

2004

2004 Neighborhood Indicators Summary

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EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF FAMILIES

IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT TARGET NEIGHBORHOODS



PREPARED BY

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WITH FUNDING SUPPORT FROM THE
GREATER MILWAUKEE FOUNDATION
AND THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT
PROGRAM.

2004

Milwaukee Neighborhood Indicators Reports, which the Greater Milwaukee Foundation helped initiate in 1998, provide valuable information on trends and needs of central city Milwaukee. The studies are designed to provide an independent, timely and ongoing assessment tool to measure short-term and long-term progress toward improving economic and employment well-being of families in central city Milwaukee neighborhoods. Community agencies assisted in identifying key areas of concern. City, county and state agencies cooperate in securing databases needed for the analysis. The data are currently used to:

- Determine the impact that the sustained economic downturn is having on income earnings by Milwaukee neighborhood.
- Assess corollary effects emerging in changes in welfare caseloads, usage of subsidized child care, food stamps, and medical assistance.
- Measure the extent to which eligible neighborhood residents are receiving federal and state benefits for lower-income families.
- Identify both positive and negative neighborhood-level trends that can be addressed by changes in public policies and outreach programs.

This report assesses employment, economic and welfare changes in 9 ZIP codes in the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) target area, based on eleven years of institutional data. The 2002 income tax data (based on state tax returns filed by April 2003) provides income data that is three years more current than the 1999 incomes reported by the 2000 Census. Funding for this year's reports was provided by the Greater Milwaukee Foundation and the City of Milwaukee Community Development Block Grant Program.

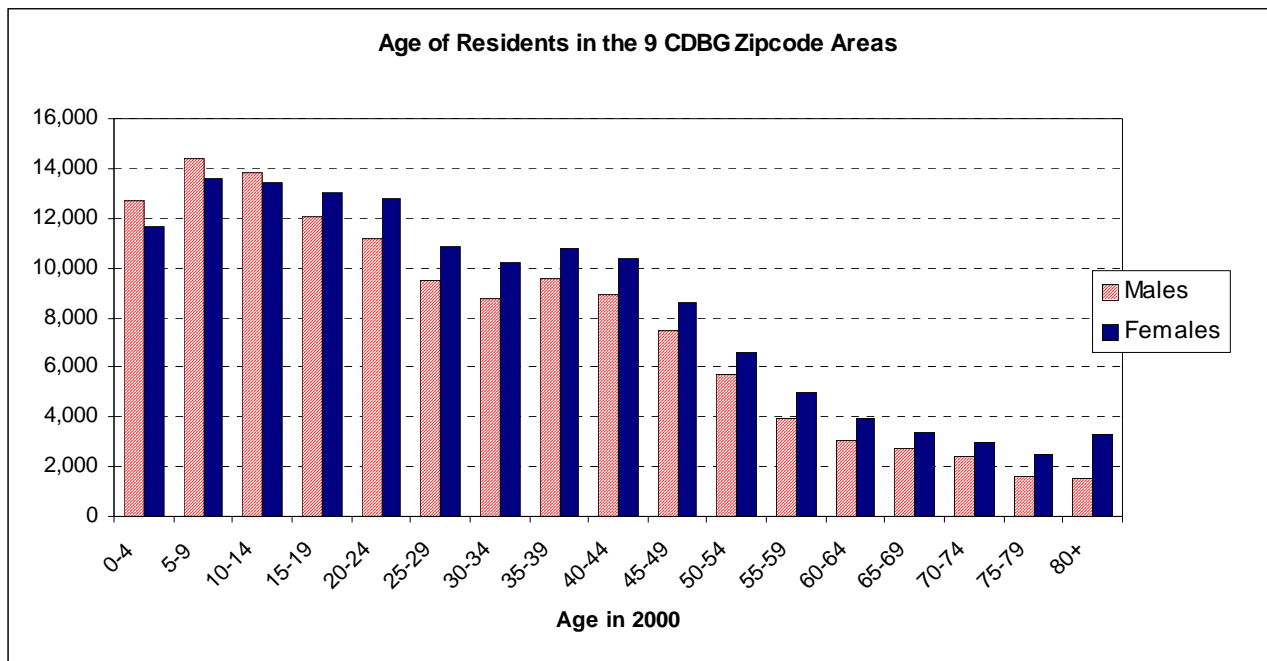
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Age of the Population

The U.S. Census Bureau reported a total population of 272,384 residents in the 9 ZIP Code tabulation areas in the CDBG in 2000.

- The population in these neighborhoods is much younger than in most neighborhoods in the Milwaukee metro area. In 2000, 38 percent of residents were under 20 years old (compared to 27 percent for the rest of the metro Milwaukee area) and 55 percent were under age 30 (compared to 39 percent for the rest of the Milwaukee metro area).



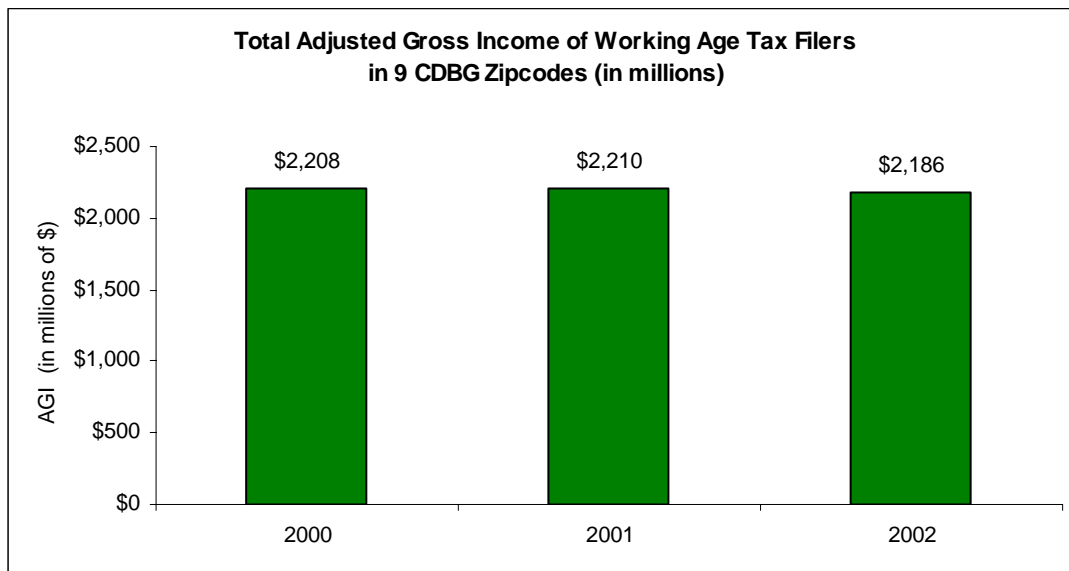
- Lower numbers of young men than young women were seen in most zipcode areas. In zipcode areas 53206 and 53216, women made up 58 percent of residents in their twenties, and in zipcode area 53205, women made up 60 percent of residents in their twenties. At the same time, the zipcode 53204 area had more men than women in their twenties, with 57 percent of the population male. Zipcode area 53233 had a large college population, with 50 percent of the population ages 18 through 24.

- Milwaukee's minority population, which is highly concentrated in the 9 CDBG zipcode areas, is far younger than in most metro areas. In 2000, the African American population in the Milwaukee metro area was the **youngest** among the 100 largest metro areas, the Asian population was 4th youngest, the Hispanic population was 9th youngest, and the Native American population was 17th youngest. By contrast, the white population in the Milwaukee area ranked 61st youngest (that is, 39th oldest) among the largest 100 metro areas.

Family Income and Workforce Growth 1993-2002

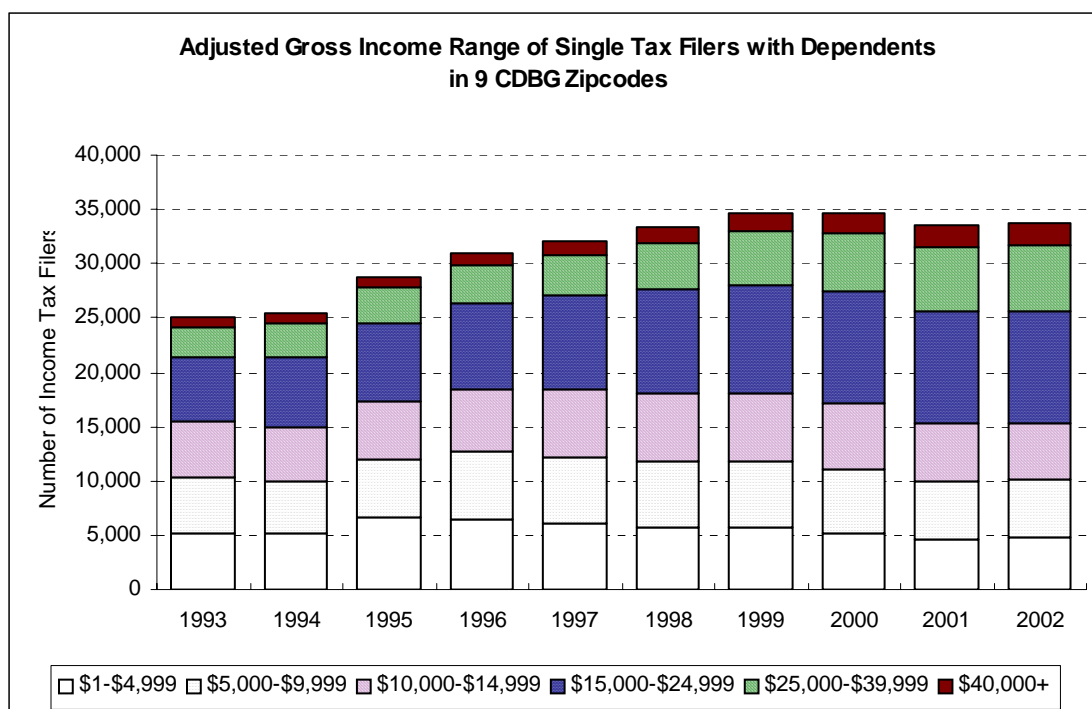
Wisconsin Department of Revenue income tax data were used to determine the total adjusted gross income (AGI) and number of married and single income tax filers by ranges of income. This analysis describes changes in income of working age (i.e., non-elderly) tax filers over the past three years and trends in income earnings of single and married filers with dependents since 1993. See the “Background Notes” for a description of data sources, definitions, and limitations of the tax data used.

- The economic downturn showed different impacts by neighborhood. In 9 CDBG zipcodes the total adjusted gross income of working age tax filers decreased by one percent between 2000 and 2002, going from \$2.208 billion to \$2.186 billion. During this same time period, the cost of living, as measured by the Consumer Price Index for the Milwaukee-Racine area, increased by 3.2 percent.



- The total number of **working age tax filers** (single and married) decreased by 4.7 percent, from 88,227 in 2000 to 84,051 in 2002. The sharpest declines were seen in zipcodes 53206 (a 10.5 percent drop in working age filers), zipcode 53233 (a 7.7 percent drop), and in zipcode 53208 (a 6.9 percent drop).

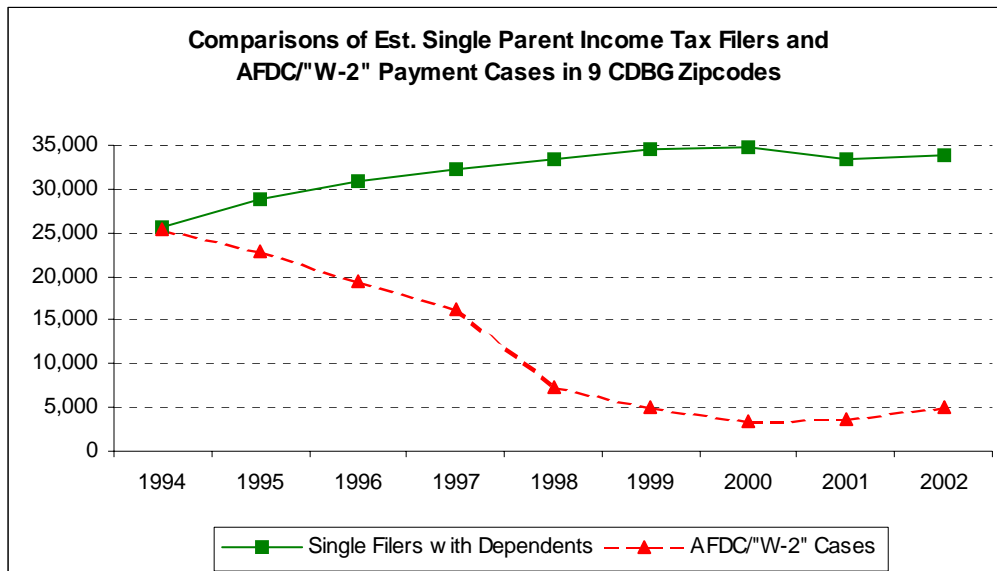
- The total number of **single tax filers with dependents**, which had increased by 38 percent from 1993 to 2000, showed a decline in 2001. In spite of the high unemployment rates reported for the city and the state, in 2002 the number of single filers with dependents was above the 1998 levels.
- While single parents with dependents remained in the labor force during the economic downturn, analysis of tax filers by income category suggested that a large number of single parents in the 9 CDBG zipcodes remain only marginally employed. In 2002, 4,743 single filers with dependents (14 percent of the total) reported AGI below \$5,000, and another 5,377 filers (16 percent) reported income below \$10,000. Only 24 percent of single parent filers earned \$25,000 or more.



