




COMMUNITY INDICATORS REPORT

2016

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Message from the President



United Way of Racine County has completed its multi-year process to transition our focus to **building an educated workforce** for Racine County. As United Way works toward its goals, we need to ensure that our programs and investments are more measurable, more accountable and more aligned with the needs of the community. That is why United Way of Racine County advocates for the effective use of data to enrich learning, generate a community-wide culture of continuous improvement and support positive change.

For more than a decade, United Way of Racine County has published the Community Indicators Report to provide critical research and analysis for Racine County, tracking key indicators on the state of education, income and health in the county. The report reflects an ongoing commitment to promote advocacy for our county's key issues, measure progress and find solutions by building stronger collaborations.

While data is critically important to creating and implementing a collective impact strategy, we all have a role to play in creating a thriving community. Only together can we make change happen. That is what it means to LIVE UNITED!

Sincerely,



Rodney Prunty

President

United Way of Racine County

Key Findings

EDUCATION

These indicators provide a view of student achievement and educational attainment across Racine County.

- On average, Racine Unified School District enrolls 2.5 times more limited English-proficient students than communities across the state.
- On average, the number of students enrolled who are considered “economically disadvantaged” is dropping slightly. The most noticeable difference is shown in Racine Unified School District.
- The percent of the population with the educational attainment of a High School Diploma or higher is steadily increasing across the board.

INCOME

These indicators focus on financial stability and provide an economic profile of the people of Racine County.

- Poverty rates have started to decline. However, the poverty rate in the city of Racine is still twice as high as the state average.
- Most Americans will spend at least one year below the poverty line at some point. However, families with single, female heads of household are at the most risk of staying below the poverty line.
- The annual unemployment rate is down, but food bank usage remains steady.

HEALTH

These indicators affect the entire healthy development process of an individual and a community.

- Teen birth rates in Racine County have steadily dropped since 2010, in age groups of both 15-17 and 18-19 years.
- In 2015, both the number and rate of new HIV infections declined, along with STIs such as chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis.
- In terms of safety, crime rate and arrests are trending downward, most significantly seen in the number of juvenile arrests.

Methodology

Good indicators are objective measurements that reveal whether key community conditions are improving, worsening or remaining constant. The indicators selected for inclusion in this report:

- Reflect the communities and districts throughout Racine County.
- Illustrate fundamental factors underlying the impact of education, income and health in the success of the county.
- Can be easily understood and accepted by the community.
- Are statistically measurable and contain data that are both reliable and available over the long-term.
- Measure outcomes rather than inputs whenever possible.

Over 10 different research tools were used to create a comprehensive view of Racine County. For example, one data source was the American Community Survey (ACS)'s 1-year estimates. The ACS is an ongoing survey that provides data every year, giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. The ACS covers a broad range of topics about social, economic, demographic and housing characteristics of the U.S. population. Much of the ACS data provided on the Census Bureau's website are available separately by age group, race, Hispanic origin and sex.

Another tool used was the WISEdash Public Portal. Each year, all Wisconsin public school districts collect information about students, staff and courses based on federal and state requirements. These data sets are submitted to the Department of Public Instruction, where they are stored and linked in a data warehouse. WISEdash provides an interactive system to select and filter Wisconsin public school data. The data set that appears in the graphs when selecting the Certified Data View maintains an "official," static version of the data, which provides consistent reporting over time. In most cases, the Certified Data View produces identical counts, averages and rates as previously reported in current data. No data modifications are performed to merge or discard duplicate student reporting after the initial release of the certified results.

The comprehensive list of tools used to generate the 2016 Community Indicators Report is as follows:

- U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 ACS 1-Year Estimates
- Wisconsin DPI, WISEdash, Enrollment Count by Economic Status (2014-15)
- Wisconsin DPI, WISEdash, WKCE and WAA-SwD Proficiency (2013-14)
- U.S. Department of Health & Human Services
- Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Results, Wisconsin WorkNet
- Living Wage Calculator, Dr. Amy K. Glasmeier, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, HUD Exchange
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, HUD Exchange; Institute for Community Alliances
- Wisconsin Department of Health Services
- World Factbook
- Racine County Food Bank
- America's Richest (and Poorest) States
- Behavioral Risk Factor Survey



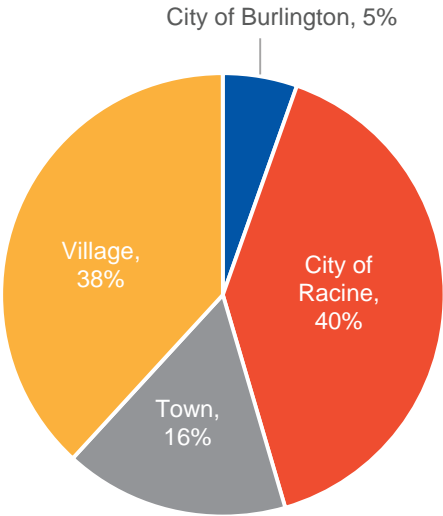
People in Racine County

Understanding Racine County and its demographics is helpful when reviewing this report. Racine County was founded in 1836 as a territorial county and is named for the Root River (Racine is French for “root”). Racine County consists of approximately 333 square miles and is the sixth smallest geographic area while the population size is the fifth largest following Milwaukee, Dane, Waukesha and Brown Counties. The population of the city of Racine is also the fifth largest after Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay and Kenosha.

Racine County is significantly more urbanized than is the state as a whole, with the highest population density located in the city of Racine. In total, the county is made up of two cities, six towns, and nine villages located approximately 30 miles south of Milwaukee and 60 miles north of Chicago.

