

The City Of Milwaukee's **KIDS COUNT**

KIDS COUNT

KIDS COUNT is a national and state-by-state project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policymakers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local, state, and national discussions of ways to secure better futures for all children. It is intended to gauge the seriousness of the problems facing children and to guide the policy trends and goals on behalf of children. Put simply: KIDS COUNT exists to measure child outcomes and contribute to public accountability for those outcomes, resulting in a model for data-driven advocacy for children, their families, and their communities.



2012

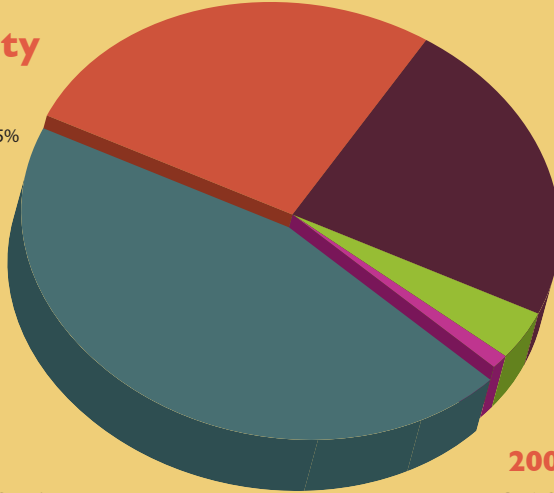


Children and Families in Milwaukee

“Children do well when their families do well, and families do better when they live in supportive communities.”

Race/Ethnicity of Children

- Black/African American 45%
- White 27%
- Hispanic/Latino 23%
- Asian 4%
- Native American 1%



Total Number of Kids

	2006	2010
Total Number of Kids	158,695	158,437
Percent of Kids in Immigrant Families	16%	20%
Language Other Than English Spoken at Home	21%	23%
Families With Children: Married Couple*	43%	40%
Families With Children: Father Only*	8%	10%
Families With Children: Mother Only*	49%	50%
Kids in Milwaukee Living in Neighborhoods In Which Household Poverty Levels Exceeds 30%	—	48%

Percent of Kids in Immigrant Families

Language Other Than English Spoken at Home

Families With Children: Married Couple*

Families With Children: Father Only*

Families With Children: Mother Only*

Kids in Milwaukee Living in Neighborhoods

In Which Household Poverty Levels Exceeds 30%

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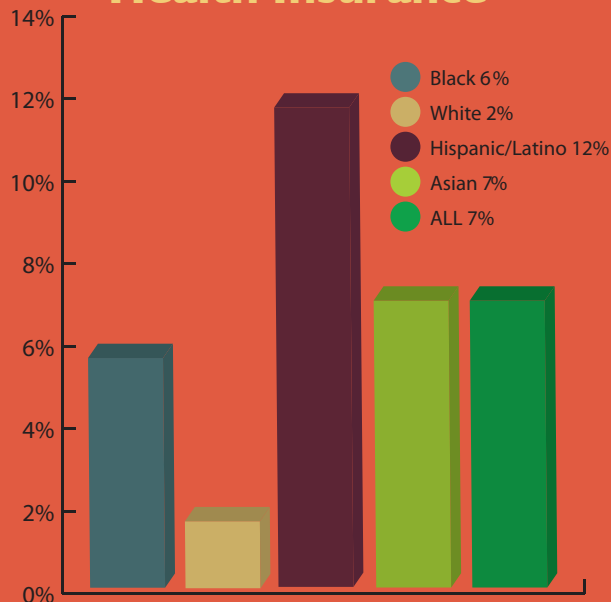


*Does not include children living with grandparents, unmarried couple, other relatives.

Healthy Kids and Families

Access to a doctor is a critical part of healthy childhood, and family health insurance is a vital ingredient of keeping access affordable. In fact, high rates of insurance coverage benefit everyone; it is one of the most cost-effective public or private investments in health care possible. Preventive care saves money by avoiding costly interventions later. Families without insurance are financially vulnerable. Yet, 11,042 children in Milwaukee are without health insurance coverage.