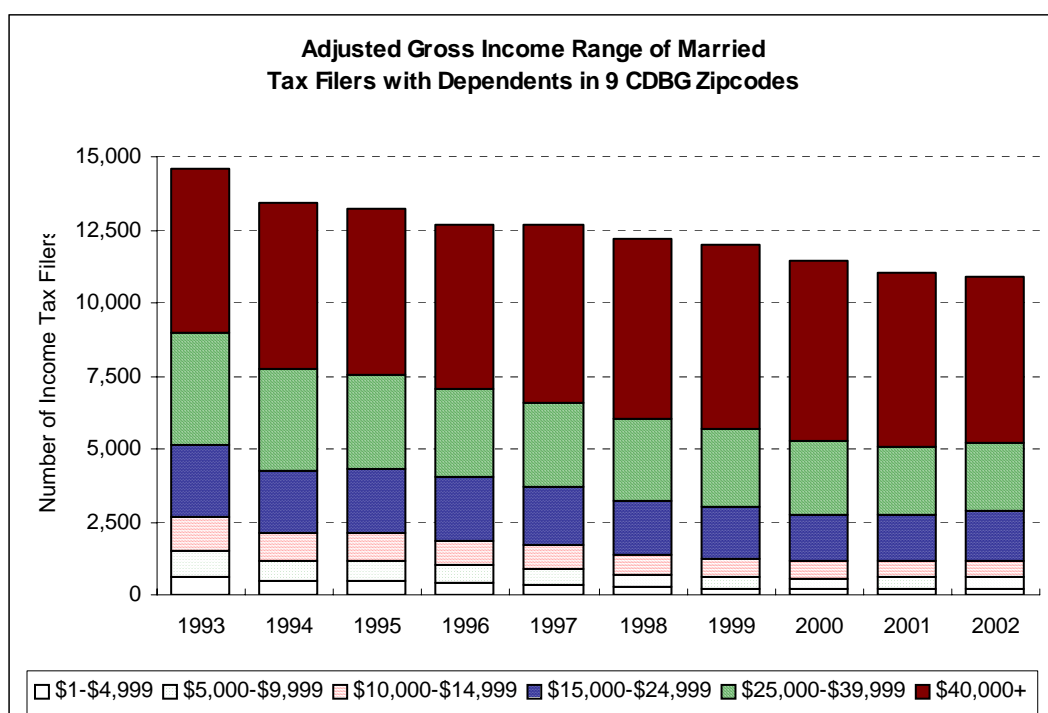
Note: Income earnings are not adjusted for inflation. During the period from 1993 to 2002, the cost of living increased by 22.4 percent.

The growth in single tax filers with dependents was compared to AFDC and “W-2” welfare caseload trends in the 9 CDBG zipcodes to help gauge whether employment had replaced welfare for single parents in the neighborhood and to determine the effect of the economy on both employment and welfare receipt.

- The increase in single parent filers began prior to the imposition of state welfare work requirements, as Milwaukee benefited from a thriving national and local economy and increased demand for workers. Single parents continued to enter the labor force when “Pay for Performance” and “W-2” welfare requirements were implemented in the county.
- Welfare records showed a decrease of 20,409 AFDC/“W-2” payment cases from 1994 to 2002, compared to only an 8,221 increase in single income tax filers with dependents.
- As noted in prior indicators reports, some parents may have left the neighborhood, not filed tax returns, or their children have grown up, but the data suggest that a number of families formerly on welfare have not moved into the mainstream economy and other parents have subsistence total earnings.



- Since 1993 the number of **married income tax filers with dependents** in the 9 CDBG zipcodes – smaller to begin with – has seen a 25 percent decline. That decline may be resulting from families with grown children no longer qualifying for IRS dependency status, married families leaving the neighborhood, a decline in marriages, dissolution of marriages by death or divorce, or a combination of factors.
- Married couples with dependents – although fewer in number – were more likely to have family-supporting incomes than the single heads of households. Nearly three-fourths (74 percent) had income at or above \$25,000, and 52 percent had income of \$40,000 or more.



2002 Earned Income Credit (EIC) Table—Continued (Caution. This is not a tax table.)															
If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is—		And your filing status is—						If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is—		And your filing status is—					
		Single, head of household, or qualifying widow(er) and you have—			Married filing jointly and you have—					Single, head of household, or qualifying widow(er) and you have—			Married filing jointly and you have—		
At least	But less than	No children	One child	Two children	No children	One child	Two children	At least	But less than	No children	One child	Two children	No children	One child	Two children
		Your credit is—			Your credit is—					Your credit is—			Your credit is—		
4,800	4,850	369	1,641	1,930	369	1,641	1,930	7,600	7,650	263	2,506	3,050	339	2,506	3,050
4,850	4,900	373	1,658	1,950	373	1,658	1,950	7,650	7,700	259	2,506	3,070	335	2,506	3,070
4,900	4,950	376	1,675	1,970	376	1,675	1,970	7,700	7,750	255	2,506	3,090	332	2,506	3,090

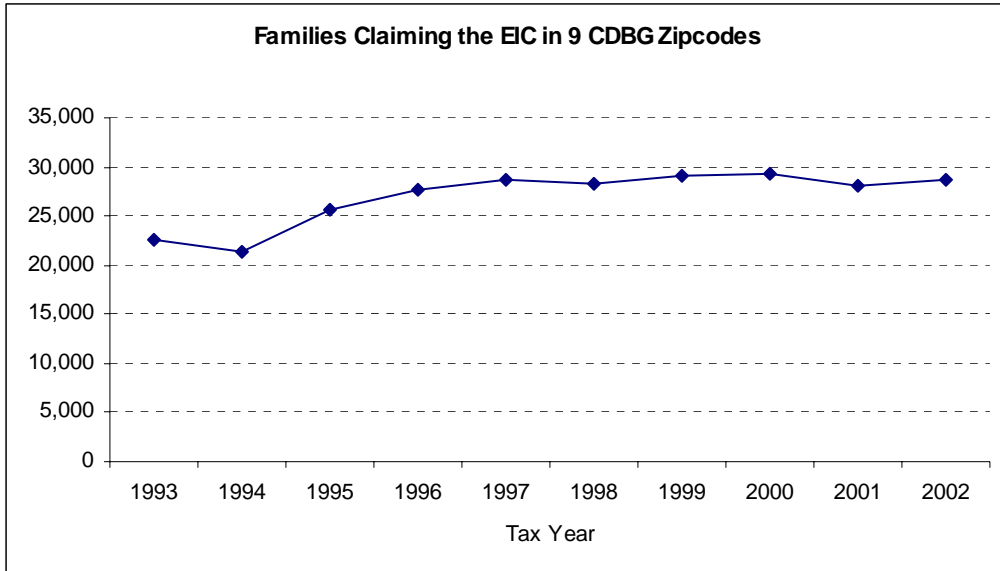
The table above shows federal earned income credits for individuals and families. In the 2002 tax year, Wisconsin families were eligible for up to \$4,140 in federal credits and \$1,780 in state credits, depending on their income and family size.

Earned Income Tax Credits 1993-2002

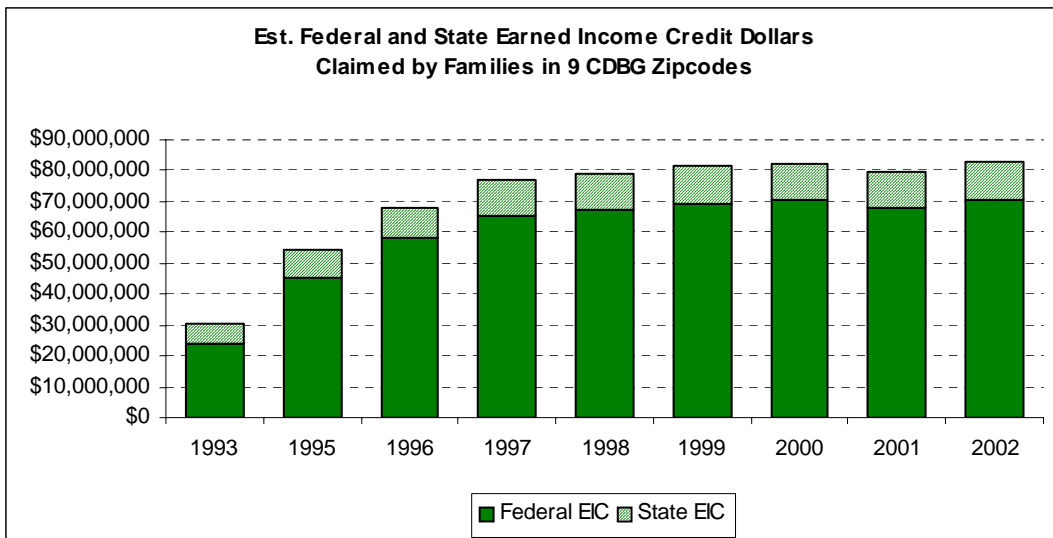
State and federal earned income tax credits offer a substantial boost to working families at the lower end of the wage scale. The earned income tax credit (EIC) offers a tax benefit to help reduce the payroll and social security tax burdens and to supplement wages for low and moderate income working families and single persons. Wisconsin has been a leader in providing a state credit in addition to the federal credit. For those working family tax filers who claim the state credit, Wisconsin adds 4 percent to the federal credit for families with one qualifying child, 14 percent to the federal credit for families with two qualifying children, and 43 percent to the federal credit for families with three or more qualifying children.

An analysis of earned income tax credits received by families in 9 CDBG zipcodes showed the importance of the credits to working families at lower income levels. Wisconsin Department of Revenue data was analyzed for tax filers with dependent children who received the Wisconsin earned income tax credit. Federal EIC payments were estimated based on Wisconsin usage ratios.

- The number of families receiving earned income tax credits rose 27 percent from 22,601 in 1993 to 28,778 in the 2002 tax year (i.e., taxes filed in 2003 based on earnings in 2002).

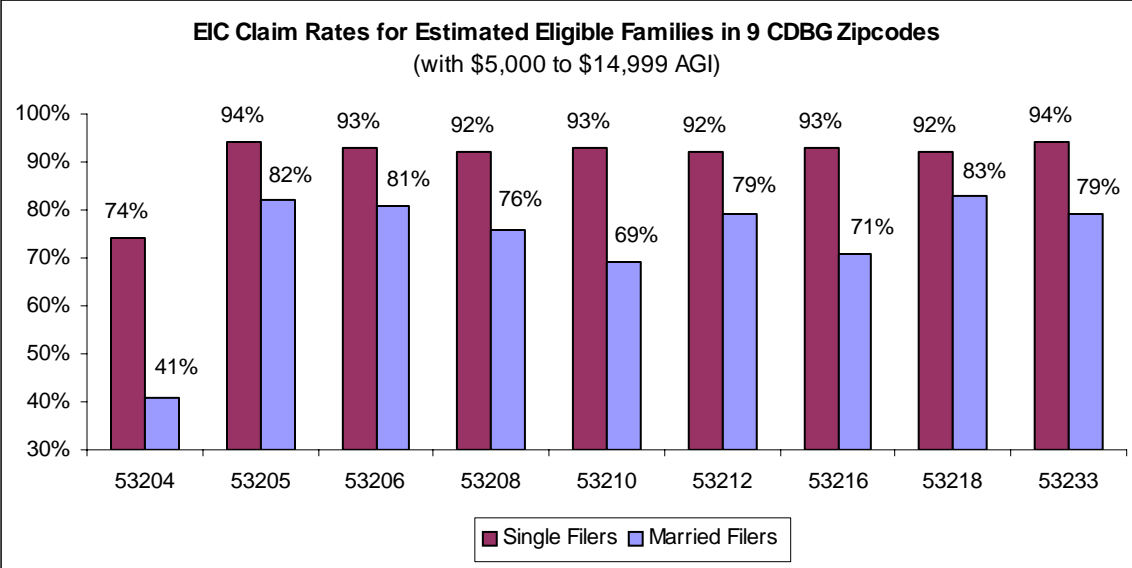


- The amount of the combined federal and state earned income tax credits more than doubled from \$30.3 million in 1993 to \$82.7 million in the 2002 tax year. After total credits dropped down to \$79.6 million in 2001, the credits increased by 4 percent in 2002.