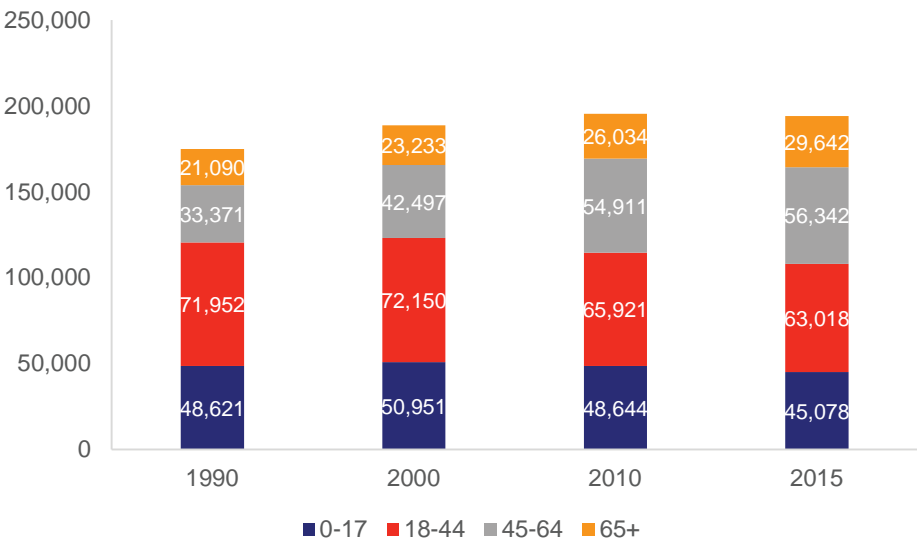
The most recent population estimates are 195,080 for Racine County and 78,054 for the city of Racine. Racine County’s population increased by about 20,000 people from 1990 to 2010, with little increase in recent years.

Racine County Population by Municipality in 2015



87 percent of Racine County residents at least 1 year old resided in the same residence as the previous year. About 23 percent of the population is under 18 years, and 15 percent is 65 years or older. The median age is 39.7 for the county and 32.5 for the city.

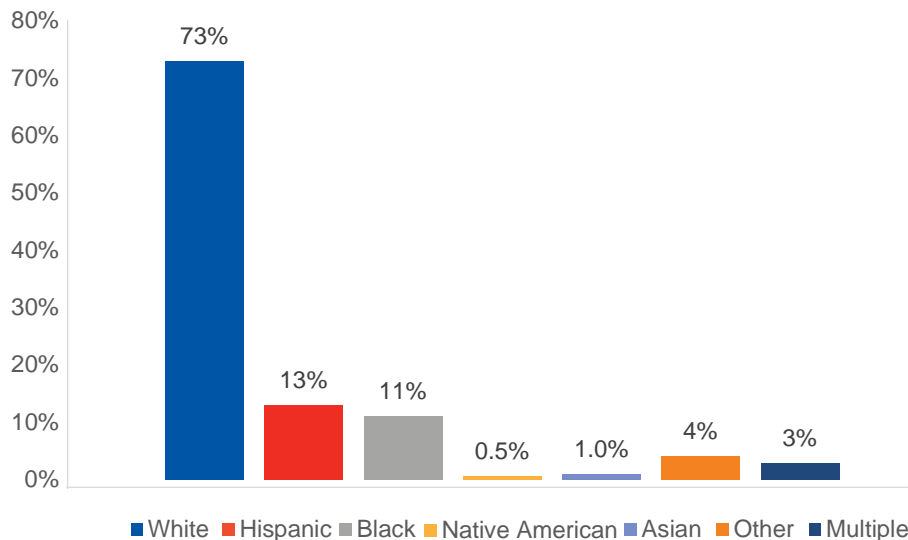
Racine County Population by Age



Source : U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates (S01001).

People in Racine County

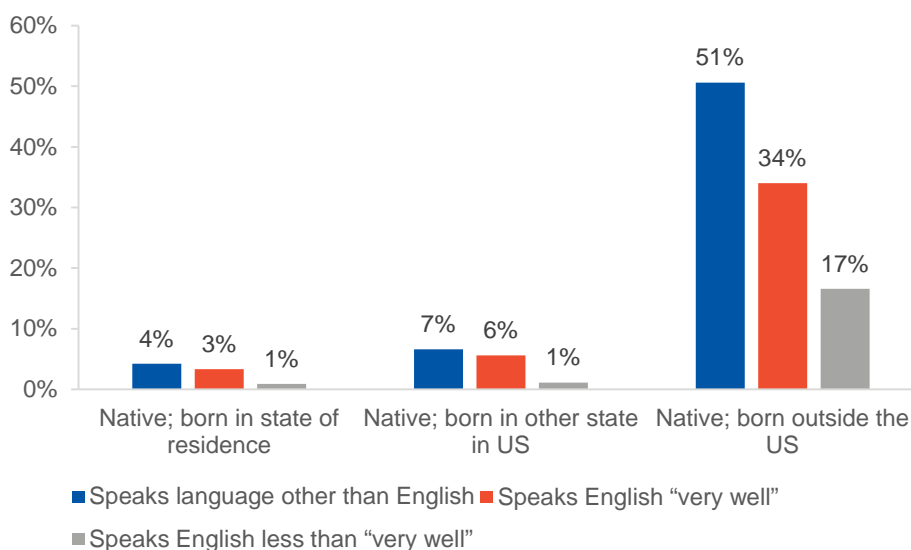
Racine County Population by Race and Ethnicity — 2015



Tracking trends in population by race/ethnicity is complicated since U.S. Census definitions have changed over the past few decades — sometimes from year to year. The racial categories included in the census questionnaire generally reflect a social definition of race recognized in this country, not an attempt to define race biologically, anthropologically or genetically. In addition, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include racial and national origin or sociocultural groups. People may choose to report more than one race to indicate their racial mixture,

such as “American Indian” and “White.” People who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino or Spanish may be of any race. 94 percent of the people living in Racine County were native residents born in the United States; 71 percent of these residents were born in Wisconsin.

