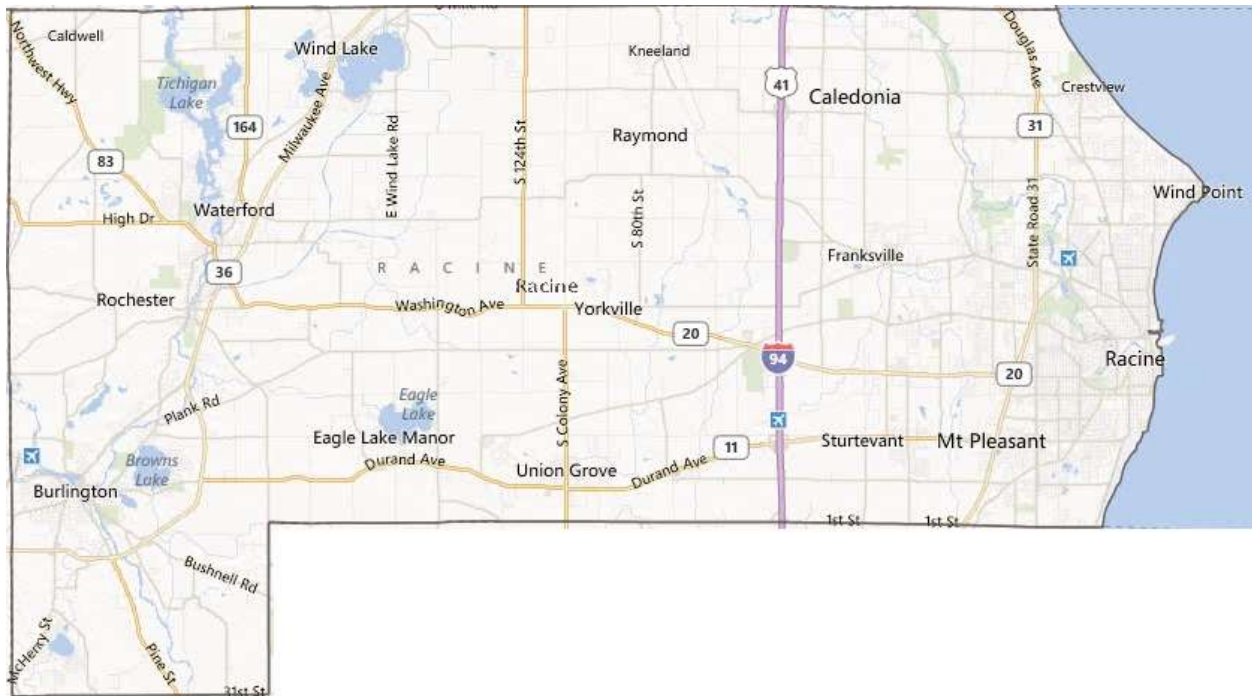




A Community Needs Assessment



June 2013



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*The Planning Council for Health and Human Services, Inc.
is a non-profit organization serving Southeastern Wisconsin.
Its mission is to advance community health and human services
through objective planning, evaluation, and research.*

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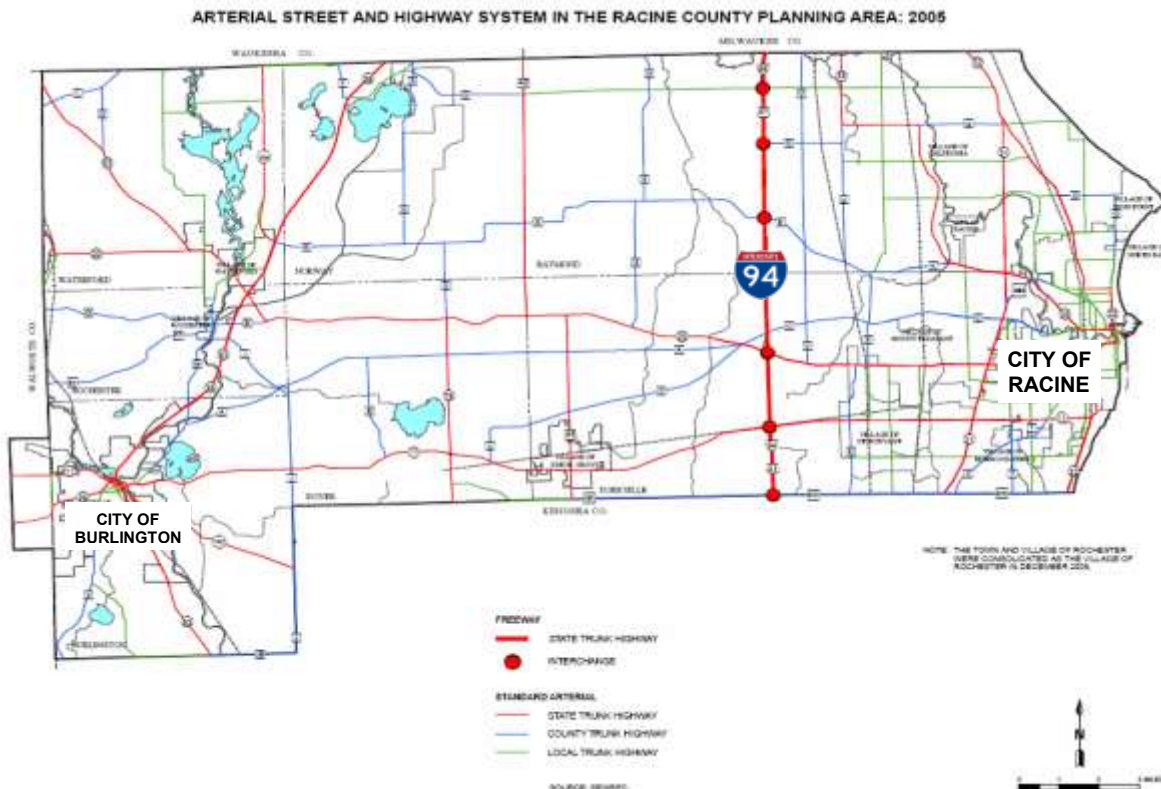
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Community Profile - Racine County



Racine County is located on the western shore of Lake Michigan in southeastern Wisconsin approximately 65 miles north of Chicago and 25 miles south of Milwaukee. Due to its proximity to Lake Michigan, the earliest urban development in Racine County was along the lakeshore and therefore the eastern part of the county remains its most heavily urbanized section. The I-94 corridor bisects the county into eastern and western sections as depicted on the map below. A zip code map of the county is in Appendix A.



(RCDPD 2009)

Demographics

Racine County

Racine County, the fifth largest county by population in Wisconsin, has experienced slight population growth over the past several decades, as can be seen in the table below.

Age	1990	2000	2010
0 – 17	48,621	50,951	48,644
18 – 44	71,952	72,150	65,921
45 – 64	33,371	42,497	54,911
65 +	21,090	23,233	26,034
Total	175,034	188,831	195,510

(US Census)

Racine County is significantly more urbanized than is the state as a whole, with the highest population density located in the City of Racine. This remains true despite a recent net loss of population from the City of Racine and growth in outlying municipalities such as Sturtevant and Waterford.

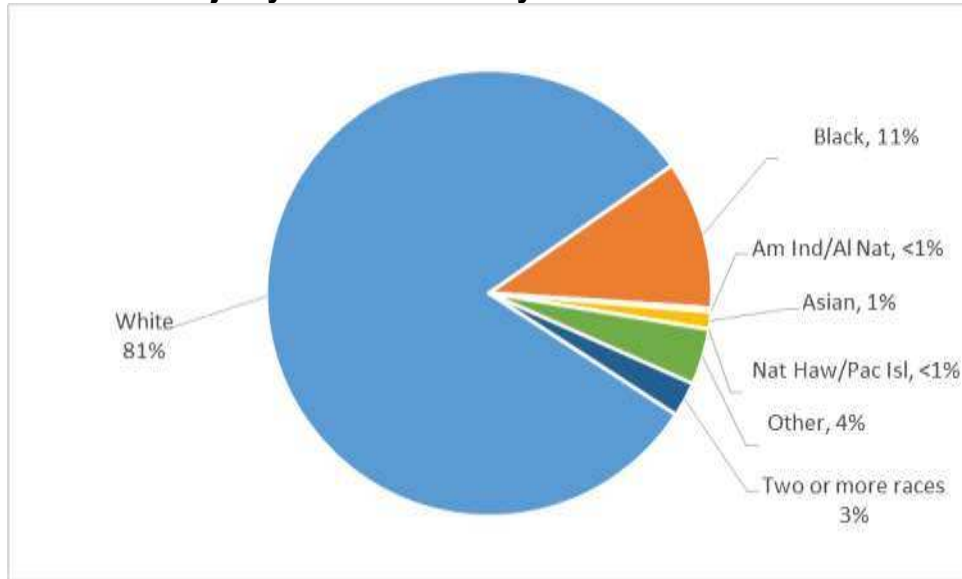
Racine County's 10 Most Populous Municipalities				
	Apr 1, 2000 Census	Jan 1, 2010 Estimate	Numeric Change	Proportional Change
United States	281,421,906	308,400,408	26,978,502	9.6%
Wisconsin	5,363,715	5,695,950	332,235	6.2%
Racine County	188,831	196,456	7,625	4.0%
Racine, City	81,855	80,100	-1,755	-2.1%
Mount Pleasant, Village	23,142	26,100	2,958	12.8%
Caledonia, Village	23,614	25,200	1,586	6.7%
Burlington, City*	9,936	10,510	574	5.8%
Norway, Town	7,600	8,075	475	6.3%
Waterford, Town	5,938	6,579	641	10.8%
Burlington, Town	6,384	6,548	164	2.6%
Sturtevant, Village	5,287	6,394	1,107	20.9%
Waterford, Village	4,048	4,850	802	19.8%
Union Grove, Village	4,322	4,542	220	5.1%

*Racine County portion only.

Source: WI Dept. of Administration, Demographic Services, Population Est., 2011

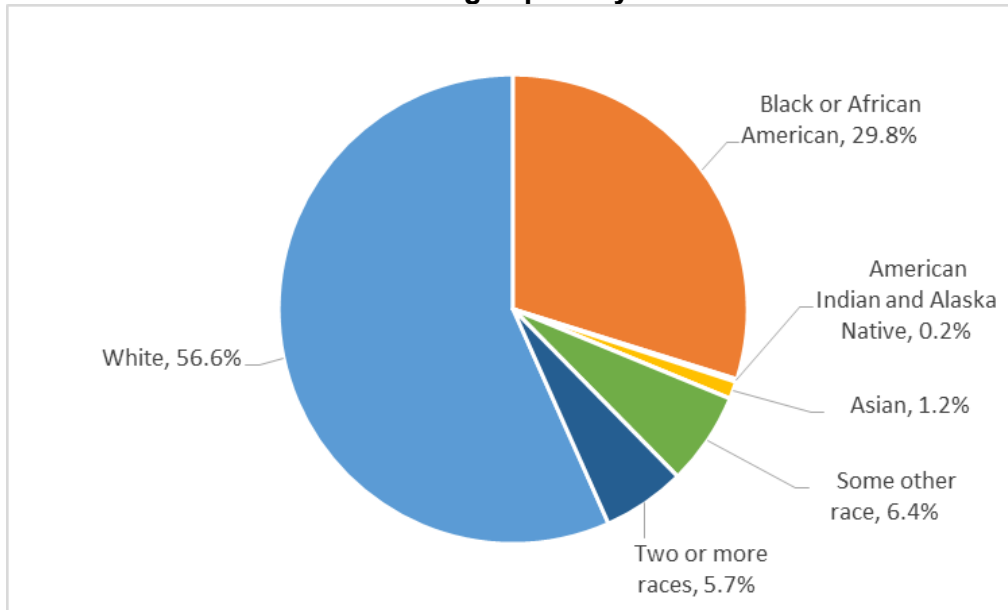
(Wi DWD 2011)

Majority of Racine County residents are white



(ACS 2007-2011, Table B02001)

Blacks in Racine County make up disproportionate number of residents living in poverty*



(Poverty Status, ACS 2007-2011, Table S1701)

City of Racine

The largest city by population in the county is the City of Racine. The city has lost population in recent decades, from 84,298 in 1990 to 78,860 in 2010. It is the only city in the county that showed a drop in population from 2000 to 2010, the largest percentage drop among Wisconsin's largest cities in that period (Racine Journal, 3/10/11). City of Racine residents now make up just 43% of the county's population, down from 48% in 1990.

A breakdown of the city's population by major age categories shows city residents are somewhat younger than are residents of the state of Wisconsin as a whole. The City of Racine has proportionately more children under the age of five and fewer adults over the age of 65 than the state.

City of Racine has more residents under age 5 than state

City of Racine	1990 N=84,298		2000 N=81,855		2010 N=78,860		Wisconsin 2010 N=5,686,986	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children under the age of 5	7,404	8.8	6,565	8.0	6,557	8.3	358,443	6.3
Adults 65 and over	9,803	11.6	10,025	7.4	8,596	10.9	777,314	13.7

(US Census)

Population loss can have a negative effect on cities and counties. From possible legislative redistricting and reallocation of Community Development Block Grants at the state level to changes in eligibility for federal dollars such as transportation contracts and health services, Racine could experience adverse consequences in a variety of areas as a result of the continuing downward trend in population.

Cultural changes are also evident in the most recent census numbers for Racine, for while the overall city population decreased between 2000 and 2010, its Latino community increased by 42.8%. At the same time, the number of white residents in the city dropped by 13.6% and the number of black residents increased by seven percent (Racine Journal, 3/10/11). Full racial and ethnic population details for the City of Racine are on the next page.

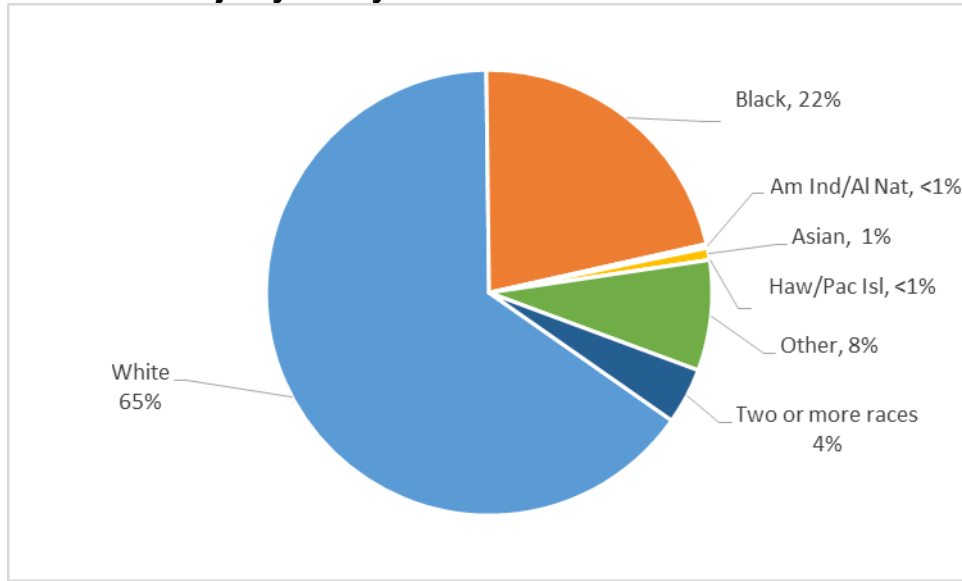
The percentage of the population of the City of Racine that is living in poverty is 19.4%, higher than the rate for Racine County (11.7%) and also higher than the state rate (12.0%). This comparison holds true for all three major age groups. Children under 18 in the city are nearly twice as likely to be living in poverty as are children in the county or the rest of the state. Also, adults ages 18 to 64 living in the city and senior adults age 65 and older living in the city are more likely to be living in poverty than their counterparts in the county as a whole or the state.

Poverty Status (for those for whom poverty status is determined)

	City of Racine			County of Racine -			Wisconsin		
	# Below Poverty	Total #	%	# Below Poverty	Total #	%	# Below Poverty	Total #	%
Under 18	6,264	21,545	29.1	8,542	47,603	17.9	216,165	1,315,376	16.4
18 - 64	8,073	47,573	17.0	11,717	117,317	10.0	388,426	3,461,526	11.2
65+	751	8,456	8.9	1,826	24,601	7.4	57,064	735,813	7.8
Total	15,088	77,574	19.4	22,085	189,521	11.7	661,655	5,512,715	12.0

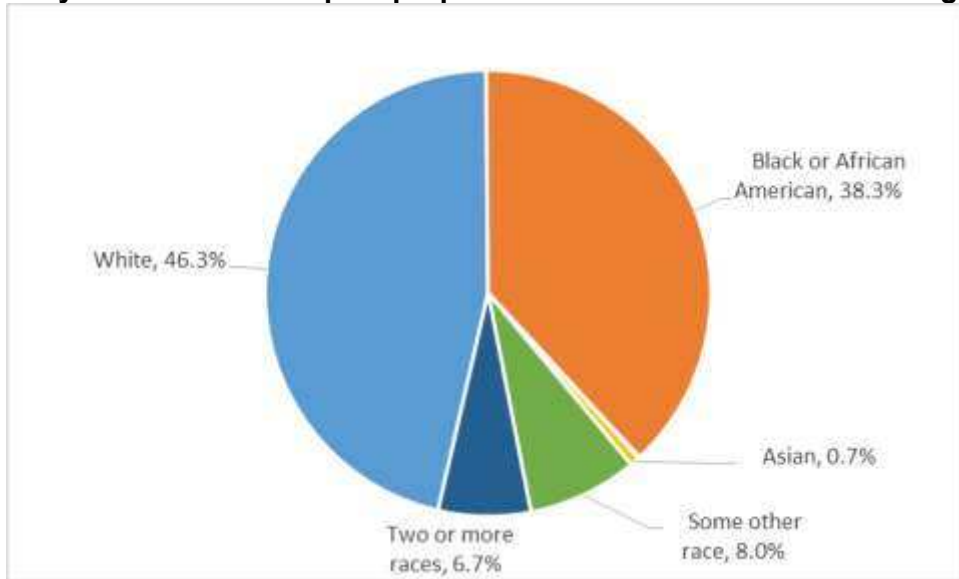
(US Census ACS 2007-2011, Table S1701)

Majority of City of Racine residents are white



(ACS 2007-2011, Table B02001)

Blacks in City of Racine make up disproportionate number of residents living in poverty*



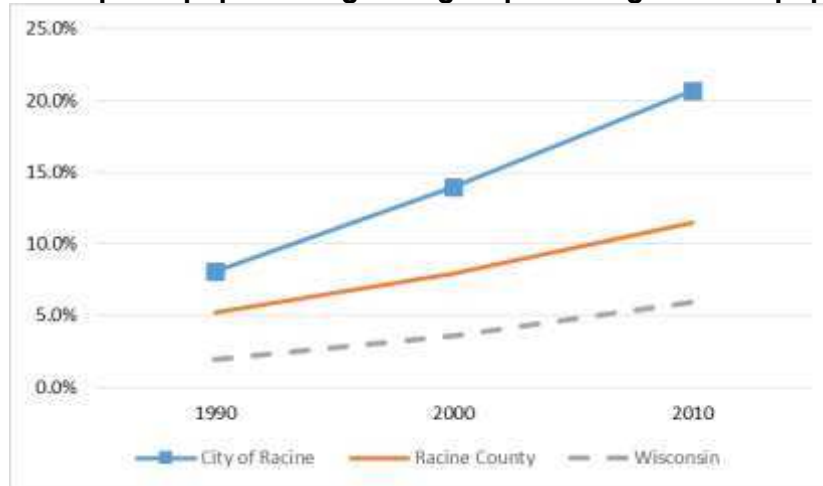
(Poverty Status, ACS 2007-2011, Table S1701)

* Categories not appearing were too small to compute

Ethnicity

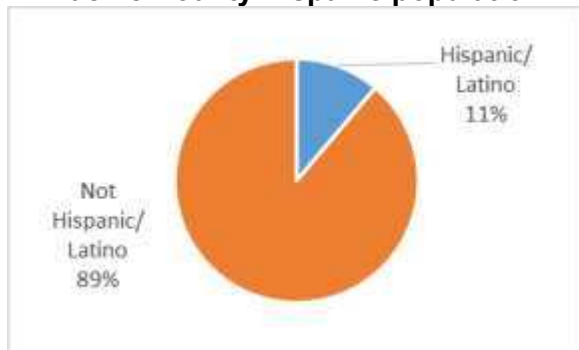
Cultural changes are evident in the most recent decennial census numbers for Racine, for while the overall city population decreased between 2000 and 2010, its Latino community increased by 42.8%. At the same time, the number of white residents in the city dropped by 13.6% and the number of black residents increased by seven percent (Racine Journal, 3/10/11). Latinos are twice as likely to live in the City of Racine as elsewhere in the county.

Racine’s Hispanic population growing as percentage of total population



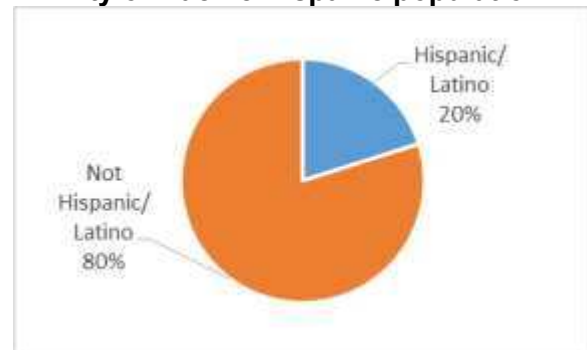
(US Census 1990, 2000, 2010)

Racine County Hispanic population



(ACS 2007-2011, Table B03002)

City of Racine Hispanic population

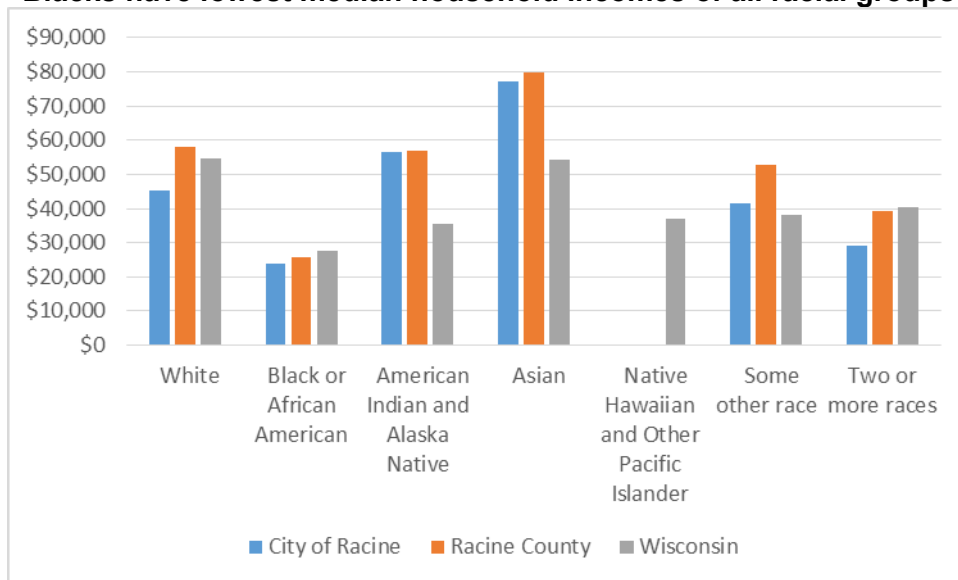


(ACS 2007-2011, Table B03002)

Income

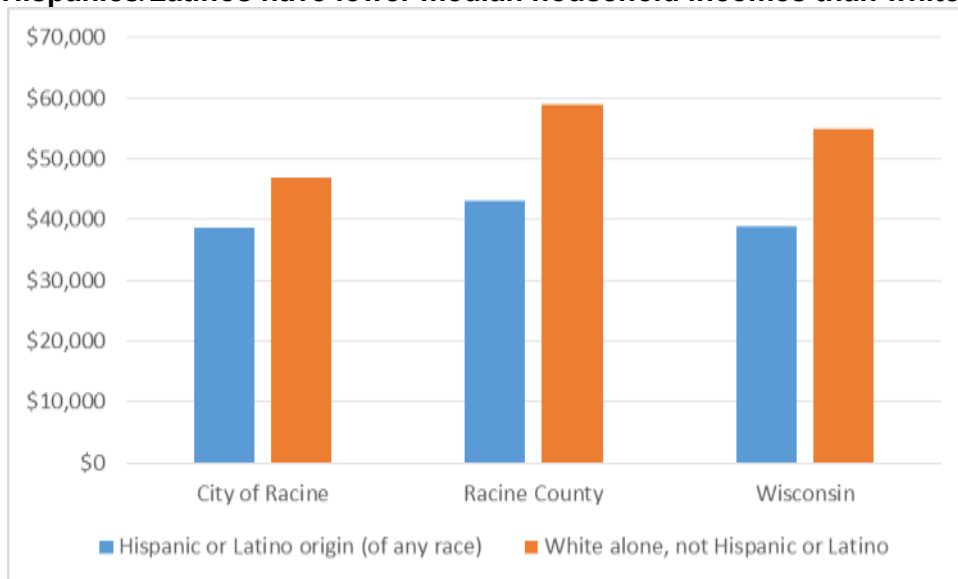
Median household income for Racine County was \$54,356, just slightly higher than the state median of \$52,374. For the City of Racine, the median household income of \$39,059 was 42% lower than the county median income (US Census ACS 2007-2011). Blacks living in the city and the county had the lowest median household income of all racial groups, and Hispanic/Latinos had lower median household income than did whites in both the city and the county.

Blacks have lowest median household incomes of all racial groups



(US Census ACS 2007-2011, Table S1903)

Hispanics/Latinos have lower median household incomes than whites



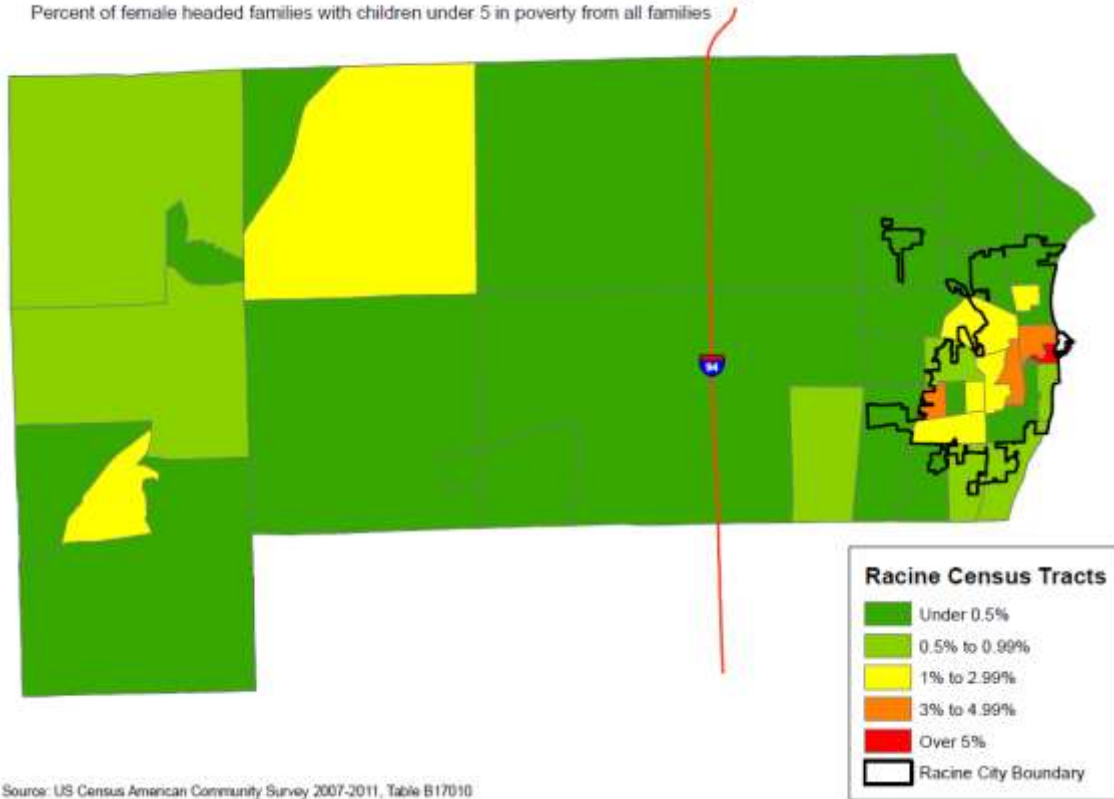
(US Census ACS 2007-2011, Table S1903)

Racine Single Mother Families and Poverty

In Racine County, the population of female-headed families with children under age five living in poverty is concentrated primarily within the City of Racine, and in the city, within certain groups of census blocks, as depicted in the following maps.

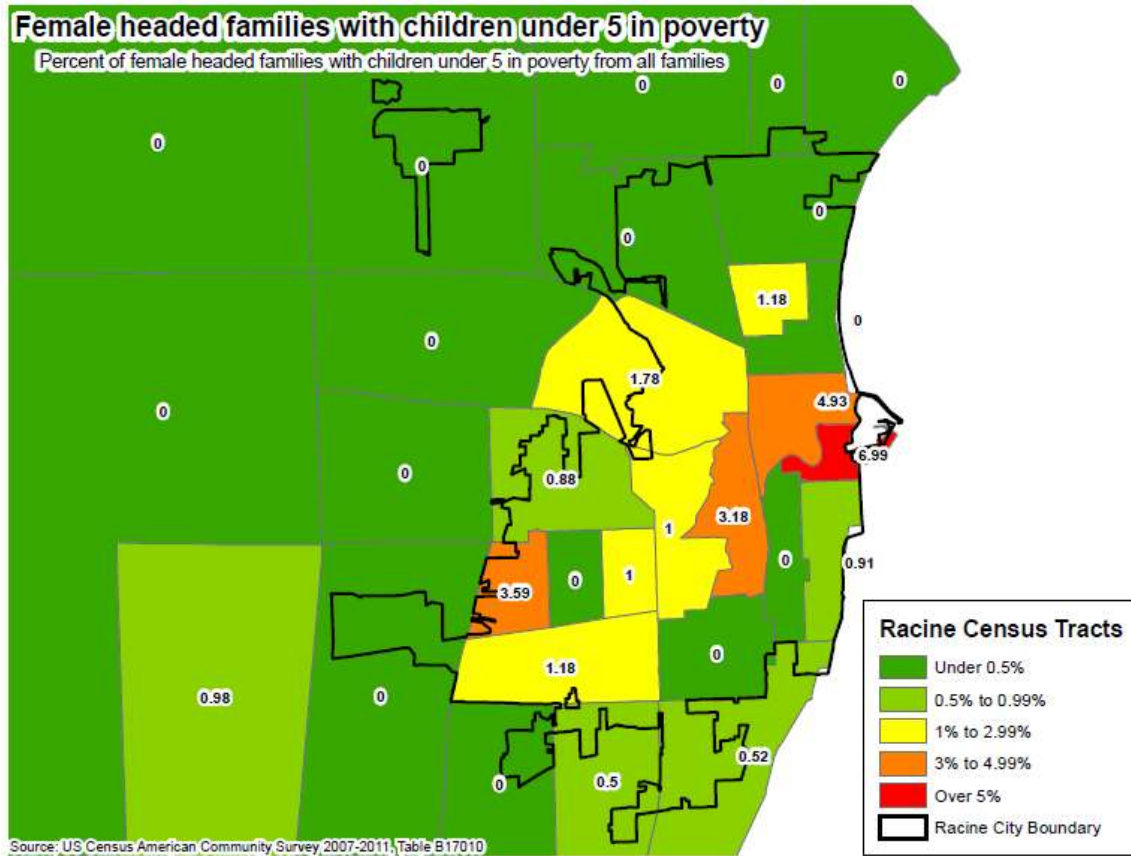
Female headed families with children under 5 in poverty

Percent of female headed families with children under 5 in poverty from all families



Source: US Census American Community Survey 2007-2011, Table B17010

In the City of Racine, female-headed households with children under the age of 18 are more likely to be living in poverty than either households headed by males alone or married-couple households. In the City of Racine, for families with children under the age of 5, more than half (48%) of female-headed households are living below the poverty level, compared to 40% of single male-headed households and 24% of married-couple households (US Census ACS 2007-2011).



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Early Education & Children Under Five

Demographics

The number of children under age five living in Racine County has decreased seven percent in the past two decades.