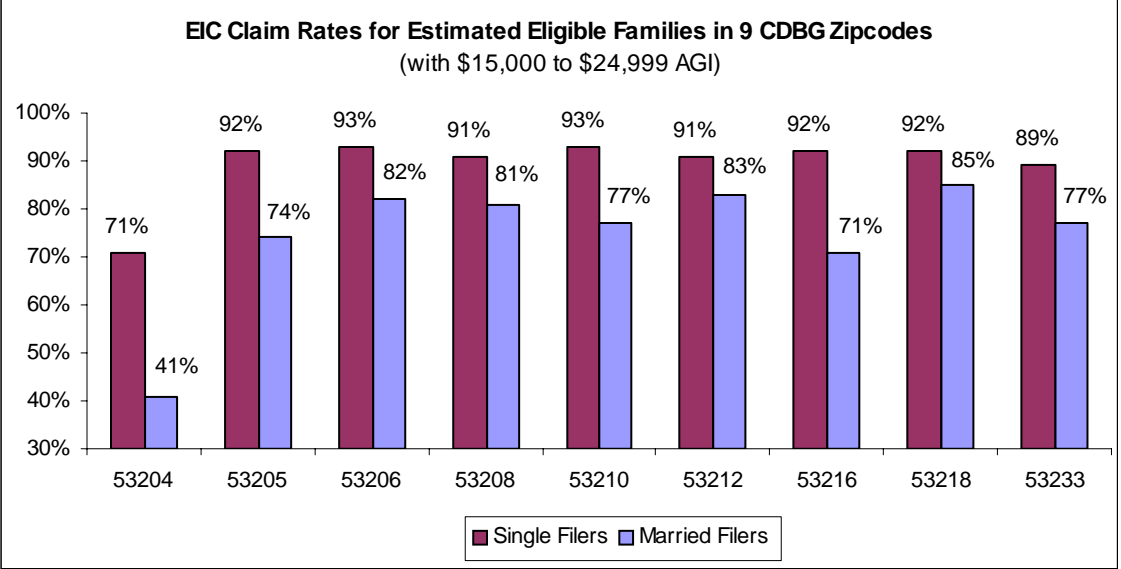


- In 2002, single parents received 89 percent of the credits claimed in 9 CDBG zipcodes. Single parents comprised 76 percent of tax filers with dependents.

- The Employment and Training Institute estimated claim rates for the EIC based on the number of claims for filers with dependents and with adjusted gross income (AGI) between \$5,000 and \$14,999 – the range with the highest potential EIC claims. With a few exceptions, nearly all of these families may be eligible for the EIC if their dependents are living at home and are relatives. Single parent tax filers showed higher claim rates than married filers and were more likely to have incomes in this AGI range. The lowest claim rates for married and single filers were in zipcode 53204.

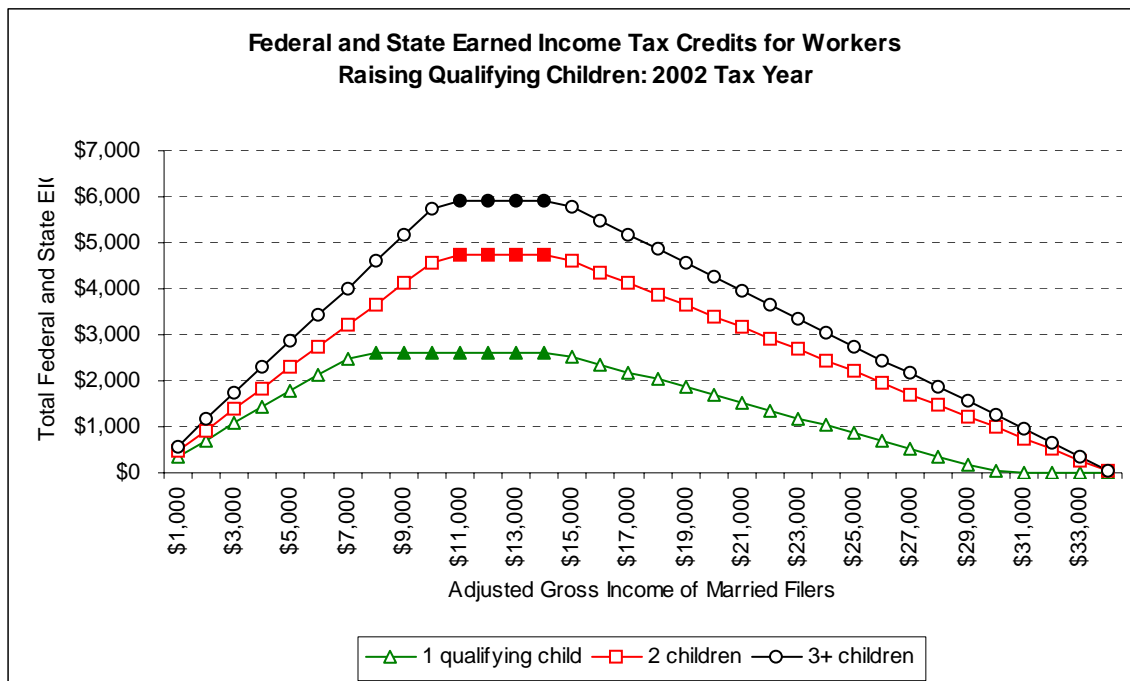


- Similar claim rate patterns were found for filers with dependents and \$15,000 to \$24,999 in adjusted gross income.



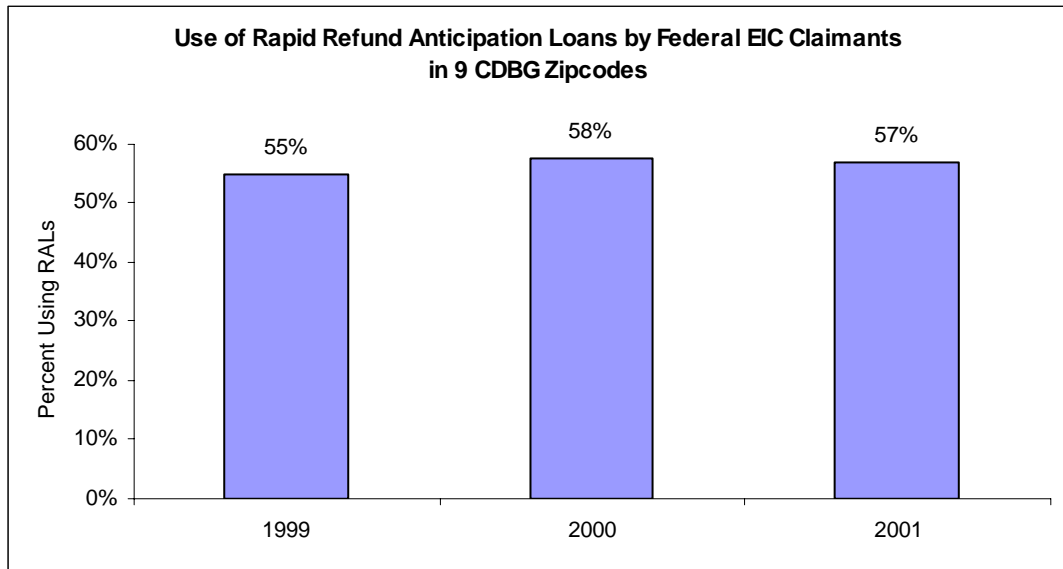
The formula for calculating the federal earned income tax credit in 2002 provided the highest payments to families with 1 child when their income was \$7,350 to \$13,500 (\$14,500 for married filers) and to families with 2 or more children when their income was \$10,350 to \$13,500 (\$14,500 for married filers). Given that entry-level jobs in the Milwaukee area in October 2002 averaged over \$8.00 an hour, this formula tends to provide higher support for families in part-time or part-year work rather than full-time, year-round employment.

Families with one qualifying dependent are eligible for the earned income credit if their income is below \$29,201 (for an unmarried filer) or \$30,201 for married filers in the 2002 tax year. Families with two or more qualifying dependents are eligible for the credit if their income was below \$33,178 for unmarried filers or \$34,178 for married filers in 2002. Federal earned income credits, but not Wisconsin credits, are also available for workers without dependent children if aged 25-64 and earning less than \$11,060 (if single) or \$12,060 (if married) in 2002.



A recent phenomenon affecting tax credits for lower income workers is the promotion of “rapid refund loans,” or refund anticipation loans (RALs). These loans are similar to “payday loans.” Companies advance money based on the worker’s anticipated income tax refund, and the loan is repaid once the IRS issues the refund payment. According to national research, over half of all U.S. tax filers use commercial tax preparers, but the marketing of refund anticipation loans is aimed primarily at lower income families eligible for the federal earned income tax credit and without personal bank accounts in which to receive a direct deposit tax refund.

- In 9 CDBG zipcodes, 18,887 single and married tax filers claiming the federal earned income tax credit in 2001 used tax preparers and borrowed on their credits through RALs prior to receiving them from the Internal Revenue Service, according to tables published by The Brookings Institution.
- Well over half of all filers in the CDBG zipcodes who received earned income tax credits borrowed against their tax returns through RALs.

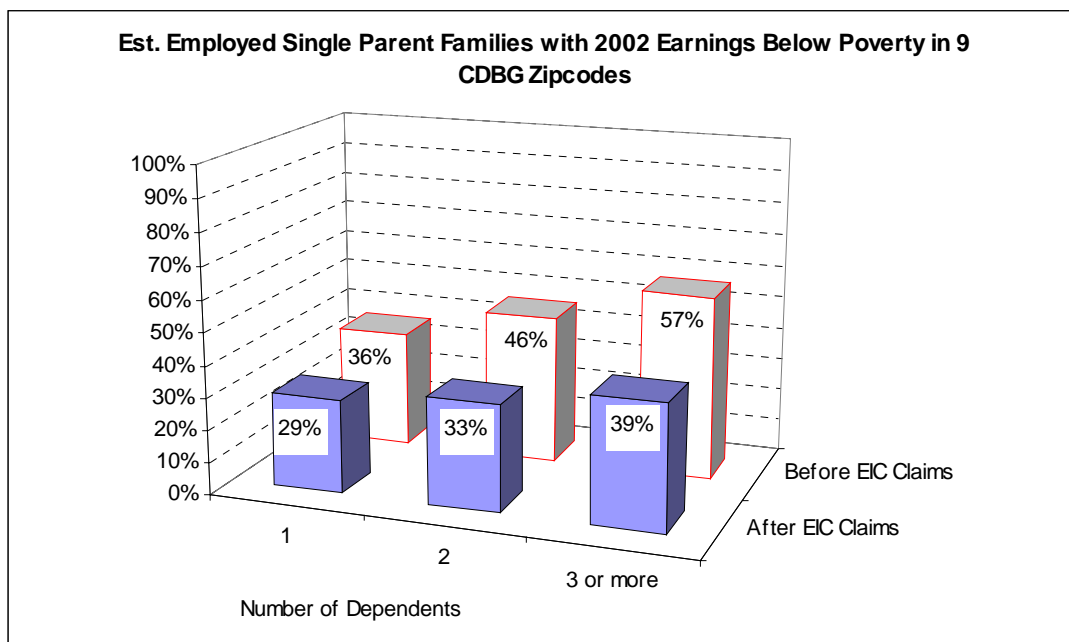


- Tax filers obtaining RALs usually pay steep charges to receive their tax refunds a few days or weeks early – with interest rates often as high as 250 percent. By contrast, the Internal Revenue Service trains VITA (Volunteer Income Tax Assistance) volunteers who provide free tax preparation assistance at many area libraries and community agency sites.