Language Spoken at Home — 2015
Racine County Population Five Years and Over



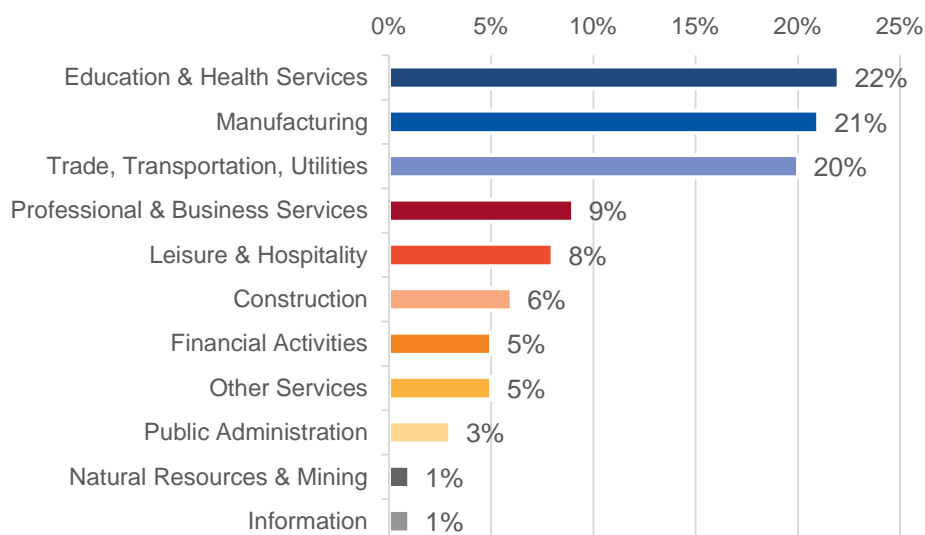
The Census Bureau codes 382 individual languages and language groups. These languages represent the most commonly spoken languages in the U.S. These are then grouped into more manageable categories. In Racine County, English is the most frequently spoken language, as indicated by over 90 percent of the population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 ACS 1-Year Estimates (DP03).

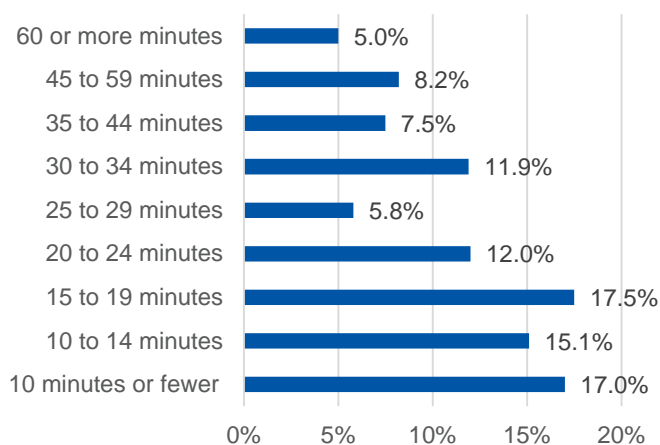
Racine County

The majority of Racine County's residents are employed in the manufacturing, education & health services, and trade, transportation, & utilities industries. From 2014 to 2015, Racine County saw an increase in employment in education & health services, trade, transportation, & utilities, professional & business services, and public administration. In turn, Racine County saw a decrease in manufacturing while other industries remained constant.

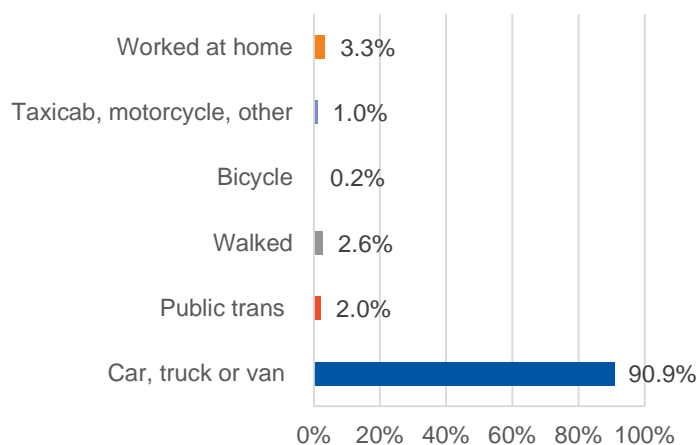
2015 Industry Snapshot



Travel Time to Work — 2015



Means of Travel to Work — 2015

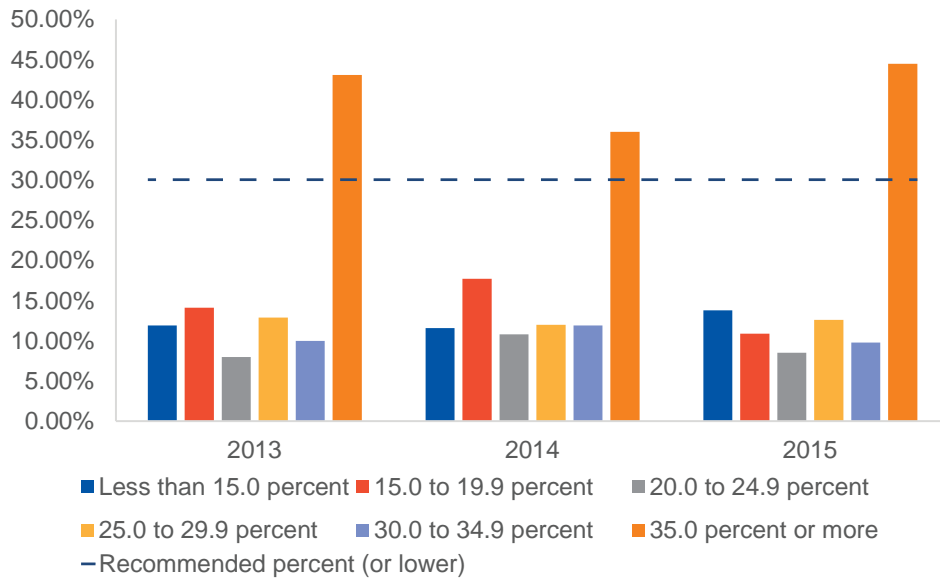


The majority of Racine County residents (67.4 percent) commute less than 29 minutes to their place of employment. The main mode of transportation to the workplace for people in Racine County is by car, truck or van. Of those who drive, 82 percent drive alone, and eight percent carpool.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates (DP03), U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates (S0801).