Racine population under 5 years of age decreasing

Racine County	1990	2000	2010
Racine County Population under 5 years of age	13,635	13,220	12,747
Racine City Population under 5 years of age	7,404	6,565	6,557

(US Census)

Breaking these figures down into sub-categories by age, and comparing data from the 2010 Census (100% data) with that from the 2007-2011 American Community Survey (random sample data), it seems the area's population of very young children is remaining steady. Any variations in the numbers between the two data sets is within the margin of error for the American Community Survey, therefore this is the only conclusion that can be drawn. This conclusion is further backed up by data from the Wisconsin Department of Health Services showing that the birth rate in Racine County went down very slightly between 2010 and 2012. There were 2,459 resident births reported from January through December 2010 and 2,357 reported for the same period in 2012.

Population under 3 years remains stable

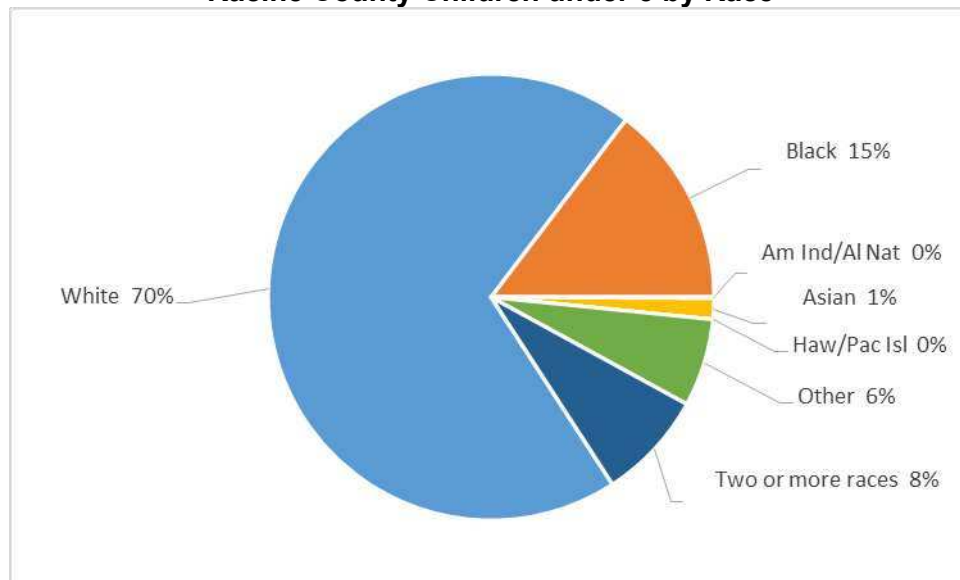
	City of Racine			Racine County		
	2010	2007-2011		2010	2007-2011	
	#	#	Margin of Error	#	#	Margin of Error
Under 3 yrs	3,988	3,849	+/-318	7,521	7,470	+/-305
3 and 4 yrs	2,579	2,739	+/- 307	5,176	5,352	+/-304
TOTALS	6,517	6,588	NA	12,747	12,822	NA

(US Census ACS 2007-2011 Table B09001 "Population under 18" and 2010 Census*)

The American Community Survey (ACS) uses data collected from a sample of the total population that is averaged over the specified multi-year period, resulting in estimates that have a fairly large margin of error. In contrast, the decennial census collects data on close to 100% of the population and has a much smaller margin of error.

Children under the age of five who live in Racine County are more likely to be non-White than the overall population of the county. About one in six (19%) county residents is a person of color, but that rate doubles to nearly one in three (31%) children under the age of five, indicating that the county population will become increasingly composed of people of color as the decade progresses.

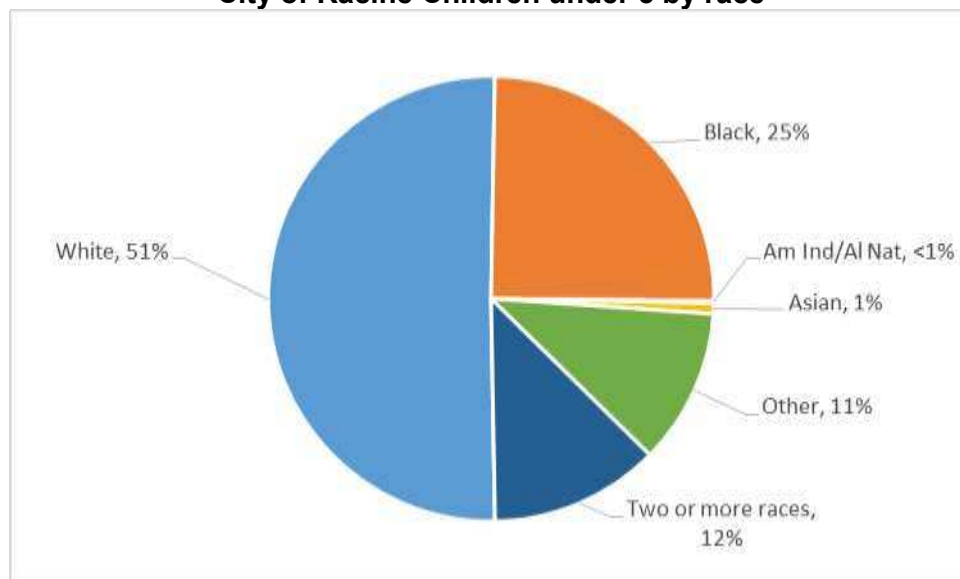
Racine County Children under 5 by Race



(ACS 2007-2011, Table B01001)

The majority of people of color in Racine County live in the City of Racine, and the youngest residents of the city are more likely to be people of color than the general population of the city. Nearly one-half (49%) of children under the age of five who live in the City of Racine are non-White, while about one in three (35%) city residents is a person of color. As these children grow up and have families of their own, the city will grow to be a majority-minority city in the not-too-distant future.

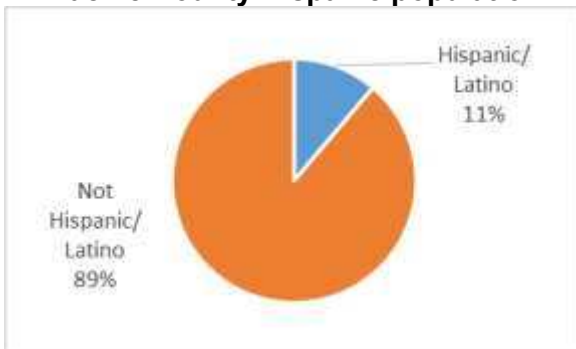
City of Racine Children under 5 by race



(ACS 2007-2011, Table B01001)

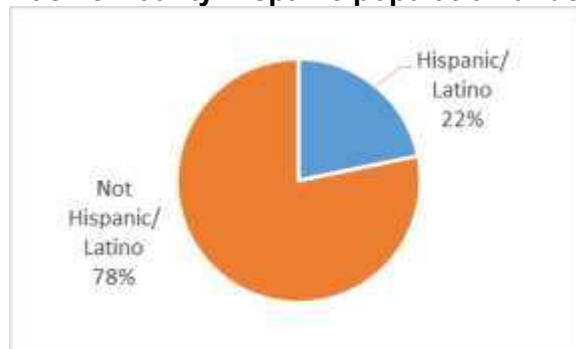
Children under the age of five are twice as likely to be Hispanic as residents of all ages in Racine County. Within the City of Racine, one in three (34%) children under age 5 are Hispanic while just one in five (20%) city residents of all ages are Hispanic. According to data from the Pew Hispanic Center, 65% of these households speak a language other than English at home. Approximately three quarters are of Mexican origin. Thirty-three percent of Hispanics in Wisconsin live in poverty.

Racine County Hispanic population



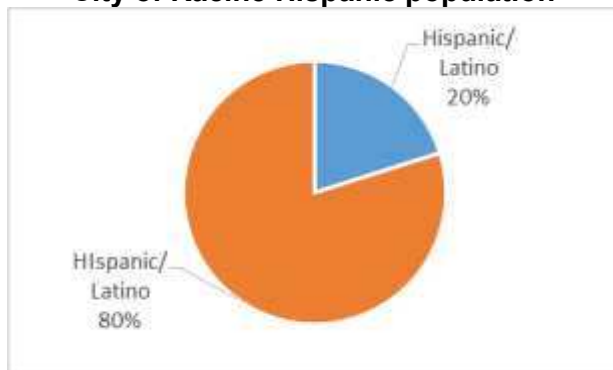
(ACS 2007-2011, Table B03002)

Racine County Hispanic population under 5



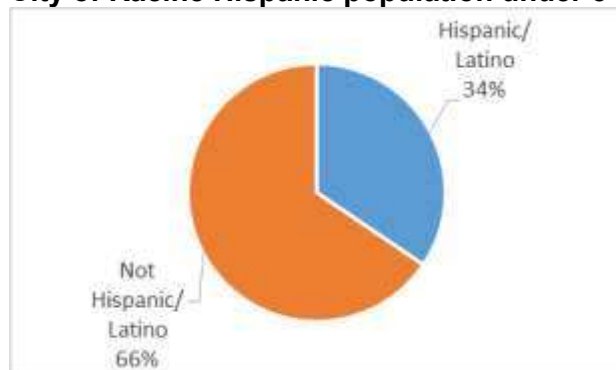
(ACS 2007-2011, Table B01001I)

City of Racine Hispanic population



(ACS 2007-2011, Table B03002)

City of Racine Hispanic population under 5

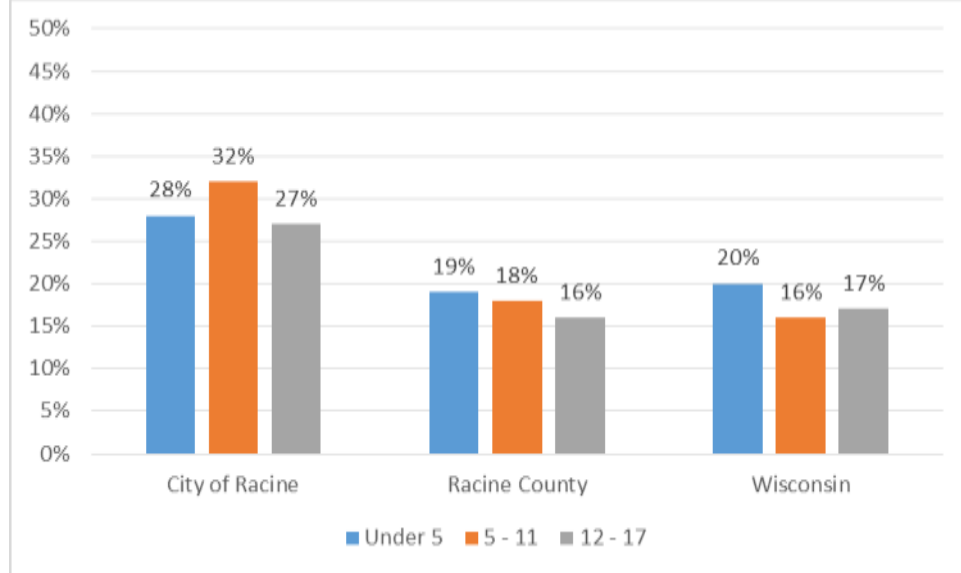


(ACS 2007-2011, Table B01001I)

Children and poverty

As with adults, children living in the City of Racine are more likely to be living in poverty than their counterparts in Racine County or the State of Wisconsin. More than one-quarter of children in the city under the age of five is living in poverty.

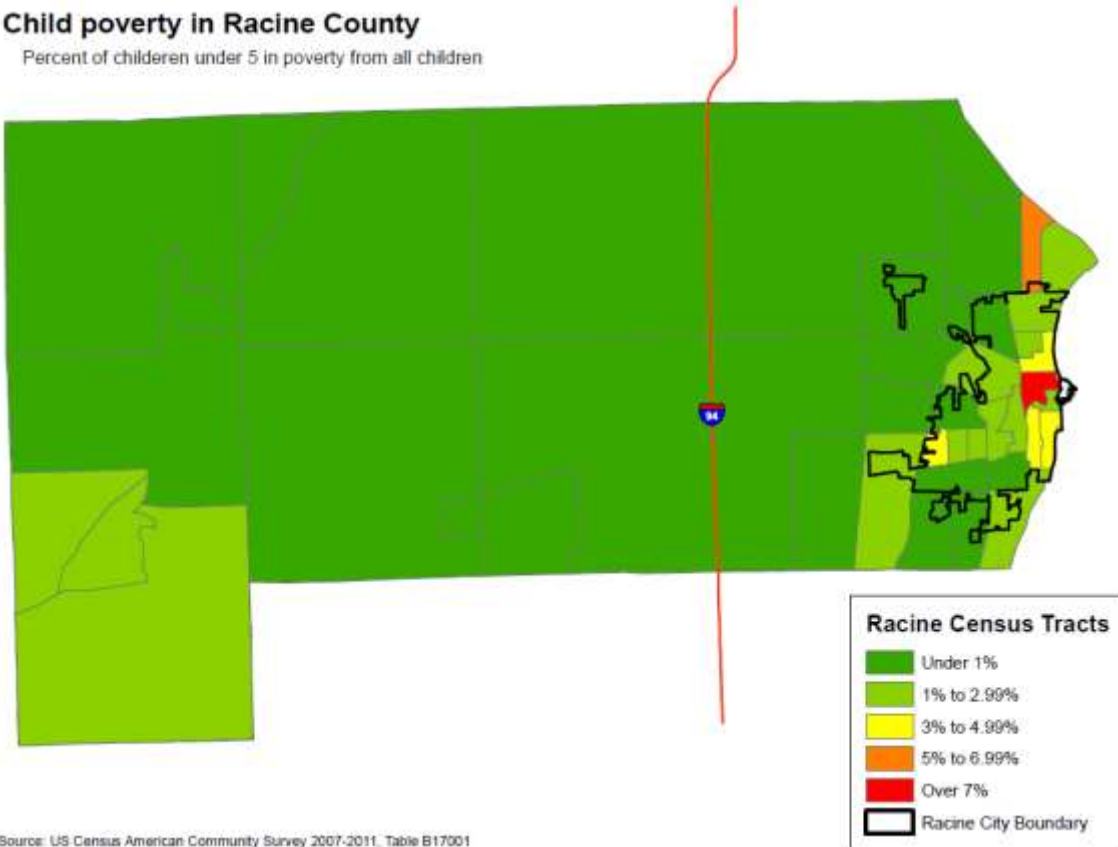
Children living in the City of Racine more likely to be living in poverty



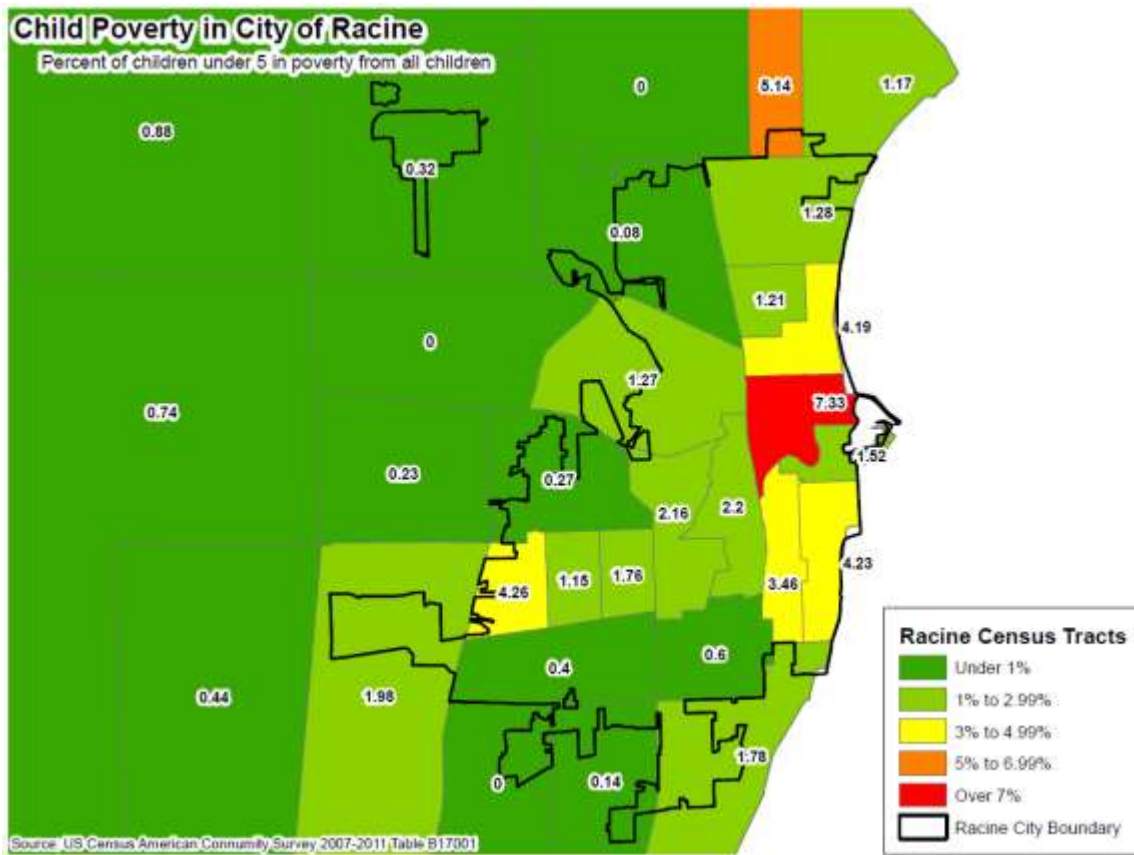
(US Census ACS 2007-2011, Table B17001)

Child poverty in Racine County

Percent of children under 5 in poverty from all children



Source: US Census American Community Survey 2007-2011, Table B17001



Children with disabilities

The percentage of children with disabilities enrolled in Racine County schools has not changed over the past four years. However, the percentage of children with disabilities enrolled in City of Racine schools has increased a few percentage points, from 16.82% in the 2009-2010 school year to 18.34% in the 2012-2013 school year, according to data from the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. The Racine Unified school district has both the largest number and largest percentage of students with disabilities in the county. The Burlington school district is second and Muskego-Norway is third. Summary data for each school district in Racine County is included in the table below. A map of school district locations is in Appendix B and detailed disability enrollment data for every school in the county is in Appendix C.

Racine Unified has largest number and percentage of students with disabilities in county

District Name	Enrollment PreK-12	Total Students w Disability		Students without Disability	
		#	%	#	%
Brighton #1	208	15	7.21	193	92.79
Burlington Area	3,260	506	15.52	2,754	84.48
Dover #1	90	10	11.11	80	88.89
Muskego-Norway	4,977	403	8.10	4,574	91.90
North Cape	197	22	11.17	175	88.83
Norway J7	86	4	4.65	82	95.35
Racine Unified	17,258	3,165	18.34	14,093	81.66
Raymond #14	439	42	9.57	397	90.43
Union Grove	1,763	208	11.80	15,55	88.20
Washington-Caldwell	190	26	13.68	164	86.32
Waterford Graded J1	1,551	206	13.28	1,345	86.72
Waterford UHS	1,065	76	7.14	989	92.86
Yorkville J2	465	36	7.74	429	92.26
TOTAL RACINE COUNTY	31,549	4,719	14.96	26,830	85.04

Need for Early Head Start

According to the Head Start website, Early Head Start “provides early, continuous, intensive and comprehensive child development and family support services to low-income infants and toddlers [under the age of three] and their families, and pregnant women and their families.” Early Head Start can be provided via center-based services, home-based services, family child care services, or a combination of both home-and center-based services. Currently, there are no Early Head Start services in Racine County.

Screenings done by the School Readiness Coalition Pilot Project show the need for Early Head Start services in the City of Racine. The coalition released a preliminary report in June 2012 documenting the school readiness of children entering kindergarten in RUSD. The group found that, among a sample of 114 children who were screened at about age five, “4% showed a delay in communication, 4% in fine motor skills, and 1% in gross motor skills. The screening tool also identified between 3% and 7% of children needing to be monitored for possible delays in at least one of the five developmental areas” (PPF 2012).

These screening results, along with the extremely high levels of child poverty and disability in the City of Racine, demonstrate the advisability of offering Early Head Start in Racine. Early Head Start services could also help meet many of the food, health and nutrition needs examined later in this report.

YoungStar

YoungStar is program of the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families that helps child care programs to provide effective early learning programs, with an emphasis on those receiving Wisconsin Shares funding. The program:

- Evaluates and rates the quality of care given by child care providers;
- Helps parents choose the best child care for their kids;
- Supports providers with tools and training to deliver high quality early care; and
- Sets a consistent standard for child care quality.

In Wisconsin, 72% of children under age six have all available parents in the workforce. A large portion of those children are in out-of-home care, particularly in child care settings. YoungStar helps to ensure that state investments in child care services are going to programs that meet reasonable standards of quality. As of July 1, 2012, all providers who accept Wisconsin Shares subsidy payments are required to participate in YoungStar. Wisconsin Shares subsidy reimbursement levels are based on the child care provider's star rating in the following manner:

- **5 Star Provider** - Meets highest levels of quality standards. Wisconsin Shares subsidy reimbursement is increased by 25%;
- **4 Star Provider** - Meets elevated levels of quality standards. Wisconsin Shares subsidy reimbursement is increased by 5%;
- **3 Star Provider** - Meets proficient levels of quality standards. Wisconsin Shares subsidy reimbursement remains the same;
- **2 Star Provider** - Meets health and safety standards. Wisconsin Shares subsidy reimbursement is reduced by 5%; and
- **1 Star Provider** - Not eligible for Wisconsin Shares subsidy reimbursement. These providers' child care licenses or certifications have been revoked, denied or suspended, or their Wisconsin Shares payments have been ended due to fraud or suspected fraud. (WDCF 2013)

Racine and Kenosha Counties together have just two child care providers that have been YoungStar rated with only one star, a qualification that makes those providers ineligible for Wisconsin Shares subsidy reimbursement. The majority of child care providers in the two counties are rated at the two-star level.

Providers Rated: All Providers by Region	Cumulative	1 Star	2 Star	3 Star	4 Star	5 Star	Sub-Total	Pending	TOTAL
	Kenosha/Racine	2	187	75	4	6	274	6	280
	Milwaukee	19	827	287	13	56	1202	87	1289
	Northeastern	0	457	205	26	62	750	25	775
	Northern	1	439	107	7	19	573	16	589
	Southern	4	617	286	94	132	1133	34	1167
	Western	0	469	179	8	24	680	18	698
	Total	26	2996	1139	152	299	4612	186	4798
	Mar-13	1 Star	2 Star	3 Star	4 Star	5 Star	Sub-Total	Pending	TOTAL
	Kenosha/Racine	-1	-3	-1	2	0	-3	0	-3
Milwaukee	1	-18	9	0	9	1	-2	-1	
Northeastern	0	-8	7	4	0	3	1	4	
Northern	1	-10	0	3	0	-6	0	-6	
Southern	1	-19	13	4	2	1	-9	-8	
Western	-1	-9	4	1	0	-5	-3	-8	
Total	1	-67	32	14	11	-9	-13	-22	

(WDCF March 2013)

Dual-language learning

According to data from the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI), in the 2012-1013 school year 12% (1,478) of students in the Racine Unified School District (RUSD) were limited English speakers whose primary language was Spanish and one percent (184) of RUSD students were limited English speakers with some language other than Spanish being their primary language. The table below shows the other languages spoken in RUSD.

March 2010 Census of (non-Spanish) Limited-English Proficient Pupils in RUSD

Language	Number of students
Albanian	3
American Sign Language	1
Arabic, Standard	19
Bulgarian	3
Chinese, Mandarin	2
Chinese, Other	8
Croatian	1
Czech	2
French	3
German	2
Greek	1
Gujarati	16
Hindi	13
Hmong	3
Ho-Chunk	1
Hungarian	2
Italian	5
Japanese	1
Kannada	1
Khmu	2
Korean	1
Lao	5
Malay	2
Malayalam	2
Norwegian	2
Panjabi, Western	13
Polish	10
Russian	4
Serbian	10
Sinhala	1
South Asian, Other	4
Tagalog	2
Tamil	1
Telugu	5
Thai	3
Urdu	7
Vietnamese	10

(Wisconsin DPI 2010)

If these proportions are applied to the current population of children under five in the City of Racine, it can be estimated that nearly 800 of those children have Spanish as their primary language, and 66 speak some other non-English language as their primary language. Given the significant upward trend in the Hispanic/Latino population of Racine County, it can be expected that the number of Spanish-speaking children with limited English proficiency will increase in the next few years.

All of these children would benefit from early education conducted in their primary language, as well as in English. This is known as dual-language learning, the goal of which is bilingual biliteracy. Such instruction places both native English and native Spanish speaking children in the same classroom. The teacher talks in both languages with the goal of making all the children bilingual. According to an article in the Racine Journal Times, studies show it's better for Spanish-speaking students to receive instruction in their native language first, so they can learn and understand basic concepts like counting and translate it instead of simply memorizing terms. In 2011, RUSD had several dual-language classes for kindergartners through fifth grade. Standardized tests show RUSD students in these dual-language classes perform as well as other students at their schools.

Home-based learning

Under Wisconsin Statute 118.15(4), a parent or guardian has the right to select a home-based private educational program, commonly referred to as homeschooling, for his or her child or children, in order to comply with the compulsory school attendance law. Wisconsin Statute 115.001(3g) further states, "Home-based private educational program means a program of educational instruction provided to a child by the child's parent or guardian or by a person designated by the parent or guardian. An instructional program provided to more than one family unit does not constitute a home-based private educational program." Wisconsin Statute 118.165(1) specifies that a home-based private educational program must provide "... at least 875 hours of instruction each school year." In addition, the program must provide a "... sequentially progressive curriculum of fundamental instruction in reading, language arts, mathematics, social studies, science and health."

According to the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 462 children were enrolled in the Racine Unified School District as being home-based learners in the 2011-2012 school year. That was 2.22 percent of total enrollment in the district. If this percentage is applied to the population of children under age five in the City of Racine, it can be assumed that approximately 147 children in the City of Racine might be candidates for the Early Head Start home-based model.

Year-round programming

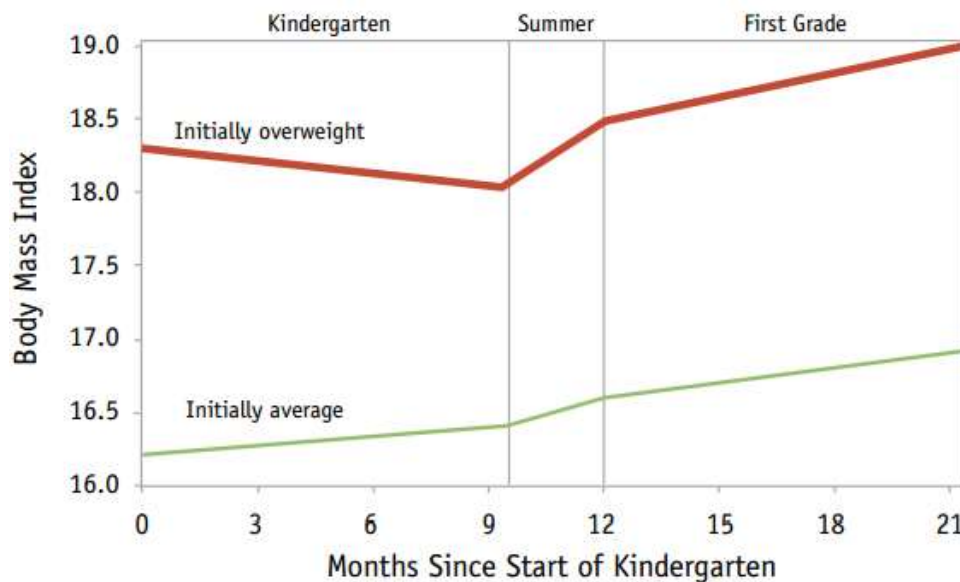
There is much evidence that children who do not have structured programming during the summer experience negative consequences including weight gain and learning losses. Known as the "summer slide," this is a phenomenon in which low-income children fall behind over the summer months because they lack access to programming during that time. While the parents of their wealthier counterparts in the middle and upper classes invest money in structured summer activities like sports, music, tutors and camp, the parents of low-income children simply cannot afford to do the same for their children.

A 2013 study found that in 1972, upper income Americans were spending five times as much per child as low-income families. By 2007 that gap had grown to nine to one. This study points out that beginning in the 1990s and continuing into the 2000s, parental spending on children changed significantly. In previous decades, the researchers found that parental spending was lowest for families with very young children or those of college age. However, in the 1990s and 2000s, this pattern reversed itself. Parental spending is now highest when children are either young or nearing leaving the household. According to the researchers, these results match recent evidence about childhood achievement showing the gap in test scores between children of parents at the 90th percentile of the income distribution and those at the 10th percentile has grown over time. (Kornrich and Furstenberg 2013).

According to the National Summer Learning Association, research shows there are many negative consequences for youth who do not have access to structured summer programming.

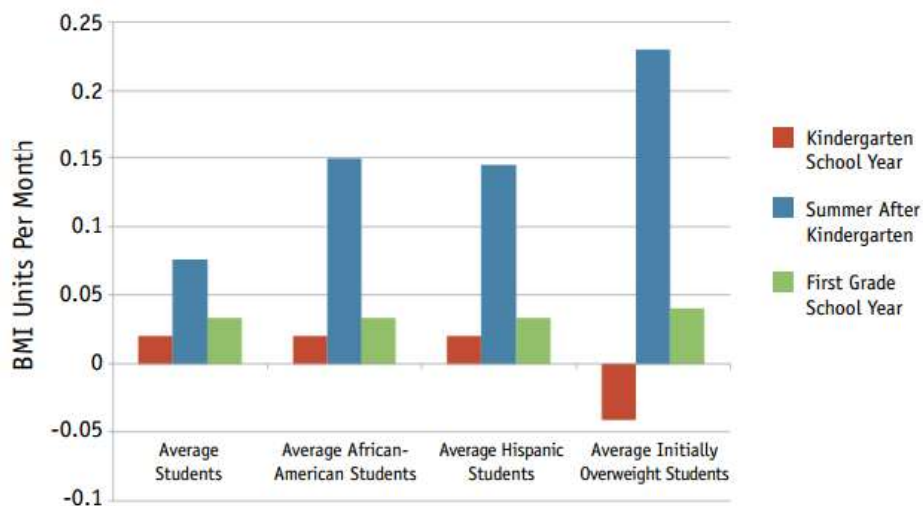
- Children gain weight two or three times faster during summer vacation than during the school year, possibly because schools provide a structured environment where children are constantly supervised, have limited opportunities to eat, and get physical exercise a few times a week. In the summer, if they aren't involved in a structured program, children have less supervision and more access to food. Also, low income children often lack safe access to outdoor play and exercise.

BMI of overweight children decreases more during school and increases more during summer



(NSLA 2009)

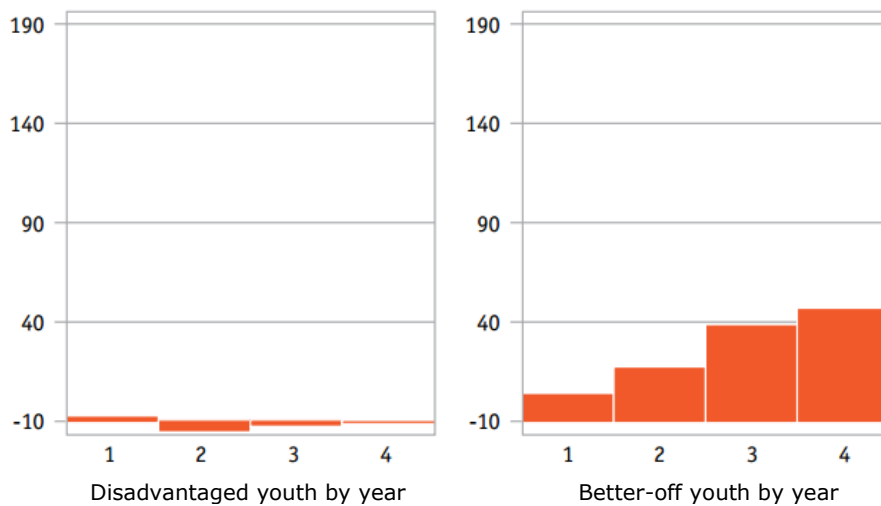
School does more to restrain the weight of overweight students; Hispanic & African-American students also benefit



(NSLA 2009)

- Low-income youth suffer significantly from a loss of academic skills over the summertime and these losses are cumulative. Research shows that the achievement gap at 9th grade between high and low socioeconomic status (SES) children “mainly traces to differential summer learning over the elementary years. These early out-of-school summer learning differences, in turn, substantially account for achievement-related differences by family SES in high school track placements (college preparatory or not), high school noncompletion, and four-year college attendance” (Alexander 2007).

