within: 1/4 mile	1/2 mile	1 mile
Assault Offenses	27	139	502
Arson	1	5	14
Burglary	51	125	373
Criminal Damage to Property	35	83	304
Homicide	0	4	12
Locked Vehicle Entry	42	90	431
Robbery	36	88	295
Sex Offense	12	25	67
Theft	69	135	456
Vehicle Theft	65	170	563
TOTAL	338	864	3,017

Assault - An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe injury (aggravated assault) or an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury (simple assault).

Arson - Any willful burning or attempt to burn a building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property or another.

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure (both residential and non-residential) with intent to commit a theft.

Criminal Damage to Property - Willfully injuring, damaging, mutilating, defacing, destroying or substantially impairing the use of any property in which another has an interest without the consent of such other person.

Homicide – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Locked Vehicle Entry - Whoever intentionally enters the locked and enclosed portion or compartment of the vehicle of another without consent and with intent to steal.

Sex Offense - Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against their will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.

Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vehicle Theft - Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Serious Crimes Committed in 2016 around William T. Sherman Multicultural Arts School, 5110 W. Locust St, Milwaukee, WI 53210

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Offenses Committed 1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016	Within: 1/4 mile	1/2 mile	1 mile
Assault Offenses	81	300	836
Arson	3	15	42
Burglary	51	183	469
Criminal Damage to Property	38	131	361
Homicide	0	1	10
Locked Vehicle Entry	22	67	237
Robbery	21	85	256
Sex Offense	4	23	59
Theft	53	160	450
Vehicle Theft	55	166	438
TOTAL	328	1,131	3,158

Assault - An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe injury (aggravated assault) or an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury (simple assault).

Arson - Any willful burning or attempt to burn a building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property or another.

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure (both residential and non-residential) with intent to commit a theft.

Criminal Damage to Property - Willfully injuring, damaging, mutilating, defacing, destroying or substantially impairing the use of any property in which another has an interest without the consent of such other person.

Homicide – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Locked Vehicle Entry - Whoever intentionally enters the locked and enclosed portion or compartment of the vehicle of another without consent and with intent to steal.

Sex Offense - Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against their will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.

Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vehicle Theft - Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

**Serious Crimes Committed in 2016 around Siefert School,
1547 N. 14th St, Milwaukee, WI 53205**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Offenses Committed 1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016	Within: 1/4 mile	1/2 mile	1 mile
Assault Offenses	27	178	734
Arson	1	2	18
Burglary	14	67	247
Criminal Damage to Property	14	76	245
Homicide	2	2	13
Locked Vehicle Entry	15	70	349
Robbery	6	43	225
Sex Offense	1	16	81
Theft	30	119	509
Vehicle Theft	16	98	419
TOTAL	126	671	2,840

Assault - An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe injury (aggravated assault) or an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury (simple assault).

Arson - Any willful burning or attempt to burn a building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property or another.

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure (both residential and non-residential) with intent to commit a theft.

Criminal Damage to Property - Willfully injuring, damaging, mutilating, defacing, destroying or substantially impairing the use of any property in which another has an interest without the consent of such other person.

Homicide – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Locked Vehicle Entry - Whoever intentionally enters the locked and enclosed portion or compartment of the vehicle of another without consent and with intent to steal.

Sex Offense - Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against their will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.

Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vehicle Theft - Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

**Serious Crimes Committed in 2016 around Thurston Woods Campus,
5966 N. 35th St, Milwaukee, WI 53209**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Offenses Committed 1/1/2016 - 12/31-2016	Within: 1/4 mile	1/2 mile	1 mile
Assault Offenses	41	134	291
Arson	1	2	7
Burglary	25	68	157
Criminal Damage to Property	14	32	91
Homicide	0	2	5
Locked Vehicle Entry	10	26	63
Robbery	15	41	100
Sex Offense	2	7	19
Theft	21	53	151
Vehicle Theft	14	60	129
TOTAL	143	425	1,013

Assault - An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe injury (aggravated assault) or an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury (simple assault).

Arson - Any willful burning or attempt to burn a building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property or another.

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure (both residential and non-residential) with intent to commit a theft.

Criminal Damage to Property - Willfully injuring, damaging, mutilating, defacing, destroying or substantially impairing the use of any property in which another has an interest without the consent of such other person.

Homicide – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Locked Vehicle Entry - Whoever intentionally enters the locked and enclosed portion or compartment of the vehicle of another without consent and with intent to steal.

Sex Offense - Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against their will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.

Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vehicle Theft - Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

**Serious Crimes Committed in 2016 around Westside Academy,
1945 N. 31st St, Milwaukee, WI 53208**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Offenses Committed 1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016	Within: 1/4 mile	1/2 mile	1 mile
Assault Offenses	82	313	1,051
Arson	3	12	47
Burglary	32	118	378
Criminal Damage to Property	24	99	325
Homicide	2	6	18
Locked Vehicle Entry	11	50	216
Robbery	27	112	341
Sex Offense	6	18	70
Theft	40	146	475
Vehicle Theft	49	131	436
TOTAL	276	1,005	3,357

Assault - An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe injury (aggravated assault) or an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury (simple assault).

Arson - Any willful burning or attempt to burn a building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property or another.

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure (both residential and non-residential) with intent to commit a theft.

Criminal Damage to Property - Willfully injuring, damaging, mutilating, defacing, destroying or substantially impairing the use of any property in which another has an interest without the consent of such other person.

Homicide – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Locked Vehicle Entry - Whoever intentionally enters the locked and enclosed portion or compartment of the vehicle of another without consent and with intent to steal.

Sex Offense - Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against their will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.

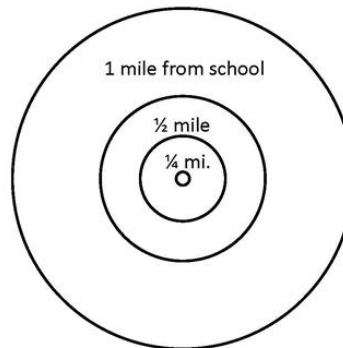
Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vehicle Theft - Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

2016 Traffic Accident Reports for MPS Head Start Schools

Concerns about the safety of children are heightened by the high number of traffic accidents in densely populated urban neighborhoods. Data from the Milwaukee Police Department (City of Milwaukee Compass website) were used to analyze traffic accidents reported in 2016 near each of the MPS Head Start schools.

Note: In many neighborhoods the 1 mile circles for Head Start schools overlap.



Traffic Accidents Reported in 2016 around ALBA (Academia de Lenguaje Bellas Artes) School, 1712 S. 32nd St, Milwaukee, WI 53215

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Traffic Accidents	Within: ¼ mile	½ mile	1 mile
Total reported accidents	68	198	505
Number of accidents that involved Injuries	21	49	111
Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries	47	149	394
Number of people killed in accidents	0	0	0
Number of people injured in accidents	26	69	147
“Hit and run” accidents	19	78	212
% of accidents that were "hit and run"	28%	39%	42%
Number of cars and trucks involved in traffic accidents	132	389	1,025

Total reported accidents – 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.

Number of accidents that Involved Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash involving one or more persons who were physically harmed or who complained of physical harm but were not killed.

Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash that resulted in no apparent injury to one or more persons involved.

Number of people killed in accidents – Total count of persons with injuries received in the traffic crash that resulted in death within thirty (30) days of the crash.

Number of people injured In accidents – Total count of persons with injuries, other than fatal, that prevent walking, driving, or performing other activities that were performed before the crash or injuries not evident at the scene but that were claimed by individuals or suspected by the law enforcement officer or injuries other than fatal or incapacitating that were evident at the scene.

Hit and run crashes – A crash resulting in colliding with a person, their personal property (including their motor vehicle), or a fixture, and failing to stop and identify oneself afterwards.

Traffic Accidents Reported in 2016 around Mary McLeod Bethune Academy, 1535 N. 35th St, Milwaukee, WI 53208

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Traffic Accidents	Within: ¼ mile	½ mile	1 mile
Total reported accidents	70	145	495
Number of accidents that involved Injuries	16	45	157
Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries	54	100	338
Number of people killed in accidents	0	0	0
Number of people injured in accidents	16	59	227
“Hit and run” accidents	26	49	160
% of accidents that were "hit and run"	37%	34%	32%
Number of cars and trucks involved in traffic accidents	140	291	954

Total reported accidents – 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.

Number of accidents that Involved Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash involving one or more persons who were physically harmed or who complained of physical harm but were not killed.

Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash that resulted in no apparent injury to one or more persons involved.

Number of people killed in accidents – Total count of persons with injuries received in the traffic crash that resulted in death within thirty (30) days of the crash.

Number of people injured In accidents – Total count of persons with injuries, other than fatal, that prevent walking, driving, or performing other activities that were performed before the crash or injuries not evident at the scene but that were claimed by individuals or suspected by the law enforcement officer or injuries other than fatal or incapacitating that were evident at the scene.

Hit and run crashes – A crash resulting in colliding with a person, their personal property (including their motor vehicle), or a fixture, and failing to stop and identify oneself afterwards.