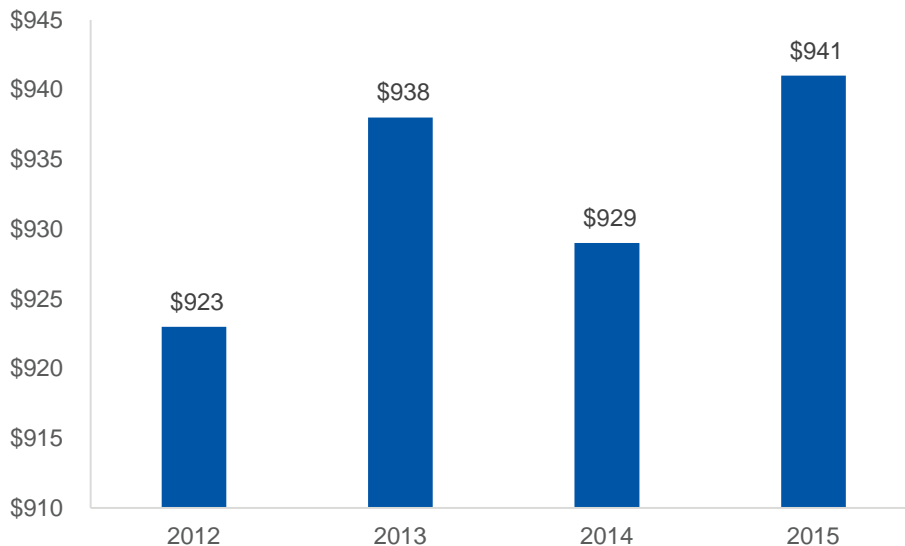
Racine County

Gross Rent as Percentage of Household Income — Racine County



The conventional public policy indicator of housing affordability in the United States is the percent of income spent on housing. Gross rent as a percentage of household income (total household income divided by 12) is an excellent measure of housing affordability and excessive shelter costs. 30 percent or more of income spent on housing costs is considered a “housing-cost burden.” This evolved from the United States National Housing Act of 1937.

Median Monthly Housing Costs — Racine County



According to the 2014 United Way ALICE Report Household Survival Budget, modest housing for a family of four should be about \$735 each month. This is based on a bare-minimum budget and does not allow for any savings or unplanned expenses. The average monthly housing cost in Racine County is \$941, making it difficult for some working families to afford housing.

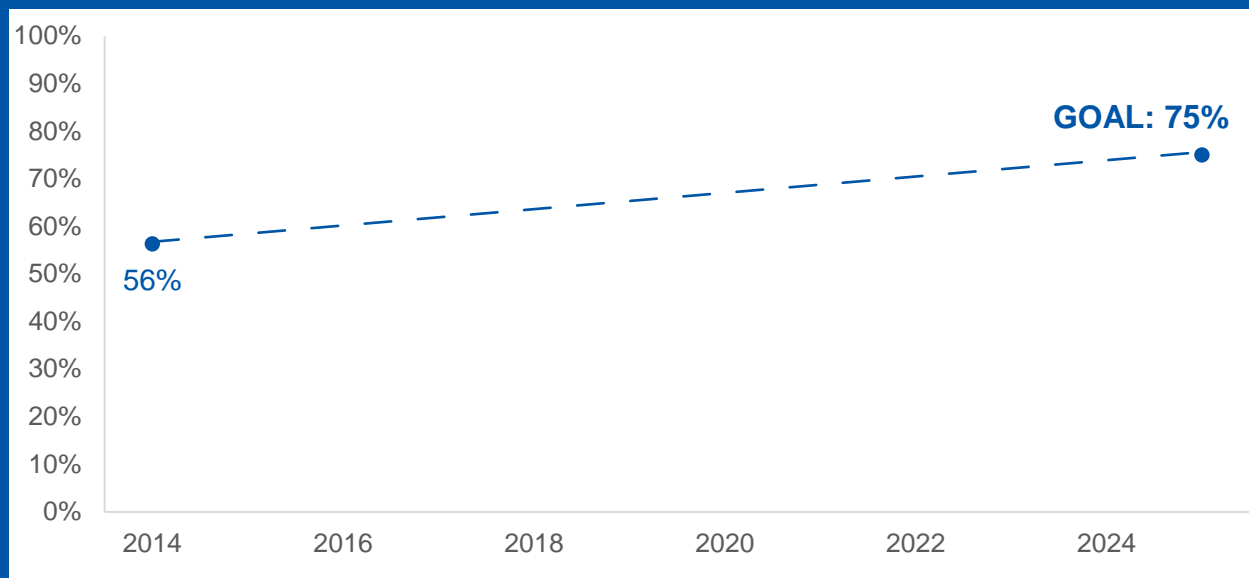


INDICATORS ON EDUCATION



Impact Measurement:

By 2025, 75% of students graduate and enroll in college, secure employment, or plan to join job training or the military.



United Way of Racine County is working to build the workforce of tomorrow by ensuring students graduate high school with the knowledge, skills and motivation to succeed in college, vocational training or careers. Nothing is more important to Racine County's long-term economic prosperity than the development of a workforce with the necessary skills and knowledge required to gain and sustain employment. The foundation for post-high school success begins in early childhood and continues throughout the student's career. United Way's strategies will prioritize early childhood literacy and address middle and high school success.