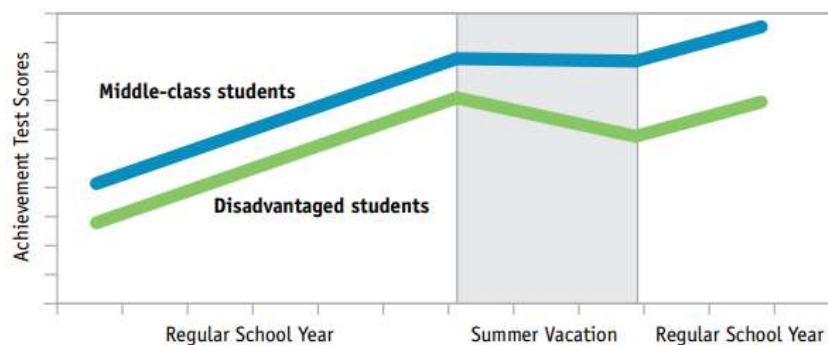
Middle & upper-income youth fare better in summer and their summer gains are cumulative



(NSLA 2009)

- Over the summer, better-off children were more likely than disadvantaged children to go to the library; attend museums, concerts and field trips; take out-of-town vacations; be involved in organized sports activities; or take lessons, such as swimming or gymnastics.
- Over the summer, all children lose math skills, but disadvantaged students lose reading and spelling skills while middle class students tend to hold steady in those areas. The “faucet theory” explains these results by suggesting that academic resources are “turned off” during the summer. Middle class parents are more easily able to make up for this by purchasing or providing resources for their children during the summer months.

General Pattern of Reading Achievement for Students From Different Income Groups



(NSLA 2009)

Early education assets

Racine **Head Start** is funded to serve 694 children annually. The program serves low-income children and children with disabilities. In addition, up to 10% of participants can be children who are neither low-income nor disabled. The program operates at full capacity throughout the year.

Birth to 3 is Wisconsin's early intervention program for infants and toddlers with developmental delays and disabilities and their families; the program is overseen by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services. In Racine County, the Racine County Human Services is the lead agency for the program. According to the county website, eligibility is based on a diagnosed disability or significant delay in one or more areas of development and is not based on family income (some families may need to contribute to the cost of services). A team evaluates the child's ability to:

- Learn, also referred to as cognitive development;
- Move, see and hear, also referred to as physical motor development;
- Communicate, also referred to as speech and language development;
- Respond and relate to others, also referred to as social and emotional development; and
- Daily living needs, also referred to as adaptive development.

Many families in Racine County are eligible for the **Wisconsin Shares Child Care Subsidy Program**.

This is a state program that provides financial child care assistance to low-income parents who are working or preparing to enter the workforce. If the parent is eligible, child care can be subsidized for children under the age of 13 (up to 19 if special needs). A parent, a foster parent, relative, or person acting in place of a parent, who is eligible for child care subsidy, must participate in one of the following activities:

- Unsubsidized work;
- Attend high-school (if a teen parent under 20 years of age);
- W-2 employment program;
- Employment skills training and continue being in unsubsidized employment; or
- Food Stamp Employment and Training work search or work experience programs.

To be eligible for Wisconsin Shares, the family's gross monthly income must be equal to or less than the amount listed for the family size.

Family Size	Monthly Income
2	\$2,391
3	\$3,011
4	\$3,631
5	\$4,250
6	\$4,870
7	\$5,490
8	\$6,110
9	\$6,729
10 or more	\$7,349

Racine County families have access to the **Family Support Program**, a state-funded program that helps families meet the needs of children with disabilities. Some of the services offered include child care, recreation, adaptive equipment, counseling, special medical supplies and therapeutic activities. Funding is limited and so families may be placed on a waiting list. In Racine and Kenosha, the agency that operates the program is Developmental Disabilities Information Services. The **Community Options Program** is another similar program administered by the same agency that supports services that will allow a child with a disability to remain in the community. (Compass Wisconsin)

The **Katie Beckett Program** is a special eligibility process that allows certain children with long-term disabilities, mental illness, or complex medical needs, living at home with their families, to obtain a Wisconsin ForwardHealth Medicaid card. Children, who are not eligible for other Medicaid programs because the income or assets of their parents are too high, may be eligible for Medicaid through the Katie Beckett Program. A child may be eligible for this source of Medicaid even if they are currently covered under a private health insurance policy. (Compass Wisconsin)

For maps and lists of child care centers in Racine County, see Tables 4, 5 and 6.
For a list of these and other early childhood services available in Racine County, see Appendix H.

Employment

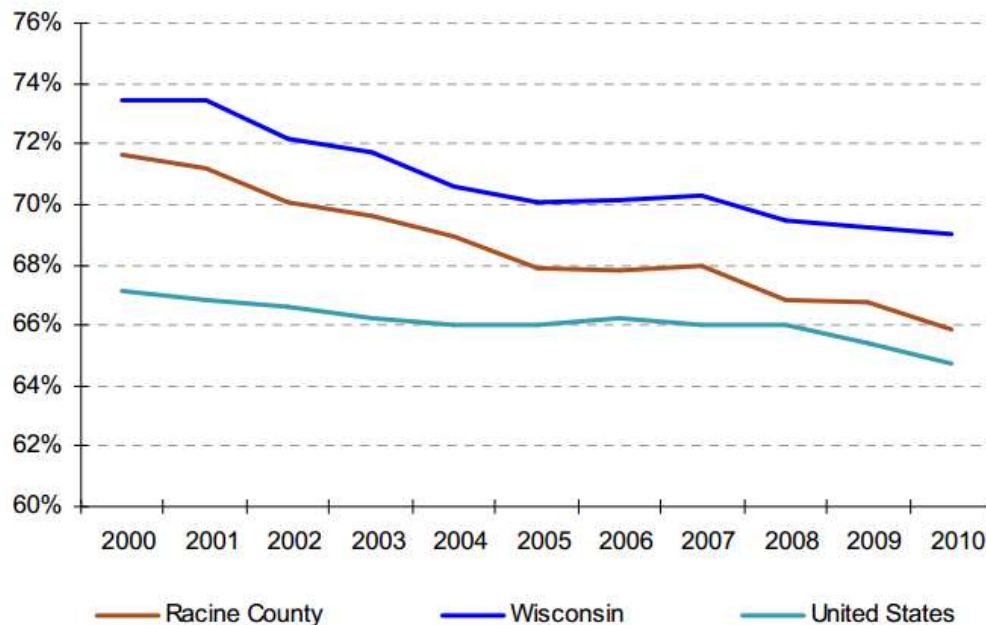
The period from the end of 2007 through mid-2009 may be primarily remembered for the “Great Recession” that negatively impacted employment and housing throughout the United States. As of this writing, there remain economic indicators that have not yet returned to their pre-recession levels. Unemployment rates in Wisconsin peaked in June and July of 2009 at 9.2%, and that rate was matched again in January 2010. The subsequent recovery has been called a “jobless” recovery, with the number of jobs in Wisconsin still more than four percent below pre-recession levels nearly two years after reaching peak unemployment. The information in this section of the report is taken from the Racine County Workforce Profile 2011, unless stated otherwise.

Unemployment

Unemployment in Racine County has been higher than the state rate for at least two decades, and the rate in the City of Racine always exceeds the county rate by three to four percentage points. The jobless rates released by the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development for May 2013 showed that unemployment in the City of Racine was 11.6% for the month, up from 11.1% the previous May. This was the second-highest rate in the state, after Beloit. For Racine County, the May 2013 unemployment rate was 8.4%, up slightly from 8.2% the previous May (Racine Journal Times 2013).

Jobless rates do not reflect underemployment, or people working part-time but wanting full-time work. The labor force participation rate is one way to understand how many people have simply dropped out of the labor force. A high labor force participation rate is usually an indication that jobs are plentiful, pulling formerly unemployed individuals into the labor force. As seen in the graph below, the labor force participation rate for the entire country has been falling throughout the 2000’s. The contraction of the labor market over the course of the decade has caused many unemployed workers to quit looking for jobs. When these individuals drop out of the labor force, it lowers the unemployment rate but their absence can be observed through the labor force participation rate.

Racine County’s labor force participation rate lower than state average



Employment & Income

Manufacturing is still the largest Racine employer, both by number of employees and by payroll. This results in comparatively high wages in the county, which have a positive economic impact. However, the recessions of the 2000s hit the manufacturing sector very hard, resulting in the elimination of many high wage jobs in this sector. There was a bright note in 2010, when Racine's manufacturing job base netted 95 new jobs, at a time when Wisconsin overall experienced a net loss of 1.25 percent in the manufacturing sector. The Workforce Development report notes that Racine's high average manufacturing wage can be explained, in part, by very high compensation paid to executive staff of large manufacturing corporations headquartered in the county. High public administration wages do not impact the average county wage much because the sector only makes up 5% of the county's total employment base. More recent increases in jobs in the service sector, with its comparatively low wages, cannot make up for these lost manufacturing jobs.

Most Racine industries pay below state average wages

Average Annual Wage by Industry Division in 2010				
	Wisconsin Average Annual	Racine County Average Annual Wage	Percent of Wisconsin	1-year % change
All industries	\$ 39,985	\$ 41,547	103.9%	2.2%
Natural Resources	\$ 30,613	\$ 31,798	103.9%	11.1%
Construction	\$ 49,135	\$ 44,938	91.5%	2.0%
Manufacturing	\$ 50,183	\$ 67,070	133.7%	4.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	\$ 34,132	\$ 30,245	88.6%	1.9%
Information	\$ 51,764	\$ 40,472	78.2%	Not avail.
Financial Activities	\$ 53,332	\$ 47,337	88.8%	0.3%
Professional & Business Services	\$ 46,516	\$ 32,965	70.9%	3.6%
Education & Health	\$ 42,464	\$ 40,352	95.0%	0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	\$ 14,597	\$ 12,323	84.4%	2.0%
Other Services	\$ 22,682	\$ 21,722	95.8%	1.3%
Public Administration	\$ 41,653	\$ 45,572	109.4%	-0.7%

Nursing and residential care facilities show largest recent job increases

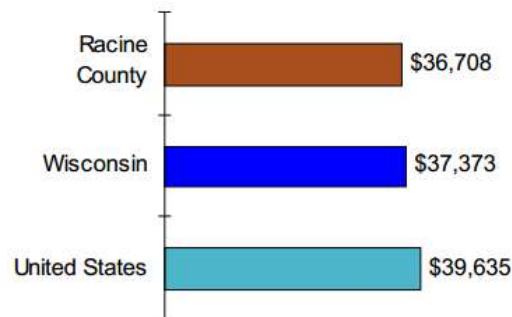
Industry Sub-sectors (3-digit NAICS)	Average Employment			Average Wages			
	2010 Avg.	5-year Percent Change		2010 Average		5-year Percent Change	
	Racine County	Racine County	Wisconsin	Racine County	Wisconsin	Racine County	Wisconsin
Educational services	4,926	4.1%	5.2%	\$ 43,392	\$ 42,666	16.6%	13.5%
Food services and drinking places	4,967	-4.1%	-1.4%	\$ 11,741	\$ 11,693	16.1%	16.2%
Administrative and support services	3,984	-6.1%	-0.1%	\$ 22,112	\$ 24,224	13.5%	15.1%
Hospitals	3,647	-6.5%	8.1%	\$ 37,078	\$ 47,726	-11.8%	18.9%
Chemical manufacturing	3,183	-10.1%	3.2%	\$ 127,013	\$ 72,137	13.5%	12.7%
Machinery manufacturing	2,798	-8.2%	-14.1%	\$ 67,394	\$ 58,610	10.9%	15.9%
Ambulatory health care services	2,776	10.2%	6.8%	\$ 68,717	\$ 62,533	16.4%	15.4%
Nursing and residential care facilities	2,707	40.4%	10.0%	\$ 28,754	\$ 24,057	14.4%	9.0%
Executive, legislative and general government	2,680	-10.5%	-1.6%	\$ 45,788	\$ 38,155	15.4%	11.4%
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg.	2,534	2.8%	-14.9%	\$ 46,960	\$ 59,960	9.6%	21.1%

Note: * data suppressed for confidentiality and not available for calculations

Racine is not considered part of the larger Milwaukee metropolitan area, but is its own metropolitan area. Consequently, the percentage of Racine County residents who commute to other counties is lower than that of Washington, Ozaukee and Waukesha Counties, which are considered part of the Milwaukee metropolitan area. Still, more than one out of every three (34.8%) residents of Racine County works outside of Racine County.

Per capita personal income in Racine County grew 2.6% between 1999 and 2009 (adjusted for inflation). The Wisconsin rate grew 5% and the U.S. rate grew by 8.6% over the same period. The County's 2009 PCPI was sixteenth out of Wisconsin's 72 counties.

2009 Per Capita Personal Income



Median income for residents of the City of Racine is substantially lower than that of County or State residents, as shown in the table below. An analysis of income by race and ethnicity shows that White residents have substantially higher median incomes than Black or Latino residents.

Median household income in the past 12 months (2011 inflation-adjusted dollars)

Household	City of Racine	Racine County	Wisconsin
All	39,059	54,356	52,374
White alone	45,357	57,950	54,497
Black or African American	23,706	25,572	27,647
American Indian and Alaska Native	56,607*	56,964*	35,573
Asian	77,232*	79,661*	54,462
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	--	36,969*
Some other race alone	41,544*	52,656*	38,036
Two or more races	29,191	39,321	40,343
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	38,737	43,170	38,813
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	47,035	58,963	34,951

* Extremely high margins of error make these estimates uncertain (US Census ACS 2007-2011, Table S1903)

Employment assets and recommendations

RKCAA customers and stakeholders in focus groups said work opportunities exist in Racine and also that there are resources available to aid those families that are in trouble, but more aid is needed for the unemployed. Stakeholders in particular said that job opportunities were well developed within the city because they were intertwined with other programs such as education and transportation. They said the ability of the different systems to collaborate and make their services accessible to the public was a strength of Racine. Customers said that increased access to resources to enhance the work skills and work ethic of the unemployed were needed in the community. Getting access to the information about available programs was said to be difficult. Language was a barrier for some, while simple lack of communication between parts of the community was a problem as was transportation. Knowing what resources were available and reaching out to those in need was a common theme of the focus group sessions. The “Night Out” held annually in August was mentioned as one good way to help people learn about what Racine has to offer.

“Resources do not want to tell you about help. It is like you need to know resources in order to receive help.” –Racine customer

Job retention/growth

- The largest employers in the area are in the health care, manufacturing and education sectors.
- The Racine County Economic Development Corporation (RCEDC) assisted 24 companies to locate or remain in Racine County in 2012. These efforts are estimated to have retained 116 jobs and may result in the creation of almost 800 new jobs.

Racine County’s largest employers (2011)

Employer	Total Employees
All Saints Health Care System	2,661
S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.	2,600
CNH America LLC	2,500
Racine Unified School District	2,500
Diversey, a division of Sealed Air Corporation	1,200
InSinkErator	1,000
Aurora Healthcare Hospital	970
City of Racine	940
Ruud Lighting, a subsidiary of CREE	618
Nestle	500
BRP US INC.	500

(RCEDC)

City of Racine largest employers (2011)

Employer	Total Employees
All Saints Health Care System	2,661
S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.	2,600
Racine Unified School District	2,500
CNH America LLC	2,500
InSinkErator	1,000
City of Racine	940
Modine Manufacturing Co.	350
Society's Assets Inc.	334
Racine Yacht Club Inc.	325
Wisconsin Dept. of Workforce Development	300
Gateway Technical College	275

(RCEDC)

Job training

- The Racine County Workforce Development Center (RCWDC) works directly with employers in hiring employees and reducing the costs associated with hiring and training new employees. RCWDC supports employers seeking new employees through talent acquisition services such as job fairs, on-site recruitment support, and development of targeted recruitment plans. RCWDC also works with employers to access on-the-job training grants and customized training programs to help offset the costs of training and equipping new hires with the necessary skills (RCWDC)
 - The Center hosts a computer-based list of jobs in Racine County as well as the entire State of Wisconsin, a job search library, job search networking and access to employment consultants.
 - The Center's welding-fabricator boot camp is an intensive 15-week training program that prepares participants for entry level welder-fabricator positions (scheduled to begin in September 2013).
 - The Center's Computer Numerical Controlled (CNC) boot camp is a 14-week training program that prepares participants to qualify for an entry level CNC operator position. Of the graduates from the past CNC bootcamps, 95% were employed within weeks of completion with an average hourly wage of \$12.75.
 - The Center's Academic Improvement Center is a computer lab that is open for county residents to use self-paced tutorials to learn basic computer skills like Windows, Word, Excel, Power Point and Access.
 - Youth can meet with the Center's Career Discovery Specialist to learn about resources available in the Career Discovery Center. Some of the services are identifying types of careers they might enjoy; browsing college and university websites; applying for college, technical schools, jobs or training; finding out about scholarships and financial aid; writing a resume; and filling out a job application.
 - CareerConnect is a single point of contact for students seeking work-based learning opportunities and the employers who provide them.
- Each year, Racine County offers matching grants to Racine County-based small and medium-sized manufacturing firms to help them train their employees for the challenges of the global economy. They also offer similar grants to small and medium-sized minority-owned businesses. (RCE 2012)

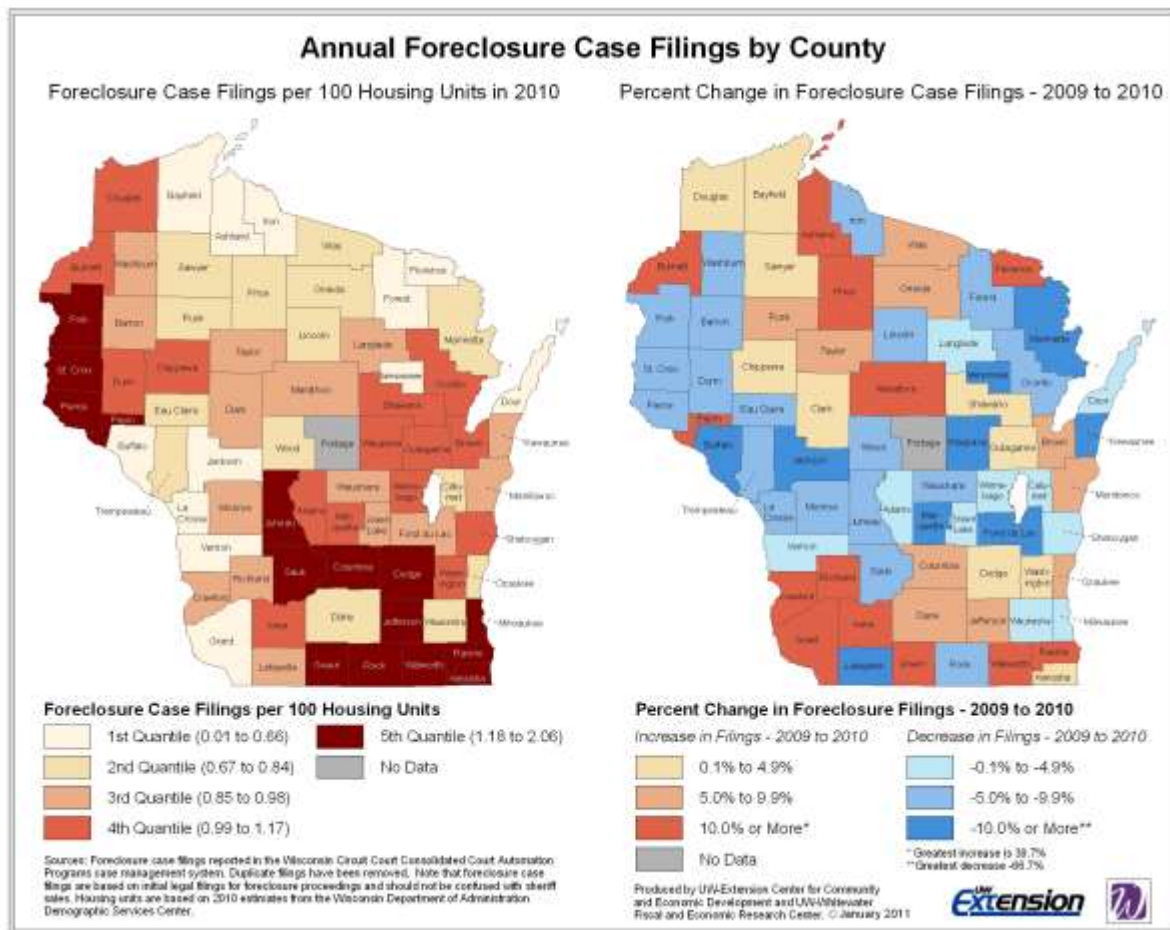
- Since 2008, Racine County has had \$250,000 invested in Wisconsin Women’s Business Initiative Corporation (WWBIC), to be lent by WWBIC to qualifying Racine County-based small and medium-sized businesses. (RCE 2012)
- The county committed to provide RCEDC a million dollars per year for four years, for the county’s Revolving Loan Fund. (RCE 2012)
- Gateway Technical College serves more than 25,000 students in the Southeastern Wisconsin counties of Kenosha, Racine and Walworth, specializing in career and technical education.
 - The college’s Workforce and Economic Development Division (WEDD) helps businesses successfully compete in the global economy by offering innovative training solutions for employers and incumbent workers in a variety of disciplines. From basic skills, to technical skills and even customized training programs, WEDD offers an integrated education and workforce training system that produces highly skilled workers.
- Racine Area Manufacturers and Commerce (RAMAC) provides training services that include supervisory and leadership training, computer training, forklift certification, safety, and more.

For a list of other employment services available in Racine County, see Appendix H.

Housing

Home ownership

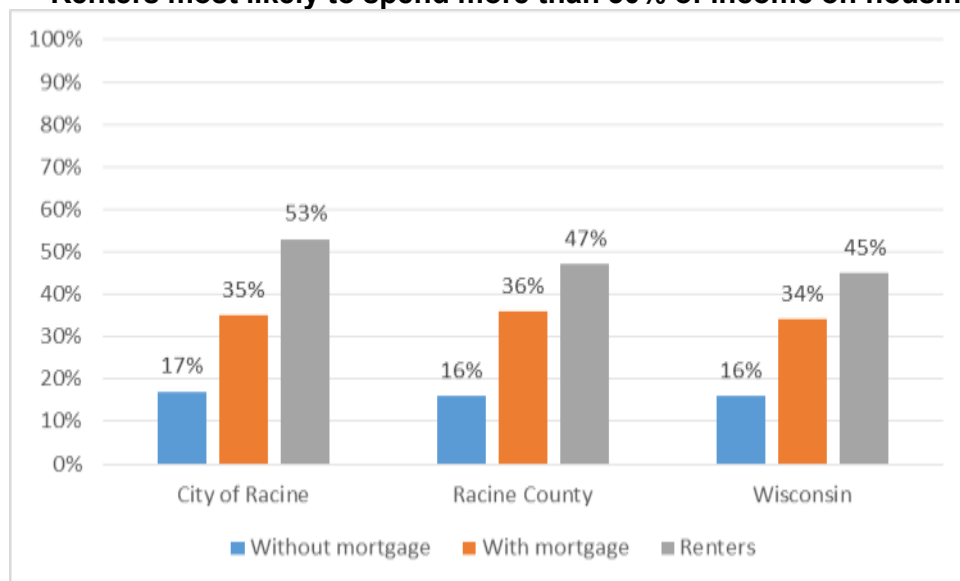
The recovery from the recession of 2007-2009 has been slow for many regions of the country, including Racine. Housing markets have been one of the parts of the economy that have taken a long time to bounce back, with new home construction lagging behind demand in many areas. Many owners of highly leveraged homes saw their equity vanish, with some actually losing their homes to foreclosures. As shown in the maps below, Racine County was one of the Wisconsin counties that experienced the most foreclosure case filings in 2010. Also, foreclosures in Racine County went up more than ten percent between 2009 and 2010 (UW Extension, 2011). According to the Wisconsin Council on Children and Families, 1,409 Racine County homes went into foreclosure in 2010 (WCCF 2011). More than two thirds (69.8%) of Racine County households live in housing they own; that percentage drops to 56.2% of households in the City of Racine (ACS 2007-2011).



Burden of housing costs

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development considers families that pay more than 30% of their income for housing as at risk for not being able to afford necessities such as food, clothing, transportation and medical care. In Racine County, as in Wisconsin as a whole, renters are the most likely to be spending more than 30% of their income for housing. More than half (53%) of all renters in the City of Racine face this housing cost burden, as do nearly half (47%) of renters in the county. More than one in three households with mortgages in both the City of Racine and Racine County also pay more than the recommended amount of their monthly income on housing.

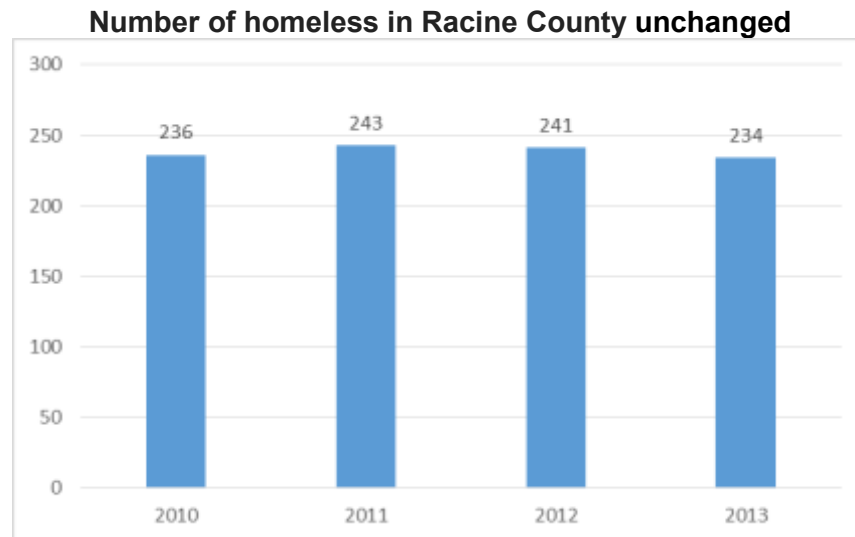
Renters most likely to spend more than 30% of income on housing



(ACS 2007-2011, Tables B25101 and B25070)

Homelessness

Homelessness is another challenge affecting many people in Racine. Every January the Homeless Assistance Coalition of Racine County does a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless people on a single day. As seen in the following chart, this point-in-time homelessness number has remained relatively stable for the past four years. Of these, approximately 18% are households of at least one adult and at least one child, suggesting that on any one day there are about 20 homeless children in Racine (United Way 2012). Another recent report estimated that throughout all of 2012, there were 1,000 homeless people in Racine County, including 270 children (WDA 2012).



Hundreds living homeless in Racine, Journal Times, 2/2/13

According to the Wisconsin Division of Housing, the number of children in shelters is increasing slightly but the number in transitional housing is decreasing. One reason given by the Division for this shift was that many families with young children were being diverted from transitional housing programs into the Rapid Re-housing program. Another reason given was that families may be staying longer in transitional housing, causing a backlog whereby fewer families can get into transitional housing and so they remain in shelters (WDA 2012). Although it was very successful, helping 97% of those facing homelessness and 91% of those who were actually homeless get placed in permanent housing, federal funding for Rapid Re-housing ended in September 2012 (WDA 2012).

Another homeless trend in Wisconsin is a significant increase in the number of people who are becoming homeless due to domestic violence. From 2011 to 2012, homeless individuals in this category increased 18% (WDA 2012). Due to privacy provisions, many homeless victims of domestic violence are not counted in the State of Homelessness in Wisconsin report, because shelters serving domestic violence victims do not use the same reporting system. Nonetheless, increasing numbers of clients in mainstream shelters report that they are victims of domestic violence, a common trend during difficult economic times. According to the Wisconsin Division of Housing, this the fastest-growing subpopulation of clients in Wisconsin's residential homeless programs, nearly all of them women, many with children who accompany them in the shelters.

"It is difficult to tell from existing data whether or not this represents an actual sharp and ongoing increase in the number of women being abused, or a change in reporting practices. In recent years, homeless service providers have been more diligent about asking their clients whether or not they experienced domestic violence. At the same time, anecdotal evidence from homeless service providers suggests that they are indeed seeing an upswing in the number of domestic violence victims." (WDA 2012)

For children, unstable housing situations faced by their parents could have negative effects. One recent study found that children living in poverty who also move frequently are more likely to exhibit behavioral problems. As reported by MedLine Plus, “Among the children in the study who moved three or more times, 44% were poor. These children had more attention problems, anxiety or depression, and aggressiveness and hyperactivity at age 5 than those who had moved fewer times or never moved.”

Housing assets and recommendations

In focus groups conducted for this report by students at UW-Parkside, RKCAA customers mentioned HALO, the Salvation Army, and Energy/Rental Assistance as programs available in Racine to those seeking assistance. Most customers were in agreement that there are programs available for those who need them, including specific help with women’s issues as well as homelessness. Getting access to the program was said to be problematic at times.

“Proving you are homeless—the paperwork and steps involved can be difficult.” – Racine Customer

“The main things that people need are shelter, food and clothing. It seems like they are available, or there are resources available to help people get them. However, it seems to be unknown or difficult for people to obtain the information on how and where to get them.” – Racine Customer

Government programs meant to assist individuals to find **affordable housing** have huge waiting lists. The waiting list of the Housing Authority Racine County (HARC) has 1,217 people on it and has been closed since January 2012 (RJT 4/7/13). Approximately 1,500 families in Racine County receive housing vouchers, totaling about \$7 million annually.

Federal assistance for agencies like HARC will be less in 2013 than it has been recently. From 2009 – 2012, the \$27 million in stimulus funds known as Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing (HPRP) were made available, but that program ended in 2012. In addition to letting funding lapse for programs like HPRP, the sequester (billions of dollars in mandatory federal budget cuts) is expected to further reduce funding available for ongoing programs and operations of agencies like HARC. Housing authorities across the country are expecting their administrative budgets to be cut by 5.9% for fiscal year 2013, which starts in September (RJT 4/7/13).

The Housing Authority of Racine County offers the **Family Self Sufficiency Program** (FSS) for families participating in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program. Participants receive help with goal setting, mentoring, and financial incentives to make positive life changes. Services include: education, job training, social services, business development, credit counseling, legal assistance, job placement, and self-help workshops.

A variety of **rental assistance services** are available through the RKCAA including:

- Needs assessment;
- Housing counseling;
- Tenant/landlord resolution;
- Rental assistance; and
- Housing/support services.

The RKCAA offers **weatherization services** to help both homeowners and renters reduce home energy costs and conserve energy. Services available include:

- Insulating walls and attics;
- Repairing/replacing furnaces; and
- Insulating water heaters.

There are several **homeless shelters** in Racine County, including:

SAFE Haven of Racine, Inc.

1030 Washington Ave.

Racine, WI 53403

- Transitional Living Program shelters homeless young adults ages 18 through 21 in need of housing, education, life skills training, and health services. Participants identify their strengths, set goals and implement their plans to attain those goals.
- The SAFE Haven Youth Shelter provides food, clothing, shelter, family mediation, crisis intervention and case management services to runaway, homeless and youth in crises ages 10 through 17.

Homeless Assistance Leadership Organization, Inc. (HALO)

2000 De Koven Avenue

Racine, WI 53403

- The Homeless Assistance Leadership Organization, Inc. (HALO) is a 120 bed emergency shelter. HALO meets emergency shelter needs for all men, women and children who are experiencing homelessness, coordinates supportive services that help homeless adults become self-sufficient, provides community leadership to prevent chronic homelessness and ensures children get positive support through stable living and learning environments. HALO also leases 20 independent apartments in Racine for families transitioning from homelessness to independence.
- The Children's Program serves children from birth to 18 years old and families. In 2006, HALO served over 200 children. The program assists parents in identifying and overcoming obstacles so that children experiencing homelessness gain support and the necessary resources to succeed. The children either reside at HALO homeless shelter or are a part of our Transitional Housing Program (THP) or are in our Outreach Program. Families complete an individual success plan to determine goals.