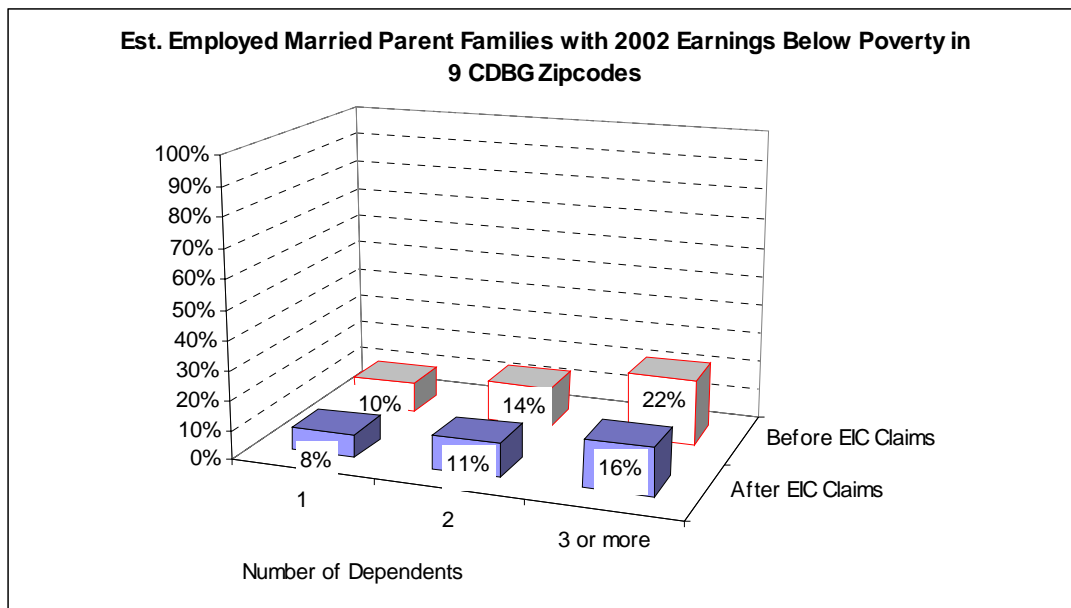
Working Families with Income Below Poverty 1994-2002

Federal poverty guidelines, along with adjusted gross income ranges for single and married tax filers with dependents (along with EIC credit claims) were used to estimate the number of employed families with AGI below the poverty level. These guidelines provide the federal government's estimate of the bare minimum required by families to meet their basic needs and are used to determine eligibility for federal support programs. In 2002, the federal government set these guidelines at \$11,940 for a two-person family, \$15,020 for three persons, and \$3,080 for each additional person in the family.

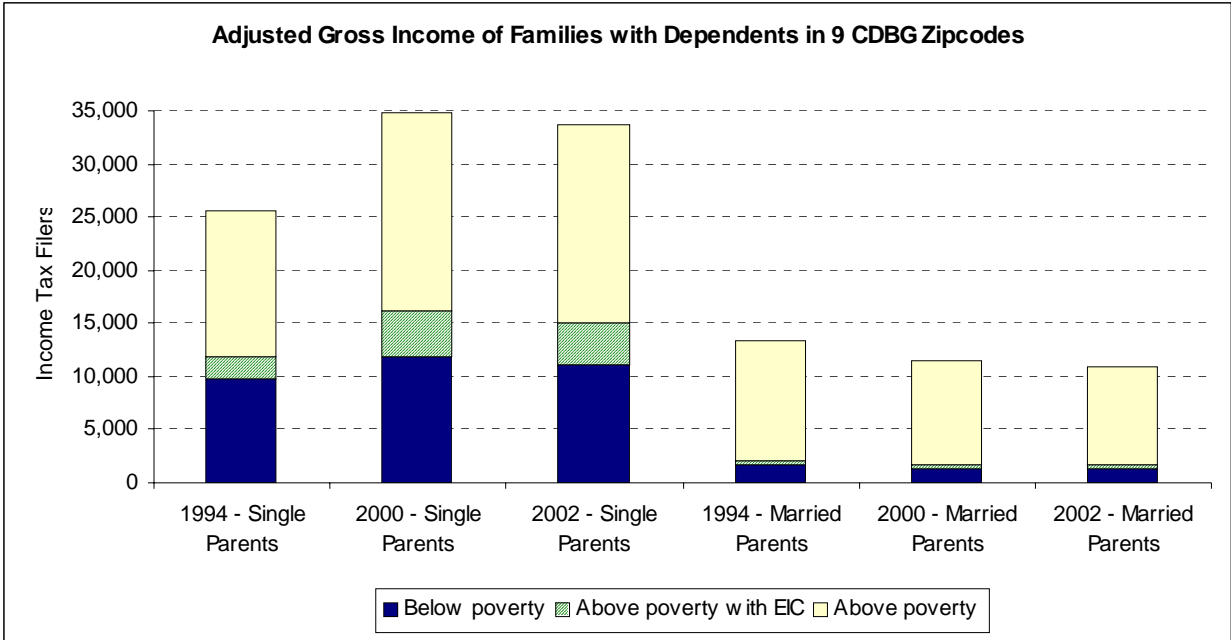
- For **single parent families with dependents**, in the 9 CDBG zipcodes in tax year 2002 about 36 percent of single tax filers with one dependent showed adjusted gross income (AGI) below the poverty level (\$15,020 for two persons). Over 46 percent of single filers with 2 dependents showed AGI below (\$18,100 for three persons) and 57 percent (or more) of filers with three or more dependents had income below poverty.
- When the number of filers claiming the state and federal earned income credit (EIC) was considered, the percentage of single parent families living in poverty was reduced to about 29 percent of filers with one dependent and 39 percent (or more) of filers with three or more dependents.



- State Department of Revenue data showed only 10,879 **married tax filers with dependents** out of the 44,622 income tax filers with dependents in 2002. More employed parents showed adjusted gross incomes above the poverty level.
- About 10 percent of married tax filers with one dependent showed adjusted gross income below the poverty level. About 15 percent of married filers with two dependents reported AGI below the poverty level, as did 22 percent (or more) of married filers with 3 or more dependents.
- Federal and state EIC claims brought the poverty rates for married filers down to 8 percent for filers with one dependent and 11 percent for filers with two dependents.
- In the 9 CDBG zipcodes married filers with three or more dependents showed 16 percent (or more) of families still living in poverty even with EIC claims.



- The earned income tax credit (EIC) helped lift the income of about 3,990 single parent families above the poverty level, leaving an estimated 11,061 single tax filers with dependents (33 percent of the single parent total) still below the poverty level based on their adjusted gross income and family size.
- For married filers, EIC claims helped raise about 426 families out of poverty leaving 1,305 married filers with dependents (12 percent of the married parent total) still in poverty.

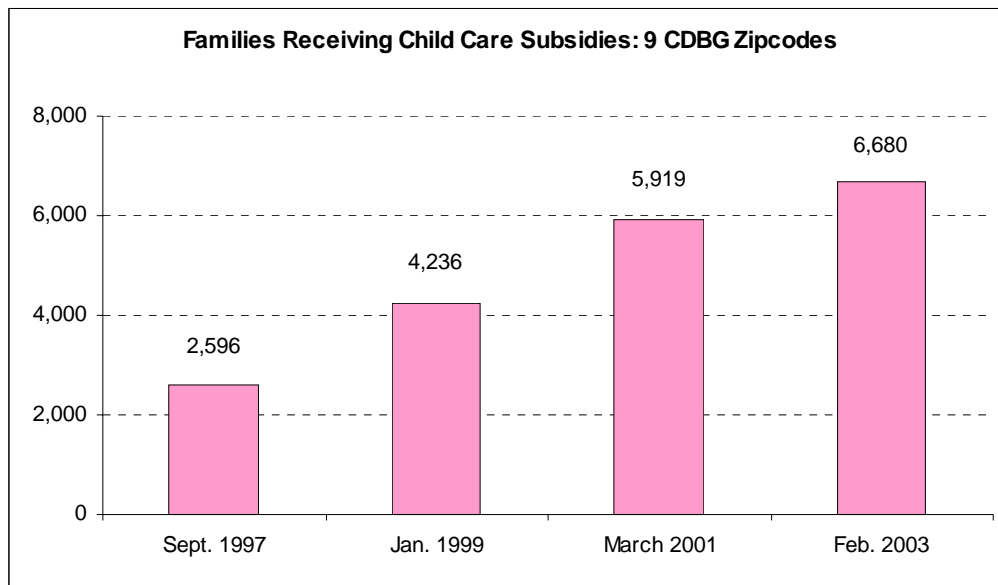


- The challenges of securing and maintaining full-time, year-round employment is particularly difficult for lower-income single parents. About two-thirds (65 percent) of single income tax filers (with dependents) with income estimated to be below the poverty level for their family size appeared to be employed less than 70 percent time (based on minimum wage rates of \$5.15 an hour for the year), and a third (32 percent or more) appeared to be have employment less than half time or less than half-year.

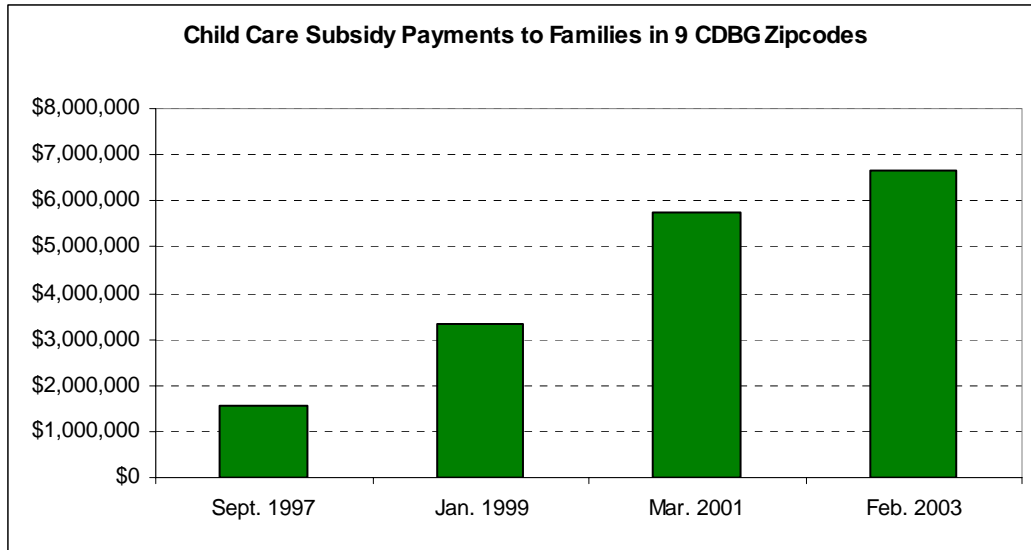
Child Care Availability and Subsidies 1993-2003

Subsidized child care payments were tracked for the Wisconsin Shares Program, that offers federal and state child care support under TANF (the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) and CCDBG (Child Care Development Block Grant) monies. The program subsidizes qualified day care for children and W-2 participants and for children in “working poor” families. Families with income up to 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for Wisconsin Shares child care subsidies, and families may continue to receive assistance until their income exceeds 200 percent of poverty.

- The child care subsidy program offers a more generous financial benefit to working families than the earned income tax credit although the number of families receiving child care subsidies was considerably lower than the number claiming the EIC.
- The number of families in the 9 CDBG zipcodes receiving child care support more than doubled from 2,596 in September 1997 to 6,680 in February 2003.



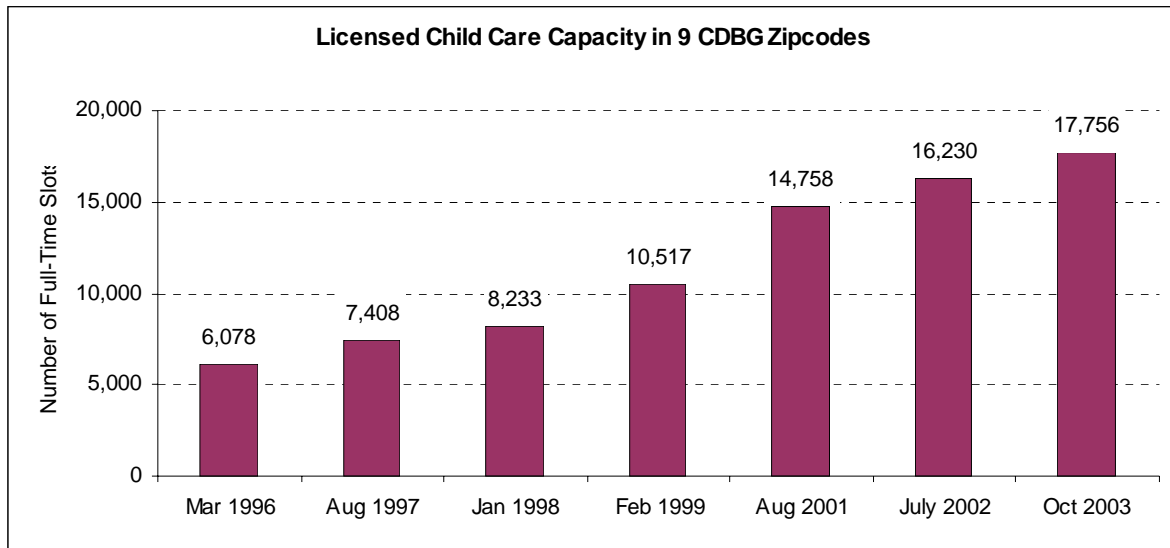
- Total four-week payments for families rose from \$1.5 million in September 1997 (or \$596 per family) to \$6.6 million in February 2003 (or \$996 per family).