Educational Enrollment

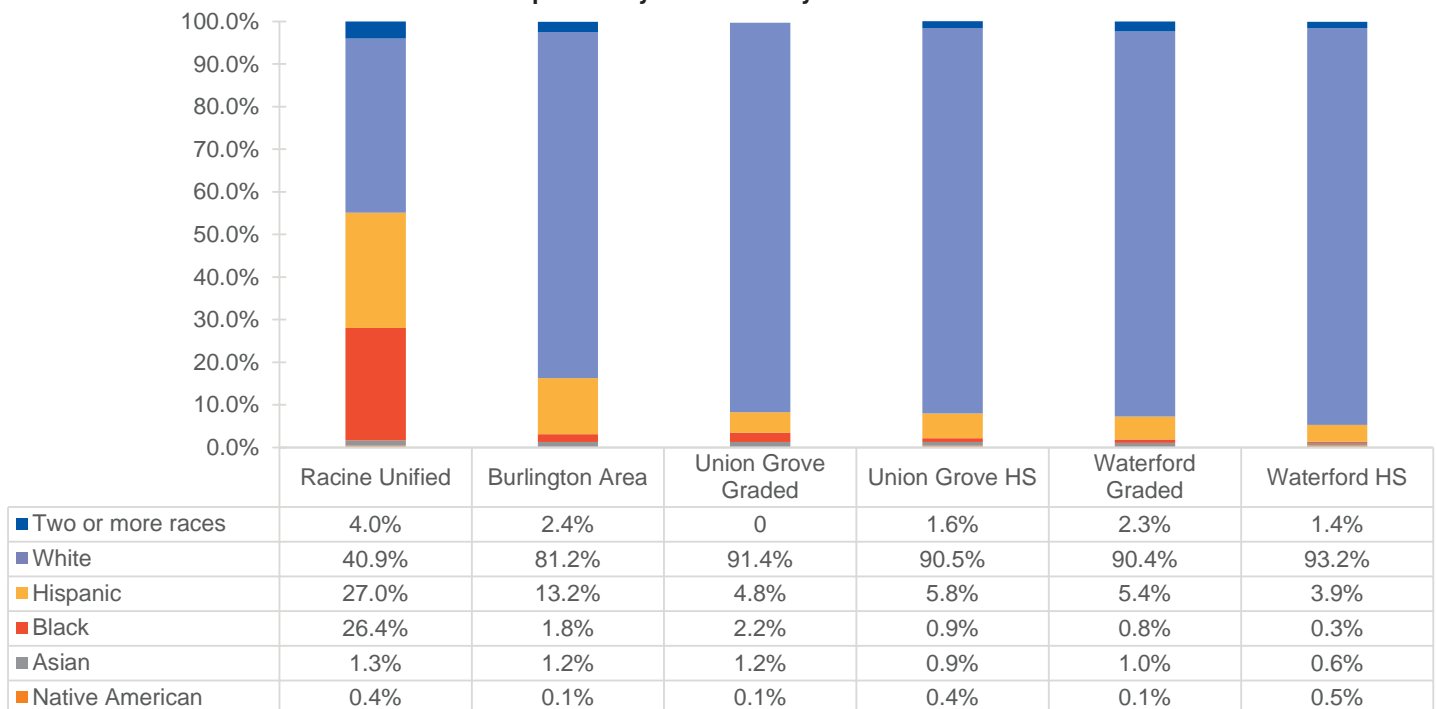
About the Indicator: More than a hundred studies suggest that preschool benefits are real and persist into regular school years and beyond. Nationwide, when kids do not start school ready to learn, studies show that they are 25 percent more likely to drop out of high school, 40 percent more likely to become a teen parent, 60 percent more likely to not go to college, and 70 percent more likely to be arrested for a violent crime.

**School Enrollment by Level of School Estimates
for Population 3 Years Old and Older**

The table includes estimated enrollment in early childhood through college school programs, provided by the U.S. Census. Actual K-12 numbers are available by school year from the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. In Wisconsin, children are eligible for kindergarten based on their age, not on their skills.

	City of Racine		Racine County	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
Enrolled in Nursery/Preschool	1,589	1,888	2,924	2,572
Enrolled in Kindergarten	1,918	1,436	3,590	2,384
Enrolled in Grades 1-4	5,068	4,905	9,960	10,388
Enrolled in Grades 5-8	4,502	4,580	10,503	9,975
Enrolled in Grades 9-12	3,779	4,411	10,788	11,849
Enrolled in College/Undergraduate	5,669	3,879	10,519	9,185
Enrolled in Graduate/Professional	251	1,348	755	2,049
Total Enrolled	22,806	21,747	49,039	49,039

Student Population by Race/Ethnicity and School District for 2015-16 School Year



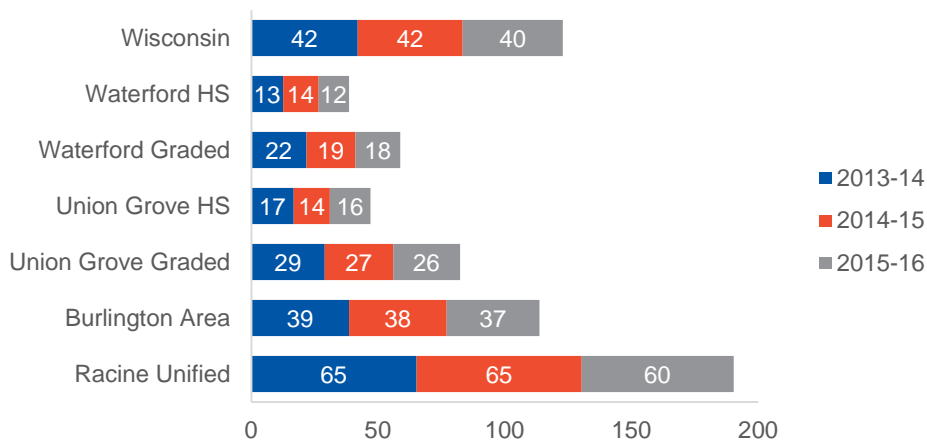
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates (S1401). Wisconsin DPI, WISEdash, Enrollment County by Race/Ethnicity (2015-16).

Educational Enrollment

About the Indicator: School readiness reflects a child’s ability to succeed both academically and socially in a school environment. It requires physical well-being and appropriate motor development, emotional health and a positive approach to new experiences, age-appropriate social knowledge and competence, age-appropriate language skills, and age-appropriate general knowledge and cognitive skills.