Transitional Living Center Shelter Program

482 South Pine Street

Burlington, WI 53105

<http://tlcburlington.com/>

- TLC is able to house 15-20 adults and children

Women's Resource Center of Racine

Safe Emergency Shelter and Continuum of Safety Services

(does not publish address for client privacy reasons)

<http://www.wrcracine.com/>

- The shelter is an eight bedroom, 32 bed home with plenty of community living spaces.

Homeless Assistance Coalition of Racine County[http://www.facebook.com/pages/Homeless-Assistance-Coalition-of-Racine-County-](http://www.facebook.com/pages/Homeless-Assistance-Coalition-of-Racine-County-HAC/127968343885958)[HAC/127968343885958](http://www.facebook.com/pages/Homeless-Assistance-Coalition-of-Racine-County-HAC/127968343885958)

- The Homeless Assistance Coalition aims to assist low income, at-risk, and homeless individuals and families in Racine County. The Coalition is made up of many partner organizations that provide services including shelter, rental and energy assistance, and healthcare to eligible applicants. The coordination and ease of accessibility of services are the Coalition's main goals.

For a list of other housing services available in Racine County, see Appendix H.

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Food Security

Americans do not always recognize how pervasive hunger is, or that it is a problem where they live. In our communities it is often hidden by families that do not want to share their economic struggles. Sometimes it hides behind doors of nice houses with mortgages in default or the heat turned off. Sometimes it hides behind the stoic faces of parents who skip meals to protect their children from hunger.

(Food Research and Action Center, 2013)

Food hardship and insecurity

When asked in a 2012 Gallup poll, “Have there been times in the past twelve months when you did not have enough money to buy food that you or your family needed?” more than one in six (18.2%) households nationally answered “Yes.” This is known as the rate of “food hardship,” a term coined by the Food Research and Action Center (FRAC) to avoid confusion with the Census Bureau/USDA study that produces annual “food insecurity” numbers (FRAC says the concepts are comparable). While the 2012 national rate has fallen slightly from a high of 18.6% in 2011, it has remained at 18% or higher since 2009. Using the Gallup data, FRAC has also calculated the food hardship rate for US Congressional Districts, showing that the rate in the Racine area is lower than the national rate. For the period 2011-2012, the data indicate more than one in seven households in Racine’s congressional district might be having a hard time buying the food they need.

Food Hardship Rates Falling in Racine Congressional District

	Food Hardship Rate
2008-2009	14.2%
2009-2010	15.8%
2011-2012	13.7%

However, these numbers do not tell the whole story, since they started to be collected at the same time the most recent recession began and reflect rates that are higher than earlier in the decade. According to the Wisconsin Food Security Network, food insecurity increased substantially in the state between 2000 and 2010.

“Wisconsin’s food insecurity rate during 2008-2010 increased by 30 percent from the previous 3-year period, and is 40 percent higher than a decade ago.” (WFSN)

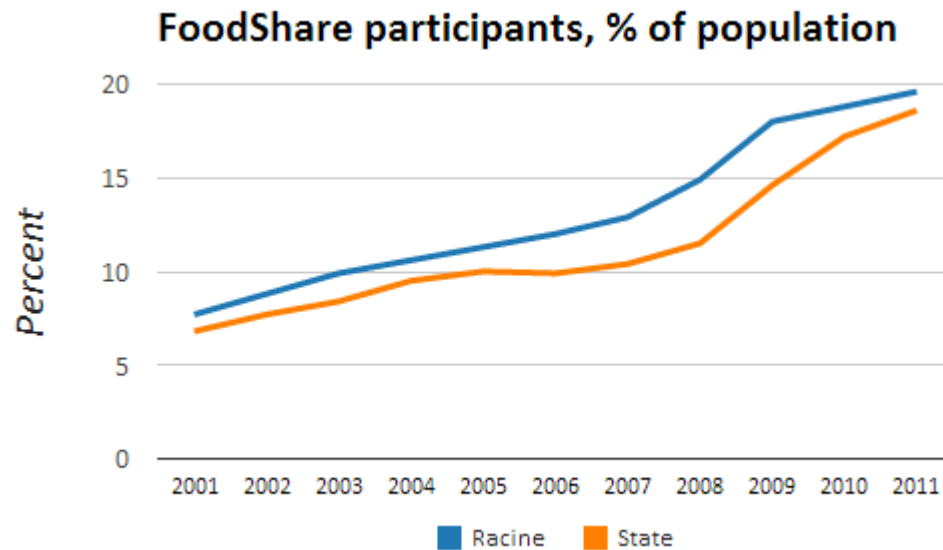
A different FRAC analysis of USDA-generated data from 2000-2011 showed that median food spending for all households plummeted over that decade, and further found racial and ethnic disparities.

Median spending on food among all Black households and Hispanic households fell to the point where it was actually below the amount needed to purchase the Thrifty Food Plan, the inadequate government definition of what is needed that is used for determining SNAP benefits. (FRAC 2012)

FoodShare

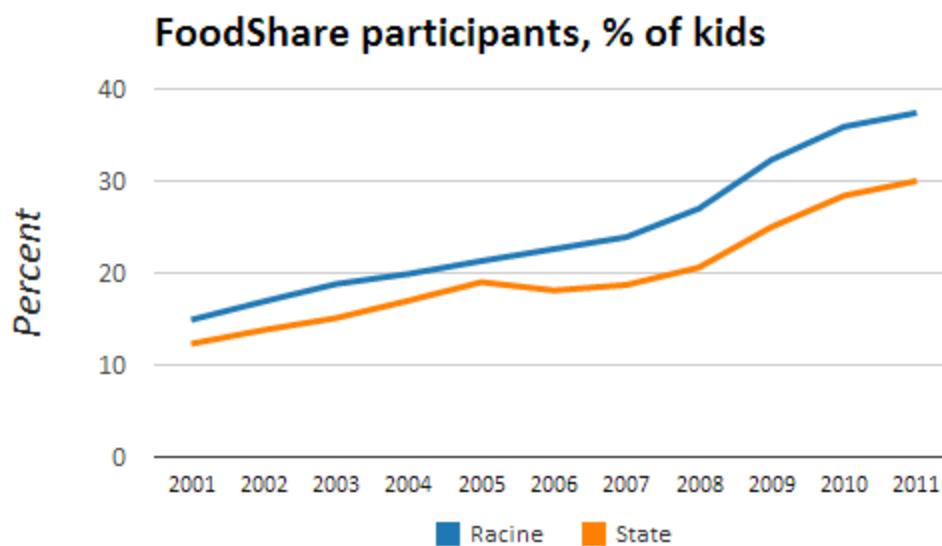
This federal program, also called the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), helps low income individuals buy the food they need for good health. In Wisconsin, the program is administered by the Department of Health Services. The percent of Racine County adults and children participating in FoodShare has risen steadily over the past decade.

Racine County FoodShare participants rising as a percent of population



(WFSN)

Percent of Racine County children participating in FoodShare continues to rise

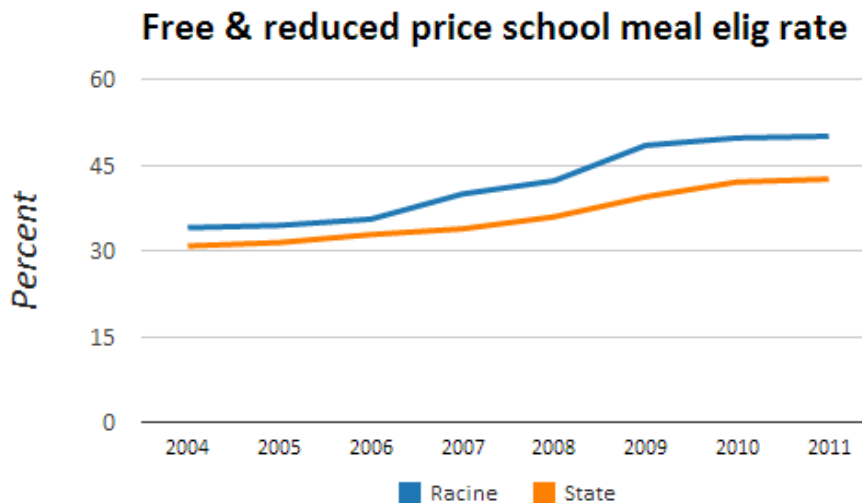


(WFSN)

Free and reduced price school meals

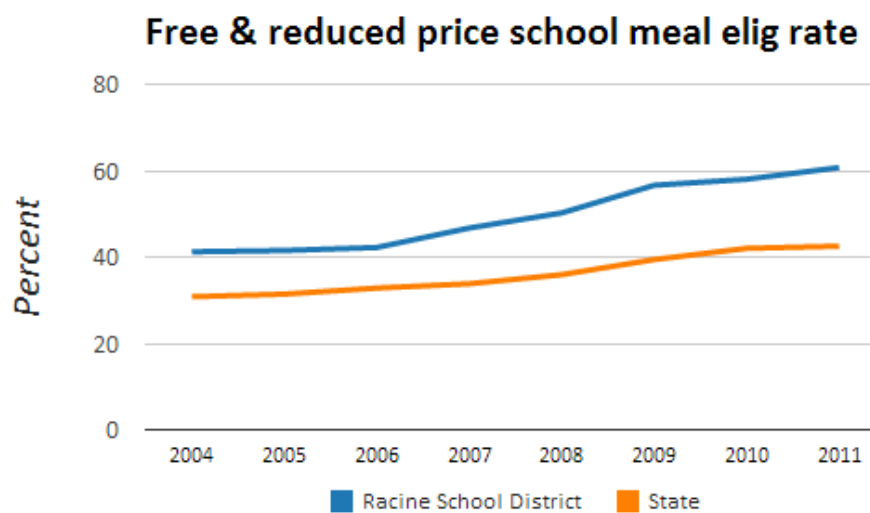
The National School Lunch Program is a federally assisted meal program that provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches to eligible children every school day. Eligibility for the program is a common measure used to indicate the level of child poverty in a school system. Like other measures of food insecurity, this one has been increasing steadily for nearly a decade in Racine. A higher percentage of children in the Racine Unified School District are eligible for the program than are children in the county as a whole.

Half of Racine County children eligible for free or reduced lunch*



(WFSN)

Nearly two-thirds of students in Racine Unified School District eligible for free/reduced lunch*

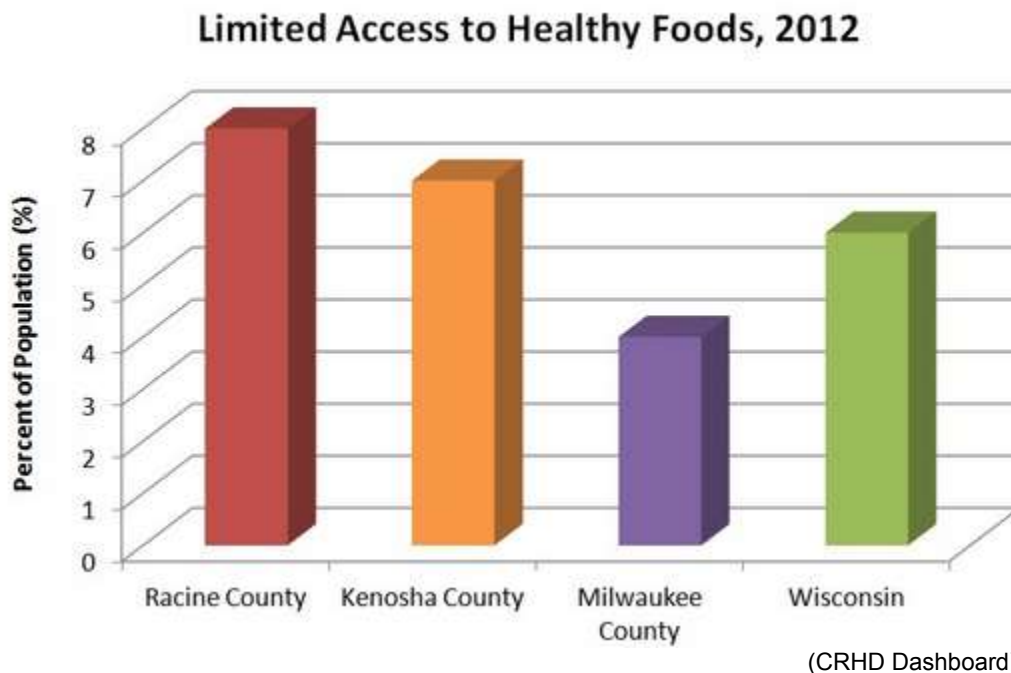


(WFSN)

* The percentage of students enrolled in public schools that are certified as eligible to receive free or reduced price school meals, based on living in a household with an income below 185% of the poverty line.

Access to healthy food

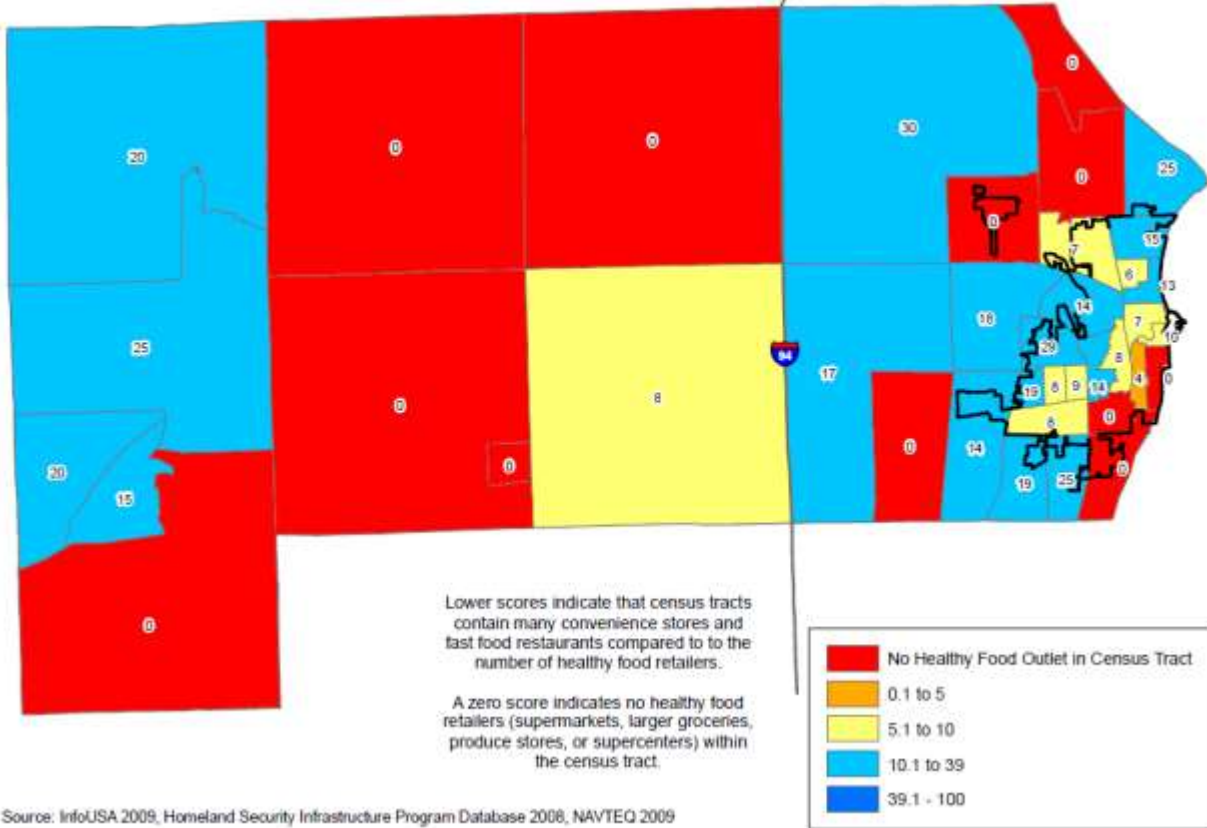
One reason often cited for unhealthy eating habits and rising obesity rates is lack of access to healthy and nutritional food. According to the County of Racine Health Department, county residents have less access to healthy foods than do residents of nearby counties, or state residents, as shown on the chart below.



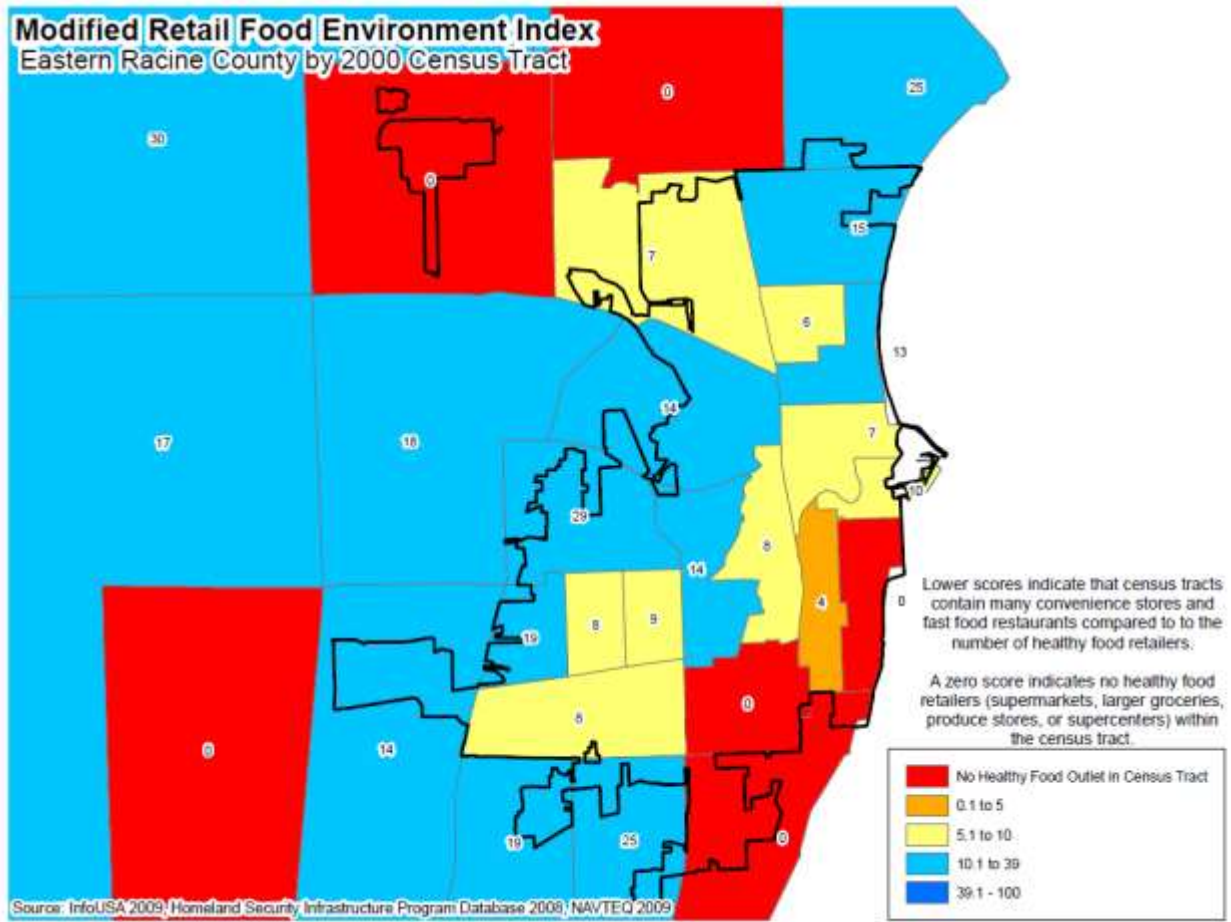
In late June 2013, the US Department of Agriculture announced new, stricter regulations for snacks in schools. Called “Smart Snacks in Schools,” the regulations establish nutrition standards for all foods sold in public schools, including food in vending machines, at school parties and fundraisers. Schools have a year to comply with the new rules (MJS 2013).

An examination of the food environment in Racine County reveals that there are several areas in the county where residents have no nearby access to healthy food, and these areas tend to coincide with low-income census tracts, particularly in the City of Racine. The maps on the following pages show these “food deserts” which, according to the CDC, either lack access to healthy food retailers such as supermarkets or contain very high densities of fast food restaurants and convenience stores relative to the number of healthy food retailers.

Modified Retail Food Environment Index
 Racine County by 2000 Census Tract



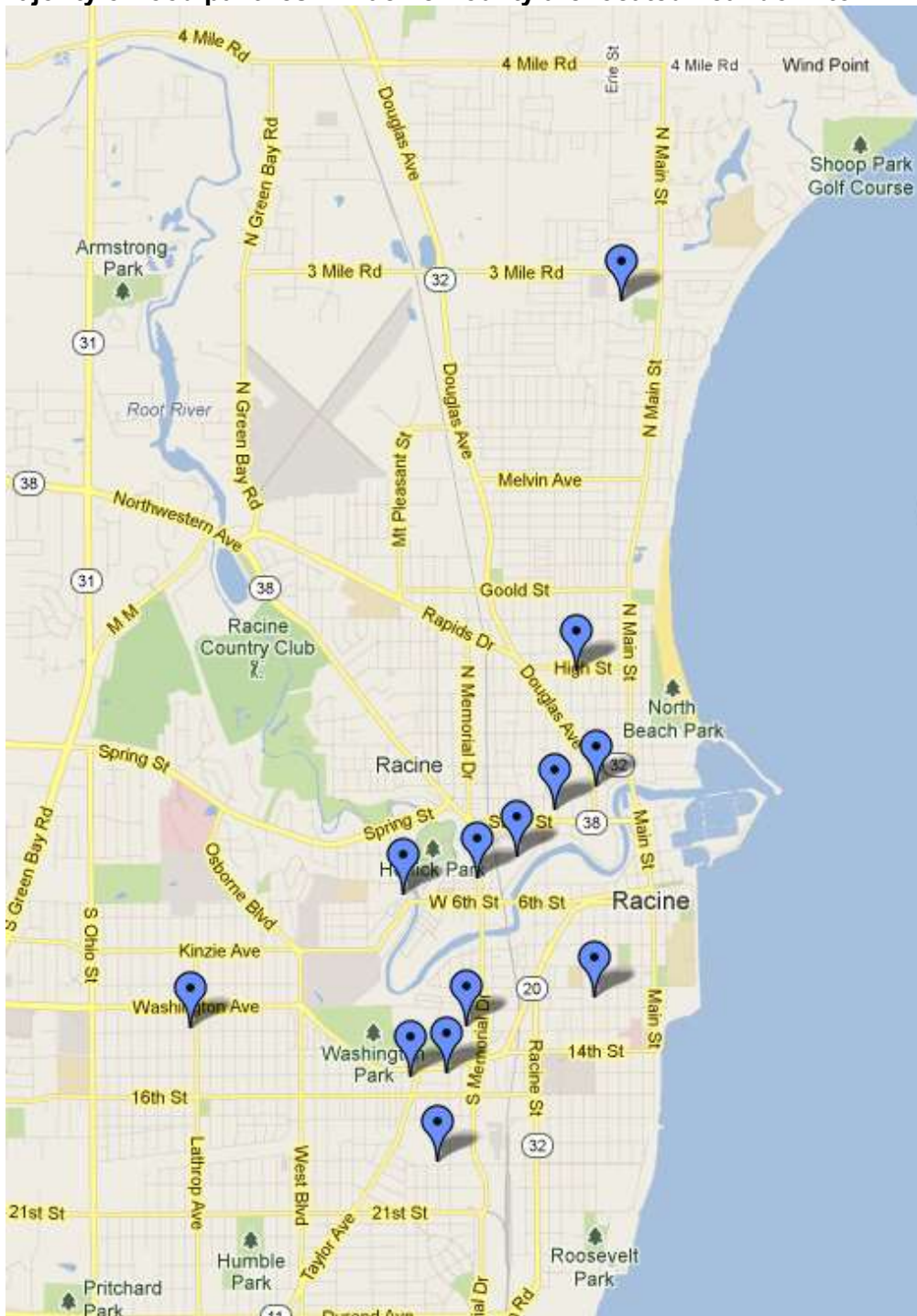
Source: InfoUSA 2009, Homeland Security Infrastructure Program Database 2008, NAVTEQ 2009



Food assets and recommendations

In focus groups led by UW-Parkside students, RKCAA customers in Racine said they thought food pantries as well as Food Share were doing a good job of meeting the needs of Racine residents.

The majority of food pantries in Racine County are located near downtown Racine*



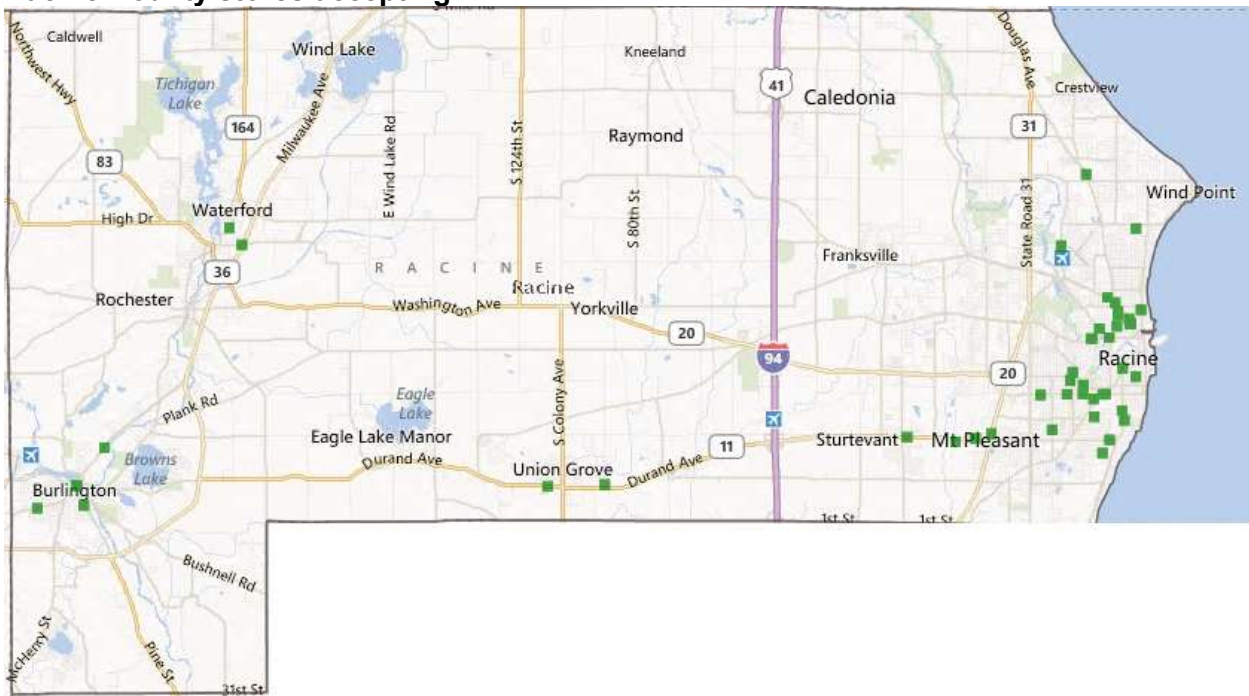
For a full list of Racine County food pantries, see Appendix H.

Racine County SNAP retailers



(WFSN)

Racine County stores accepting WIC



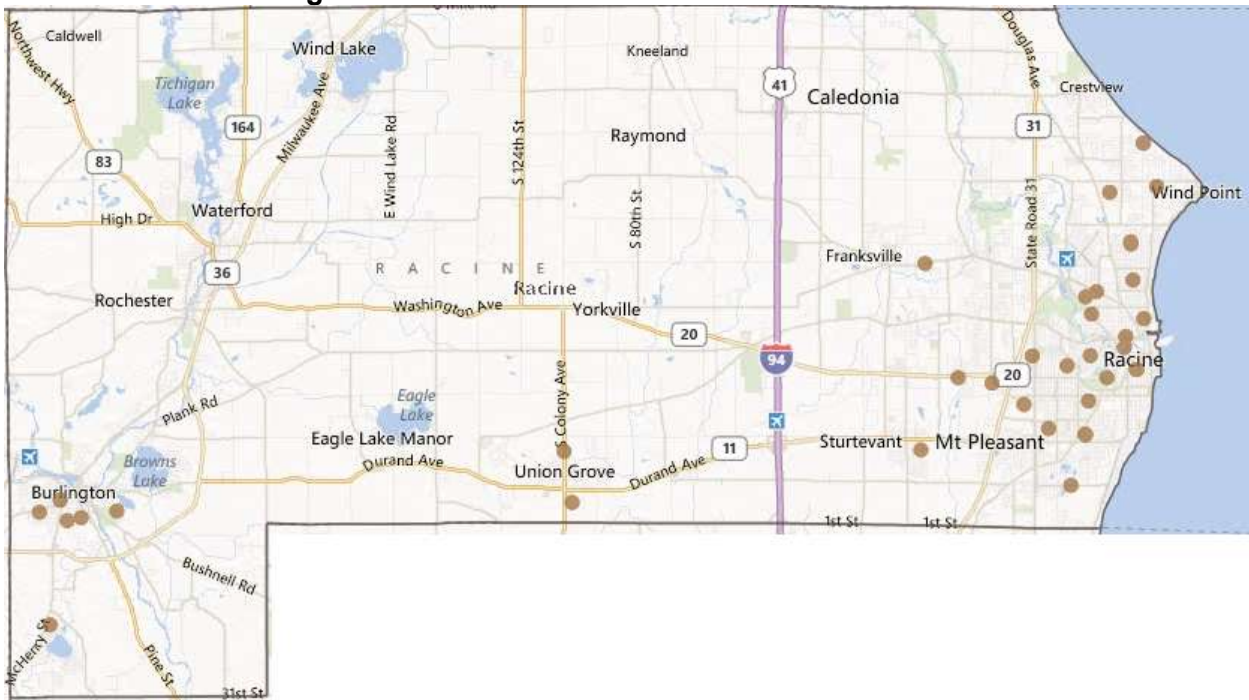
(WFSN)

Summer meal programs



(WSFN)

Public schools serving breakfast



(WFSN)

Farmer's Markets. Wisconsin participates in the WIC Farmer's Market Nutrition Program, which provides a one-time food benefit per growing season to WIC families. The Burlington, Downtown Racine and West Racine Farmer's Markets are WIC approved (USDA 2010).

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Health/Nutrition

This section begins with an overview of the new Affordable Care Act, and then is organized according to the health focus areas in the Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 plan that have the most direct impact on children and families living in poverty.

Access to health care: The Affordable Care Act

The Affordable Care Act (ACA) is the biggest and least well-understood event on the horizon in terms of health care around the country. Open enrollment in the health insurance marketplaces is set to begin in October 2013, yet many aspects of the new law and its impact are unknown at the time of this writing.

In general, the ACA will maintain today's job-based private insurance system and the Medicare system for those over 65 years of age or permanently disabled. Still, all of these individuals may be affected by the new consumer protections and responsibilities contained in the ACA. The law also provides new ways to obtain insurance for people who previously could not get insurance because of pre-existing conditions or inability to pay.

According to a recent publication on the ACA by Consumer Reports, there are several important ways the law will change health care access in the United States.

- 1) New consumer protections like curbs on an insurer's ability to cancel policies and no more annual or lifetime limits on how much insurance will pay for an individual's medical bills. In addition, beginning in 2014 insurers will no longer be able to deny coverage to people with pre-existing conditions or charge them more for premiums. Catastrophic health plans will also be available for adults under 30 and anyone who cannot find a plan with a premium that is 8% or less of their income. These changes could significantly reduce the number of people who have to go into debt or declare bankruptcy in order to pay their medical bills.
- 2) Focus on prevention and primary care. The law requires many preventive measures and annual checkups to be covered by insurance free of charge. Mental health coverage will also be expanded.
- 3) Insurance exchanges. As of January 1, 2014, most Americans who can afford coverage will be required to have health insurance. Beginning in October of 2013 (offering coverage for January 1, 2014) individuals, families and small business owners will be able to shop for health insurance plans online in marketplaces or "exchanges" similar to travel websites. The state of Wisconsin has opted to let the federal government run its insurance exchange. Anyone without insurance through work can use the exchange, or anyone whose coverage at work costs more than 9.5% of his/her income.
- 4) Individual mandate and penalties. The ACA contains an "individual mandate" (upheld by the US Supreme Court) that requires most Americans to purchase insurance or pay a tax penalty. According to Consumer Reports, this mandate will only affect about 7.3 million Americans, or 2% of the population. Anyone who would have to spend more than 8% of their household income on the cheapest qualifying insurance plan would be exempt from the mandate. For an individual, the tax starts at \$95 a year or up to 1 percent of income, whichever is greater, and by 2016 rises to \$695 per individual or 2.5 percent of income. For a family, the tax is capped at \$285 in 2014 and rises to \$2,085 or 2.5 percent of income in 2016.