**Traffic Accidents Reported in 2016 around Dr. Benjamin Carson Academy of Science,
4920 W. Capitol Drive, Milwaukee, WI 53216**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Traffic Accidents	Within: ¼ mile	½ mile	1 mile
Total reported accidents	87	177	520
Number of accidents that involved Injuries	30	52	151
Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries	57	125	369
Number of people killed in accidents	0	0	1
Number of people injured in accidents	47	78	254
“Hit and run” accidents	30	73	216
% of accidents that were "hit and run"	34%	41%	42%
Number of cars and trucks involved in traffic accidents	183	358	1,014

Total reported accidents – 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.

Number of accidents that Involved Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash involving one or more persons who were physically harmed or who complained of physical harm but were not killed.

Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash that resulted in no apparent injury to one or more persons involved.

Number of people killed in accidents – Total count of persons with injuries received in the traffic crash that resulted in death within thirty (30) days of the crash.

Number of people injured In accidents – Total count of persons with injuries, other than fatal, that prevent walking, driving, or performing other activities that were performed before the crash or injuries not evident at the scene but that were claimed by individuals or suspected by the law enforcement officer or injuries other than fatal or incapacitating that were evident at the scene.

Hit and run crashes – A crash resulting in colliding with a person, their personal property (including their motor vehicle), or a fixture, and failing to stop and identify oneself afterwards.

**Traffic Accidents Reported in 2016 around Congress School,
5225 W. Lincoln Creek Drive, Milwaukee, WI 53218**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Traffic Accidents	Within: ¼ mile	½ mile	1 mile
Total reported accidents	18	104	488
Number of accidents that involved Injuries	4	30	148
Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries	14	74	340
Number of people killed in accidents	0	0	1
Number of people injured in accidents	6	59	245
“Hit and run” accidents	8	42	198
% of accidents that were "hit and run"	44%	40%	41%
Number of cars and trucks involved in traffic accidents	33	198	965

Total reported accidents – 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.

Number of accidents that Involved Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash involving one or more persons who were physically harmed or who complained of physical harm but were not killed.

Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash that resulted in no apparent injury to one or more persons involved.

Number of people killed in accidents – Total count of persons with injuries received in the traffic crash that resulted in death within thirty (30) days of the crash.

Number of people injured In accidents – Total count of persons with injuries, other than fatal, that prevent walking, driving, or performing other activities that were performed before the crash or injuries not evident at the scene but that were claimed by individuals or suspected by the law enforcement officer or injuries other than fatal or incapacitating that were evident at the scene.

Hit and run crashes – A crash resulting in colliding with a person, their personal property (including their motor vehicle), or a fixture, and failing to stop and identify oneself afterwards.

**Traffic Accidents Reported in 2016 around Forest Home Avenue School,
1516 W. Forest Home Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53204**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Traffic Accidents	Within: ¼ mile	½ mile	1 mile
Total reported accidents	131	330	811
Number of accidents that involved Injuries	52	100	201
Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries	79	230	610
Number of people killed in accidents	0	0	0
Number of people injured in accidents	66	138	277
“Hit and run” accidents	54	145	334
% of accidents that were "hit and run"	41%	44%	41%
Number of cars and trucks involved in traffic accidents	251	653	1,612

Total reported accidents – 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.

Number of accidents that Involved Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash involving one or more persons who were physically harmed or who complained of physical harm but were not killed.

Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash that resulted in no apparent injury to one or more persons involved.

Number of people killed in accidents – Total count of persons with injuries received in the traffic crash that resulted in death within thirty (30) days of the crash.

Number of people injured In accidents – Total count of persons with injuries, other than fatal, that prevent walking, driving, or performing other activities that were performed before the crash or injuries not evident at the scene but that were claimed by individuals or suspected by the law enforcement officer or injuries other than fatal or incapacitating that were evident at the scene.

Hit and run crashes – A crash resulting in colliding with a person, their personal property (including their motor vehicle), or a fixture, and failing to stop and identify oneself afterwards.

Traffic Accidents Reported in 2016 around Nathaniel Hawthorne School, 6945 N. 41st St, Milwaukee, WI 53209

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Traffic Accidents	Within: ¼ mile	½ mile	1 mile
Total reported accidents	7	21	51
Number of accidents that involved Injuries	2	5	18
Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries	5	16	33
Number of people killed in accidents	0	0	0
Number of people injured in accidents	3	9	29
“Hit and run” accidents	1	5	8
% of accidents that were "hit and run"	14%	24%	16%
Number of cars and trucks involved in traffic accidents	10	38	96

Total reported accidents – 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.

Number of accidents that Involved Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash involving one or more persons who were physically harmed or who complained of physical harm but were not killed.

Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash that resulted in no apparent injury to one or more persons involved.