It is well documented that poverty decreases a child’s readiness for school. Children from low-income families often start school behind peers who come from more affluent families, as shown in measures of school readiness.

Percent of 2014-15 Students Enrolled Considered Economically Disadvantaged



An “economically disadvantaged” student is a member of a household that meets the income eligibility guidelines for free or reduced-price meals (less than or equal to 185 percent of Federal Poverty Guidelines) under the National School Lunch Program (NSLP). The economically disadvantaged metric was previously known as “low income.” It is used to report data from all schools and districts.

About the Indicator: Wisconsin’s English-learner programs assist school districts in helping students who are English-language learners (ELLs) to become proficient in academic English, to better prepare them for college and careers.

Percent of Students Enrolled Considered Limited English Proficient

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Racine Unified	14.2	13.6	11.9
Burlington Area	5.2	3.2	3.5
Union Grove Graded	0.9	0.5	1.1
Union Grove HS	0.3	0.4	0.6
Waterford Graded	0.7	0.5	1.0
Waterford HS	0.8	0.6	0.2
Wisconsin	5.4	5.4	5.4

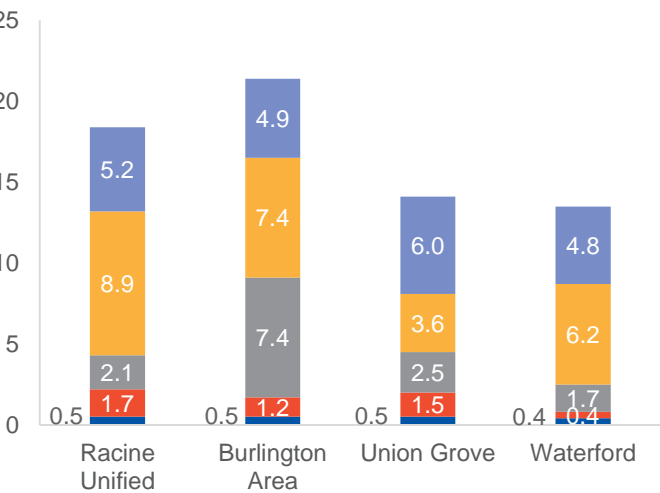
Trend: There are over 130 identified languages spoken by Wisconsin students, with Spanish ranked highest. Of the Racine County school districts, Racine Unified has the highest percentage of Limited English Proficient students. On average, Racine Unified enrolls 2.5 times more Limited English Proficient students than communities across the state.



Educational Enrollment: Children with Disabilities

About the Indicator: A child with an impairment that adversely affects educational performance may be identified as having a disability and referred to special education and related services. Disability areas include: autism, cognitive disabilities, emotional behavioral disabilities, hearing impairments, orthopedic impairments, other health impairments, significant developmental delays, speech or language impairments, traumatic brain injuries, visual impairments and “specific learning disabilities.” A specific learning disability is a disorder of one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or using spoken or written language, limiting students’ ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell or perform mathematical calculations. If a student meets eligibility criteria in one or more of the impairment areas, the Individualized Education Program (IEP) team must consider whether the student needs special education. Through the IEP process, the student’s special education team works together with the family to ensure the child receives the necessary special education services. Eligibility checklists are then used to avoid disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in specific disability categories.

2014-15 Elementary School Students Enrolled in Public Schools by Identified Special Needs

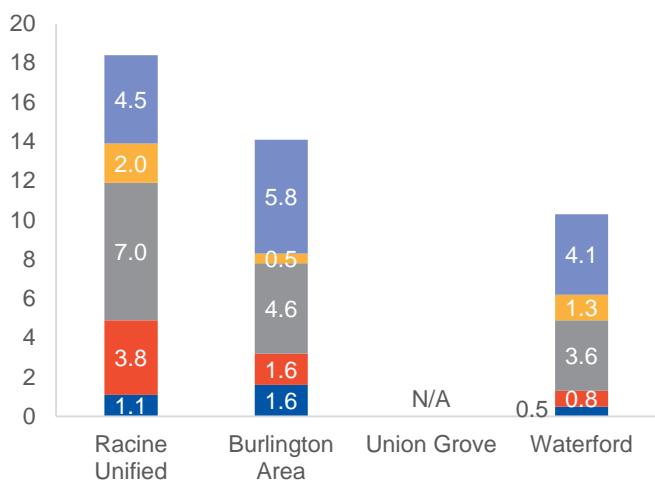


Legend

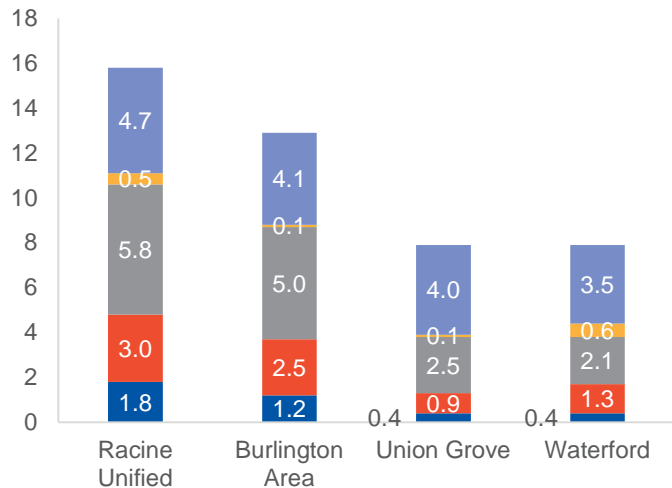
- Cognitive Disability (CD)
- Emotional/Behavioral (EBD)
- Learning Disability (LD)
- Speech/Language (SL)
- Other Primary Disability

Comparisons: Disability rates are higher in Racine and Burlington than in Union Grove and Waterford, posing challenges to student learning. **Please note:** Rates were not available for Union Grove middle school students.