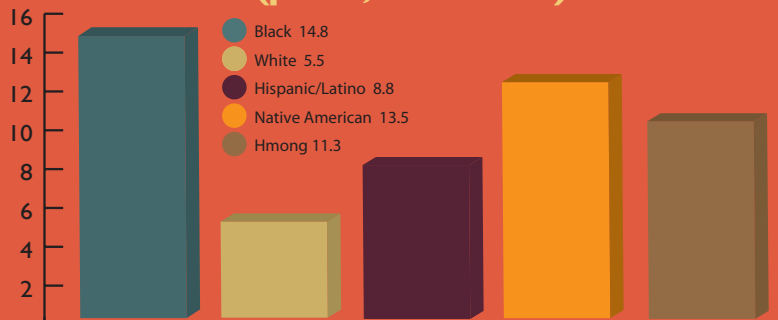
Children Without Health Insurance



MATERNAL AND CHILD:

	2000	2009
Prenatal Care in First Trimester	75%	78%
Low Birth Weight Babies	10%	11%
Infant Mortality (Per 1,000)	11	11
Births to Single Mothers	60%	67%
Births to Mothers w/o a High School Degree	35%	29%
Children With Lead Poisoning	13.4%	2.8%
Total Children without Health Insurance	—	7%

Infant Mortality, City of Milwaukee (per 1,000 births)



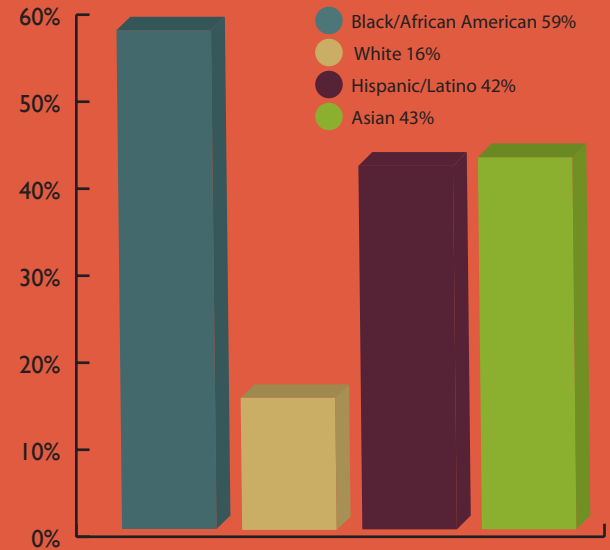
Economic Security

For parents to succeed economically and care for their children, they must have jobs that offer sufficient earnings to keep their families out of poverty. Without earnings that provide economic security, families will not have the means to meet basic needs and raise their children in environments that foster positive growth and development. Children who grow up in poverty disproportionately experience a number of barriers, including poor health, exposure to environmental toxins, violence, lower academic success, and a myriad of other hardships. Children in Milwaukee are two-and-a-half times more likely to be living in poverty than children in Wisconsin as a whole. From 2005 to 2010, the number of children in poverty in the city increased by 10,000 kids.

2006 **2010**

Extreme Poverty (<50% of poverty level)	17%	19%
Poverty (\$22,000 for a family of four in 2010)	39%	46%
Low Income (less than two times poverty level)	66%	73%
Elementary School Children Eligible For Free and Reduced Lunch	79%	80%
Children Under Age 6 With All Parents In the Labor Force	62%	71%
Housing Unaffordability (rent paid exceeds 35% of income)	45%	51%

Milwaukee Kids In Poverty



Source: American Community Survey, 2010

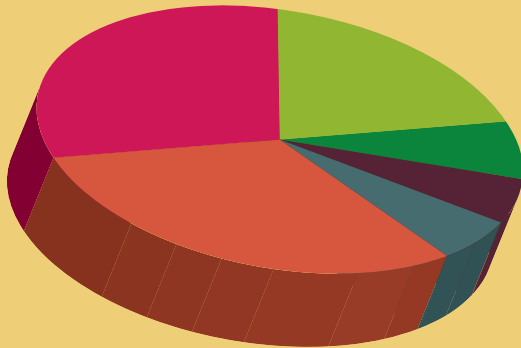


Child Safety

Children's relationships with their parents, caregivers, and other significant adults literally determine healthy brain development and form the basis of how s/he experiences the world. Thus it is vital that children's home, school, and neighborhood environments are safe, nurturing, and responsive.