Number of people killed in accidents – Total count of persons with injuries received in the traffic crash that resulted in death within thirty (30) days of the crash.

Number of people injured In accidents – Total count of persons with injuries, other than fatal, that prevent walking, driving, or performing other activities that were performed before the crash or injuries not evident at the scene but that were claimed by individuals or suspected by the law enforcement officer or injuries other than fatal or incapacitating that were evident at the scene.

Hit and run crashes – A crash resulting in colliding with a person, their personal property (including their motor vehicle), or a fixture, and failing to stop and identify oneself afterwards.

**Traffic Accidents Reported in 2016 around Hayes Bilingual School,
971 W. Windlake Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53204**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Traffic Accidents	Within: ¼ mile	½ mile	1 mile
Total reported accidents	87	278	745
Number of accidents that involved Injuries	23	81	196
Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries	64	197	549
Number of people killed in accidents	0	0	0
Number of people injured in accidents	31	120	275
“Hit and run” accidents	35	107	300
% of accidents that were "hit and run"	40%	38%	40%
Number of cars and trucks involved in traffic accidents	163	542	1,467

Total reported accidents – 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.

Number of accidents that Involved Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash involving one or more persons who were physically harmed or who complained of physical harm but were not killed.

Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash that resulted in no apparent injury to one or more persons involved.

Number of people killed in accidents – Total count of persons with injuries received in the traffic crash that resulted in death within thirty (30) days of the crash.

Number of people injured In accidents – Total count of persons with injuries, other than fatal, that prevent walking, driving, or performing other activities that were performed before the crash or injuries not evident at the scene but that were claimed by individuals or suspected by the law enforcement officer or injuries other than fatal or incapacitating that were evident at the scene.

Hit and run crashes – A crash resulting in colliding with a person, their personal property (including their motor vehicle), or a fixture, and failing to stop and identify oneself afterwards.

Traffic Accidents Reported in 2016 around Gwen T. Jackson Early Childhood and Elementary School, 2121 W. Hadley St, Milwaukee, WI 53206

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Traffic Accidents	Within: ¼ mile	½ mile	1 mile
Total reported accidents	76	315	871
Number of accidents that involved Injuries	32	113	296
Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries	44	202	575
Number of people killed in accidents	0	0	2
Number of people injured in accidents	51	197	494
“Hit and run” accidents	41	150	387
% of accidents that were "hit and run"	54%	48%	44%
Number of cars and trucks involved in traffic accidents	136	596	1,669

Total reported accidents – 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.

Number of accidents that Involved Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash involving one or more persons who were physically harmed or who complained of physical harm but were not killed.

Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash that resulted in no apparent injury to one or more persons involved.

Number of people killed in accidents – Total count of persons with injuries received in the traffic crash that resulted in death within thirty (30) days of the crash.

Number of people injured In accidents – Total count of persons with injuries, other than fatal, that prevent walking, driving, or performing other activities that were performed before the crash or injuries not evident at the scene but that were claimed by individuals or suspected by the law enforcement officer or injuries other than fatal or incapacitating that were evident at the scene.

Hit and run crashes – A crash resulting in colliding with a person, their personal property (including their motor vehicle), or a fixture, and failing to stop and identify oneself afterwards.

**Traffic Accidents Reported in 2016 around Albert E. Kagel School,
1210 W. Mineral St, Milwaukee, WI 53204**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Traffic Accidents	Within: ¼ mile	½ mile	1 mile
Total reported accidents	114	218	694
Number of accidents that involved Injuries	25	49	180
Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries	89	169	514
Number of people killed in accidents	0	0	0
Number of people injured in accidents	31	73	251
“Hit and run” accidents	51	96	285
% of accidents that were "hit and run"	45%	44%	41%
Number of cars and trucks involved in traffic accidents	217	418	1,358

Total reported accidents – 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.

Number of accidents that Involved Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash involving one or more persons who were physically harmed or who complained of physical harm but were not killed.

Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash that resulted in no apparent injury to one or more persons involved.

Number of people killed in accidents – Total count of persons with injuries received in the traffic crash that resulted in death within thirty (30) days of the crash.

Number of people injured In accidents – Total count of persons with injuries, other than fatal, that prevent walking, driving, or performing other activities that were performed before the crash or injuries not evident at the scene but that were claimed by individuals or suspected by the law enforcement officer or injuries other than fatal or incapacitating that were evident at the scene.

Hit and run crashes – A crash resulting in colliding with a person, their personal property (including their motor vehicle), or a fixture, and failing to stop and identify oneself afterwards.