- Most of the Wisconsin Shares subsidies for care of children in CDBG zipcodes went to licensed providers. In February 2003, over half (58 percent) of total payments went to state licensed group centers, and another 28 percent to licensed family centers.

The state Department of Health and Family Services licenses child care facilities. Capacity of licensed child care was examined for family and group centers operating full-time, year-round.

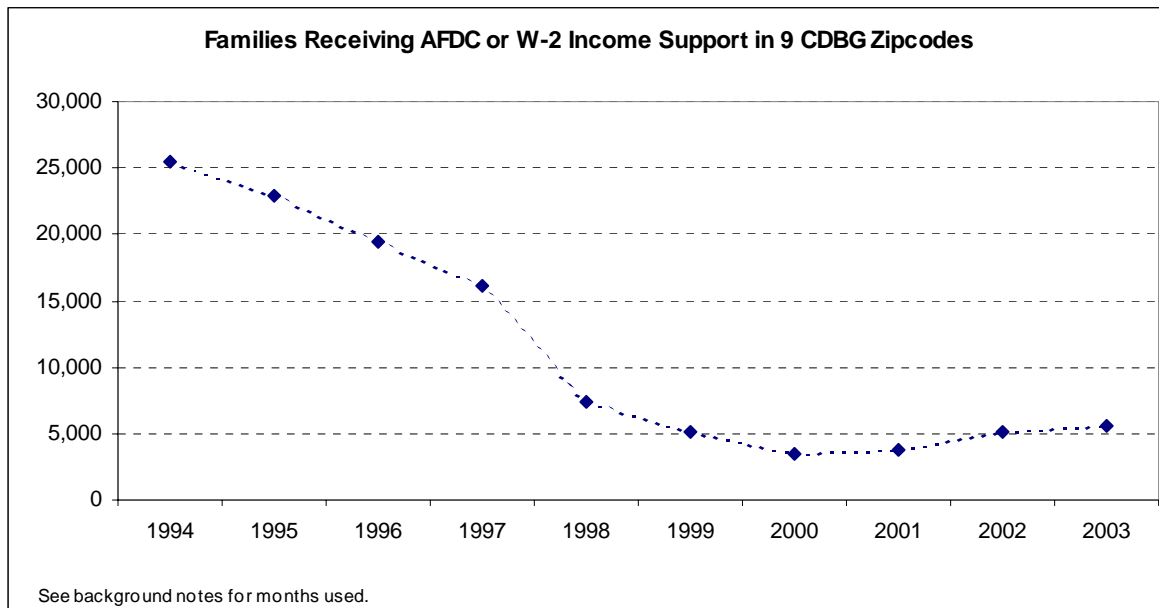
- Licensing records from the state Department of Health and Family Services show that in the 9 CDBG zipcodes analyzed, the total capacity for children in full-time care with licensed providers nearly tripled, from 6,078 slots for full-time care in March 1996 to 17,756 slots in October 2003.
- Most (74 percent) of the licensed slots were in group centers and the balance in licensed family care.



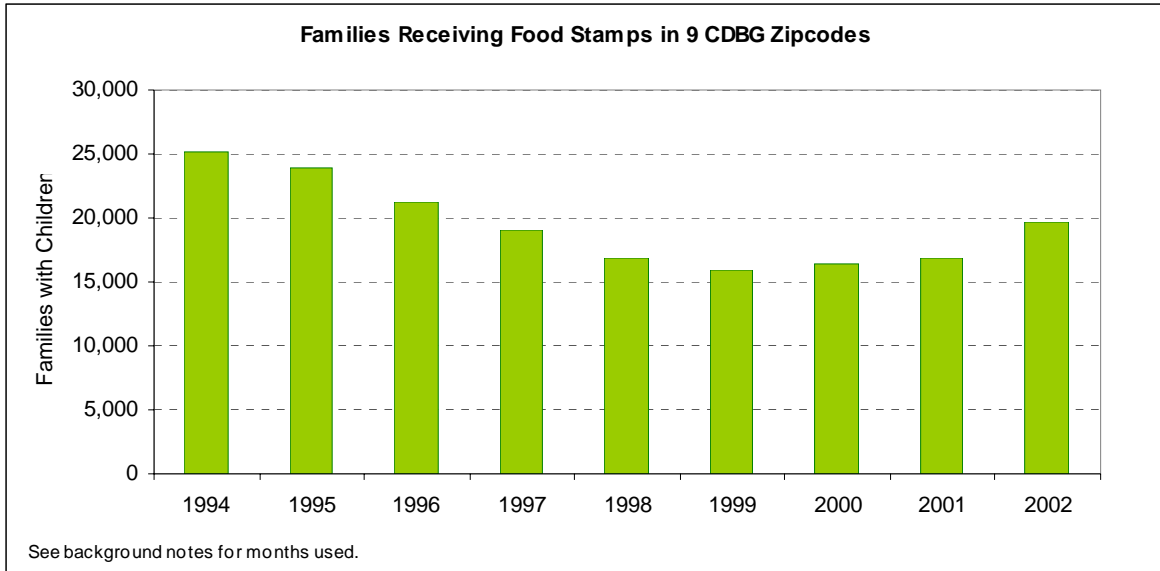
Families Receiving Public Assistance 1994-2003

Public assistance case records were analyzed for families receiving AFDC/"W-2" income support, food stamps, and medical coverage.

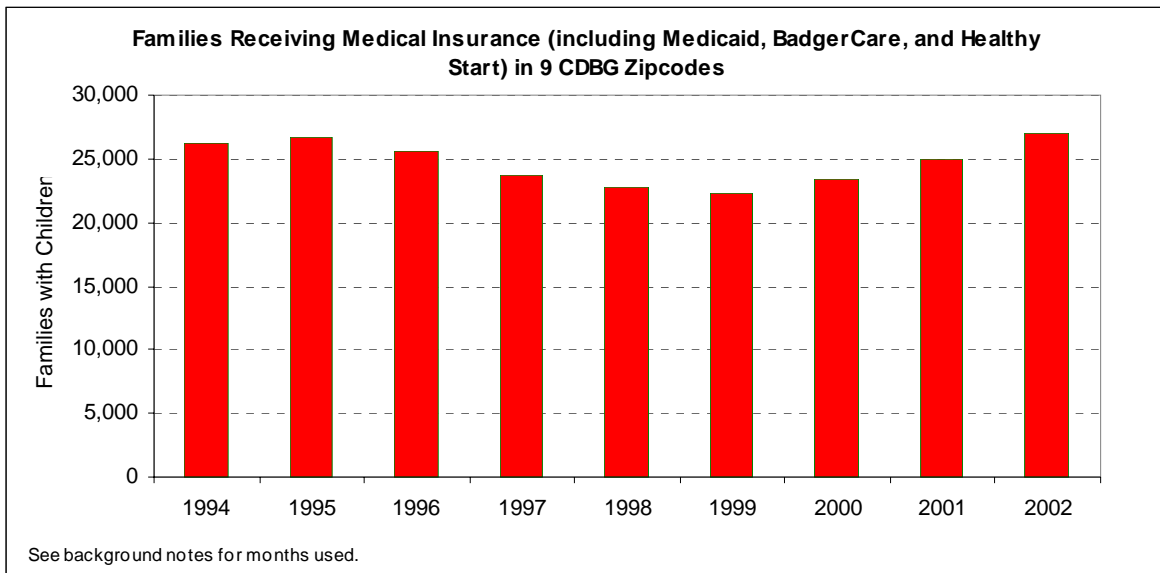
- The number of families in 9 CDBG zipcodes receiving **income support** (AFDC or "Wisconsin Works," i.e. "W-2," cases) dropped 86 percent, from 25,493 in March 1994 to 3,534 in April 2000. Caseloads rose again to 5,520 "W-2" payment cases in July 2003.
- Even with the recent increase in "W-2" caseloads, the total number of families receiving income support (AFDC or "W-2") is still 78 percent below the 1994 levels.



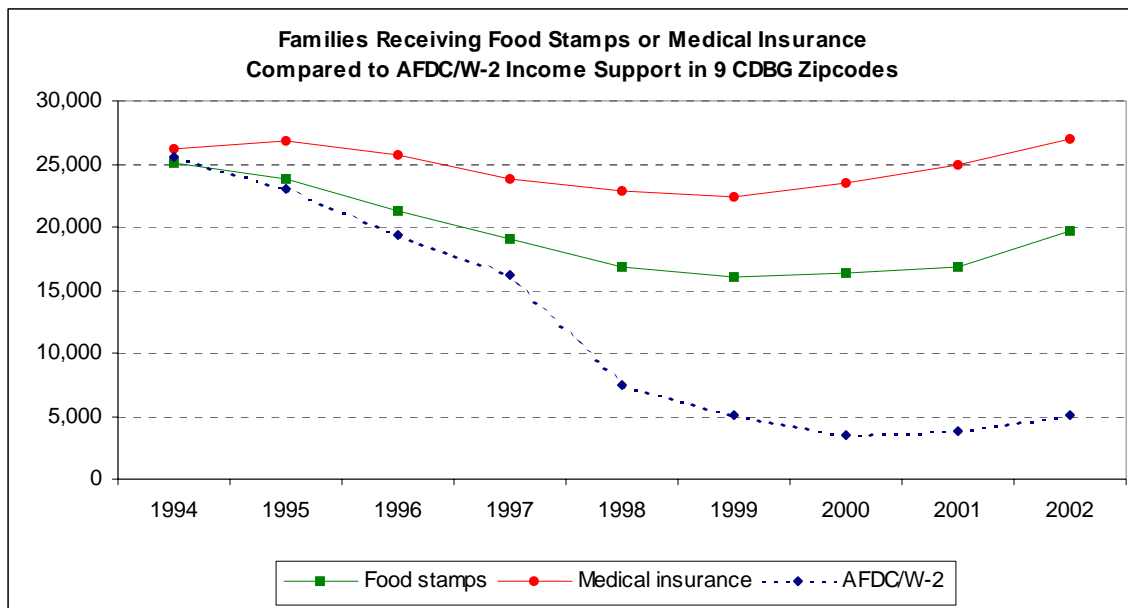
- The families with children in 9 CDBG zipcodes also showed sharp declines in the numbers receiving **food stamps** although these declines were not nearly as steep as the AFDC/W-2 drops. The number of families receiving food stamps dropped from 25,093 in March 1994 to 16,015 in February 1999, or a 36 percent decline.
- The number of families enrolled in the food stamp program had increased to 19,651 in 2002, with an increase of 2,854 families between 2001 and 2002. Enrollments in 2002 were 22 percent below the 1994 levels.



- The number of families (with children) in the 9 CDBG zipcodes covered by medical assistance, including Medicaid, BadgerCare and Healthy Start, dropped from 26,178 in March 1994 to 22,313 in February 1999, or 15 percent.
- Numbers increased between 1999 and 2002 to 27,002, or 3 percent above 1994.



- The greatest net enrollment increases in medical insurance enrollments were seen in zipcodes 53218 (a 50 percent net increase, comparing 1994 and 2002), 53216 (a 20 percent net increase), 53204 (a 20 percent net increase), and 53210 (a 10 percent net increase.)
- The largest net decreases in medical insurance enrollments for families with children were in zipcodes 53205 (a 19 percent net decrease, comparing 1994 and 2002), 53212 (a 14 percent net decrease), and 53208 (a 12 percent net decrease).
- When trends in the numbers of families (with children) receiving public support in 2002 are compared, for more families are using medical insurance (27,002 families) or food stamps (19,651 families) than receiving income support (5,084 families).
- All three programs showed increased enrollments in recent years.