Emergency Room Visits



- Falls - 31%
- Struck (by/against) - 19%
- Cut/Pierce - 7%
- Motor Vehicle - 6%
- Overexertion - 6%
- Other - 31%

Middle School Students Bullied at School	32%
High School Students Who Were In a Physical Fight One or More Times During the Past Year	46%
Out of Home Placements (Milwaukee County at end of 2010)	2,202
Child Protective Services Reports (Milwaukee County)	11,727
Substantiated Child Abuse Reports (Milwaukee County)	1,038
Child Victims (per 1,000 for Milwaukee County)	3.9
Injury Hospitalizations (per 1,000 for Milwaukee County)	104.8

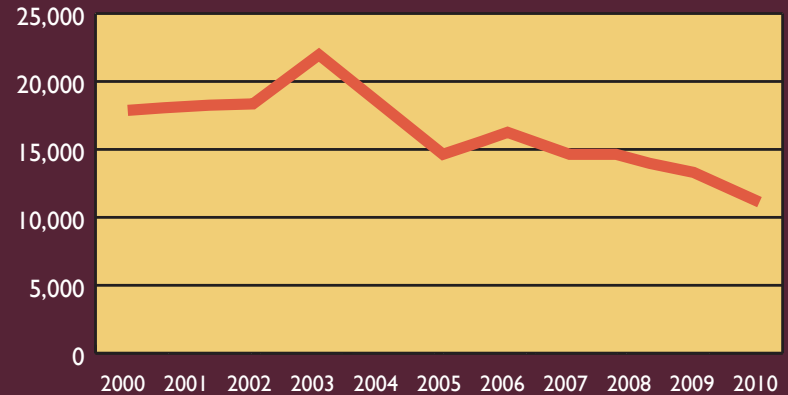
Risk Behavior

Scientific research has confirmed that adolescence is a time of profound growth and change in the brain. In particular, it is now understood that the part of the brain that manages emotions has not yet matured. Because of this, adolescents take more risks than adults, and fail to perceive the riskiness of their behavior due to a failure to weigh long-term consequences as heavily as short-term gains.

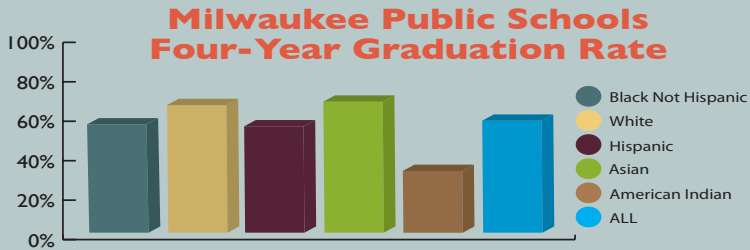
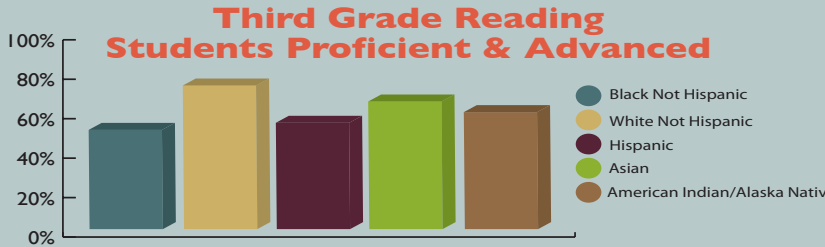
The rate of teen pregnancy for Milwaukee COUNTY teens 15-19 went from 69/1000 females in 2000 to 59/1000 in 2009. For City of Milwaukee, the percent of births that were to teens dropped from 19% in 2000 to 16% in 2009 (from WISH). Juvenile arrests dropped from 18,300 in 2000 to 11,900 in 2010.