**Traffic Accidents Reported in 2016 around Keefe Avenue School,
1618 W. Keefe Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53206**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Traffic Accidents	Within: ¼ mile	½ mile	1 mile
Total reported accidents	39	179	727
Number of accidents that involved Injuries	10	44	247
Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries	29	135	480
Number of people killed in accidents	1	2	6
Number of people injured in accidents	12	69	390
“Hit and run” accidents	22	78	324
% of accidents that were "hit and run"	56%	44%	45%
Number of cars and trucks involved in traffic accidents	72	344	1,377

Total reported accidents – 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.

Number of accidents that Involved Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash involving one or more persons who were physically harmed or who complained of physical harm but were not killed.

Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash that resulted in no apparent injury to one or more persons involved.

Number of people killed in accidents – Total count of persons with injuries received in the traffic crash that resulted in death within thirty (30) days of the crash.

Number of people injured In accidents – Total count of persons with injuries, other than fatal, that prevent walking, driving, or performing other activities that were performed before the crash or injuries not evident at the scene but that were claimed by individuals or suspected by the law enforcement officer or injuries other than fatal or incapacitating that were evident at the scene.

Hit and run crashes – A crash resulting in colliding with a person, their personal property (including their motor vehicle), or a fixture, and failing to stop and identify oneself afterwards.

**Traffic Accidents Reported in 2016 around Bryon Kilbourn School,
5354 N. 68th St, Milwaukee, WI 53218**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Traffic Accidents	Within: ¼ mile	½ mile	1 mile
Total reported accidents	11	87	313
Number of accidents that involved Injuries	4	38	117
Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries	7	49	196
Number of people killed in accidents	0	0	0
Number of people injured in accidents	8	61	186
“Hit and run” accidents	5	22	89
% of accidents that were "hit and run"	45%	25%	28%
Number of cars and trucks involved in traffic accidents	21	169	623

Total reported accidents – 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.

Number of accidents that Involved Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash involving one or more persons who were physically harmed or who complained of physical harm but were not killed.

Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash that resulted in no apparent injury to one or more persons involved.

Number of people killed in accidents – Total count of persons with injuries received in the traffic crash that resulted in death within thirty (30) days of the crash.

Number of people injured In accidents – Total count of persons with injuries, other than fatal, that prevent walking, driving, or performing other activities that were performed before the crash or injuries not evident at the scene but that were claimed by individuals or suspected by the law enforcement officer or injuries other than fatal or incapacitating that were evident at the scene.

Hit and run crashes – A crash resulting in colliding with a person, their personal property (including their motor vehicle), or a fixture, and failing to stop and identify oneself afterwards.

Traffic Accidents Reported in 2016 around Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. School, 3275 N. 3rd St, Milwaukee, WI 53212

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Traffic Accidents	Within: ¼ mile	½ mile	1 mile
Total reported accidents	32	171	610
Number of accidents that involved Injuries	7	57	179
Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries	25	114	431
Number of people killed in accidents	0	0	4
Number of people injured in accidents	17	85	281
“Hit and run” accidents	15	70	242
% of accidents that were "hit and run"	47%	41%	40%
Number of cars and trucks involved in traffic accidents	64	333	1,179

Total reported accidents – 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.

Number of accidents that Involved Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash involving one or more persons who were physically harmed or who complained of physical harm but were not killed.

Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash that resulted in no apparent injury to one or more persons involved.

Number of people killed in accidents – Total count of persons with injuries received in the traffic crash that resulted in death within thirty (30) days of the crash.

Number of people injured In accidents – Total count of persons with injuries, other than fatal, that prevent walking, driving, or performing other activities that were performed before the crash or injuries not evident at the scene but that were claimed by individuals or suspected by the law enforcement officer or injuries other than fatal or incapacitating that were evident at the scene.

Hit and run crashes – A crash resulting in colliding with a person, their personal property (including their motor vehicle), or a fixture, and failing to stop and identify oneself afterwards.

**Traffic Accidents Reported in 2016 around Lincoln Avenue School,
1817 W. Lincoln Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53215**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Traffic Accidents	Within: ¼ mile	½ mile	1 mile
Total reported accidents	35	152	612
Number of accidents that involved Injuries	13	38	154
Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries	22	114	458
Number of people killed in accidents	0	0	0
Number of people injured in accidents	18	52	216
“Hit and run” accidents	13	60	250
% of accidents that were "hit and run"	37%	39%	41%
Number of cars and trucks involved in traffic accidents	72	321	1,232

Total reported accidents – 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.

Number of accidents that Involved Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash involving one or more persons who were physically harmed or who complained of physical harm but were not killed.

Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash that resulted in no apparent injury to one or more persons involved.