2014-15 Middle School Students Enrolled in Public Schools by Identified Special Needs



2014-15 High School Students Enrolled in Public Schools by Identified Special Needs



Source: Wisconsin DPI, WISEdash, Enrollment Count by Primary Disability (2015-16).

Educational Attainment

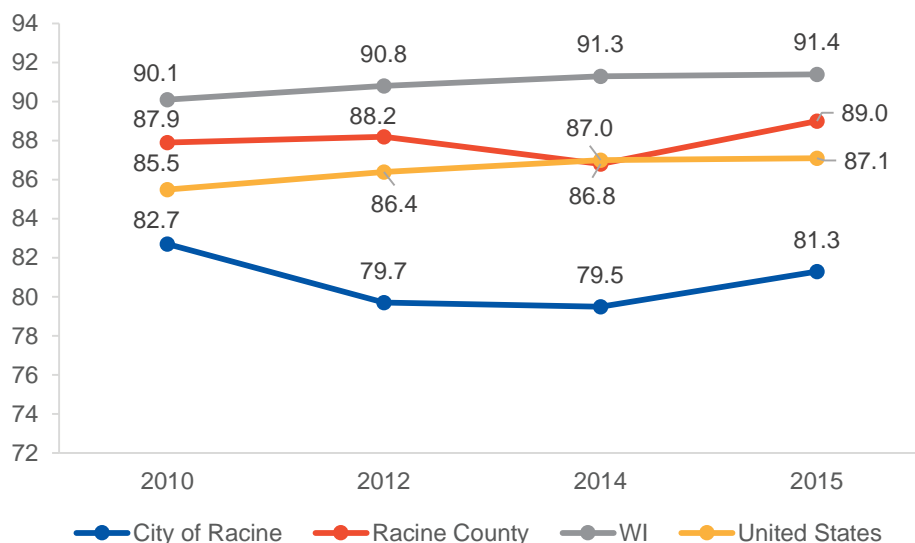
About the Indicator: Educational attainment refers to the highest level of schooling that a person has reached. At the primary and secondary school level, educational attainment refers to the number of grades completed. At the postsecondary level, it refers to institutions attended and certificates, degrees or diplomas obtained.

Educational attainment is a powerful predictor of well-being. Young adults who have completed higher levels of education are more likely to achieve economic success than those who have not. In addition to qualifying for a broader range of jobs, completing more years of education also protects against unemployment. Furthermore, higher levels of educational attainment often lead to higher wages and income. In the last few decades, earning differentials by education level have been increasing, especially among women and black workers. Adults with higher levels of education also report better health, higher levels of socio-emotional well-being, and less likelihood to divorce or be incarcerated.

Level of Educational Attainment — 2015
(Population 25 Years and Over)

Level	City of Racine	Racine County	Wisconsin	United States
Graduate/professional degree	5.2%	8.0%	9.4%	11.6%
Bachelor's degree	12.5%	16.0%	18.9%	19.0%
Associate's degree	12.3%	10.4%	10.5%	8.2%
Some college, no degree	23.7%	24.9%	21.3%	20.7%
High school diploma only (includes equivalency certificate)	27.6%	29.7%	31.2%	27.6%
9 th -12 th grade education, no diploma	13.3%	7.9%	5.6%	7.3%
Less than 9 th grade education	5.4%	3.1%	3.0%	5.5%

Percent of Population with Educational Attainment of High School Diploma and Higher



Comparisons: Since the 1970s, the percent of Racine County residents with a high school diploma has increased dramatically. Racine County as a whole aligns with the national average for post-secondary degree completion while the city of Racine is on a downward trend. For the county, male students account for the majority of individuals without a high school diploma while female students make up the majority of individuals with at least some college experience.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-14 5-year ACS, 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates (S1501).