- 5) Discounts on health insurance. Anyone earning between \$11,505 to \$46,021 for an individual or \$23,425 to \$93,700 for a family of four, who is without coverage from an employer, can qualify for an upfront discount, in the form of a tax credit, on health insurance in the exchanges.
- 6) Employers and health insurance. Under the ACA, businesses with 50 or more employees that do not offer coverage, or that offer insurance that is too expensive, may have to pay penalties. It is estimated that more than 96% of firms with 50 or more employees already offer health insurance, so this provision will only affect a small number of firms. Tax credits are available to help small firms offer health insurance, and small businesses can also use the online exchanges to purchase insurance.

Challenges of ACA

- With the ACA insuring millions more Americans, the current national shortage of primary care physicians presents an ongoing challenge to access in the health-care system. (Consumer Reports 2013)
- As of January 1, 2014, states that choose to do so can expand their Medicaid programs to adults with incomes up to 133% of the poverty level. Those taking this option will get federal funding to cover 100% of the program's costs for the first three years, then 90% thereafter. Governor Scott Walker has determined that the State of Wisconsin will opt out of this provision of the law, citing concerns that the federal government will not be able to sustain such a financial commitment. Instead, the governor has proposed "allowing extremely poor adults without dependent children to enroll in BadgerCare, while shifting those with somewhat higher incomes into a subsidized insurance marketplace, scheduled to debut in 2014 under the federal health law. Essentially anyone below 100% of the federal poverty level - \$11,490 a year for a single adult - would end up in BadgerCare; those with incomes above 100% would go into the federally subsidized marketplace, a larger group than foreseen under the federal law." (MJS 3/18/13) Estimates are that about 87,000 Wisconsin residents will be dropped from Medicaid under Governor Walker's plan, who would be eligible to get insurance from the exchanges (MJS 2/13/13). There are many consequences to this switch, one being that these individuals moving to the exchanges will lose dental coverage.

Current access and general health of Racine residents

According to a 2012 survey of Racine County residents commissioned by the major health systems, a significant number of adults and children in the county do not have access to needed medical care. Respondents to the survey were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of the adult population with telephones, and the results have been made available in three reports representing three separate portions of the county: the City of Racine, Central Racine County and Western Racine County.

The reports show that residents of the City of Racine are about twice as likely as residents of central and western parts of the county to lack medical coverage. City residents—adults and children alike—are also twice as likely to have unmet medical, dental and mental health care needs as their counterparts in the rest of the county. Predictably, the proportion of City of Racine residents who said their overall health was just “fair or poor” was double that of central Racine County residents, and seven percentage points more than that of western Racine County residents.

City of Racine residents twice as likely to lack access to needed care as rest of county

	City of Racine	Central Racine County	Western Racine County
Personally did not have health care coverage in past 12 months	20%	11%	11%
Household member who was not covered by health insurance in past 12 months	24%	13%	16%
Had not taken a prescription medication due to cost	18%	8%	8%
Had unmet medical care needs in the past 12 months	11%	11%	6%
Had unmet dental care needs in the past 12 months	19%	11%	11%
Had unmet mental health care needs in the past 12 months	4%	1%	<1%
Had a child in their household who had not received needed medical care in the past 12 months	4%	2%	1%
Had a child in their household who had not received needed dental care in past 12 months	10%	5%	4%
Overall health “fair or poor”	22%	10%	15%

(Aurora 2012)

Mental health of Racine residents

Children’s mental health

A report issued in 2012 by the Johnson Foundation notes that national prevalence estimates predict that about 7,000 children ages 5 to 17 in Racine County have a diagnosable mental health disorder; of these, 4,000 would have a disorder that severely limits their functioning. The report also estimated that more than 800 children in Racine County may have mental health disorders that could result in significant behavior problems before age five. The report also references a 2012 Wisconsin Mental Health Federal Block Grant application showing that the Racine County Human Services Department was serving only 10 of the 4,010 children ages 5 to 17 estimated to have a severe emotional disturbance. Racine County was listed as having a treated prevalence rate of 0.2 percent, ranking 54th of Wisconsin’s 67 counties. Waiting lists for psychological and psychiatric services range from six weeks to six months, depending on demand, service type, and insurance. While demand for counseling and medical services fluctuates, there are consistent waiting lists for many services. Some organizations serving low-income clients have waitlisted as many as 70 people. Psychiatric and psychological service “no-show” rates are also high in Racine.

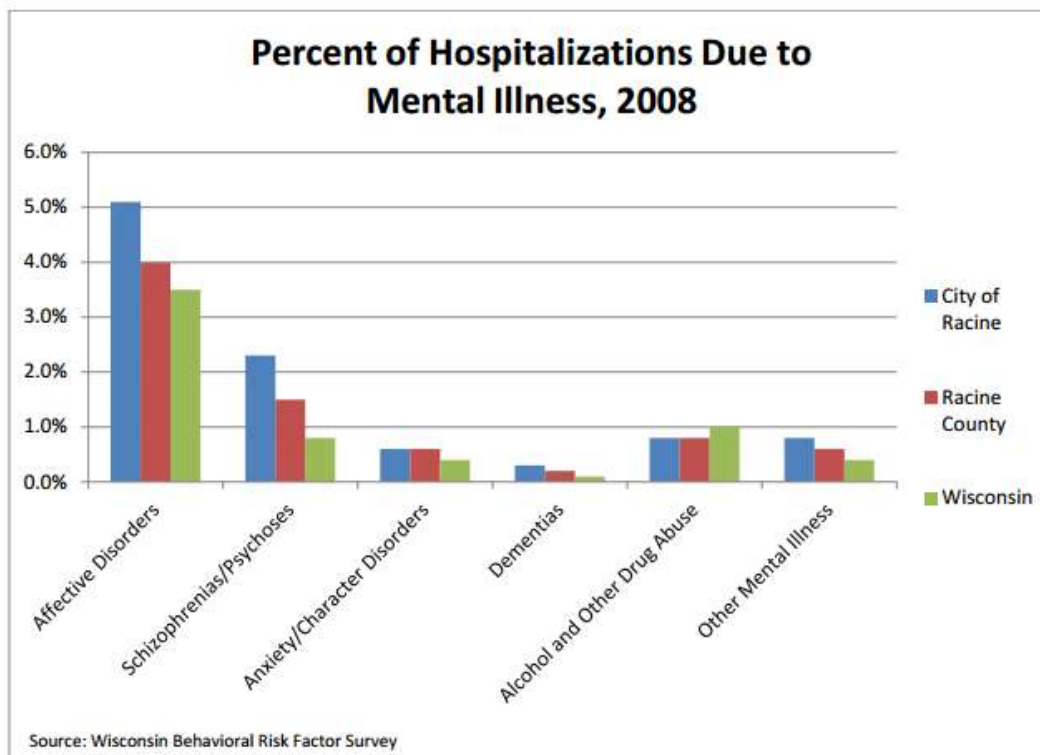
According to the Johnson Foundation report, limited data make it difficult to specify the costs of leaving children’s mental health problems unaddressed. The hospitalization rate for Racine County children’s mental health services (number of children per 1,000 hospitalized per year for mental health issues) in 2008 was 8.6, higher than the state’s rate of 5.6. The report further says that in 2009 there were 410 psychiatric hospitalizations of children. The average stay was 8.8 days, with an average charge of \$11,534 per hospitalization.

The Johnson Foundation interviewed a number of children’s mental health stakeholders and reported the following challenges to improving mental health services for youth in the county:

1. Poor system and service coordination
2. Multiple barriers to access (including a lack of providers who accept public insurance, lack of transportation, lack of Spanish-speaking clinicians, unclear access points and stigma)
3. High service costs and limited funding
4. Workforce and service shortages

Adult mental health

All of the challenges to improving mental health services for Racine youth found by the Johnson Foundation also apply to Racine adults. According to the Healthiest Racine community health improvement plan, the City of Racine reports higher rates of affective disorders, dementia, schizophrenia/psychosis and other mental illnesses than the county and the state. For anxiety/character disorders, the city has a higher rate than the county.



(Healthiest Racine)

The community health survey reports conducted periodically by the local health departments and hospital systems show that in 2012, the percent of Racine residents reporting negative mental health behaviors was at an all-time high for nearly every measure. The percent of City of Racine residents reporting negative mental health behaviors was markedly higher than residents of other parts of the county in all the surveys.

Felt sad, blue or depressed always or nearly always (past 30 days)

	2003	2005	2009	2012
City of Racine	8%	7%	8%	10%
Central Racine County	4%	3%	2%	5%
Western Racine County	3%	4%	3%	5%

(Aurora 2012)

Find meaning and purpose in daily life seldom/never

	2003	2005	2009	2012
City of Racine	8%	5%	5%	10%
Central Racine County	5%	4%	3%	4%
Western Racine County	3%	3%	5%	5%

(Aurora 2012)

Considered suicide (past year)

	2003	2005	2009	2012
City of Racine	6%	5%	6%	6%
Central Racine County	1%	4%	<1%	3%
Western Racine County	1%	3%	2%	3%

(Aurora 2012)

Adequate, appropriate and safe food and nutrition

According to the Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 plan, “adequate and appropriate nutrition is a cornerstone for preventing chronic disease and promoting vibrant health.” The plan proposes that Wisconsinites have access to and eat more nutritious food and drink more nutritious beverages and that disparities in obesity rates be reduced. Some of the indicators that the state will use to assess progress on these objectives are examined below.

Breastfeeding for infants

The state plan calls for increasing the percentage of infants who are exclusively breast fed at three, six and twelve months of age, as well as increasing breastfeeding among racial/ethnic populations, low income and low education groups. Breastfeeding has many benefits, as detailed below.

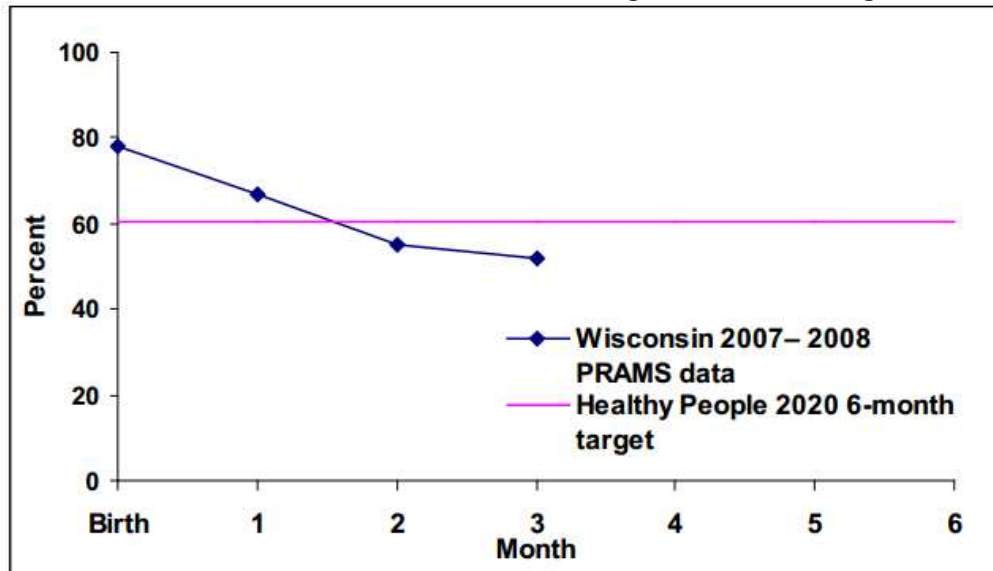
Benefits of breastfeeding to infants, mothers and communities

<p>Infants <i>Decreased Risk of the Following:</i> Middle ear and respiratory tract infections Necrotizing enterocolitis Gastrointestinal infection Celiac disease Inflammatory bowel disease Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) Atopic dermatitis and asthma Childhood leukemia (AML, ALL) Obesity Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes mellitus</p> <p>Mothers <i>Decreased Risk of the Following:</i> Postpartum blood loss Postpartum depression Type 2 diabetes mellitus Rheumatoid arthritis Cardiovascular disease Breast and ovarian cancer</p> <p>Communities Decreased healthcare/hospital costs Decreased parental absenteeism from work Reduced environmental burden (No packaging or transportation required)</p>
--

(AAP and BFU)

Data from the 2007–2008 Wisconsin Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) indicated that 78% of new Wisconsin mothers ever breastfed or used expressed breast milk to feed their infant. Thus, 22% of Wisconsin new mothers never initiated breastfeeding. Of those who initiated breastfeeding, just over half were still breastfeeding three months later (WiHDS 2012). In Racine County, 10% of infants enrolled in WIC breastfed exclusively through three months in 2010 (CHR).

Only 52% of Wisconsin mothers who initiate breastfeeding still breastfeeding after three months



(WiHDS 2012)

Wisconsin PRAMS data further reveals that “Breastfeeding initiation and duration rates increased with age, and mothers with a high school level of education or less had lower rates of initiation and duration compared with some college/college graduate level education. Non-Hispanic black mothers had lower initiation and duration rates than did non-Hispanic white and Hispanic mothers.” (WiHDS 2012). The reasons why Wisconsin women said they did not breastfeed varied, but the number one reason was personal choice.

Personal choice is top reason for not initiating breastfeeding among Wisconsin women

Reasons	%	C.I. ±
Didn't want to/didn't like or personal choice*	52	±5
Too many household duties/caring for other children/too busy or too tired*	25	±5
Returning to work or school/other work duties*	23	±5
Felt tied down	14	±4
Mother or infant sick/previous breast surgery or other medical concerns*	13	±3
Wanted body back to herself/breast appearance*	11	±3
Embarrassed	6	±2

*Denotes responses that were grouped together from “Other” category rather than a specific category noted in the survey.

†Only asked of women who did not initiate breastfeeding.

(WiHDS 2012)

Healthy food and drink availability and consumption

Fruits and vegetables, as part of a healthy diet, are important for optimal child growth, weight management, and chronic disease prevention, according to the Centers for Disease Control (2009). Unfortunately, Racine residents do not eat the daily recommended fruit and vegetable servings. Both children and adults eat more fruit than they do vegetables, but there is room for improvement on both measures.

Only one in four or five Racine residents eat recommended daily vegetable servings

	City of Racine	Central Racine County	Western Racine County
Children with vegetable intake (3+ servings/day)	24%	19%	25%
Adults with vegetable intake (3+ servings/day)	19%	24%	27%
Children with fruit intake (2+ servings/day)	77%	64%	74%
Adults with fruit intake (2+ servings/day)	58%	67%	66%

(Aurora 2012)

To improve nutrition among all Americans, the CDC recommends states and local communities adopt policy and environmental approaches that make healthy choices available, affordable, and easy (CDC 2011). The Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 plan calls for increasing the proportion of census tracts with healthy food retailers and the number of farmers markets (and the number that accept EBT/WIC) and while decreasing the number of households experiencing food insecurity. These issues are discussed in the “Food” section of this report. Another indicator of healthy food and drink consumption set in the Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 plan is the proportion of schools that sell unhealthy food. The plan recommends reducing the proportion of schools that sell candy, high-fat snacks, or soda and juice that is not 100% juice.

Getting people to decrease their consumption of sugary beverages is a strategy that is being recommended by many experts to fight the national obesity epidemic. The most highly publicized such effort to date has taken place in New York City, which in fall of 2012 approved a ban on the sale of large sodas and other sugary drinks at restaurants, street carts and movie theaters, the first restriction of its kind in the country (NYT 9/13/12). Dr. Thomas Farley, the health commissioner of New York City, “blamed sweetened drinks for up to half of the increase in city obesity rates over the last 30 years.” Dr. Farley is also quoted as saying “the city had seen higher obesity rates in neighborhoods where soda consumption was more common” (NYT 5/30/12).

Although the beverage industry strongly denies it, evidence is strong that the NYC health commissioner is right to blame sugary drinks for rising obesity. According to a Harvard School of Public Health fact sheet on the subject, “Sugary drink portion sizes have risen dramatically over the past 40 years, and children and adults are drinking more soft drinks than ever.... People who drink this “liquid candy” do not feel as full as if they had eaten the same calories from solid food and do not compensate by eating less” (Harvard 2012).

New York City’s ban has run into a few roadblocks, the first of which was how to operationalize a definition of a “sugary drink” that retailers could understand and comply with. According to the New York Times, “it’s a drink with more than 25 calories per eight ounces, which has either been sweetened by the manufacturer or mixed with another caloric sweetener. The ban did not apply to pure fruit juice or fruit smoothies, drinks that are more than half milk, calorie-free diet sodas or alcoholic beverages. Milkshakes, if they were more than half milk or ice cream, were exempt. But sweetened coffee drinks, if less than half milk, were not” (NYT 3/6/13). Some retailers (see Duncan Donuts flier below) tried educating their customers about the ban. Just one day before the ban was to go into effect, a judge struck it down, saying it had too many loopholes and that the Board of Health went beyond its authority. The city has appealed the decision (Reuters 6/11/13) and also expanded its fight to include sports drinks, teas and energy drinks (Bloomberg 6/3/13).

New NYC regulations change what we can serve you.

What IS changing

You will have to add your own sugar to:

- Large & X-Large hot beverages
- Medium & Large iced beverages

You will have to add your own flavor swirl to:

- Large & X-Large hot beverages
- Medium & Large iced beverages

What's NOT changing

Enjoy a Hot or Iced Latte however you want it.

Enjoy an unsweetened flavor shot in any beverage.

Enjoy your favorite beverage unsweetened, or with sugar substitute and/or dairy product.

Beverage Size Changes



Hot Chocolate and Dunkaccino®

Available in Small & Medium only

Frozen Beverages

Available in RESIZED Small & Medium only



(NYT 3/7/13)

In the meantime, Governor Scott Walker was expected to allow to stand a provision in the State of Wisconsin 2013 budget that bars municipalities from restricting sales of beverages and food based on such nutritional criteria as calories and size. Proponents (which include grocers, convenience stores, movie theaters and restaurants) of the Wisconsin provision feel government shouldn't tell people what they can and can't buy, based on size. Opponents (the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network, Health First Wisconsin, the Childhood Obesity Prevention Collaborative and the Wisconsin Council on Children and Families, The Wisconsin Public Health Association and Wisconsin Association of Local Health Departments and Boards) say local municipalities should be allowed to implement effective solutions to the obesity epidemic. (MJS 6/25/13)

As states and municipalities around the country watch to see the ultimate result of the New York City ban, in Racine County some progress has been made. The Racine Unified School District, Burlington Area School District, Waterford High School and Union Grove High School all restrict the sale of sugary sodas during school hours. The Racine Unified School District has the most comprehensive wellness policy to encourage the sale and distribution of foods that are "rich in nutrient content needed to be health." The policy includes the following provisions:

- The sale of food or candy to students for fund raising is not allowed in RUSD buildings or on RUSD grounds 15 minutes before, during or 15 minutes after the school day. Organizations are encouraged to use non-food items as fund-raisers.
- Soda or artificially sweetened drinks cannot be sold in RUSD buildings or on RUSD grounds during the regular school day. Any beverage may be sold at special events that begin after the conclusion of the school day.
- Non-artificially sweetened sports drinks may be sold 15 minutes before or 15 minutes after the school day. Milk, water and 100% fruit juices may be sold both prior to and during the school day (RUSD 2010).

Obesity and disparities

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 seeks to reduce the proportion of adults, high school youth and children in the WIC program who are obese or overweight by race and ethnicity. According to the National WIC Association, “obesity and diet-related chronic diseases in the United States affect low-income and minority populations disproportionately. WIC families may lack the knowledge and/or resources to have a healthy diet” (NWICA). The Association goes on to say that “WIC participants frequently experience barriers to physical activity in their homes and communities. Barriers include financial and time constraints, certain cultural practices, and access to physical activity opportunities both inside and outside the home. In addition, many children have easy access to televisions, electronic games, and computers that compete with physical activities and active play. Research indicates that the risk for being overweight in preschool children is strongly linked to television-watching, especially when a television is located in the child’s bedroom” (NWICA).

Racine County ranks 47th out of the 72 Wisconsin Counties for the percent of children (ages 2 – 4) in the WIC program who are defined as obese. 12.9% of Racine County WIC children were defined as obese in 2010. Obesity in children over the age of two is associated with overweight and obesity in adulthood, as well as with many health problems including high blood pressure, high cholesterol, glucose intolerance and psychosocial disorders (Kids Count).

More than two-thirds of Racine County adults surveyed in 2012 said they were overweight, and less than half said they were getting the recommended amount of physical activity each week.

Two-thirds of adults across Racine County overweight

	City of Racine	Central Racine County	Western Racine County
Adults overweight	72%	71%	69%
Adults getting recommended moderate or vigorous activity	45%	44%	50%

(Aurora 2012)

Alcohol and other drug use

Alcohol is the substance that Americans abuse more than any other drug. According to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, “Even though it’s legal for individuals over age 21 to purchase and drink alcohol, many consume alcohol at levels that pose safety and health risks for themselves and others. Excessive alcohol use can cause serious problems and, for some, may lead to dependence. Alcohol abuse can affect people of all ages, and problems associated with alcohol dependence take a toll on the individual who drinks, as well as their families, children, workplace, and communities” (SAMHSA 2013).

Illicit drug use and the misuse of prescription medications are also widespread problems in the United States. According to SAMHSA, “approximately 23 million Americans aged 12 or older, or roughly 9 percent of the population in this age group, are current illicit drug users. These substances include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, and inhalants — but these aren’t the only drugs that can harm people’s health — as the 23 million also include Americans who engage in the nonmedical use of prescription-type pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and sedatives.” Abuse of any of these substances is dangerous because it can lead to addiction, reduced self-control and impaired decision-making, in addition to other serious physical consequences (SAMHSA 2013).

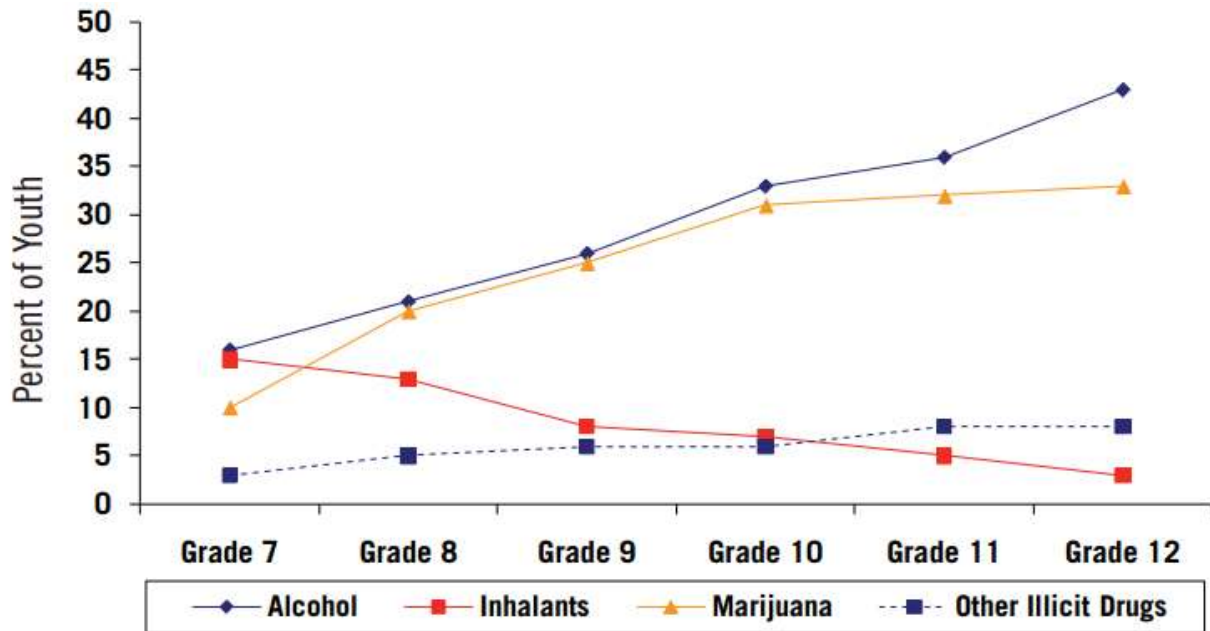
Wisconsin is consistently among the top-ranked states on many measures of alcohol use, particularly binge drinking. Among the 72 Wisconsin counties, Racine is ranked 30th for excessive drinking in the County Health Rankings. Abuse of other drugs is much lower in Racine County.

One in three adult residents of western Racine County report binge drinking; Rates slightly lower in other parts of county

	City of Racine	Central Racine County	Western Racine County
Binge drinker	25%	30%	33%
Driver/passenger when perhaps had too much to drink	4%	3%	2%
Household problems associated with alcohol	5%	2%	3%
Household problems associated with Marijuana	2%	1%	1%
Household problems associated with cocaine, heroin or other street drugs	1%	1%	<1%
Household problems associated with misuse of prescription or OTC drugs	1%	1%	<1%

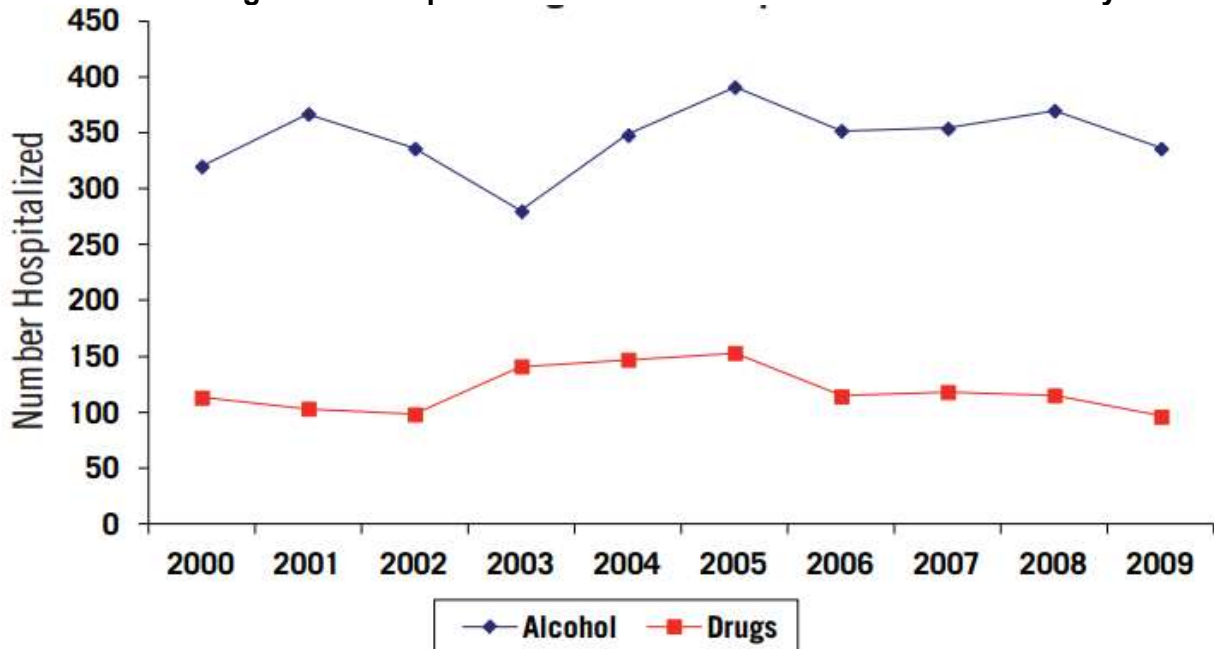
(Aurora 2012)

Alcohol and marijuana most commonly abused substances by Racine County high school youth



(United Way 2012)

Alcohol- and drug-related hospitalizations in Racine have decreased in recent years



(United Way 2012)

Communicable disease prevention and control

Immunizations

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 aims to increase the proportion of the population that is fully immunized across the lifespan. Immunizations have had an enormous impact in helping to improve the health of children in the United States, according to the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). While vaccination has helped to reduce many childhood diseases, some of these diseases still exist and could reappear if vaccination coverage wanes. Most schools, and all public schools, require immunizations before a child is allowed to attend. But due to growing concerns about the safety of vaccinations, concerns which are strongly refuted by public health officials, some parents refuse to get their children vaccinated. These parents are increasingly seeking exemptions from vaccinations, a trend that is seen by many public health officials as worrisome at best and dangerous at worst.

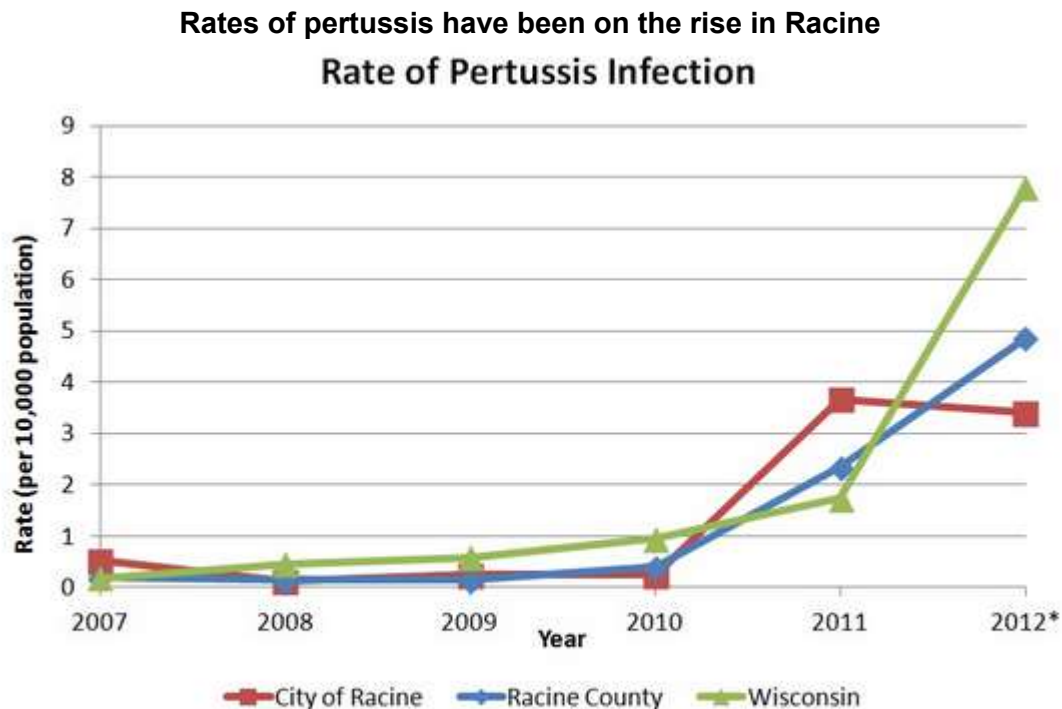
According to a 2011 Milwaukee Journal Sentinel article, Wisconsin was among 10 states with vaccine exemptions that increased over the past five years by 1.5 percentage points or more. Wisconsin lets parents obtain vaccine waivers because of "personal convictions" or for medical or religious reasons. The article quotes Geoffrey Swain, associate professor at the University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health and chief medical officer for the Milwaukee Health Department:

"People frame this as a personal, private matter. And it's not," Swain said. "When we have parents who take a personal convictions waiver (so their kids don't have to get shots), it puts all these other kids who can't be vaccinated at risk, too. That's what makes me so angry and concerned." (MJS 11/29/11)

Nationwide, exemption seekers are often middle-class, college-educated white people, according to the MJS article, which goes on to say that personal conviction waivers are often also used by parents who are fine with vaccinations but have difficulty accessing vaccine services in a timely fashion. These parents seek personal conviction waivers because they don't want their children excluded from school, and tend to catch up on vaccinations later. The problem with exemptions is that measles or other communicable diseases can re-emerge, with children too young to be vaccinated among the victims.

Among Wisconsin's 72 counties, Racine is ranked 29th for immunization rate, with 72.8% of children aged 19 to 35 months who have received the recommended doses of DTaP (diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis [whooping cough]); polio, MMR (Measles, mumps, rubella); Hib (haemophilus influenza type B); hepatitis B, varicella (chicken pox); and PCV (pneumococcal conjugate vaccine).

The City of Racine and Racine County have not had any cases of measles in the past five years. The city has not had a case of mumps in the last five years, and the county had a single case in 2009. However, rates of pertussis have increased in 2011 and 2012, as shown in the chart below.



*2012 includes cases only through July 2012; all other years include January - December.