Juvenile Arrests



	Middle School	High School
Smoked Marijuana in the Past 30 Days	13%	29%
Drank Alcohol in the Last 30 Days	19%	30%
Rode in a Car With a Driver Who Had Been Drinking	29%	28%
Students Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse	26%	63%



Education

From early childhood through adolescence, children experience enormous and rapid growth in cognitive, social, emotional, and physical skills. The success of this development largely depends on the quality of the environment in which children live and learn. The quality of early childhood experiences in particular is critical to future success. Significant achievement gaps exist between Milwaukee school children and their peers throughout the state, as well as between Milwaukee's white children and children of color.



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Raising Voices to Make Every Kid Count

This project was supported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation

Percent of 3- and 4-Year-Olds in Preschool Children Receiving Wisconsin Shares (Milwaukee County)	58%
English Language Learners (ELL) Students Proficient or Advanced on WKCE (2010):	10%
3rd Grade Reading	62%
8th Grade Reading	66%
4th Grade Math	57%
10th Grade Math	32%
4th Grade Science	52%
10th Grade Science	33%
Students Habitually Truant (unexcused or absent 5 or more days in a semester)	46%

Sources & Notes

Children and Families in Milwaukee

Population, Children in Immigrant Families, Family Structure

The Annie E. Casey KIDSCOUNT Data Center datacenter.kidscount.org

Language other than English

US Census, Bureau, American Community Survey, www.census.gov/acs/www/

Children Living in America's High Poverty Communities (February 2012)

The Annie E. Casey Foundation, www.aecf.org

Economic Security

Children in Poverty

US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, www.census.gov/acs/www/

Elementary Children Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch

The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, WINSS data system, www.dpi.state.wi.us/sig/index.html

Children Under Age 6 With All Parents Working, Housing Affordability

US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, www.census.gov/acs/www/

Parents Educational Attainment

Population Reference Bureau's analysis of 2010 ACS data.

Note: Parents' educational levels have a direct bearing on their families' economic opportunities; postsecondary education is increasingly required for jobs that pay a family-supporting wage. The lifetime earnings potential of those with a college degree is 75% higher than that of a person with a high school degree (\$2.1 million compared to \$1.2 million). Of heads of households with children in Milwaukee only 15 percent hold a bachelor's degree or higher.

Risk Behavior

Juvenile Arrests

Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, "Juvenile arrests in Wisconsin, 2010" www.oja.wi.gov/

16- to 19-Year-Olds Not in School or Graduated

US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, www.census.gov/acs/www/

Middle and High School

Milwaukee Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data Summary Report for Middle School & High School (2009)

www.wellnessandpreventionoffice.org/YRBS.html

Healthy Kids and Families

Birth Data

Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH), www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish

Children with Lead Poisoning

Wisconsin Department of Health Services, www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/lead/

Children without Health Insurance

US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, www.census.gov/acs/www/

Adolescent Physical and Emotional Health

Milwaukee Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data Summary Report for Middle School & High School

www.wellnessandpreventionoffice.org/YRBS.html

Child Safety

Emergency Room Visits

Medical College of Wisconsin, Burden of Injury in Wisconsin,

www.mcw.edu/FileLibrary/Groups/InjuryResearchCenter/BOIreport2011.pdf

Bullying, Physical Fighting

Milwaukee Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data Summary Report for Middle School & High School (2009)

www.wellnessandpreventionoffice.org/YRBS.html

Child Victims, Out Of Home Placements, Abuse and Neglect

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families, Child Abuse and Neglect Report, 2010

Education

3- and 4-Year-Olds In Preschool

US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, www.census.gov/acs/www/

Children in Wisconsin Shares

Unpublished reports from Wisconsin Department of Children and Families, www.dcf.wi.us

WKCE scores, ACT, Graduation & English Language Learners

Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, WINSS data system, www.dpi.state.wi.us/sig/index.html