Number of people killed in accidents – Total count of persons with injuries received in the traffic crash that resulted in death within thirty (30) days of the crash.

Number of people injured In accidents – Total count of persons with injuries, other than fatal, that prevent walking, driving, or performing other activities that were performed before the crash or injuries not evident at the scene but that were claimed by individuals or suspected by the law enforcement officer or injuries other than fatal or incapacitating that were evident at the scene.

Hit and run crashes – A crash resulting in colliding with a person, their personal property (including their motor vehicle), or a fixture, and failing to stop and identify oneself afterwards.

**Traffic Accidents Reported in 2016 around H. W. Longfellow School,
1021 S. 21st St, Milwaukee, WI 53204**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Traffic Accidents	Within: ¼ mile	½ mile	1 mile
Total reported accidents	50	211	681
Number of accidents that involved Injuries	5	44	179
Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries	45	167	502
Number of people killed in accidents	0	0	0
Number of people injured in accidents	5	63	246
“Hit and run” accidents	26	103	302
% of accidents that were "hit and run"	52%	49%	44%
Number of cars and trucks involved in traffic accidents	105	425	1,361

Total reported accidents – 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.

Number of accidents that Involved Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash involving one or more persons who were physically harmed or who complained of physical harm but were not killed.

Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash that resulted in no apparent injury to one or more persons involved.

Number of people killed in accidents – Total count of persons with injuries received in the traffic crash that resulted in death within thirty (30) days of the crash.

Number of people injured In accidents – Total count of persons with injuries, other than fatal, that prevent walking, driving, or performing other activities that were performed before the crash or injuries not evident at the scene but that were claimed by individuals or suspected by the law enforcement officer or injuries other than fatal or incapacitating that were evident at the scene.

Hit and run crashes – A crash resulting in colliding with a person, their personal property (including their motor vehicle), or a fixture, and failing to stop and identify oneself afterwards.

**Traffic Accidents Reported in 2016 around Maple Tree School,
6644 N. 107th St, Milwaukee, WI 53224**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Traffic Accidents	Within: ¼ mile	½ mile	1 mile
Total reported accidents	3	10	90
Number of accidents that involved Injuries	1	3	29
Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries	2	7	61
Number of people killed in accidents	0	0	2
Number of people injured in accidents	1	4	38
“Hit and run” accidents	2	4	18
% of accidents that were "hit and run"	67%	40%	20%
Number of cars and trucks involved in traffic accidents	5	18	173

Total reported accidents – 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.

Number of accidents that Involved Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash involving one or more persons who were physically harmed or who complained of physical harm but were not killed.

Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash that resulted in no apparent injury to one or more persons involved.

Number of people killed in accidents – Total count of persons with injuries received in the traffic crash that resulted in death within thirty (30) days of the crash.

Number of people injured In accidents – Total count of persons with injuries, other than fatal, that prevent walking, driving, or performing other activities that were performed before the crash or injuries not evident at the scene but that were claimed by individuals or suspected by the law enforcement officer or injuries other than fatal or incapacitating that were evident at the scene.

Hit and run crashes – A crash resulting in colliding with a person, their personal property (including their motor vehicle), or a fixture, and failing to stop and identify oneself afterwards.

**Traffic Accidents Reported in 2016 around Marvin Pratt School,
5131 N. Green Bay Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53209**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Traffic Accidents	Within: ¼ mile	½ mile	1 mile
Total reported accidents	8	23	108
Number of accidents that involved Injuries	2	7	35
Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries	6	16	73
Number of people killed in accidents	0	0	0
Number of people injured in accidents	3	16	55
“Hit and run” accidents	2	10	39
% of accidents that were "hit and run"	25%	43%	36%
Number of cars and trucks involved in traffic accidents	15	50	207

Total reported accidents – 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.

Number of accidents that Involved Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash involving one or more persons who were physically harmed or who complained of physical harm but were not killed.

Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash that resulted in no apparent injury to one or more persons involved.

Number of people killed in accidents – Total count of persons with injuries received in the traffic crash that resulted in death within thirty (30) days of the crash.

Number of people injured In accidents – Total count of persons with injuries, other than fatal, that prevent walking, driving, or performing other activities that were performed before the crash or injuries not evident at the scene but that were claimed by individuals or suspected by the law enforcement officer or injuries other than fatal or incapacitating that were evident at the scene.

Hit and run crashes – A crash resulting in colliding with a person, their personal property (including their motor vehicle), or a fixture, and failing to stop and identify oneself afterwards.