(CRHD Dashboard)

A recent article in the Racine Journal Times (*RJT 9/8/12*) pointed out that due to provisions in the Affordable Care Act that require insurance companies to cover vaccinations as a preventive service, people with insurance will no longer be able to get free vaccinations at the public health department beginning January 1, 2014. The article quotes Margaret Gesner, health officer for the Central Racine County Health Department on what effect the ACA will have on immunization rates in the area:

"I don't think any of us know how it will play out," Gesner said. "But one of the things that works well in Racine County is we do have an immunization coalition, and we have good public and private partnerships, so we always work well with our local health care providers to ensure all our kids get immunized and that will continue." (*RJT 9/8/12*)

Healthy growth and development

Because early growth and development have a profound effect on health across the lifespan, the Healthier Wisconsin 2020 plan has several objectives related to this area, including goals for reducing racial and ethnic disparities.

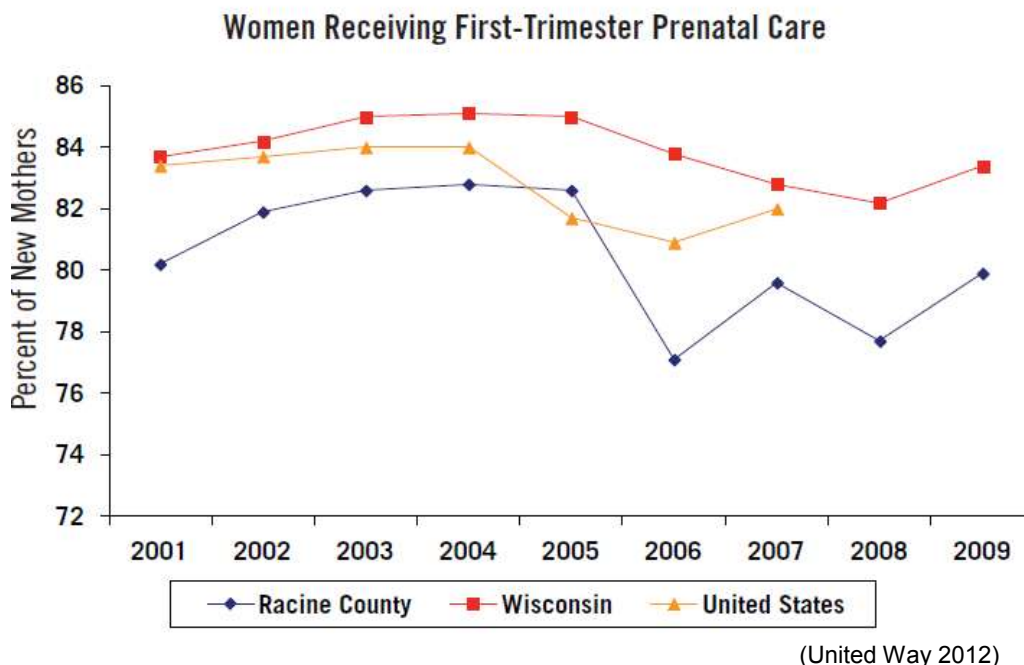
Birth to three

To increase the proportion of children who receive periodic developmental screening and individualized interventions, the plan advocates increasing the number of children in the Birth-to Three program. According to the Kids Count Data Center, 21.9 per one thousand Racine County children ages 0-3 are enrolled in the program, making Racine the 54th out of 72 Wisconsin counties for this measure.

Pre- and inter-conception care

Research shows that low birth weight babies are at a higher risk for death before the age of one (infant mortality) and also for developmental problems which can affect them their entire lives, such as delayed speech, difficulty paying attention, hyperactivity, and lower IQ” (United Way 2012) .

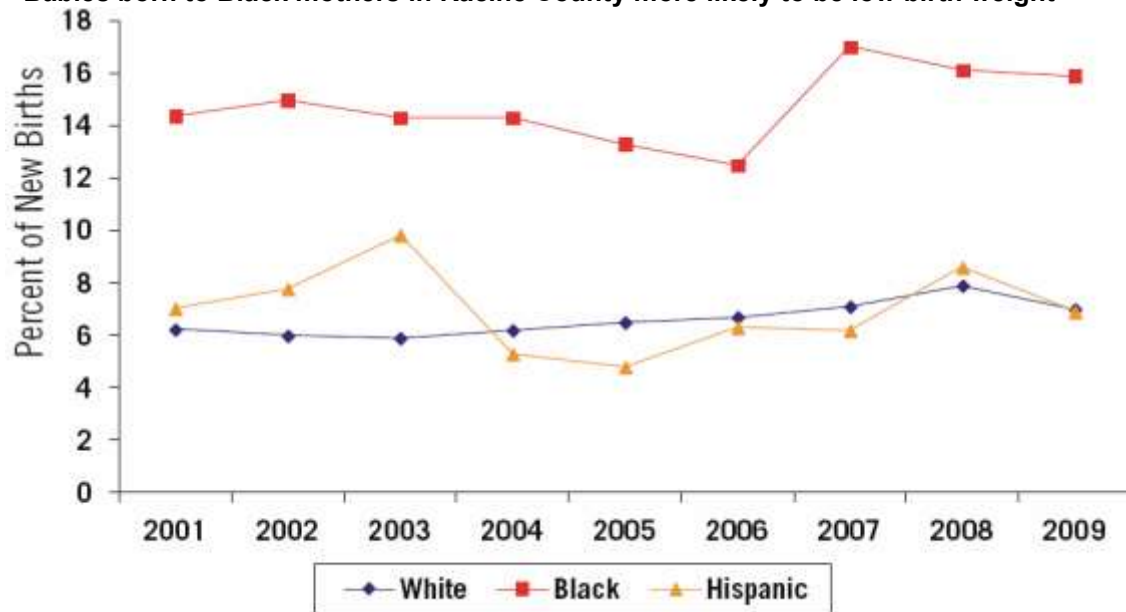
As stated in a recent United Way of Racine report, “Women who do not receive prenatal care (medical care before giving birth) are at greater risk for having a low birthweight baby. Prenatal care also improves birth outcomes by linking women with nutrition and smoking cessation information. The earlier the prenatal care, the better the life chances are for newborns” (United Way 2012). In Racine County, the percentage of pregnant women who receive prenatal care during their first trimester is below the state average.



Infant mortality and low birthweight disparities

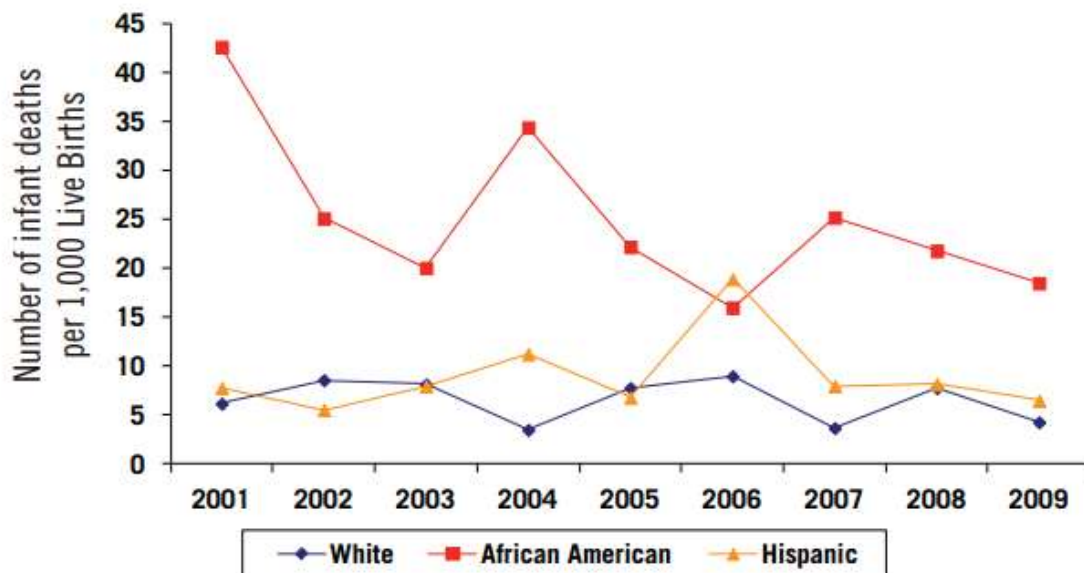
Extensive research exists to tie pre-term and low-weight births to maternal stress. Stress can cause a woman’s body to release the hormone cortisol, and can negatively impact the gestating baby. Many researchers believe that the racism often experienced by African American women means they experience more stress than other women. Studies suggest it is this racism-related stress that can explain why African-Americans have especially high rates of both low birth weight babies and also infant mortality. In focus groups conducted with RKCAA stakeholders by UW-Parkside students, it was said that educational training was needed to decrease the African American infant mortality rate in the county.

Babies born to Black mothers in Racine County more likely to be low birth weight



(United Way 2012)

Infant mortality rate higher for Black mothers in Racine County

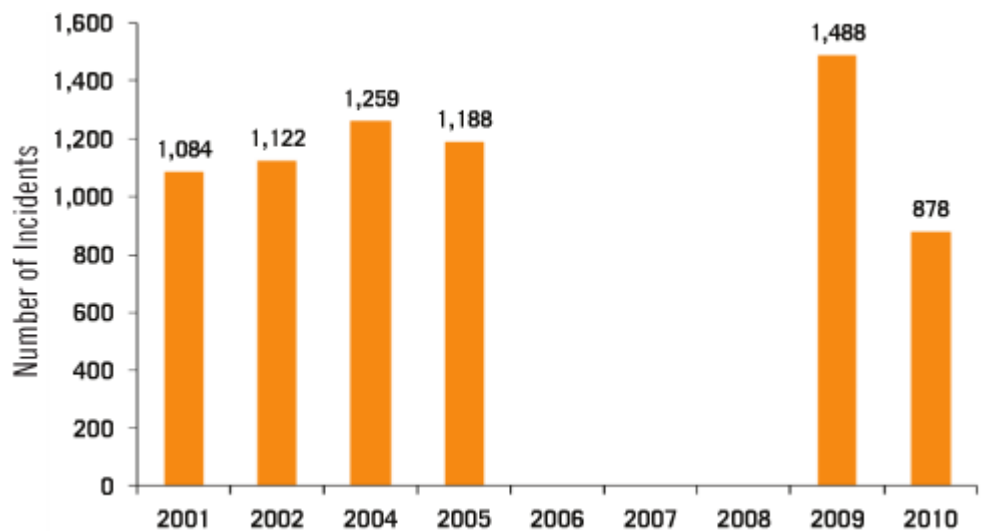


(United Way 2012)

Domestic Violence and Child Abuse

According to the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families, domestic violence is a pattern of coercive behavior that may include physical, sexual, economic, emotional, and/or psychological abuse by an intimate or family member. It crosses all ethnic, racial, socioeconomic, and sexual orientation boundaries, and each victim is affected in a different way. Physical consequences can range from headaches, cuts and bruises to broken bones, unintended pregnancy and even death. Psychological consequences include anxiety, insomnia, depression and suicide (CDC).

The number of reported domestic violence incidents Racine County dropped substantially in 2010*



* No data available for 2006-2008 due to new data collection system (United Way 2012)

Domestic violence affects not only the adults involved, but also any children who are exposed. The Women’s Center of Racine says “Children of every race, economic background and social class are vulnerable to the damage caused by exposure to domestic abuse. There are many negative effects on children including physical ailments, difficulty in school or other social environments, depression, early signs of mental illnesses, failure to reach developmental milestones and engaging in risk behaviors.” Child neglect and abuse can have similar effects on children.

In Racine County between 2006 and 2010, rates of actual child abuse and neglect (as opposed to unsubstantiated reports) decreased substantially. The rate of child abuse reports remained steady at about 30 reports per 1,000 children between 2006 and 2010. Each report represents a referral made to a county’s Child Protective Services (CPS) that involves allegations of child abuse or neglect. One CPS report can involve multiple children, or multiple allegations involving the same child. The rate represents the number of abuse and neglect reports for a given year per 1,000 children in the county in the previous year. This rate is calculated by the Department of Children and Families and presented in its reports. Reports and population figures are for children ages zero to 17.

Child Abuse & Neglect Reports (rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17)				
2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
30.4	30.0	30.0	29.0	30.3

(Kids Count)

Over the same time period, the rate of substantiated child abuse and neglect cases decreased from 5.5 cases per 1,000 in 2006 to 4.1 in 2010. Substantiated child abuse and neglect cases are ones that the county's Child Protective Services (CPS) has investigated, and for which CPS has determined that abuse or neglect has occurred. Cases can involve more than one child. The rate represents the number of abuse and neglect substantiations for a given year per 1,000 children in the county in the previous year. This rate is calculated by the Department of Children and Families and presented in its reports. Reports and population figures are for children ages zero to 17.

Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect Cases (rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17)				
2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
5.5	4.8	4.5	4.0	4.1

(Kids Count)

The rate of child victims of abuse and neglect was cut nearly in half between 2006 and 2010. The rate represents the number of child abuse and neglect victims for a given year per 1,000 children in the county in the previous year. This rate is calculated by the Department of Children and Families and presented in its reports. A child may be counted twice as a victim if they had a least one substantiated maltreatment allegation in more than one CPS initial assessment during the calendar year. Reports and population figures are for children ages zero to 17.

Child Victims (Rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17)				
2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
6.2	5.0	3.7	3.3	3.7

(Kids Count)

Between 2007 and 2011, the percent of child welfare reports screened in went down nine percentage points. A report is screened in for further assessment if Child Protective Services (CPS) determines that at least one allegation meets statutory requirements for child abuse and/or neglect.

Child Welfare Reports Screened in for Assessment (Percent)				
2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
49%	47%	45%	43%	40%

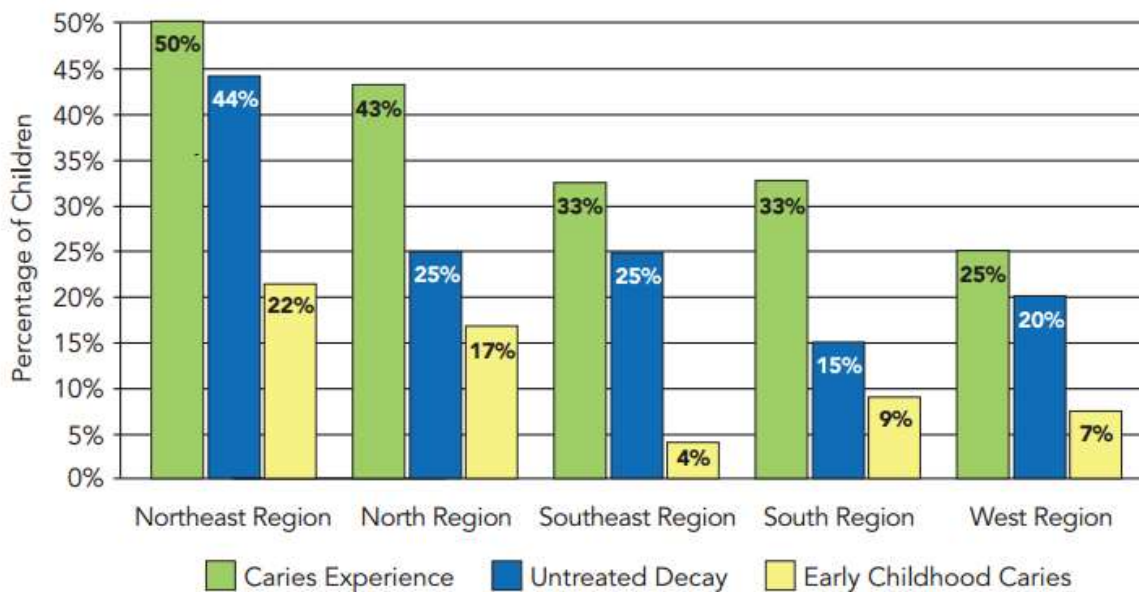
(Kids Count)

Oral health

Because many diseases can start with oral symptoms and diseases of the mouth can affect overall health, the Healthier Wisconsin 2020 plan aims to improve access to oral health prevention and treatment, particularly for populations of differing races, ethnicities and other underserved groups. This is a difficult task, given that a recent report by the Pew Charitable Trust named Wisconsin as having the nation’s second-worst dental care access for low-income children. According to the report, 71.5% of Medicaid-enrolled children in Wisconsin did not see a dentist in 2011. The situation will not improve until the Wisconsin legislature increases the Medicaid dental budget, which currently allocates less than 1% to dental care, according to the executive director of the Wisconsin Dental Association as quoted in the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel (MJS 6/28/13).

Nineteen percent of city of Racine residents said they had unmet dental care needs in the past 12 months. Ten percent of city of Racine residents said their children had not received needed dental care in the past 12 months (RCCHSR 2012).

Children in the Southeast Region of Wisconsin have average oral health compared to other parts of state



(WDHS 2009)

The following table includes several of the indicators of oral health in the Healthier Wisconsin 2020 plan.

Racine County Oral Health Indicators

Number of schools with fluoride mouth rinse programs, 2010-11	0
Number of schools eligible for Seal-A-Smile funding, 2010-11	27
Number of schools funded by Seal-A-Smile program, 2010-11	22
Total number of schools with a dental sealant program, 2010-11	24
Total number of schools with a fluoride varnish program, 2010-11	24
Percent (95% CI) of third grade students with dental sealants, 2007-08	43.1 (40.5, 45.7)
Number of children served by fluoride supplement program, 2010-11	0
Number of Medicaid/BadgerCare+ children (age 0 to 8) with at least one fluoride varnish application by a dental provider, SFY10	1,657
Number of Medicaid/BadgerCare+ children (age 0 to 8) with at least one fluoride varnish application by a primary care provider, SFY10	1,326

(DHS COWSS)

Reproductive and sexual health

Reproductive and sexual health are areas in which health disparities are especially pronounced, according to the Healthier Wisconsin 2020 plan, requiring the state to work toward reproductive justice to reduce rates of adolescent pregnancy, HIV and sexually transmitted diseases. To that end, the plan aims to reduce disparities in teen birth rates and HIV/STD rates, among other indicators.

Teen birth rate

Across the state in 2010, ninety percent of births to teens were nonmarital (WDHS 2010).

The teen birth rate (<20) in the city of Racine is the highest in the region and much higher than the Wisconsin average

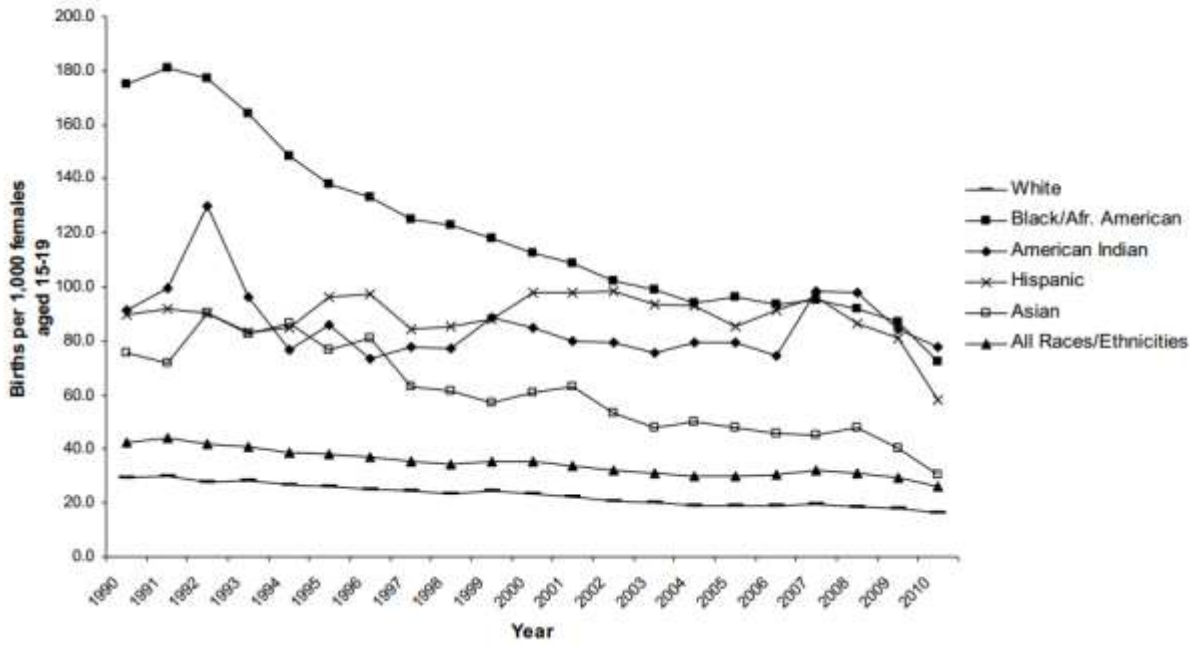
	2009	2010
Kenosha	61.2	41.1
Milwaukee	80.0	60.2
Racine	69.9	67.6
Wisconsin	29.6	26.5

(United Way 2012 and WDHS 2010)

Selected facts about teen births (WDHS 2010):

- Over the past decade, the overall teen birth rate in Wisconsin (births per 1,000 females aged 15-19) declined from 35.2 in 2000 to 26.2 in 2010. The 2010 teen birth rate was the lowest ever reported in Wisconsin.
- The proportion of teens giving birth who reported smoking during pregnancy was 19 percent in both 2010 and 2009. Teens remain more likely to smoke during pregnancy than Wisconsin women overall (13% in 2010).
- The proportion of teens who received first-trimester prenatal care was 70 percent in 2010 (69% in 2009). Among all women who gave birth in 2010, 84 percent received first-trimester prenatal care.
- In 2010, 458 infants born to Wisconsin teens were low birthweight; that is, they weighed less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds) at birth. This number represented 8.9 percent of all teen births (the same as in 2009). The low birthweight percentage for all Wisconsin births in 2010 was 7.0 percent.
- Among low birthweight infants born to teens, 89 were born at very low birthweight (less than 1,500 grams or about 3.3 pounds) and were thus at the highest risk for health problems. The very low birthweight percentage was 1.7 percent of all teen births (compared to 1.2 percent of all births).
- In general, babies born to teens are more likely to die in infancy. In 2010, the infant mortality rate was 8.9 per 1,000 births to teens aged less than 20, compared with 5.5 per 1,000 births to mothers aged 20 and older. (In 2009, the rates were 11.3 per 1,000 births to teens and 5.5 per 1,000 births to mothers 20+.)
- The largest declines in the teen birth rate occurred among black/African American teens, from 112.6 per 1,000 in 2000 to 72.4 per 1,000 in 2010; and Hispanic/Latina teens, from 97.6 per 1,000 in 2000 to 58.3 per 1,000 in 2010. Among white teens, the rate decreased from 23.6 to 16.5 per 1,000. Among American Indian teens, the rate was 84.6 per 1,000 in 2000 and 77.9 per 1,000 in 2010.
- In 2010, teen births represented 8 percent of births overall. By race/ethnicity, teen births represented 5 percent of births to whites, 20 percent of births to blacks/African Americans, 16 percent of births to American Indians, 13 percent of births to Hispanics, 12 percent of births to Laotians or Hmong, and 3 percent of births to “other Asians.”
- Across the state in 2010, ninety percent of births to teens were nonmarital

African American teen birth rates in Wisconsin decreasing

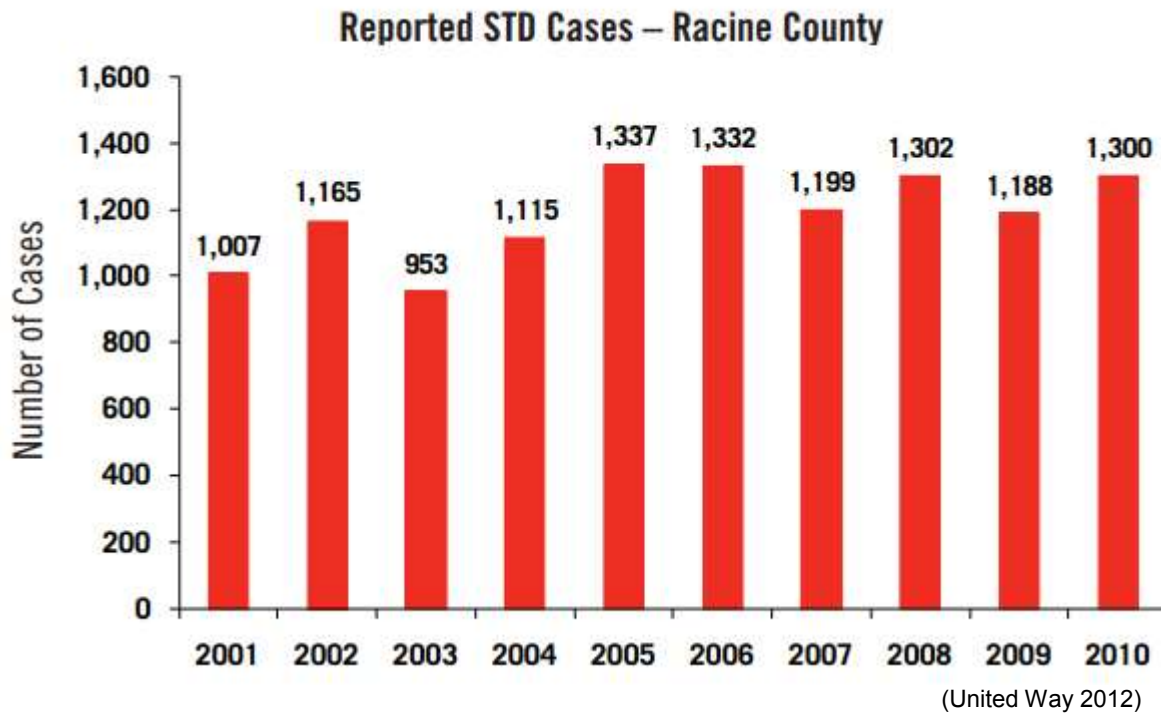


(WDHS 2010)

HIV/STD rates

In 2010, Racine County had the third-highest rate of STDs in the state. The highest rate in the county was for 20-24 year olds and 15-19 year olds were second. 51% of these cases were African American individuals, 33% were white individuals. Women make up 71% of all STD cases reported. Chlamydia was the most commonly contracted with 1,076 cases in 2010. In 2010, 10 new cases of HIV were reported in Racine County. As of Sept. 30th 2011 seven new cases were reported. (United Way 2012)

Reported STD cases in Racine County have increased over past decade



Tobacco use and exposure

According to the County Health Rankings, “each year approximately 443,000 premature deaths can be attributed to smoking. Cigarette smoking is identified as a cause of various cancers, cardiovascular disease, and respiratory conditions, as well as low birthweight and other adverse health outcomes. Measuring the prevalence of tobacco use in the population can alert communities to potential adverse health outcomes and can be valuable for assessing the need for cessation programs or the effectiveness of existing programs.” The Healthier Wisconsin 2020 plan targets reductions in the use of and exposure to tobacco for both youth and adults, while also reducing disparities.

In the County Health Rankings, Racine County is ranked 12th out of the 72 Wisconsin cities for percent of adults that report smoking currently. Within the county, residents of the City of Racine were twice as likely to be smokers as were residents of other parts of the county. Nonsmokers in the City of Racine were twice as likely to be exposed to second-hand smoke as were nonsmokers in other parts of the county.

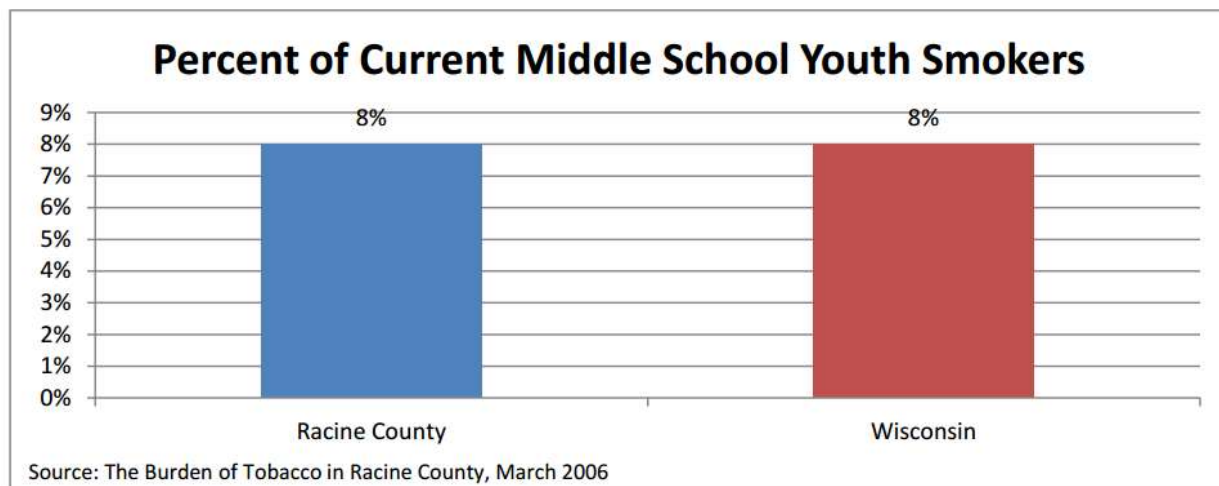
Tobacco use and exposure greatest for City of Racine residents

	City of Racine	Central Racine County	Western Racine County
Current smokers (past 30 days)	31%	15%	18%
No smoking allowed in home	64%	82%	83%
Nonsmokers’ exposure to second-hand smoke in past seven days	31%	12%	17%

(Aurora 2012)

Smoking rates among youth is not as prevalent as it once was, but some youth do continue to smoke. Smoking is problematic not only because of its direct physical effects, but also because it may be a gateway to the use of other drugs. One very recent study found that university students who smoked tobacco were more likely to also use marijuana than those who did not use tobacco (CADCA, 2013)

Racine County middle school youth smoke as much as their Wisconsin peers



(CRHD Dashboard)

Health/Nutrition assets and recommendations

- Access to health care
 - Free and Community Health Clinics in Racine County
 - There are three public health clinics serving three different geographic areas of the county and serving only residents of those areas: the Central Racine County Health Department in Franksville, the Racine City Health Department, and the Western Racine County Health Department in Burlington.
 - There is one Federally Qualified Health Center in Racine County, the Racine Community Health Center in Racine (provides free or low cost dental care and mental health services as well as medical services).
 - There is one free community clinic in Racine County, the Health Care Network in Racine (provides free or low cost dental care services as well as medical services)
 - Dental care: a 2011 report by the Institute of Medicine made the following recommendations for improving access to dental care in the United States:
 - Train nondental health care professionals to acquire the skills to perform oral disease screenings and provide other preventive services.
 - Expand opportunities for dental students to care for patients with complex oral health care needs in community-based settings in order to improve the students' comfort levels in caring for vulnerable and underserved populations.
 - The Wisconsin Well Woman Program (WWWP) provides preventive health screening services to women with little or no health insurance coverage. Well Woman pays for mammograms, Pap tests, certain other health screenings, and multiple sclerosis testing for women with high risk signs of multiple sclerosis. Well Woman pays for certain screenings for some of the most common women's health concerns.
 - Mental health:
 - Racine County Crisis Services provides a single point of contact for access to Racine County Mental Health and Addiction (AODA) treatment information and services. Crisis Services is comprised of the Crisis Services unit, Mental Health Mobile Response, and the S.A.I.L. Program (Stabilization, Assessment, Information and Linkage). The Crisis Services Unit responds to questions from callers who are experiencing a mental health crisis or who are seeking information about services or other behavioral health issues. Staff members provide supportive listening and direct callers to the most appropriate service or resource agency. Crisis staff also works with consumers to determine whether their concerns warrant follow-up.
 - The emergency Mental Health Mobile Response staff responds to individuals experiencing a mental health crisis. Service delivery is primarily at local hospitals. Individuals are assessed and a determination is made regarding the least restrictive level of care required to maintain their safety. Mobile Response develops individual Response Plans, identifies potential community or publicly funded resources and provides follow-up with individuals.
 - The S.A.I.L. Program (Stabilization, Assessment, Information and Linkage) is 12- bed residential facility that provides 24 hour assistance to residents of Racine County who are experiencing a psychiatric crisis. The S.A.I.L. Program provides short-term mental health stabilization and is available only for individuals who are not under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs. People admitted to the SAIL Program are provided with structured supervision and activities. A multidisciplinary team approach is used to develop an Individual Emergency Response Plan and coordinate an array of services to promote stability. The average length of stay is between three and five days.
 - In Racine County, Community Support Program CSP programs support people with mental illness in their homes. Staff spend a great deal of time with people, helping them with daily activities, teaching skills, and assisting them with decisions. There are also opportunities for recreation and socializing. Staff make sure people take their prescribed medications, pay their bills, and be as independent as possible.
 - The Human Services Department provides funding for persons to participate in mental health and AODA counseling. This funding is only for persons who have no other form of insurance

and have alcohol and drug abuse/dependency issues or who have already been diagnosed with a significant and persistent mental illness.