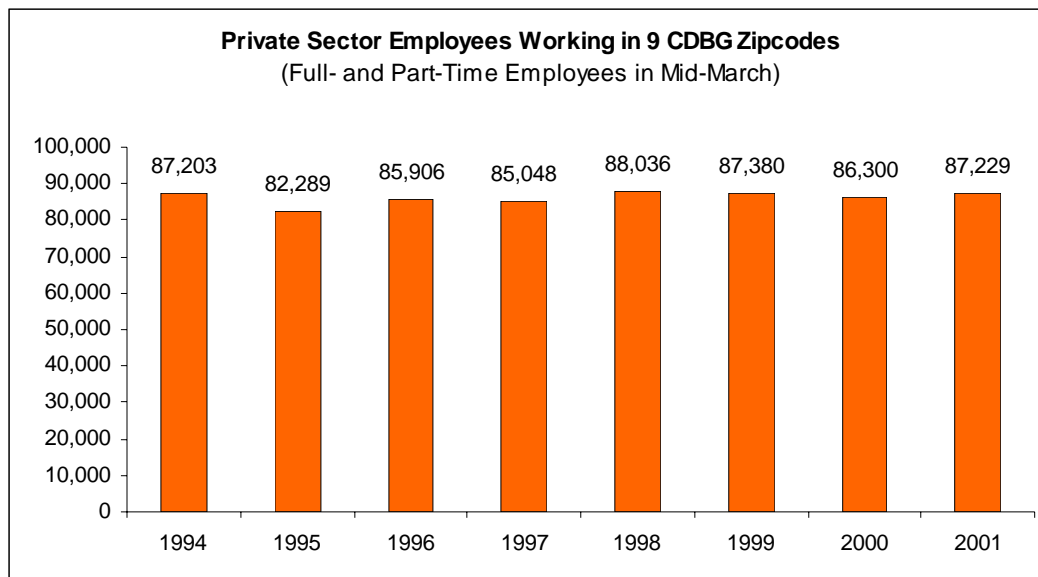


Business Activity in the CDBG Neighborhoods 1993-2003

Three sources of data are used to measure business activity in 9 CDBG zipcodes: U.S. Census Bureau data on business patterns (including number of number of employees, first quarter payroll, annual payroll for private companies, and number of establishments), City of Milwaukee records on the value of taxable business property in the zipcodes, and Internal Revenue Service records on residents who are self-employed and filing Schedule C income tax forms for sole proprietor businesses.

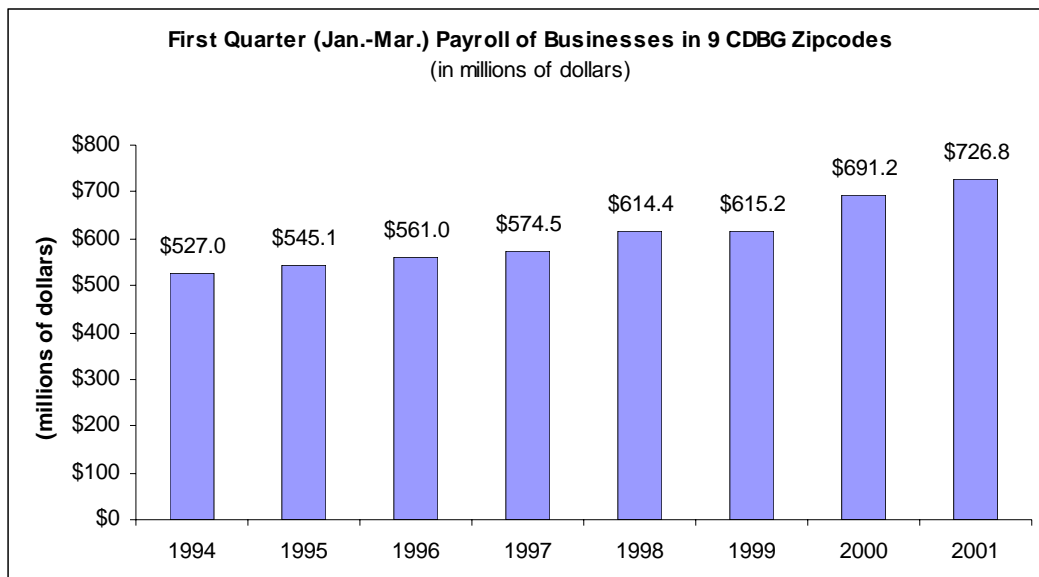
The U.S. Census Bureau ZIP Code Business Patterns reports the number of businesses, payroll and number of full-time and part-time employees.

- The number of **workers employed in private businesses** located in 9 CDBG zipcodes showed similar levels in 2001 (87,229 workers) as were reported in 1994 (87,203 workers).



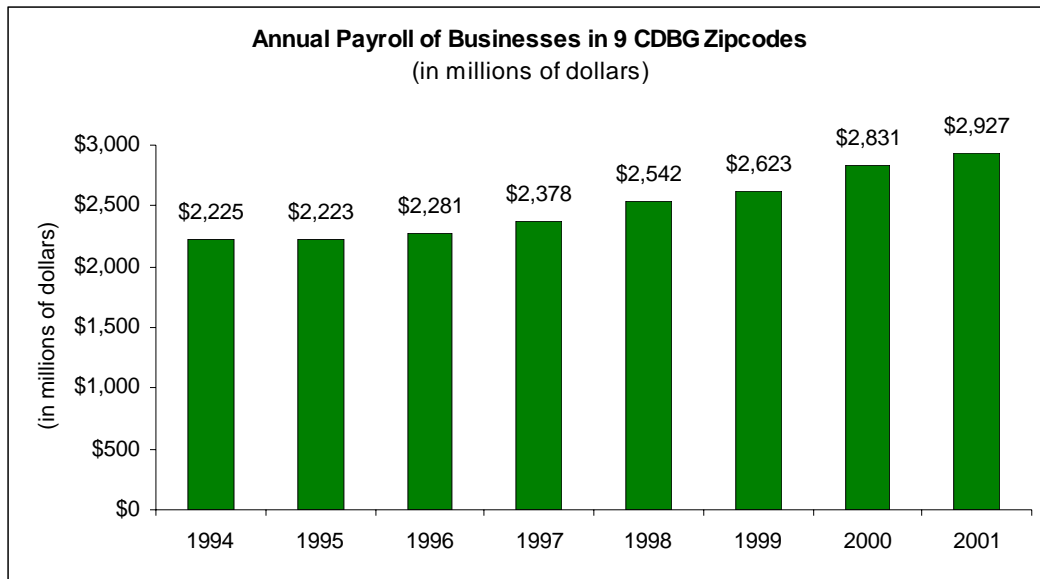
- Net increases were seen in private sector workers employed in zipcodes 53204 (a 22 percent net increase between 1994 and 2001), 53206 (an 18 percent increase), 53233 (a 12 percent increase), and 53208 (a 10 percent increase). At the same time sharp declines were seen in the private workforces employed in zipcode 53216 (a 34 percent net decline from 1994 to 2001), 53218 (a 22 percent decline), and 53205 (an 18 percent decline).

- The Census Bureau ZIP Code Business Patterns reports **First Quarter payrolls** for all private establishments located in the 9 CDBG zipcodes (regardless of the residence of the workers). Payroll is reported before deductions for social security, income tax, insurance, etc.
- Quarterly payrolls rose from \$527 million in First Quarter (i.e., January – March) 1994 to \$727 million in First Quarter 2001, or 38 percent. When increases in the cost of living are considered, increases in payroll were 17 percent.
- Overall, in the CDBG area analyzed, payrolls continued to rise, even during the recent downturn in the economy.



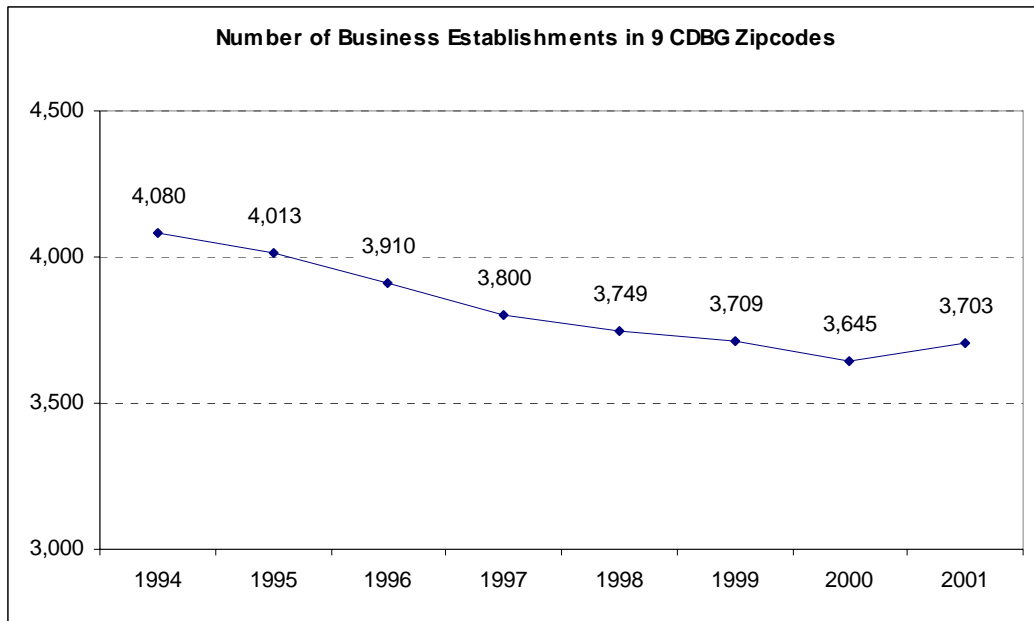
The ZIP Code Business Patterns reports total **annual payroll**, including salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, sick-leave pay, in-kind payments for meals and lodging, and reported tips. Total are before deductions for social security, taxes, union dues, etc.

- Annual payrolls for private establishments located in the 9 CDBG zipcodes rose from \$2.2 billion in 1994 to \$2.9 billion in 2001, or 32 percent. When cost of living increases are considered, the increase is 13 percent.
- Between 2000 and 2001 payrolls increased by 3.4 percent.



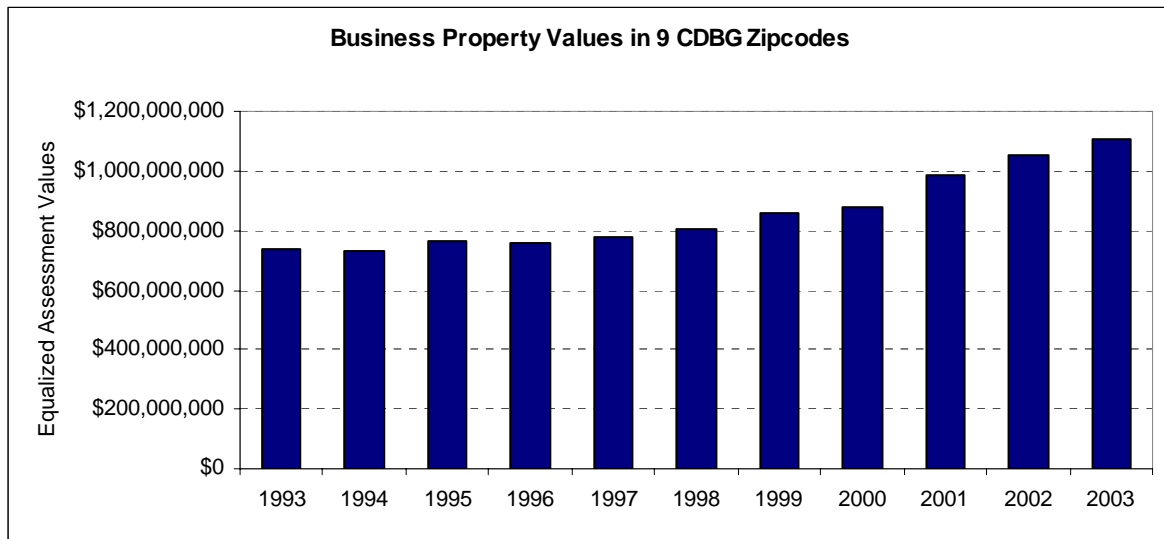
The ZIP Code Business Patterns also report **number of establishments** by location. Establishments are defined as single physical locations where business is conducted or services or industrial operations are performed. Individual companies may have several establishments in a community – each counted separately. Changes in the number of establishments reflect gains or losses of businesses, shifts from smaller to larger businesses (or vice versa), and redefinitions of what is considered an establishment.