Strengths and Assets

Milwaukee Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data Summary Report for Middle School & High School

www.wellnessandpreventionoffice.org/YRBS.html

Higher Education

US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, www.census.gov/acs/www/

Find Out Where Candidates Stand on Children's Issues: Ask Them

- What are your thoughts on the quality of early care and education in Wisconsin, and what measures, if any, would you support to improve the quality of care for young children?
- Wisconsin has a strong record of providing residents with access to health coverage, but that doesn't always translate into actual access to healthcare in low-income urban neighborhoods. What strategies would you suggest to address this problem?
- Enrollment in our health care safety net programs has grown in recent years, and yet many families do not have adequate coverage and cannot afford insurance or out of pocket expenses. How would you balance the need to cover as many people as possible with the challenge of meeting the costs of doing so?
- How would you address the significant disparities in health outcomes and educational outcomes between children of color and non-minority children in Wisconsin?
- Do you see a need to change the way youthful offenders, especially non-violent youth, are treated in the state's justice system? If so, what changes would you recommend to ensure they receive fair treatment and the services they need to get back on track?
- What ideas do you have about making postsecondary education and job training more feasible for working parents who are seeking to improve their earning capacity?
- How would you approach the state's efforts to prevent child maltreatment, and what ideas do you have that would improve the child welfare system?
- The state budget will remain very challenging in the future. Do you believe the budget gap should be filled through spending cuts alone, or are there ways to increase revenue so that cuts to important services for children and families are less likely to occur?

Our Mission

The Wisconsin Council on Children and Families (WCCF) works to ensure that every child in our state can grow up in a just and nurturing family and community. We are the only statewide, multi-issue children's advocacy organization. For over 130 years, we have been an independent voice calling for positive change to benefit children and families. Our focus is on improving state and federal policies and public investments to ensure that children can grow up in conditions where they can be healthy, safe, economically secure and well educated. WCCF does this work through a combination of research, policy development, public education and advocacy.

For More Information About WCCF

For more information about WCCF, and to link to our Facebook page and other issue areas, go to www.wccf.org.

KIDSCOUNT DATA CENTER

Access hundreds of measures of
child well-being for Wisconsin.
Visit the KIDSCOUNT Data Center
www.datacenter.kidscount.org
to get started!



WISCONSIN COUNCIL ON

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Raising Voices to Make Every Kid Count

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This project was supported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation

WCCF 2012-2013 Policy Priorities

- **Early Care and Education (ECE):**

Maintain access to and improve the quality of early care settings.

- Maintain WI Shares Budget
- Increase the portion of children in higher quality child care settings
- Expand the use of evidence based home visiting for at risk populations

- **Health Care:**

Secure adequate and affordable health insurance for low income families and increase access to quality health care services.

- Decrease the percentage of children eligible for BadgerCare Plus who are uninsured
- Decrease the rate of uninsured individuals in Wisconsin
- Maintain current policies relating to child eligibility for BadgerCare coverage

- **Budget/ Revenue:**

Ensure fair and adequate revenue to invest in children and families.

- Increase investments at the state and local level in children and families
- Develop and promote a balanced approach framework for fiscal policy decisions

- **Juvenile Justice:**

Ensure fair, developmentally appropriate, and effective intervention with youthful offenders.

- Return first time 17 year old offenders to the juvenile justice system
- Increase the use of community based alternatives to protect the community and lower the number of youth in confinement
- Increase the use of evidence-based practices in working with youthful offenders

- **Child Safety:**

Decrease the number of children maltreated and their level of trauma.

- Decrease the number maltreated children
- Increase permanency for children in out of home care
- Decrease racial disparity for children in the child welfare system

- **Racial Equity:**

Reduce the high level of racial disparities in critical areas of life for children in Wisconsin.

- Identify consistent and measurable indicators to track racial disparities for youth across multiple systems
- Reduce disparities in outcomes in education, child welfare, juvenile justice, and access to health care

- **Childhood Poverty:**

Reverse the increase of childhood poverty across Wisconsin and reduce the percentage of children growing up in poverty by 50% by the year 2020.