- Adequate, appropriate and safe food
 - La Leche League of Racine welcomes all breastfeeding mothers and mothers-to-be interested in breast feeding to meetings held on the second Tuesday of each month at 10:00 am. Leaders of the local league are “experienced mothers who have breastfed their own babies and are accredited by La Leche League International to help mothers and mothers-to-be with all aspects of breastfeeding.” One of the local leaders speaks Spanish. (LLL)
 - The Racine Unified School District received the Breastfeeding Friendly Workplace Award for actively supporting breastfeeding mothers in 2012. (RJT 10/30/12)
 - Wheaton Franciscan-All Saints Hospital in Racine is introducing a frozen breast milk program to offer donated breast milk to sick and premature babies. According to the article, there are no “milk depots” in Racine County, so interested mothers will have to donate by shipping to the Indiana Mother’s Milk Bank. Eventually, the nurse who is working on the project hopes to see a milk depot open in Racine. (RJT 12/31/12).
 - The Wisconsin Department of Health Services recommends the following as ways to promote and support breastfeeding:
 - Ensure pregnant women and their families (including grandmothers and significant others) are informed about the benefits of breastfeeding and have access to educational materials and classes about breastfeeding.
 - Speak with parents about room-sharing, rather than bed-sharing, to foster breastfeeding, as well as to follow safe sleep practices.
 - Strengthen “baby-friendly” practices to promote breastfeeding in Wisconsin hospitals, such as having a hospital-wide breastfeeding policy in which all health care staff are trained (see Resources).
 - Ensure providers connect women to community resources (such as WIC, lactation consultants or breastfeeding support groups) to assist with lactation concerns and to help continue breastfeeding when returning to work/school.
 - Promote workplace support of breastfeeding by providing an appropriate place and sufficient break time to express breast milk
 - Inform communities of the benefits of breastfeeding, promote it as the norm, and foster a sense of community support for breastfeeding. (WiDHS 2012)
 - The National WIC Association makes the following recommendations to prevent maternal and childhood overweight and obesity among WIC recipients:
 - Provide worksite wellness opportunities for all WIC staff so they can be effective educators by modeling healthy eating and physical activity behaviors.
 - Provide and promote evidence-based nutrition education to encourage breastfeeding and healthy eating as the norm for WIC families.
 - Provide and promote participant education on regular physical activity as the norm for WIC families.
 - Collaborate with public and private partners at the local, state, and national levels to promote consistent nutrition and physical activity messages using community-based approaches.
 - Utilize mass media markets to advocate breastfeeding, healthy eating, and physical activity behaviors.
 - Support and/or develop public policies that promote sound consumer nutrition information, access to healthy food choices, and increased opportunities for physical activity.
 - Research recently published by the New England Journal of Medicine and reported by the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health says one way local municipalities can help prevent obesity in their communities is by passing menu-labeling regulations for restaurants with fewer than 20 locations. Restaurants with 20 or more locations will be required, under the Affordable Care Act, to provide calorie information on their menus and menu boards, as well as a statement addressing daily recommended caloric intake. The researchers recommend presenting calorie information in ways that are easy for consumers to understand, for instance, by stating the amount of running required to burn off a particular food or beverage item. They also recommend

- listing lowest calorie food items first to encourage the selection of healthier items. According to Sara N. Bleich, PhD, lead author of the research and an associate professor with the Bloomberg School's Department of Health Policy and Management, "All of the recent research suggests that if you make calorie information easy for consumers to understand you have a bigger impact on their purchasing behavior. This is particularly true for minority groups at higher risk for obesity since they often have lower than average levels of nutritional literacy" (JHBSPH 2013).
- School fruit and vegetable gardens are a proven way to increase kids' fruit and vegetable consumption, as well as increasing their level of physical activity, according to the what works for health database of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Such programs should be "accompanied by nutrition education, food preparation lessons, and fruit and vegetable tasting opportunities. School gardens can also provide students with hands-on learning opportunities in subjects like science, math, health, and environmental studies" (RWJF)
 - Alcohol, tobacco and other drugs
 - Racine County has a Drug Endangered Children program through which a multidisciplinary team including law enforcement work together to enhance their response to the immediate needs of drug-endangered children and to gather adequate evidence to substantiate prosecution of appropriate endangerment and other charges.
 - Racine County holds free medication collections periodically; such activities prevent prescription drugs from ending up in area water systems or the hands of children.
 - FOCUS on Community is a nonprofit agency in Racine County that offers innovative, integrated services for the prevention of substance abuse by providing education, building positive values and promoting healthy choices for youth, families and community members. One of its programs is Substance Abuse Prevention (SAP) and Education Program, which aims to "prevent drug abuse using science based model programs, to increase public awareness, to provide information and referral services, and to advocate for quality treatment services." The majority of the agency's program efforts are "focused toward youth and those who play a key role in their lives; to provide them with the knowledge, skills, and assets to make good decisions and maintain healthy lifestyles, free from substance abuse. Focus offers a Speakers Bureau and serves as a resource center for parents, schools, and other agencies." Focus also has a grant to increase smoke-free housing options and to decrease the availability of other tobacco projects to youth (FOCUS).
 - Communicable disease prevention
 - Immunization – Racine County Immunization Coalition - Representatives gather from the area school nurses, the local health departments, and the major medical groups to share information and to problem solve on issues related to vaccines with the ultimate goal of improving the health of our community. (founded by Hennessy)
 - In response to outbreaks of pertussis, Dr. Margaret Hennessy of Wheaton Franciscan Medical Group in Racine, helped bring the Wisconsin Tdap Cocooning Project to her hospital's nursery and, later, to other hospitals within the system. This project increases Tdap vaccination opportunities for parents, grandparents, and other caregivers of newborns as a way of protecting babies against pertussis as soon as they are born.
 - Healthy growth and development
 - In early 2013, several Racine initiatives that are working to reduce negative birth outcomes received significant funding. The Wisconsin Partnership Program has pledged \$45,000 to each of three Racine projects aimed at improving support for African American women to ultimately eliminate the racial disparities in birth outcomes in Racine. These projects are:
 - Focus on Fathers Initiative: increasing father involvement in the lives of their children;
 - Centering Pregnancy Program: providing health assessment, education, and support in prenatal care; and
 - Reducing African American Infant Birth Disparities through Decreased Prison Recidivism and Increased Living-Wage Employment of Mothers and Fathers: addressing problems of repeat imprisonment and its effect on family stability (Racine LIHF).

- Domestic violence and child abuse
 - Children's Hospital of Wisconsin's Racine County Child Advocacy Center provides assessments to children who may have been harmed. The goal of the center is to protect children from abuse and provide resources to help them heal.
 - Women's Resource Center of Racine aids victims of domestic violence to secure safety and self-sufficiency
 - The CDC recommends that child abuse and domestic violence prevention efforts should promote "healthy, respectful, nonviolent relationships. . . . by addressing change at all levels of the social ecology: individual, relationship, community, and society" (CDC). The Nurse-Family Partnership home visitation program is cited by the CDC as an evidence-based program proven to reduce child maltreatment.
- Oral health
 - A recent report by the Institute of Medicine has the following recommendations for how to increase access to dental care in the United States:
 - Recruit more dental students from minority, low-income and rural populations to serve the neediest areas.
 - Increase reimbursement rates for providers (paying more increases the number of kids who get regular teeth cleaning).
 - Advocate for a change in state laws to allow dental hygienists, assistants and other professionals to take on a greater role in treating patients. Restrictive laws, the IOM writes, may result in states missing "critical opportunities to serve greater numbers of individuals in need of care" where there are not enough dentists to meet the needs of the local population. (LATimes 2011)
- Reproductive and sexual health
 - The Racine Health Department runs an STD clinic that accepts walk-in clients exclusively and performs rapid HIV testing.
 - The Community Health Systems clinic in Racine provides confidential STD/HIV testing
- Tobacco use and exposure
 - SAMHSA recommends communities use multiple strategies to reduce youth access to tobacco products, including:
 - Enforcing youth access laws in a consistent manner statewide;
 - Implementing bans on cigarette advertising in venues where youth and young adults congregate;
 - Providing education to all tobacco retailers in a variety of formats;
 - Using coalition members to conduct nonenforcement compliance checks of tobacco retailers during which compliant retailers are rewarded and noncompliant retailers are warned about the law;
 - Partnering with the state public health agency to ensure that youth tobacco access strategies are part of the state's comprehensive tobacco control plan;
 - Conducting a mass media campaign aimed at changing social norms and preventing smoking by youth.
 - Talk to local and state leaders and encourage them to promote smoke-free air policies, effective tobacco package labeling, restricted tobacco advertising, and higher tobacco prices to help smokers quit and keep nonsmokers tobacco-free. (SAMHSA)
 - FOCUS on Community is a nonprofit agency in Racine County that offers innovative, integrated services for the prevention of substance abuse by providing education, building positive values and promoting healthy choices for youth, families and community members. One of its programs is Transform Racine County, funded by a grant from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control. The goal of Transform Wisconsin is to transform the quality of life throughout the state. In Racine County, the goal is to increase smoke-free housing options and to decrease OTP (other tobacco products) availability to youth. (FOCUS)

Methodology

The Racine/Kenosha Community Action Agency enables low-income individuals to attain the skills, knowledge and motivation needed to achieve self-sufficiency. To ensure that programming effectively targets issues critical to the low-income population, the agency conducts periodic community needs assessments.

In spring 2013, the Planning Council for Health and Human Services undertook secondary research to produce this overview of Racine County, Wisconsin for the Racine/Kenosha Community Action Agency. The Planning Council examined secondary data sources such as the U.S. Census, school records, and State of Wisconsin publications to produce this report.

To provide the Racine/Kenosha Community Action Agency with the most up-to-date information possible, many of the population-based statistics in this report were taken from the U.S. Census American Community Survey 1-Year, 3-Year and 5-Year Estimates. The American Community Survey is a large, continuous demographic survey conducted by the Census Bureau on an ongoing basis. Questionnaires are mailed to a sample of addresses to obtain information about households -- that is, about each person and the housing unit itself. The survey produces annual and multi-year estimates of population and housing characteristics as well as data for small areas, including tracts and population subgroups. Eventually, this survey will provide accurate and up-to-date profiles of America's communities every year, instead of every ten years. However, caution must be exercised when using current American Community Survey data. Because they are based on a sample, these data are subject to sampling variability and should be considered estimates only since there can be fairly large margins of error for many of these numbers.

The focus groups mentioned in this report were commissioned by RKCAA and conducted by students at UW-Parkside in spring 2013. The students provided a summary report of their findings to the Planning Council, from which excerpts were taken for inclusion in this report.

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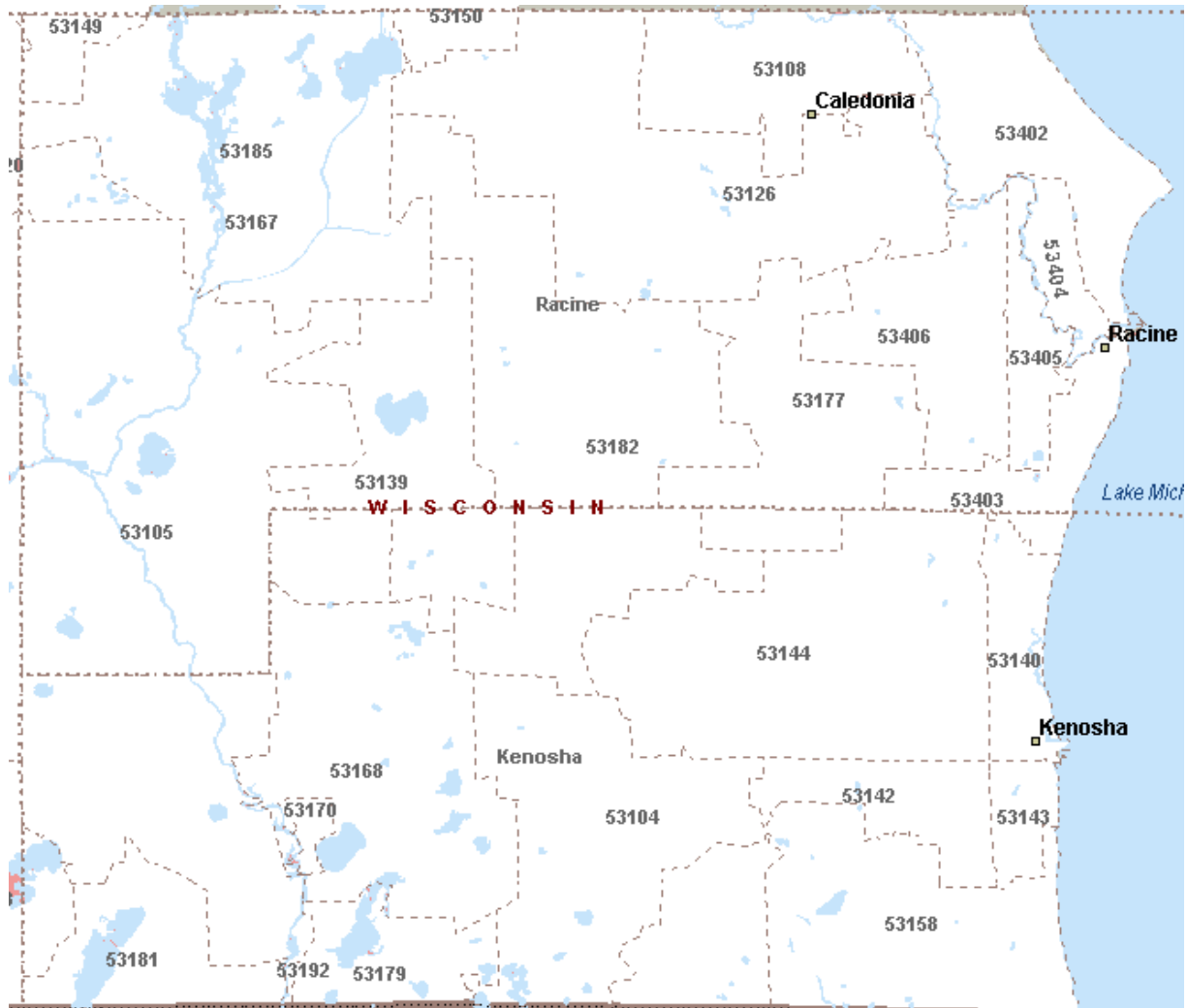
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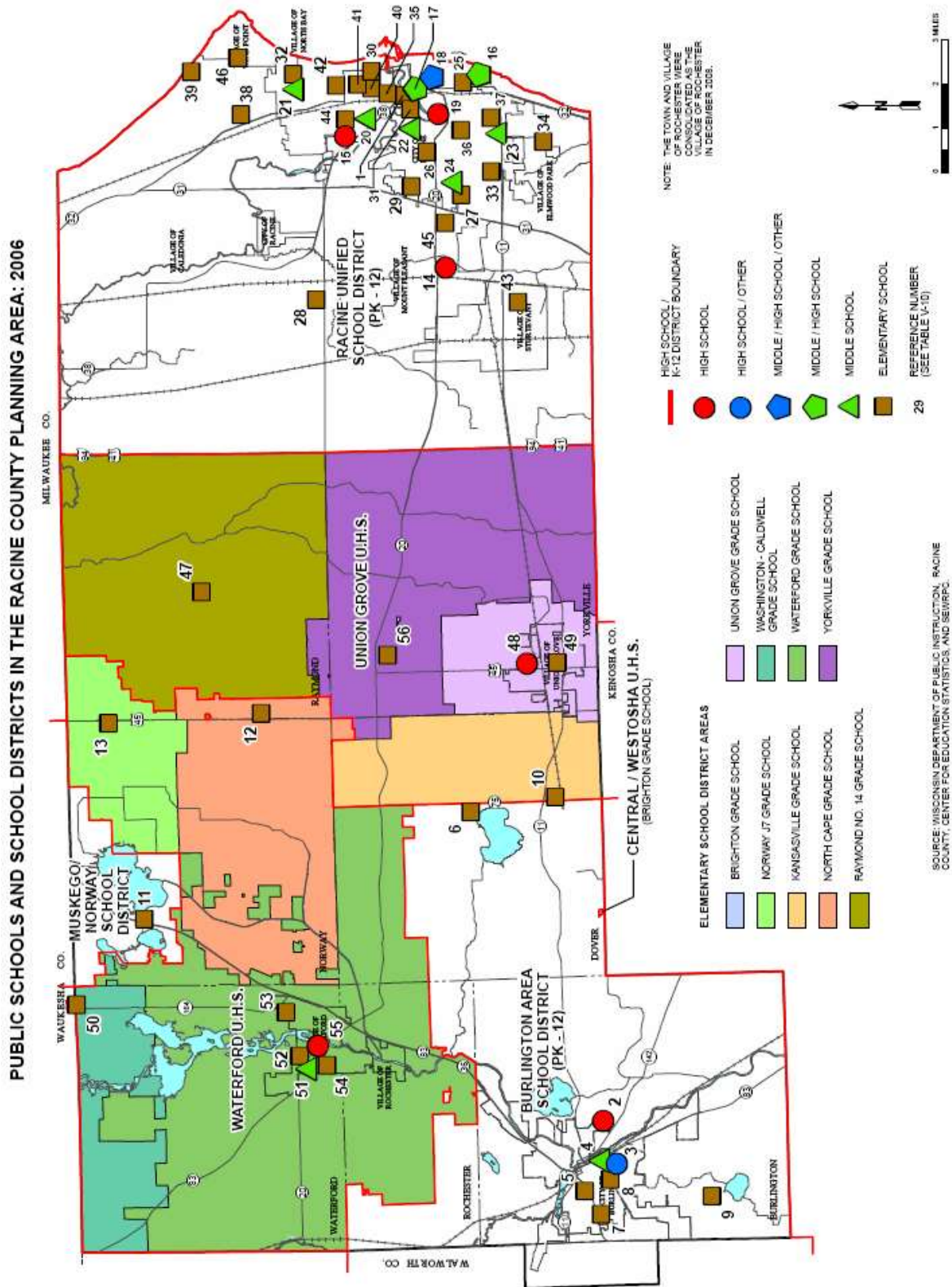
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Appendices

Appendix A: Zip Code Map of Racine County



Appendix B: Racine Schools and School Districts: 2006



Appendix C: Disabilities by school district for Racine County, 2012-2013

District Name	School Name	Enrollment PreK-12	Autism		Cognitively Disabled		Deaf Blind		Significant Development Delay		Emotional Behavioral Disability		Hearing Impairment	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Brighton #1	Brighton El	208	0	0.00	1	0.48	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Burlington Area	Burlington Hi	1201	12	1.00	15	1.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	22	1.83	2	0.17
Burlington Area	Cooper El	404	5	1.24	2	0.50	0	0.00	5	1.24	4	0.99	0	0.00
Burlington Area	Dr Edward G Dyer Sch	429	10	2.33	4	0.93	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.23	2	0.47
Burlington Area	Lyons Ctr	139	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.72	0	0.00
Burlington Area	Nettie E Karcher Sch	513	6	1.17	8	1.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	2.34	1	0.19
Burlington Area	Waller El	381	13	3.41	4	1.05	0	0.00	12	3.15	9	2.36	1	0.26
Burlington Area	Winkler El	193	1	0.52	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.52	0	0.00
Burlington Area		3260	47	1.44	33	1.01	0	0.00	17	0.52	50	1.53	6	0.18
Dover #1	Kansasville El	90	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	3.33	0	0.00
Muskego-Norway	Bay Lane Mid	682	3	0.44	9	1.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.73	2	0.29
Muskego-Norway	Country Meadows El	319	1	0.31	1	0.31	0	0.00	3	0.94	1	0.31	1	0.31
Muskego-Norway	Lake Denoon Mid	730	5	0.68	7	0.96	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	0.96	0	0.00
Muskego-Norway	Lakeview El	412	3	0.73	1	0.24	0	0.00	1	0.24	2	0.49	1	0.24
Muskego-Norway	Mill Valley El	361	1	0.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.83	1	0.28	0	0.00
Muskego-Norway	Muskego El	265	2	0.75	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Muskego-Norway	Muskego Hi	1692	15	0.89	15	0.89	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	0.89	2	0.12
Muskego-Norway	Tess Corners El	516	4	0.78	3	0.58	0	0.00	4	0.78	1	0.19	0	0.00
Muskego-Norway		4977	34	0.68	36	0.72	0	0.00	11	0.22	32	0.64	6	0.12
North Cape	North Cape El	197	1	0.51	2	1.02	0	0.00	1	0.51	0	0.00	0	0.00
Norway J7	Drought El	86	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

(Wi Dpt Public Instruction)

District Name	School Name	Enrollment PreK-12	Autism		Cognitively Disabled		Deaf Blind		Significant Development Delay		Emotional Behavioral Disability		Hearing Impairment	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
			Racine Unified	Gifford El	949	12	1.26	1	0.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	9
Racine Unified	Gilmore Mid	738	2	0.27	17	2.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	38	5.15	1	0.14
Racine Unified	Goodland El	292	3	1.03	3	1.03	0	0.00	5	1.71	5	1.71	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Horlick Hi	2044	17	0.83	25	1.22	0	0.00	0	0.00	70	3.42	1	0.05
Racine Unified	Janes El	418	2	0.48	1	0.24	0	0.00	1	0.24	2	0.48	1	0.24
Racine Unified	Jefferson Lighthouse El	591	7	1.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.17
Racine Unified	Jerstad-Agerholm El	337	0	0.00	4	1.19	0	0.00	1	0.30	19	5.64	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Jerstad-Agerholm Mid	692	4	0.58	13	1.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	2.17	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Johnson El	639	1	0.16	7	1.10	0	0.00	3	0.47	10	1.56	1	0.16
Racine Unified	Jones El	450	5	1.11	1	0.22	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.22	1	0.22
Racine Unified	Julian Thomas El	475	0	0.00	2	0.42	0	0.00	3	0.63	29	6.11	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Knapp El	455	2	0.44	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.66	34	7.47	0	0.00
Racine Unified	McKinley Mid	836	7	0.84	6	0.72	0	0.00	0	0.00	28	3.35	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Mitchell El	485	3	0.62	3	0.62	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	1.86	11	2.27
Racine Unified	Mitchell Mid	745	8	1.07	18	2.42	0	0.00	0	0.00	19	2.55	5	0.67
Racine Unified	North Park El	443	3	0.68	1	0.23	0	0.00	2	0.45	5	1.13	0	0.00
Racine Unified	O Brown El	447	3	0.67	1	0.22	0	0.00	10	2.24	6	1.34	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Park Hi	1697	19	1.12	47	2.77	0	0.00	0	0.00	67	3.95	4	0.24
Racine Unified	P-COC	92	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Racine Early Education Ctr	222	1	0.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	17	7.66	10	4.50	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Red Apple El	439	19	4.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	46	10.48	2	0.46	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Roosevelt El	350	2	0.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	1.14	5	1.43	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Schulte El	437	2	0.46	3	0.69	0	0.00	3	0.69	6	1.37	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Starbuck Mid	776	4	0.52	9	1.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	35	4.51	1	0.13
Racine Unified	The REAL School	321	11	3.43	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	1.25	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Wadewitz El	695	20	2.88	10	1.44	0	0.00	3	0.43	18	2.59	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Walden III Hi	297	2	0.67	1	0.34	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.67	0	0.00

District Name	School Name	Enrollment PreK-12	Autism		Cognitively Disabled		Deaf Blind		Significant Development Delay		Emotional Behavioral Disability		Hearing Impairment	
Racine Unified	Walden III Mid	247	2	0.81	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Racine Unified	West Ridge El	419	3	0.72	2	0.48	0	0.00	5	1.19	10	2.39	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Wind Point El	230	3	1.30	4	1.74	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	1.74	0	0.00
Racine Unified		17258	167	0.97	179	1.04	0	0.00	106	0.61	462	2.68	28	0.16
Raymond #14	Raymond El	439	2	0.46	1	0.23	0	0.00	2	0.46	5	1.14	0	0.00
Union Grove J1	Union Grove El	792	17	2.15	4	0.51	0	0.00	5	0.63	12	1.52	2	0.25
Union Grove UHS	Union Grove Hi	971	8	0.82	7	0.72	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	1.24	0	0.00
Union Grove		1763	25	1.42	11	0.62	0	0.00	5	0.28	24	1.36	2	0.11
Washington-Caldwell	Washington El	190	2	1.05	2	1.05	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.05
Waterford Graded J1		1200	11	0.92	5	0.42	0	0.00	8	0.67	6	0.50	3	0.25
Waterford Graded J1		351	6	1.71	2	0.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.28	0	0.00
Waterford Graded J1		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Waterford Graded J1		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Waterford Graded J1		1551	17	1.10	7	0.45	0	0.00	8	0.52	7	0.45	3	0.19
Waterford UHS		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Waterford UHS		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Waterford UHS		1065	6	0.56	4	0.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	14	1.31	0	0.00
Waterford UHS		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Waterford UHS		1065	6	0.56	4	0.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	14	1.31	0	0.00
Yorkville J2		465	3	0.65	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Yorkville J2		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yorkville J2		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yorkville J2		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yorkville J2		465	3	0.65	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL RACINE COUNTY		31549	304	0.96	276	0.87	0	0.00	150	0.48	597	1.89	47	0.15

(Appendix C continued)

District Name	School Name	Enroll-ment PreK-12	Specific Learning Disabilities		Orthopedic Impairment		Other Health Impairment		Speech or Language Impairment		Traumatic Brain Injury		Visual Impairment	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Brighton #1	Brighton El	208	2	0.96	0	0.00	5	2.40	7	3.37	0	0.00	0	0.00
Burlington Area	Burlington Hi	1201	62	5.16	0	0.00	20	1.67	5	0.42	1	0.08	4	0.33
Burlington Area	Cooper El	404	12	2.97	3	0.74	4	0.99	43	10.64	0	0.00	1	0.25
Burlington Area	Dr Edward G Dyer Sch	429	24	5.59	1	0.23	8	1.86	9	2.10	0	0.00	0	0.00
Burlington Area	Lyons Ctr	139	2	1.44	0	0.00	0	0.00	14	10.07	0	0.00	0	0.00
Burlington Area	Nettie E Karcher Sch	513	33	6.43	2	0.39	16	3.12	8	1.56	0	0.00	0	0.00
Burlington Area	Waller El	381	15	3.94	2	0.52	5	1.31	42	11.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
Burlington Area	Winkler El	193	3	1.55	0	0.00	1	0.52	13	6.74	0	0.00	0	0.00
Burlington Area		3260	151	4.63	8	0.25	54	1.66	134	4.11	1	0.03	5	0.15
Dover #1	Kansasville El	90	2	2.22	0	0.00	3	3.33	2	2.22	0	0.00	0	0.00
Muskego-Norway	Bay Lane Mid	682	17	2.49	0	0.00	16	2.35	14	2.05	0	0.00	1	0.15
Muskego-Norway	Country Meadows El	319	1	0.31	0	0.00	6	1.88	13	4.08	0	0.00	0	0.00
Muskego-Norway	Lake Denoon Mid	730	17	2.33	0	0.00	18	2.47	12	1.64	1	0.14	1	0.14
Muskego-Norway	Lakeview El	412	3	0.73	0	0.00	6	1.46	22	5.34	0	0.00	0	0.00
Muskego-Norway	Mill Valley El	361	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.83	13	3.60	0	0.00	0	0.00
Muskego-Norway	Muskego El	265	3	1.13	0	0.00	5	1.89	8	3.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
Muskego-Norway	Muskego Hi	1692	30	1.77	2	0.12	32	1.89	5	0.30	0	0.00	0	0.00
Muskego-Norway	Tess Corners El	516	3	0.58	0	0.00	9	1.74	21	4.07	0	0.00	2	0.39
Muskego-Norway		4977	74	1.49	2	0.04	95	1.91	108	2.17	1	0.02	4	0.08
North Cape	North Cape El	197	8	4.06	0	0.00	1	0.51	9	4.57	0	0.00	0	0.00
Norway J7	Drought El	86	2	2.33	0	0.00	1	1.16	1	1.16	0	0.00	0	0.00

District Name	School Name	Enroll- ment PreK-12	Specific Learning Disabilities		Orthopedic Impairment		Other Health Impairment		Speech or Language Impairment		Traumatic Brain Injury		Visual Impairment	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Racine Unified	Gifford El	949	22	2.32	2	0.21	18	1.90	97	10.22	0	0.00	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Gilmore Mid	738	69	9.35	1	0.14	21	2.85	17	2.30	2	0.27	1	0.14
Racine Unified	Goodland El	292	13	4.45	0	0.00	8	2.74	34	11.64	0	0.00	1	0.34
Racine Unified	Horlick Hi	2044	117	5.72	1	0.05	60	2.94	6	0.29	1	0.05	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Janes El	418	10	2.39	0	0.00	9	2.15	41	9.81	0	0.00	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Jefferson Lighthouse El	591	2	0.34	0	0.00	2	0.34	33	5.58	0	0.00	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Jerstad-Agerholm El	337	8	2.37	0	0.00	4	1.19	34	10.09	0	0.00	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Jerstad-Agerholm Mid	692	34	4.91	2	0.29	25	3.61	26	3.76	0	0.00	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Johnson El	639	18	2.82	1	0.16	9	1.41	41	6.42	0	0.00	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Jones El	450	7	1.56	0	0.00	6	1.33	75	16.67	1	0.22	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Julian Thomas El	475	12	2.53	0	0.00	3	0.63	73	15.37	0	0.00	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Knapp El	455	15	3.30	2	0.44	13	2.86	46	10.11	0	0.00	0	0.00
Racine Unified	McKinley Mid	836	39	4.67	1	0.12	18	2.15	14	1.67	0	0.00	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Mitchell El	485	10	2.06	0	0.00	7	1.44	48	9.90	1	0.21	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Mitchell Mid	745	58	7.79	0	0.00	22	2.95	10	1.34	0	0.00	0	0.00
Racine Unified	North Park El	443	18	4.06	0	0.00	8	1.81	47	10.61	1	0.23	0	0.00
Racine Unified	O Brown El	447	14	3.13	3	0.67	12	2.68	62	13.87	0	0.00	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Park Hi	1697	122	7.19	4	0.24	59	3.48	9	0.53	1	0.06	0	0.00
Racine Unified	P-COC	92	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.17	0	0.00	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Racine Early Education Ctr	222	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	5.41	0	0.00	1	0.45
Racine Unified	Red Apple El	439	11	2.51	1	0.23	5	1.14	100	22.78	0	0.00	1	0.23
Racine Unified	Roosevelt El	350	8	2.29	0	0.00	4	1.14	47	13.43	0	0.00	1	0.29
Racine Unified	Schulte El	437	14	3.20	1	0.23	11	2.52	29	6.64	0	0.00	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Starbuck Mid	776	61	7.86	1	0.13	32	4.12	19	2.45	0	0.00	0	0.00
Racine Unified	The REAL School	321	6	1.87	0	0.00	7	2.18	2	0.62	0	0.00	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Wadewitz El	695	20	2.88	11	1.58	23	3.31	57	8.20	1	0.14	0	0.00