- In the 9 CDBG zipcodes, the number of establishments declined from 4,080 in 1994 to 3,703 in 2001, or a 9 percent decline.
- Total businesses declined by 377, with businesses employing 1-4 workers accounting for almost 2/3 of the declines.



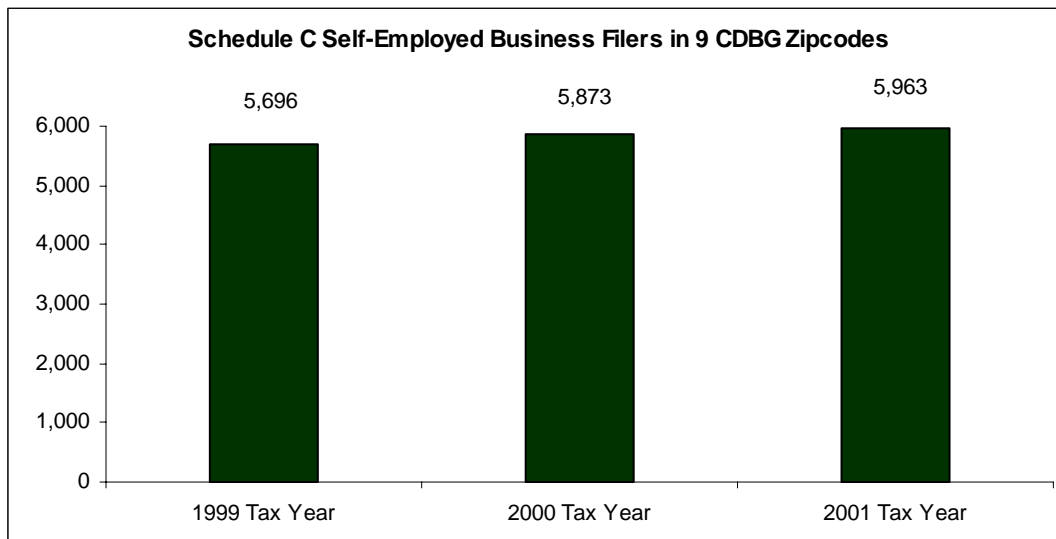
City of Milwaukee property records on **equalized tax assessment of business property** provide another measure of business activity and were analyzed for a ten-year period. These records showed continuing growth of business property values. The records are somewhat limited, however, since Wisconsin has exempted manufacturing and equipment property from taxation and the full value of manufacturing properties are no longer assessed by the city or state.

- The equalized tax assessments of business, non-residential properties in 9 CDBG zipcodes increased by 51 percent from \$736 million in 1993 to \$1.1 billion in 2003.
- Business property values rose 6 percent between 2002 and 2003.



The U.S. Internal Revenue Service has begun reporting some of its income tax statistics by zip code, including the number of individual income tax filers who completed Schedule C Profit or Loss from Business forms. These include **self-employed individuals** who are sole proprietors (who own unincorporated businesses) or statutory employees.

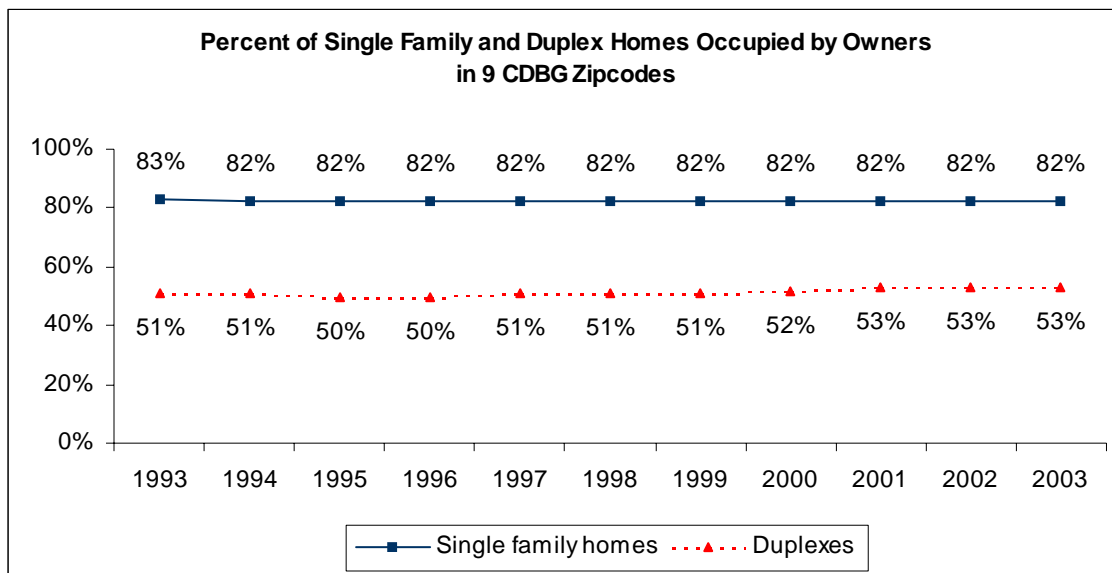
- In 9 CDBG zipcodes, almost 6,000 individuals filed Schedule C forms for the 2001 tax year.
- The number of filers completing Schedule C rose 4.7 percent over the three years from 1999 to 2001.



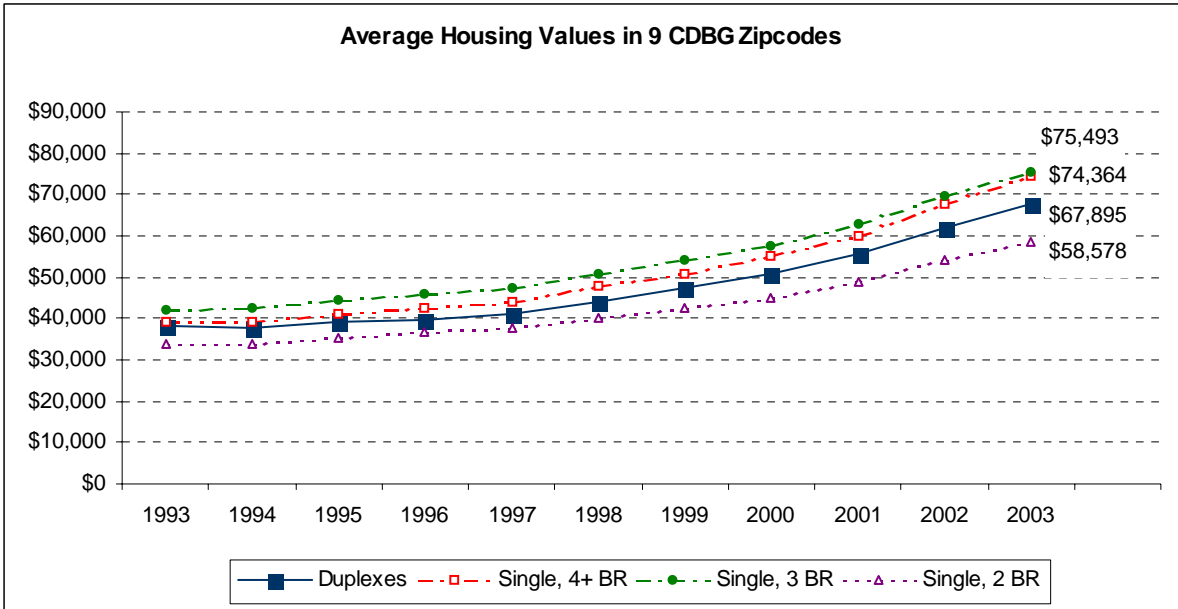
Housing Trends 1993-2003

Neighborhood housing data were tracked using City of Milwaukee property files.

- From 1993 to 2003 the 9 CDBG zipcodes combined showed a net loss of 228 single-family houses and 1,440 duplexes.
- Contrary to popular misconceptions about the inner city, the majority of houses in the CDBG neighborhoods are owner-occupied. The home ownership rate for single houses remained at 82 percent in 2003.
- Over half (53 percent) of duplexes were owner-occupied.



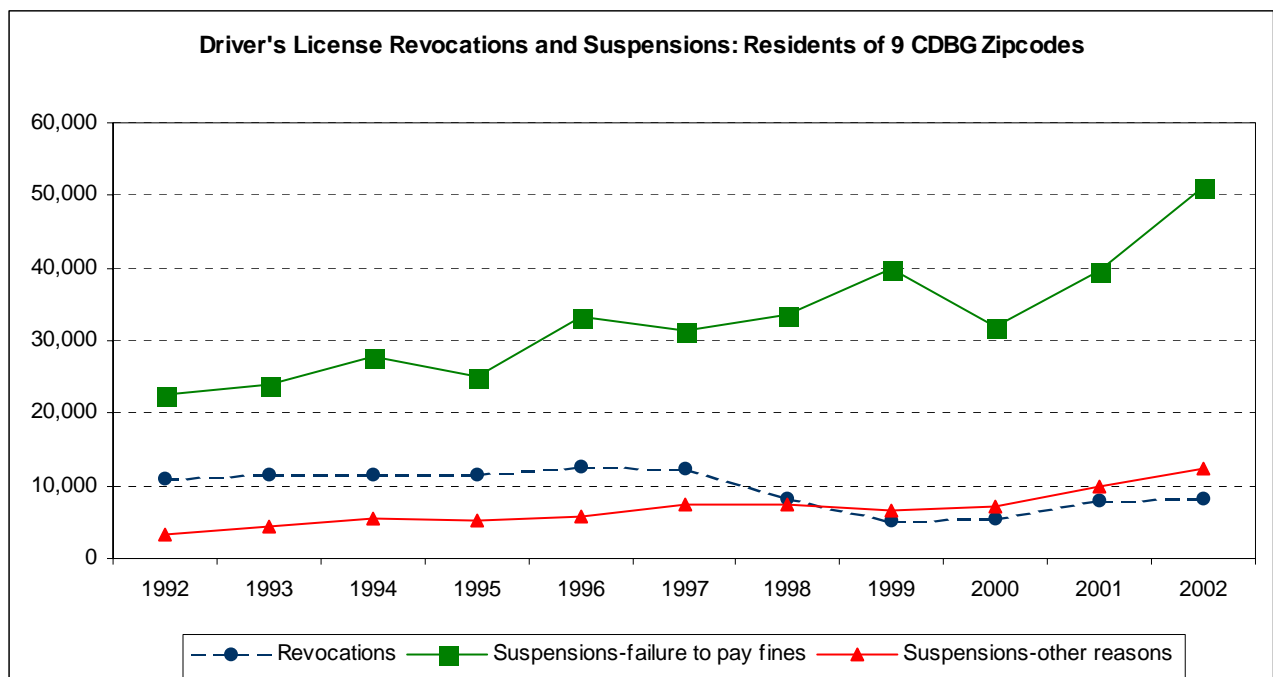
- From 1993 to 2003, average housing values increased by 79 percent for 3 bedroom homes, 89 percent for homes with 4 or more bedrooms, and 78 percent for duplexes.
- Still, housing prices remain low compared to the metro area, particularly in zipcodes 53206, 53204, and 53233. At the same time, 3 bedroom homes are averaging \$95,293 in zipcode 53210 and \$106,318 in zipcode 53208. The indicators suggest that the most likely population of new homeowners could be single-parent female-headed households who have entered the labor force or seen an increase in their earnings.
- In spite of the downturns in the economy, housing values showed increases from 2002 to 2003, with the average value of 3 bedroom homes rising 8 percent, average value of duplexes rising 9 percent, and average value of homes with 4 or more bedrooms rising 10 percent.



Transportation Barriers 1992-2002

State department of transportation files on licensed drivers, license suspensions, and revocations were analyzed since greater employment opportunities are available to workers with private transportation.