Traffic Accidents Reported in 2016 around Alexander Mitchell Integrated Arts School, 1728 S. 23rd St, Milwaukee, WI 53204

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Traffic Accidents	Within: ¼ mile	½ mile	1 mile
Total reported accidents	84	264	784
Number of accidents that involved Injuries	19	65	199
Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries	65	199	585
Number of people killed in accidents	0	0	0
Number of people injured in accidents	27	89	271
“Hit and run” accidents	46	119	341
% of accidents that were "hit and run"	55%	45%	43%
Number of cars and trucks involved in traffic accidents	180	546	1,555

Total reported accidents – 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.

Number of accidents that Involved Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash involving one or more persons who were physically harmed or who complained of physical harm but were not killed.

Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash that resulted in no apparent injury to one or more persons involved.

Number of people killed in accidents – Total count of persons with injuries received in the traffic crash that resulted in death within thirty (30) days of the crash.

Number of people injured In accidents – Total count of persons with injuries, other than fatal, that prevent walking, driving, or performing other activities that were performed before the crash or injuries not evident at the scene but that were claimed by individuals or suspected by the law enforcement officer or injuries other than fatal or incapacitating that were evident at the scene.

Hit and run crashes – A crash resulting in colliding with a person, their personal property (including their motor vehicle), or a fixture, and failing to stop and identify oneself afterwards.

Traffic Accidents Reported in 2016 around Barack Obama School of Career and Technical Education, 5075 N. Sherman Blvd, Milwaukee, WI 53209

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Traffic Accidents	Within: ¼ mile	½ mile	1 mile
Total reported accidents	36	117	383
Number of accidents that involved Injuries	11	38	133
Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries	25	79	250
Number of people killed in accidents	0	0	2
Number of people injured in accidents	22	70	231
“Hit and run” accidents	16	47	134
% of accidents that were "hit and run"	44%	40%	35%
Number of cars and trucks involved in traffic accidents	71	228	725

Total reported accidents – 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.

Number of accidents that Involved Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash involving one or more persons who were physically harmed or who complained of physical harm but were not killed.

Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash that resulted in no apparent injury to one or more persons involved.

Number of people killed in accidents – Total count of persons with injuries received in the traffic crash that resulted in death within thirty (30) days of the crash.

Number of people injured In accidents – Total count of persons with injuries, other than fatal, that prevent walking, driving, or performing other activities that were performed before the crash or injuries not evident at the scene but that were claimed by individuals or suspected by the law enforcement officer or injuries other than fatal or incapacitating that were evident at the scene.

Hit and run crashes – A crash resulting in colliding with a person, their personal property (including their motor vehicle), or a fixture, and failing to stop and identify oneself afterwards.

**Traffic Accidents Reported in 2016 around Franklin Pierce School,
2765 N. Fratney St, Milwaukee, WI 53212**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Traffic Accidents	Within: ¼ mile	½ mile	1 mile
Total reported accidents	83	209	552
Number of accidents that involved Injuries	26	66	151
Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries	57	143	401
Number of people killed in accidents	0	0	0
Number of people injured in accidents	35	102	227
“Hit and run” accidents	26	76	193
% of accidents that were "hit and run"	31%	36%	35%
Number of cars and trucks involved in traffic accidents	168	408	1,081

Total reported accidents – 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.

Number of accidents that Involved Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash involving one or more persons who were physically harmed or who complained of physical harm but were not killed.

Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash that resulted in no apparent injury to one or more persons involved.

Number of people killed in accidents – Total count of persons with injuries received in the traffic crash that resulted in death within thirty (30) days of the crash.

Number of people injured In accidents – Total count of persons with injuries, other than fatal, that prevent walking, driving, or performing other activities that were performed before the crash or injuries not evident at the scene but that were claimed by individuals or suspected by the law enforcement officer or injuries other than fatal or incapacitating that were evident at the scene.

Hit and run crashes – A crash resulting in colliding with a person, their personal property (including their motor vehicle), or a fixture, and failing to stop and identify oneself afterwards.

Traffic Accidents Reported in 2016 around William T. Sherman Multicultural Arts School, 5110 W. Locust St, Milwaukee, WI 5321

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Traffic Accidents	Within: ¼ mile	½ mile	1 mile
Total reported accidents	78	274	591
Number of accidents that involved Injuries	25	91	194
Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries	53	183	397
Number of people killed in accidents	0	1	3
Number of people injured in accidents	46	146	303
“Hit and run” accidents	33	108	242
% of accidents that were "hit and run"	42%	39%	41%
Number of cars and trucks involved in traffic accidents	150	541	1,169

Total reported accidents – 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.

Number of accidents that Involved Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash involving one or more persons who were physically harmed or who complained of physical harm but were not killed.

Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash that resulted in no apparent injury to one or more persons involved.