District Name	School Name	Enroll- ment PreK-12	Specific Learning Disabilities		Orthopedic Impairment		Other Health Impairment		Speech or Language Impairment		Traumatic Brain Injury		Visual Impairment	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
			Racine Unified	Walden III Hi	297	6	2.02	0	0.00	4	1.35	1	0.34	0
Racine Unified	Walden III Mid	247	9	3.64	0	0.00	3	1.21	3	1.21	0	0.00	1	0.40
Racine Unified	West Ridge El	419	12	2.86	2	0.48	7	1.67	25	5.97	0	0.00	0	0.00
Racine Unified	Wind Point El	230	8	3.48	0	0.00	2	0.87	21	9.13	0	0.00	0	0.00
Racine Unified		17258	743	4.31	33	0.19	402	2.33	1031	5.97	8	0.05	6	0.03
Raymond #14	Raymond El	439	13	2.96	0	0.00	2	0.46	17	3.87	0	0.00	0	0.00
Union Grove J1	Union Grove El	792	23	2.90	0	0.00	25	3.16	33	4.17	0	0.00	2	0.25
Union Grove UHS	Union Grove Hi	971	34	3.50	1	0.10	18	1.85	4	0.41	1	0.10	0	0.00
Union Grove		1763	57	3.23	1	0.06	43	2.44	37	2.10	1	0.06	2	0.11
Washington-Caldwell	Washington El	190	7	3.68	0	0.00	5	2.63	8	4.21	0	0.00	0	0.00
Waterford Graded J1		1200	24	2.00	3	0.25	33	2.75	87	7.25	0	0.00	0	0.00
Waterford Graded J1		351	8	2.28	0	0.00	7	1.99	2	0.57	0	0.00	0	0.00
Waterford Graded J1		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Waterford Graded J1		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Waterford Graded J1		1551	32	2.06	3	0.19	40	2.58	89	5.74	0	0.00	0	0.00
Waterford UHS		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Waterford UHS		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Waterford UHS		1065	28	2.63	1	0.09	20	1.88	2	0.19	1	0.09	0	0.00
Waterford UHS		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Waterford UHS		1065	28	2.63	1	0.09	20	1.88	2	0.19	1	0.09	0	0.00
Yorkville J2		465	12	2.58	0	0.00	8	1.72	13	2.80	0	0.00	0	0.00
Yorkville J2		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yorkville J2		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yorkville J2		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yorkville J2		465	12	2.58	0	0.00	8	1.72	13	2.80	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL RACINE COUNTY		31549	1131	3.58	48	0.15	679	2.15	1458	4.62	12	0.04	17	0.05

(Appendix C continued)

District Name	School Name	Enroll-ment PreK-12	Total Students w Disability		Students without Disability	
			#	%	#	%
Brighton #1	Brighton El	208	15	7.21	193	92.79
Burlington Area	Burlington Hi	1201	143	11.91	1058	88.09
Burlington Area	Cooper El	404	79	19.55	325	80.45
Burlington Area	Dr Edward G Dyer Sch	429	59	13.75	370	86.25
Burlington Area	Lyons Ctr	139	17	12.23	122	87.77
Burlington Area	Nettie E Karcher Sch	513	86	16.76	427	83.24
Burlington Area	Waller El	381	103	27.03	278	72.97
Burlington Area	Winkler El	193	19	9.84	174	90.16
Burlington Area		3260	506	15.52	2754	84.48
Dover #1	Kansasville El	90	10	11.11	80	88.89
Muskego-Norway	Bay Lane Mid	682	67	9.82	615	90.18
Muskego-Norway	Country Meadows El	319	27	8.46	292	91.54
Muskego-Norway	Lake Denoon Mid	730	68	9.32	662	90.68
Muskego-Norway	Lakeview El	412	39	9.47	373	90.53
Muskego-Norway	Mill Valley El	361	21	5.82	340	94.18
Muskego-Norway	Muskego El	265	18	6.79	247	93.21
Muskego-Norway	Muskego Hi	1692	116	6.86	1576	93.14
Muskego-Norway	Tess Corners El	516	47	9.11	469	90.89
Muskego-Norway		4977	403	8.10	4574	91.90
North Cape	North Cape El	197	22	11.17	175	88.83
Norway J7	Drought El	86	4	4.65	82	95.35

District Name	School Name	Enroll- ment PreK-12	Total Students w Disability		Students without Disability	
			#	%	#	%
Racine Unified	Gifford El	949	162	17.07	787	82.93
Racine Unified	Gilmore Mid	738	169	22.90	569	77.10
Racine Unified	Goodland El	292	72	24.66	220	75.34
Racine Unified	Horlick Hi	2044	298	14.58	1746	85.42
Racine Unified	Janes El	418	67	16.03	351	83.97
Racine Unified	Jefferson Lighthouse El	591	45	7.61	546	92.39
Racine Unified	Jerstad-Agerholm El	337	70	20.77	267	79.23
Racine Unified	Jerstad-Agerholm Mid	692	119	17.20	573	82.80
Racine Unified	Johnson El	639	91	14.24	548	85.76
Racine Unified	Jones El	450	97	21.56	353	78.44
Racine Unified	Julian Thomas El	475	122	25.68	353	74.32
Racine Unified	Knapp El	455	115	25.27	340	74.73
Racine Unified	McKinley Mid	836	113	13.52	723	86.48
Racine Unified	Mitchell El	485	92	18.97	393	81.03
Racine Unified	Mitchell Mid	745	140	18.79	605	81.21
Racine Unified	North Park El	443	85	19.19	358	80.81
Racine Unified	O Brown El	447	111	24.83	336	75.17
Racine Unified	Park Hi	1697	332	19.56	1365	80.44
Racine Unified	P-COC	92	2	2.17	90	97.83
Racine Unified	Racine Early Education Ctr	222	41	18.47	181	81.53
Racine Unified	Red Apple El	439	185	42.14	254	57.86
Racine Unified	Roosevelt El	350	71	20.29	279	79.71
Racine Unified	Schulte El	437	69	15.79	368	84.21
Racine Unified	Starbuck Mid	776	162	20.88	614	79.12
Racine Unified	The REAL School	321	30	9.35	291	90.65
Racine Unified	Wadewitz El	695	163	23.45	532	76.55
Racine Unified	Walden III Hi	297	16	5.39	281	94.61

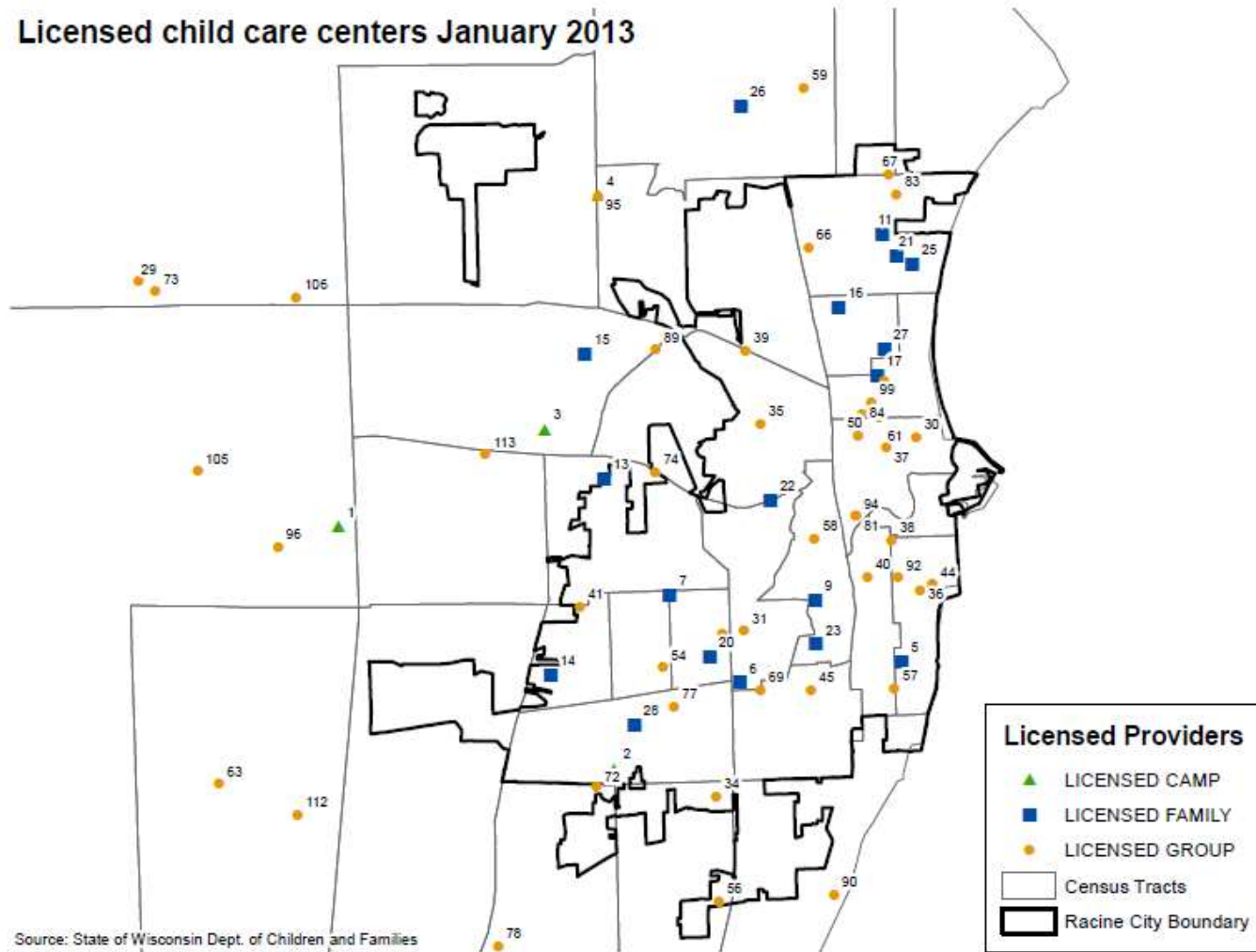
District Name	School Name	Enroll-ment	Total Students w Disability		Students without Disability	
Racine Unified	Walden III Mid	247	18	7.29	229	92.71
Racine Unified	West Ridge El	419	66	15.75	353	84.25
Racine Unified	Wind Point El	230	42	18.26	188	81.74
Racine Unified		17258	3165	18.34	14093	81.66
Raymond #14	Raymond El	439	42	9.57	397	90.43
Union Grove J1	Union Grove El	792	123	15.53	669	84.47
Union Grove UHS	Union Grove Hi	971	85	8.75	886	91.25
Union Grove		1763	208	11.80	1555	88.20
Washington-Caldwell	Washington El	190	26	13.68	164	86.32
Waterford Graded J1		1200	180	15.00	1020	85.00
Waterford Graded J1		351	26	7.41	325	92.59
Waterford Graded J1		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Waterford Graded J1		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Waterford Graded J1		1551	206	13.28	1345	86.72
Waterford UHS		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Waterford UHS		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Waterford UHS		1065	76	7.14	989	92.86
Waterford UHS		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Waterford UHS		1065	76	7.14	989	92.86
Yorkville J2		465	36	7.74	429	92.26
Yorkville J2		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yorkville J2		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yorkville J2		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yorkville J2		465	36	7.74	429	92.26
TOTAL RACINE COUNTY		31549	4719	14.96	26830	85.04

(Wi DPI 2012-2013)

Appendix D: Map of City of Racine child care centers, January 2013

(see Appendix F for key to the numbers on this map)

Licensed child care centers January 2013

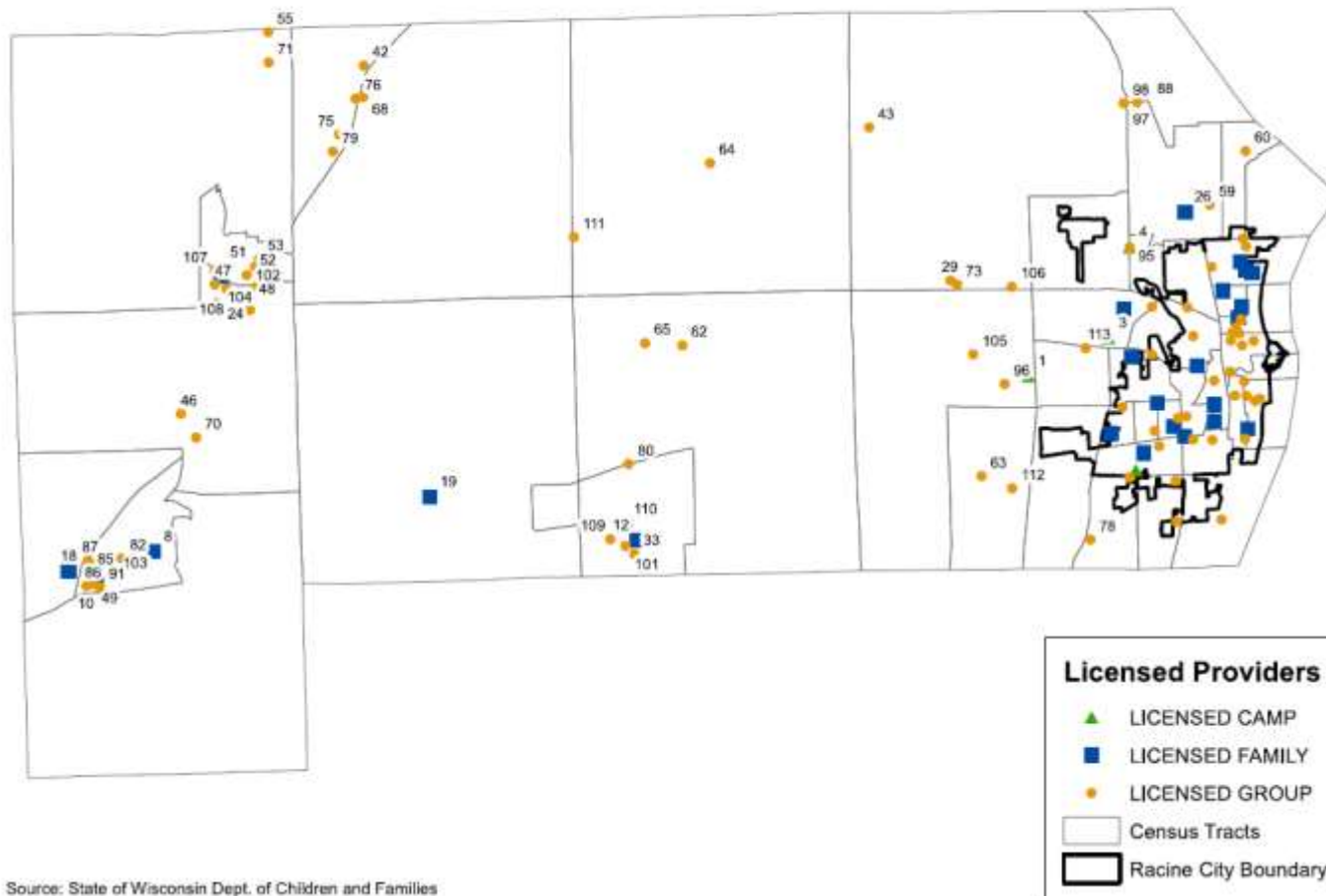


(RCDPD 2009)

Appendix E: Map of Racine County child care centers, 2013

(see Appendix F for key to the numbers on this map)

Licensed child care centers January 2013



Source: State of Wisconsin Dept. of Children and Families

Appendix F: Child care center capacity in Racine County January 2013

Map ID	Facility Name	Capacity	Age Range
1	CAMP COOL WATERS SMOLENSKI PARK	75	5 Years- 11 Years
2	KIDS OUTDOORS KAMP	30	4 Years-12 Years
3	KIDS SPORTS KAMP	50	4 Years- 12 Years
4	SC JOHNSON SUMMER DAY CAMP	160	5 Years- 12 Years
5	ADVENTURELAND DAYCARE CENTER	8	0 Years- 12 Years
6	A PLACE TO CALL HOME	8	6 Weeks- 12 Years
7	BRIGHTER FUTURES FAMILY CHILD CARE	8	6 Weeks- 13 Years
8	DISCOVERY PRESCHOOL	8	6 Weeks- 12 Years
9	DREXXI KIDZ	8	6 Weeks- 12 Years
10	FRIENDS FOREVER FAMILY DAY CARE	8	6 Weeks- 10 Years
11	HARRIS LIL ANGELS	8	6 Weeks - 12 Years
12	JUNIE B'S DAY CARE	8	6 Weeks- 12 Years
13	KAY'S CUDDLE CARE	8	2 Years- 9 Years
14	LATASHA'S HOUSE OF LEARNING	8	6 Weeks- 11 Years
15	LITTLE BEAN SPROUTS DAYCARE	8	6 weeks- 12 Years
16	LITTLE INSPIRATION'S LEARNING CTR	8	1 Week- 8 Years
17	LITTLE RED WAGON DAY CARE	8	1 Week- 12 Years
18	LOIS FAMILY CHILD CARE	8	6 Weeks- 17 Years
19	MOTHER'S BLESSING FAMILY CHILD CARE	8	6 Weeks- 12 Years
20	NANCY'S LITTLE TREASURES LLC	8	6 Weeks- 13 Years
21	OUR WEE ONES FAMILY DAYCARE CENTER	8	3 Weeks- 12 Years
22	RIVER VIEW CHILD CARE	8	6 Weeks- 12 Years
23	SANDRA'S DAY CARE	8	1 Week- 13 Years
24	SHANNON'S FAMILY HOME DAY CARE	8	6 Weeks- 12 Years
25	TC TOTS	8	2 Months- 12 Years
26	TINY TOT UNIVERSITY	8	6 Weeks - 13 Years
27	TODDLER WORLD DAY CARE	8	2 Weeks- 12 Years
28	WEE CARE DAY CARE	8	6 Weeks- 6 Years
29	ACADEMY OF PRSCH LRNG NORTHWESTERN	14	2 .5 Years- 6 Years
30	ALMOST HOME ACADEMY II	74	4 Weeks-11 Years
31	ATONEMENT LUTHERAN CHILD CARE	105	6 Weeks- 14 Years
32	BRIGHT AND BEAUTIFUL CHRISTIAN CC	70	6 Weeks- 11 Years
33	BRIGHT AND BEAUTIFUL KIDS CLUB PROG	68	5 Years- 11 Years
34	BUILDING BLOCKS INTERACTIVE CENTER	40	4 Weeks- 11 Years
35	BUNDLES OF BLESSINGS KIDS KARE INC	50	6 Weeks- 12 Years
36	BUSY BEE'S CHILD CARE CENTER LLC 2	50	6 Weeks- 12 Years
37	CARE BEAR CHILDCARE CENTER	42	6 Weeks- 12 Years
38	CHILD HARBOR LEARNING CENTER	87	6 Weeks- 12 Years
39	CHILDREN'S PLACE CHILD DEV CENTER	50	3 Weeks- 12 Years
40	CHILD UNIVERSE DAY CARE	98	2 Weeks- 12 Years
41	CHRIST CHURCH CC/SUNSHINE MNTN PRSC	100	6 Weeks- 12 Years

Map ID	Facility Name	Capacity	Age Range
42	DISCOVERY DAYS CHILDCARE II INC	66	6 Weeks- 11 Years
43	DISCOVERY STAGE PRESCHOOL & CC	110	6 Weeks- 12 Years
44	EV UNITED METH MOTHERS DAY OUT	89	1 Year- 5 Years
45	HALO CHILD CARE CENTER	22	2 Weeks- 13 Years
46	HOLY FAMILY CHILDCARE CENTER	40	6 Weeks- 5 Years
47	HOMESTEAD DAY CARE LCC-WOODFLD ELEM	40	5 Years- 14 Years
48	HOMESTEAD DAY CARE LLC II	34	6 Weeks- 14 Years
49	IN HIS ARMS EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER	50	6 Weeks- 12 Years
50	INNOVATIVE CHILD CARE CENTER	44	6 Weeks- 12 Years
51	IT'S ALL ABOUT KIDS	38	2 Years- 7 Years
52	IT'S ALL ABOUT KIDS	16	6 Weeks- 3 Years
53	ITS ALL ABOUT KIDS AT TRAILSIDE ELE	44	5 Years- 13 Years
54	JACK & JILL DAY CARE CENTER	50	2 Years- 10 Years
55	KAS BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM	20	5 Years- 13 Years
56	KIDS KLUB DR. JONES	12	5 Years- 11 Years
57	KIDS KLUB FINE ARTS	20	5 Years- 11 Years
58	KIDS KLUB JEFFERSON LIGHTHOUSE	25	5 Years- 11 Years
59	KIDS KLUB NORTH PARK	20	5 Years- 11 Years
60	KIDS KLUB OLYMPIA BROWN	8	5 Years- 11 Years
61	KIDS KLUB RED APPLE	25	3 Years- 11 Years
62	KIDS KORNER PRSCH & SCH AGE PROGS	26	2 Years- 13 Years
63	KIDS TOWN USA CHILD CARE CTR INC	50	2 Years- 12 Years
64	KIDZ CONNECTION B AND A SCH PRG LLC	35	4 Years- 14 Years
65	KIDZ CONNECTION B & A SCH PROG LLC	30	5 Years- 15 Years
66	KIMBERLAND DAYCARE LLC	43	4 Weeks- 12 Years
67	KINDERCARE LEARNING CTRS-3 MILE RD	134	6 Weeks- 12 Years
68	LAKEVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SACC	56	5 Years- 13 Years
69	LA PRE ENTERPRISE DBA X-CITE CC	51	4 Weeks- 13 Years
70	LEAPIN LEARNERS	10	3 Years- 5 Years
71	LITTLE BEAR LEARNING CTR LLC	20	6 Weeks- 5 Years
72	LITTLE CHAMPIONS LEARNING CTR II	55	6 Weeks- 13 Years
73	LITTLE CHAMPIONS LEARNING CTR LLC	80	6 Weeks- 12 Years
74	LITTLE SAINTS CHILD CARE CENTER	184	4 Weeks- 11 Years
75	LITTLE V I P CHILD CARE	45	6 Weeks- 12 Years
76	LOTS FOR TOTS EARLY EDUCATIONAL CTR	48	6 Weeks- 13 Years
77	LOV N CARE CHILDREN'S ACADEMY	76	4 Weeks- 12 Years
78	MOUNT PLEASANT RENAISSANCE SCHOOL	84	1 Year- 12 Years
79	MUSTARD SEED PRESCHOOL	48	2.5 Years- 5 Years
80	MY LITTLE SCHOOL HOUSE ECC	50	4 Weeks- 12 Years
81	NEXT GENERATION NOW	159	2 Weeks- 12 Years
82	NOAH'S ARK PRESCHOOL	36	3 Years- 5 Years
83	NORTH SIDE PRESCHOOL	20	3 Years- 6 Years
84	ONE STEP AHEAD DAY CARE CENTER	110	2 Weeks- 12 Years
85	PLYMOUTH CHILDREN'S CENTER INC 2	50	6 Weeks- 6 Years

Map ID	Facility Name	Capacity	Age Range
86	PLYMOUTH CHILDREN'S CENTER INC 3	32	5 Years- 12 Years
87	PLYMOUTH CHILDREN'S CENTER INC I	50	2.5 Years- 12 Years
88	PRINCE OF PEACE PRESCHOOL DAY CARE	35	2.5 Years- 7 Years
89	RACINE COOPERATIVE PRESCHOOL	21	2.5 Years- 6 Years
90	RACINE CO OPPORTUNITY CTR SHERIDAN	80	0 Years- 12 Years
91	RK CAA HEAD START BURLINGTON SITE	17	3 Years- 5 Years
92	RK CAA HEADSTART CENTER GRAND AVE	260	3 Years- 5 Years
93	RK CAA HEADSTART GREEN STREET	119	3 Years- 5 Years
94	RKCAA HEAD START NGN SITE	17	3 Years-5 Years
95	SC JOHNSON CHILD CARE LEARNING CTR	480	2 Weeks- 12 Years
96	SEALED AIR CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	94	6 Weeks- 4 Years
98	SERENDIPITY PRESCHOOL AN CHILD CARE	85	6 Weeks- 12 Years
99	SMALL WORLD MONTESSORI SCHOOL	50	2 Years- 6 Years
100	ST EDWARD'S CHILD DEVELOPMENT CTR	98	6 Weeks- 12 Years
101	ST PAULS PRESCHOOL	12	3 Years- 5 Years
102	ST PETERS PRESCHOOL	35	2 Years- 11 Years
103	THE CHILDRENS HOUSE AT CATHE	40	2 Years- 6 Years
104	THE WAY TO GROW PRESCHOOL	19	2 Years- 6 Years
105	TLC CHILDCARE CENTER	140	6 Weeks- 12 Years
106	TLC SCHOOL AGE PROGRAM GIFFORD	120	5 Years- 13 Years
107	TODAY'S CHILD LEARNING CENTER INC	50	5 Years- 13 Years
108	TODAYS CHILD LEARNING CENTER INC	65	6 Weeks- 12 Years
109	TOTAL LEARNING CHILD CARE INC	30	4 Weeks- 11 Years
110	WESTERN RAC CO HEADSTART	16	3 Years- 5 Years
111	YOUR PLACE TO GROW CHILDCARE	29	6 Weeks- 12 Years
112	Y'S KIDS SCHULTE SCHOOL	24	5 Years- 12 Years
113	Y'S KIDS WESTRIDGE SCHOOL	25	5 Years- 12 Years

Appendix G: Food pantries in Racine County 2013

FOOD PANTRY	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
Love, Inc.	480 S. Pine St.	Burlington	53105
St Louis Church	13207 Hwy G	Caledonia	53108
Caldwell United Methodist Church	8504 Caldwell Road	Mukwonago	53149
Emmanuel Lutheran Church	725 High St.	Racine	53402
Harvest Outreach, Inc.	2000 DeKoven Ave.	Racine	53403
Holy Communion Lutheran Church	2000 W. Sixth St.	Racine	53405
Hub of Senior Service, Inc.	1200 Mound Ave.	Racine	53404
Love and Charity Mission	1031 Douglas Ave	Racine	53402
Midtown Church of Christ	1705 13th St.	Racine	53403
Our Savior's Lutheran Church	2219 Washington Ave.	Racine	53405
Racine Catholic Food Pantry (St. Vincent DePaul)	926 LaSalle St.	Racine	53404
Salvation Army	1901 Washington Ave	Racine	53403
Second Missionary Baptist Church	1250 Lathrop Ave.	Racine	53405
St. Paul's Baptist Church	1134 Grand Ave.	Racine	53403
Trinity United Methodist Church	3825 Erie St.	Racine	53402
Wayman AME Church	424 N. Memorial Dr.	Racine	53404

Appendix H: List of Resources for Racine County Residents

F	H	H C	M H	O	Organization	Address	Phone	Website
X		X		X	Access	Statewide	None listed	https://access.wisconsin.gov/access/
			X		All Saints Center for Addiction Recovery	9301 Washington Ave., Racine, WI 53406	262-687-8626	None listed
			X		All Saints Counseling Center – Burlington	152 E. State St., Burlington, WI 53105	262-763-8183	None listed
			X		All Saints Counseling Center – Racine	1320 Wisconsin Ave., Racine, WI 53403	262-687-2380	None listed
			X		Aurora Behavioral Health	190 Gardiner St., Burlington, WI 53105	262-763-7766	http://www.aurorahealthcare.org/services/behhealth/index.asp
	X			X	Bethany Apartments	635 Erie St., Racine, WI 53402	262-639-4100	http://bethanyapartments.org/
			X	X	Children's Service Society of Wisconsin	2405 Northwestern Ave., Ste. 205, Racine, WI 53404	262-633-3591	http://www.chw.org/display/PF/DocID/44030/Nav/1/router.asp
		X			City of Racine Health Department	730 Washington Ave., Racine, WI 53403	262-636-9494	http://www.cityofracine.org/Health.aspx
	X			X	City of Racine Housing Department	800 Center St., Racine, WI 53403	262-636-9197	http://www.cityofracine.org/City/Departments/Development/Dynamic.aspx?id=418
	X			X	Congregations United to Save Humanity	None listed	None listed	None listed
			X		Crisis Center of Racine County	3710 Douglas Ave., Racine, WI 53402-3227	262-752-0037	None listed
			X	X	Family Service of Racine	420 7 th St., Racine, WI 53403	262-634-2391	http://www.fsracine.org/services-new.html
			X	X	Focus on Community	1220 Mound Ave., Ste. 307, Racine, WI 53404	262-632-6200	http://www.focusracine.org/

F	H	H C	M H	O	Organization	Address	Phone	Website
			X		Genesis Behavioral Health	1654 Washington Ave., Racine, WI 53403	262-633-5001	None listed
	X			X	HALO, Inc.	2000 DeKoven Ave., Racine, WI 53403	262-633-3235	www.haloinc.org
		X			Health Care Network, Inc.	904 State St., Racine, WI 53404	262-632-2400	http://www.healthcarenetwork.org/
	X			X	Housing Authority of Racine County	837 Main St., Racine, WI 53403	262-636-3405	http://www.rcha.org/
	X			X	Housing Resources, Inc.	1442 N. Memorial Dr., Racine, WI 53404	262-636-8271	http://www.hri-wi.org/
			X		Lakeside Counseling	4810 Northwestern Ave., Racine, WI 53406	262-637-9984	None listed
	X			X	Love and Charity Mission and Shelter	1031 Douglas Ave., Racine, WI 53402	262-634-7059	None listed
X			X	X	Love, Inc.	480 S. Pine St., Burlington, WI 53105	262-763-6226	http://love-inc.net/
			X		Lutheran Social Services	2711 19 th St., Racine, WI 53403	262-637-3886	http://www.lsswis.org/
			X	X	Margaret Ann's Place	700 S. Green Bay Rd., Racine, WI 53406	866-455-4673	http://www.margaretannsplace.org/index.php
			X		NAMI Racine	2300 DeKoven Ave., Racine, WI 53403	262-637-0582	http://www.namiracine.org/
		X			Planned Parenthood of Wisconsin	834 S. Main St., Racine, WI 53403	262-634-2060	http://www.ppwi.org/?processor=content&sectionpath=13/14/15&complexcontentid=377
			X	X	Professional Services Group	800 Goold St., Racine, WI 53402	262-638-6356	None listed
			X		Psychiatric Services	1244 Wisconsin Ave., Racine, WI 53403	262-635-5520	None listed

F = Food Security Resources	H = Housing Resources	HC = Healthcare Resources	MH = Mental Health Resources	O = Other Resources
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F	H	H C	M H	O	Organization	Address	Phone	Website
		X			Racine Community Health Center	2405 Northwestern Ave., Racine, WI 53404	262-886-0474	http://www.rachc.com/ http://communityhealthsystemswi.org/
X					Racine County Food Bank	2000 DeKoven Ave., Unit 2, Racine, WI 53403	262-632-2307	http://www.racinecountyfoodbank.org/
	X			X	Racine Emergency Shelter Taskforce	818 6 th St., Racine, WI 53403	262-638-1441	None listed
	X			X	Racine Habitat for Humanity	1501 Villa St., Racine, WI 53403	262-637-9176	http://www.habitatracine.org
			X		Racine Psychological Services	840 Lake Ave., Racine, WI 53403	262-634-8688	None listed
X	X			X	Racine/Kenosha Community Action Agency	2113 N. Wisconsin Ave., Racine, WI 53402	262-637-8377	http://www.rkcaa.org/
	X			X	SAFE Haven of Racine, Inc.	1030 Washington Ave., Racine, WI 53403	262-637-9559	http://www.safehavenofracine.org/
	X			X	Salvation Army	1901 Washington Ave., Racine, WI 53403	262-632-3147	http://www.usc.salvationarmy.org/usc/www_usc_racine.nsf/vw-dynamic-index/847E94E8A268215D80256EC4005A48CB?openDocument&charset=utf-8
	X			X	Transitional Living Center	482 S. Pine St., Burlington, WI 53105	262-767-1478	http://www.tlcburlington.com/
			X		Transitional Living Services CSP	3710 Douglas Ave., Racine, WI 53402-3227	262-639-8084	http://www.tlcservices.org
		X			Western Racine County Health Department	156 E. State St., Burlington, WI 53105	262-763-4930	http://www.wrchd.org/

F = Food Security Resources	H = Housing Resources	HC = Healthcare Resources	MH = Mental Health Resources	O = Other Resources
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F	H	HC	MH	O	Organization	Address	Phone	Website
		X			Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare	3801 Spring St., Racine, WI 53403 1320 Wisconsin Ave., Racine WI 53403	262-687-4011 262-687-4011	http://www.mywheaton.org/
			X		Wheaton Franciscan Mental Health & Addiction Care	1320 Wisconsin Ave., Racine WI 53403	262-687-2222	http://www.mywheaton.org/programs/mental_health/index.asp
X		X			Wisconsin WIC Programs	Health & Nutrition Service of Racine, 2316 Rapids Dr., Racine, WI 53404 Racine City Health Department, 730 Washington Ave., Racine, WI 53404 Western Racine County Health Department, 156 E. State St., Burlington, WI 53105	262-637-7750 262-363-9494 262-637-7750	http://www.cityofracine.org/City/Departments/Health/Dynamic.aspx?id=1004&terms=WIC http://www.wrchd.org/
	X			X	Women’s Resource Center	PO Box 1764, Racine, WI 53401	262-633-3274 262-633-3233 (Crisis Line)	http://www.wrccracine.com/

F = Food Security Resources	H = Housing Resources	HC = Healthcare Resources	MH = Mental Health Resources	O = Other Resources
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