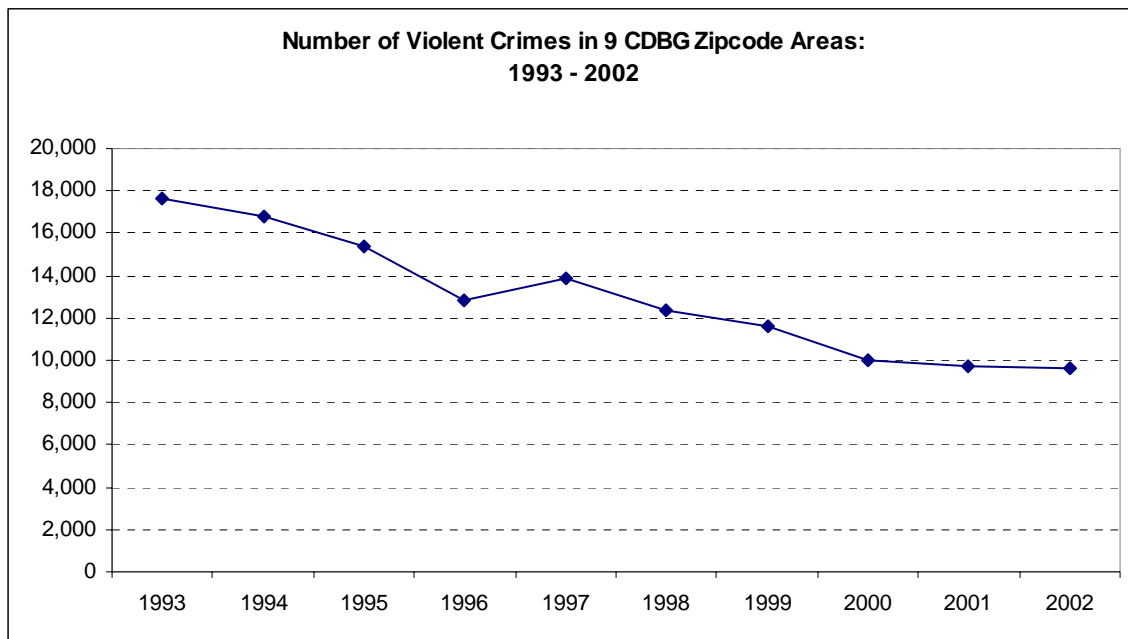
- Failure to pay fines and civil forfeitures was the most common reason for driver's license suspensions. In 2002, suspension orders issued for failure to pay fines or forfeitures totaled 51,135, an all-time high for the study period from 1992–2002.
- The zipcode area showed 4 times as many suspensions for failure to pay fines (51,135) as for suspension orders for traffic violations, driving while intoxicated, and drug convictions combined (12,432).
- License revocations totaled 8,268 in 2002, up 2 percent over 2001 and up 54 percent compared to 2000.



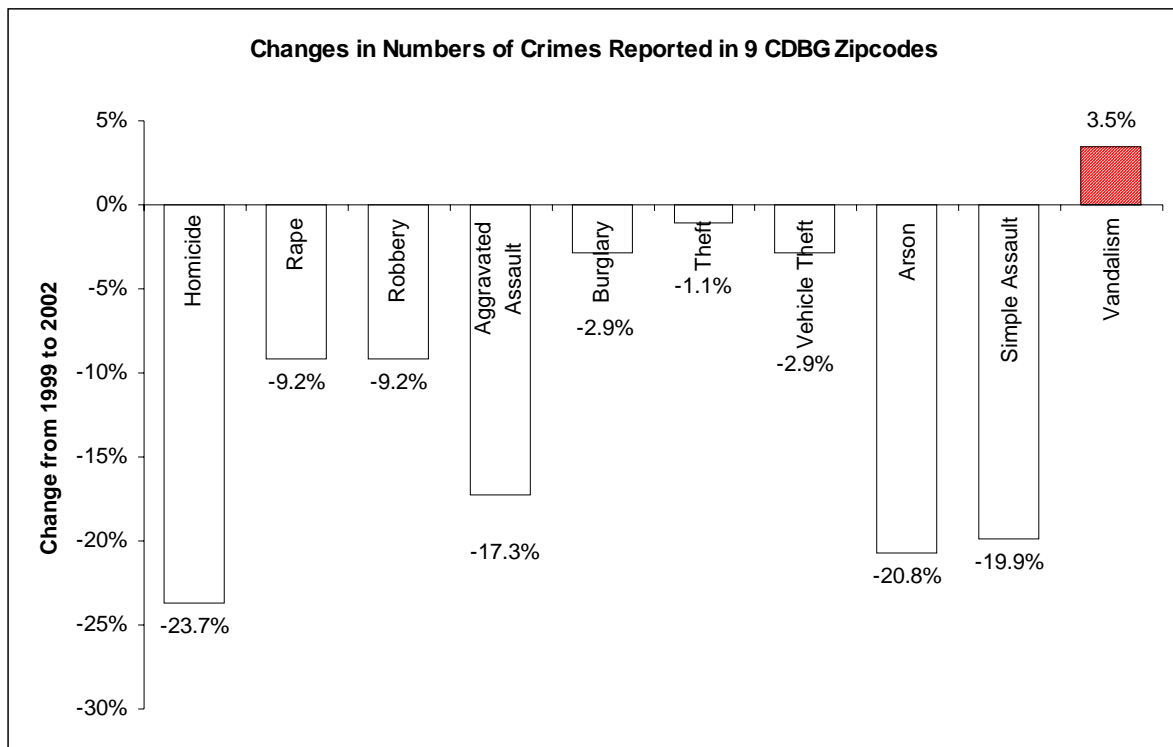
Neighborhood Safety 1993-2002

Crime statistics from the Milwaukee Police Department were analyzed for 1993 through 2002 for violent crimes, including arson, assault, homicide, rape and robbery.

- From 1993 to 2002 the number of violent crimes decreased by 46 percent in the census tracts in the 9 CDBG zipcodes analyzed. Still, crime remains a serious problem.
- Between 2001 and 2002, the number of violent crimes decreased by 1.7 percent.
- Significant decreases in the number of violent crimes between 2001 and 2002 were noted in the zipcode areas of 53208 (a 14.7 percent decrease) and 53212 (a 6.5 percent decrease). Increases in the number of violent crimes were reported in the 53216 zipcode area (a 4.8 percent increase), 53204 (a 3.6 percent increase), and 53218 (a 3.5 percent increase).



- The table below shows the changes in types of crimes reported in the zipcode from 1999 to 2002. Substantial declines were reported for homicide (a 24 percent decrease), rape (a 9 percent decrease), robbery (a 9 percent decrease), aggravated assault (a 17 percent decrease), arson (a 21 percent decrease), and simple assault (a 20 percent decrease). Reported vandalism increased by 3.5 percent.



- Variations were significant by individual zipcode and type of crime. (See individual zipcode reports.)

Background Notes

The Milwaukee Neighborhood Indicators Reports are based on eleven years of institutional data, including state income tax filings, property tax records, welfare administrative records, county child care payments, state child care licensing reports, city crime reports, and federal census records.

“Adjusted gross income” includes income from wages, salaries, tips, taxable interest, dividends, alimony, business income, capital gains income, rental income, etc. and excludes certain business losses, capital gains losses, alimony payments, etc. See state and federal tax forms for definitions of adjustments made to calculate Adjusted Gross Income. Income tax data have several advantages as neighborhood indicators: they are available annually and they provide more comprehensive listings of income than may be volunteered for the U.S. Census long form or survey research projects. They miss, however, income of persons not filing taxes, “earnings” from the underground economy, and the cash value of food stamps, medical assistance, and child care subsidies. Also, they are subject to the vagaries of the income tax code and may understate income for persons with rental properties, self-employment expenses, tax-deferred annuities, etc.

The income tax returns analyzed in this report are for working age tax filers, excluding dependents (teenagers, students and others) claimed on another adult’s tax return and senior citizens claiming the elderly credit or elderly exemption. In tax year 2000, the elderly credit was replaced by an elderly exemption. Because filers can now be more effectively identified as elderly, the year 2000 through year 2002 working age files include a slightly different, and smaller, population than the files for previous years.

The Department of Revenue tax data in this report are for “working age” tax filers, excluding those claimed as dependents by another filer or claiming the elderly credit. In the 2000 tax year the elderly credit (which was phased out when income reached \$40,000) was replaced by an elderly exemption (which is not phased out). Consequently, calculations of working age tax filers and total AGI for the 1993 to 1999 period may differ from those in 2000-2002 due to the elderly credit/exemption changes.

The earned income tax credit offers a tax benefit to help reduce the tax burden and to supplement wages for low and moderate income working families and single persons. For family tax filers who claim the credit, Wisconsin adds 4 percent to the federal credit for families with one qualifying child, adds 14 percent to the federal credit for families with two qualifying children, and adds 43 percent to the federal credit for families with three or more qualifying children. Together the federal and state credits could total from \$4 to \$5,920 for the 2002 tax year.

The poverty estimates understate poverty for larger families with more than three dependents and for families who are contributing to the support of other family members, and they do not include federal food stamps and child care subsidy benefits, SSI payments, child support, other financial contributions to the care of family and non-reported income sources.

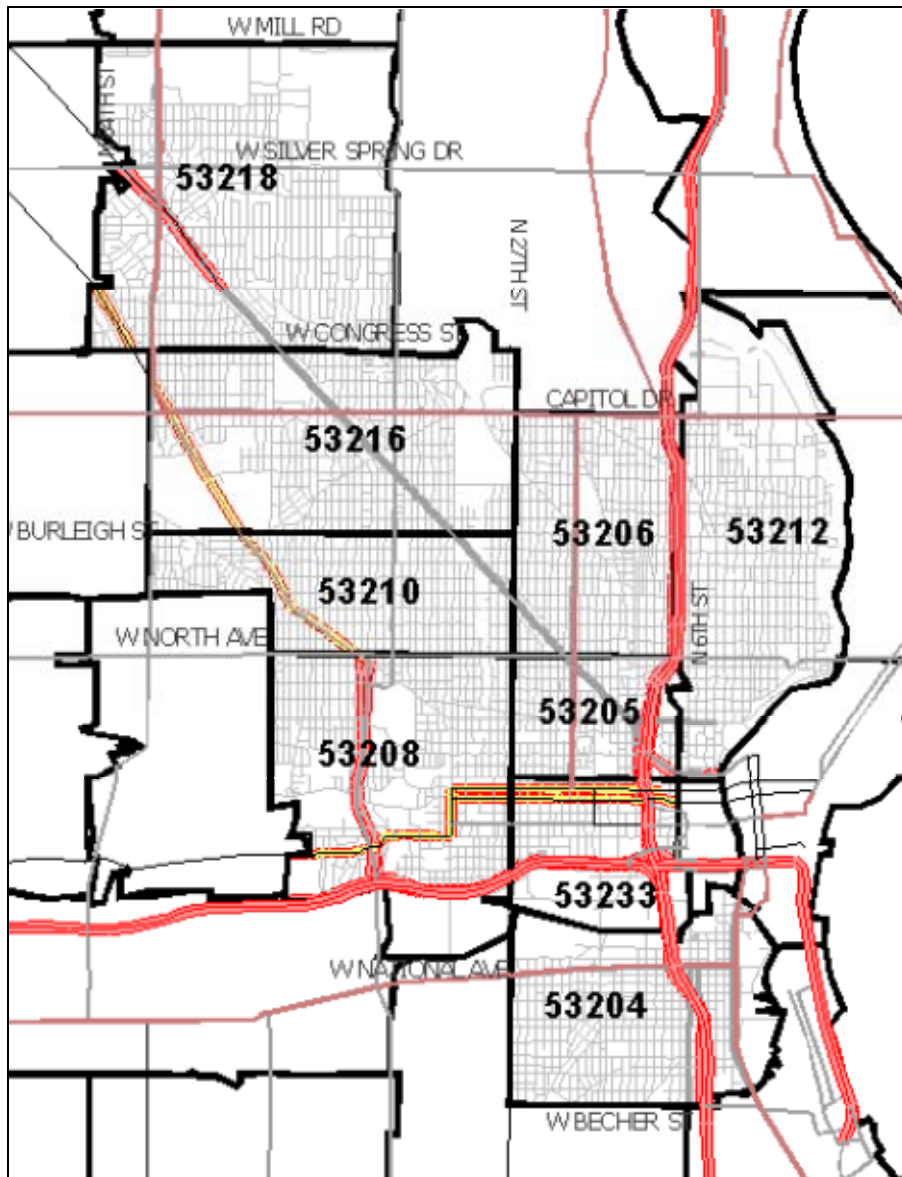
“W-2” cases for the zipcode do not include families receiving public assistance support under the “Kinship Care” program for relatives caring for minor children or the “Caretaker Supplement” program for eligible parents receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

Crime statistics by ZIP code are calculated based on uniform crime reports by census tract.

The cost of living, as measured by the Consumer Price Index for the Milwaukee-Racine area, increased 22.4 percent from 1993 to 2002 and by 1.3 percent from 2001 to 2002.

The aerial map is from the 2000 Digital Orthophotography, originally produced for the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.

Milwaukee Central City ZIP Codes



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