Number of people killed in accidents – Total count of persons with injuries received in the traffic crash that resulted in death within thirty (30) days of the crash.

Number of people injured In accidents – Total count of persons with injuries, other than fatal, that prevent walking, driving, or performing other activities that were performed before the crash or injuries not evident at the scene but that were claimed by individuals or suspected by the law enforcement officer or injuries other than fatal or incapacitating that were evident at the scene.

Hit and run crashes – A crash resulting in colliding with a person, their personal property (including their motor vehicle), or a fixture, and failing to stop and identify oneself afterwards.

**Traffic Accidents Reported in 2016 around Siefert School,
1547 N. 14th St, Milwaukee, WI 53205**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Traffic Accidents	Within: ¼ mile	½ mile	1 mile
Total reported accidents	61	145	533
Number of accidents that involved Injuries	27	54	156
Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries	34	91	377
Number of people killed in accidents	0	0	0
Number of people injured in accidents	42	85	240
“Hit and run” accidents	21	54	171
% of accidents that were "hit and run"	34%	37%	32%
Number of cars and trucks involved in traffic accidents	107	269	1,021

Total reported accidents – 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.

Number of accidents that Involved Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash involving one or more persons who were physically harmed or who complained of physical harm but were not killed.

Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash that resulted in no apparent injury to one or more persons involved.

Number of people killed in accidents – Total count of persons with injuries received in the traffic crash that resulted in death within thirty (30) days of the crash.

Number of people injured In accidents – Total count of persons with injuries, other than fatal, that prevent walking, driving, or performing other activities that were performed before the crash or injuries not evident at the scene but that were claimed by individuals or suspected by the law enforcement officer or injuries other than fatal or incapacitating that were evident at the scene.

Hit and run crashes – A crash resulting in colliding with a person, their personal property (including their motor vehicle), or a fixture, and failing to stop and identify oneself afterwards.

**Traffic Accidents Reported in 2016 around Thurston Woods Campus,
5966 N. 35th St, Milwaukee, WI 53209**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Traffic Accidents	Within: ¼ mile	½ mile	1 mile
Total reported accidents	10	54	157
Number of accidents that involved Injuries	1	27	59
Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries	9	27	98
Number of people killed in accidents	0	0	0
Number of people injured in accidents	2	46	103
“Hit and run” accidents	3	7	42
% of accidents that were "hit and run"	30%	13%	27%
Number of cars and trucks involved in traffic accidents	19	105	304

Total reported accidents – 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.

Number of accidents that involved Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash involving one or more persons who were physically harmed or who complained of physical harm but were not killed.

Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash that resulted in no apparent injury to one or more persons involved.

Number of people killed in accidents – Total count of persons with injuries received in the traffic crash that resulted in death within thirty (30) days of the crash.

Number of people injured In accidents – Total count of persons with injuries, other than fatal, that prevent walking, driving, or performing other activities that were performed before the crash or injuries not evident at the scene but that were claimed by individuals or suspected by the law enforcement officer or injuries other than fatal or incapacitating that were evident at the scene.

Hit and run crashes – A crash resulting in colliding with a person, their personal property (including their motor vehicle), or a fixture, and failing to stop and identify oneself afterwards.

**Traffic Accidents Reported in 2016 around Westside Academy,
1945 N. 31st St, Milwaukee, WI 53208**

(Data from Milwaukee Police Department, City of Milwaukee Compass website)

Traffic Accidents	Within: ¼ mile	½ mile	1 mile
Total reported accidents	40	159	643
Number of accidents that involved Injuries	16	49	215
Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries	24	110	428
Number of people killed in accidents	0	0	0
Number of people injured in accidents	25	72	343
“Hit and run” accidents	11	55	247
% of accidents that were "hit and run"	28%	35%	38%
Number of cars and trucks involved in traffic accidents	79	311	1,248

Total reported accidents – 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.

Number of accidents that Involved Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash involving one or more persons who were physically harmed or who complained of physical harm but were not killed.

Number of accidents that did not Involve Injuries – A motor vehicle traffic crash that resulted in no apparent injury to one or more persons involved.

Number of people killed in accidents – Total count of persons with injuries received in the traffic crash that resulted in death within thirty (30) days of the crash.

Number of people injured In accidents – Total count of persons with injuries, other than fatal, that prevent walking, driving, or performing other activities that were performed before the crash or injuries not evident at the scene but that were claimed by individuals or suspected by the law enforcement officer or injuries other than fatal or incapacitating that were evident at the scene.

Hit and run crashes – A crash resulting in colliding with a person, their personal property (including their motor vehicle), or a fixture, and failing to stop and identify oneself afterwards.