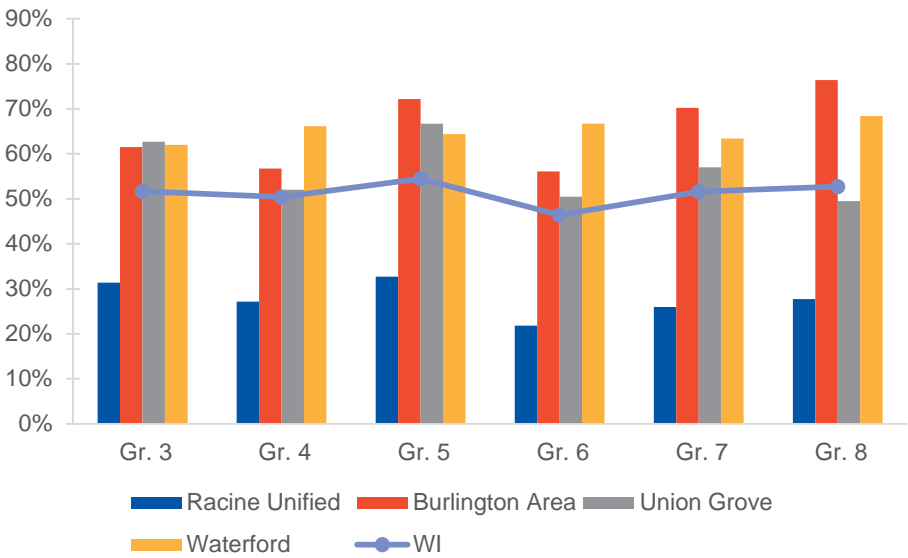


Student Achievement: WSAS Reading and Math Scores

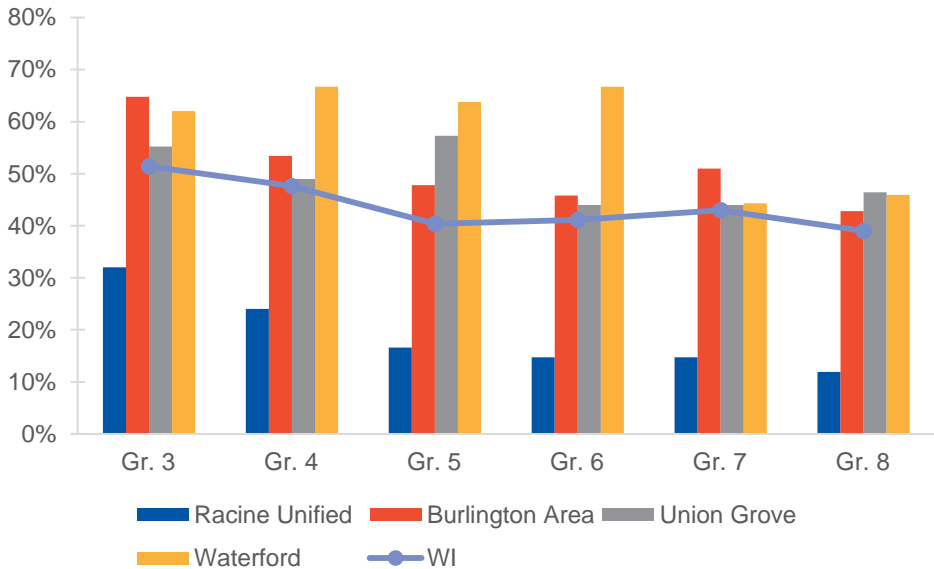
About the Indicator: In 2010, Wisconsin joined Smarter Balanced, one of two national consortia formed to develop a series of “next-generation assessments” to measure students’ career and college readiness, beginning with the 2014-15 school year. In 2015-16, the Wisconsin Forward Exam replaced the Badger Exam for students in third grade through eighth grade.

Comparisons: The Burlington Area, Union Grove and Waterford districts all trend closely at or above the state average in math and reading at most grade levels, with small fluctuations. On the other hand, the percent of Racine Unified students who achieve proficient or advanced scores is consistently well below the state and countywide averages. Racine Unified math scores trend downward starting at fourth grade while reading scores rise after sixth grade.

Reading: Students Scoring Proficient/Advanced by Grade Level — 2014-15



Math: Students Scoring Proficient/Advanced by Grade Level — 2014-15



Source: Wisconsin DPI, WISEdash, Badger and DLM Proficiency (2014-15).

Student Performance and Behavior

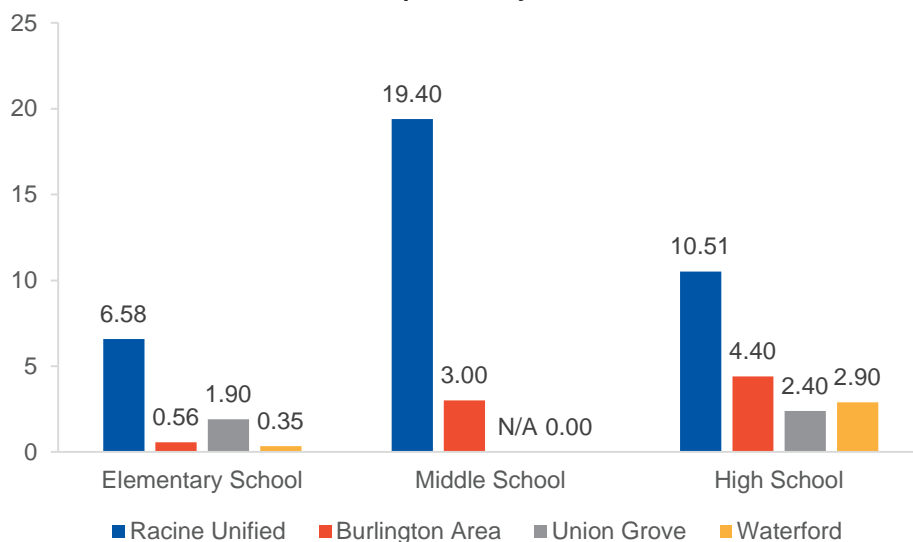
About the Indicators: Retention, promotion and high school completion decisions are typically based on a student's academic progress or status as of end of the school term. Retention occurs when a student has not made sufficient progress over the course of the school year to be promoted to a higher grade level. The retention rate is calculated by dividing the number of K-12 retentions at the end of the school term by the number of K-12 students who completed the school term. Student suspensions can have an impact on retention rates. Students may be removed from school grounds for noncompliance with school district policies or rules, for threatening to destroy school property, or for endangering the property, health or safety of those at school. Similarly, disciplinary issues make it difficult for other students to learn, make it difficult for teachers to teach, and increase the likelihood of dropping out.

Percent of Student Retentions by Grade Level for 2014-15

Level	Racine Unified	Burlington Area	Union Grove	Waterford
Elementary School	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
Middle School	0.1	0.0	N/A	0.0
High School	3.2	0.6	0.0	1.1

Comparisons: Middle school retentions occur the least across all districts. The highest percentage of retained students occurs in high school, particularly for seniors. **Please note:** 12th grade students with disabilities who complete the school term and are retained are not counted in the retention rate formula. Rates were not available for Union Grove middle school students.

Percent of Student Suspensions by Grade Level for 2014-15



Comparisons: The highest number of Racine Unified suspensions occurred in middle school, eighth grade to be exact.

Source: Wisconsin DPI, WI School District Performance Report, Retention (2014-15). Wisconsin DPI, WI School District Performance Report, Suspensions and Expulsions (2014-15).



Public High School Graduation: Four-Year Rates

About the Indicator: Wisconsin's high school graduation standards include specific subject area credit requirements and recommendations for granting high school diplomas. These standards apply to all Wisconsin school districts although some districts may have additional requirements. Formulas for calculating high school completion rates changed during 2009-2010 with the federally mandated four-year adjusted "cohort" formula. A cohort is a distinct group of students who enter ninth grade together, similar to a graduating class. Adjustments to the cohort are made due to changes in the enrollment status of students (e.g., transfers, leaving the country or death). Four-year graduation rates are calculated as the number of students in the cohort who graduate with a regular diploma within four years, divided by the number of students who form the four-year adjusted cohort for the graduating class.

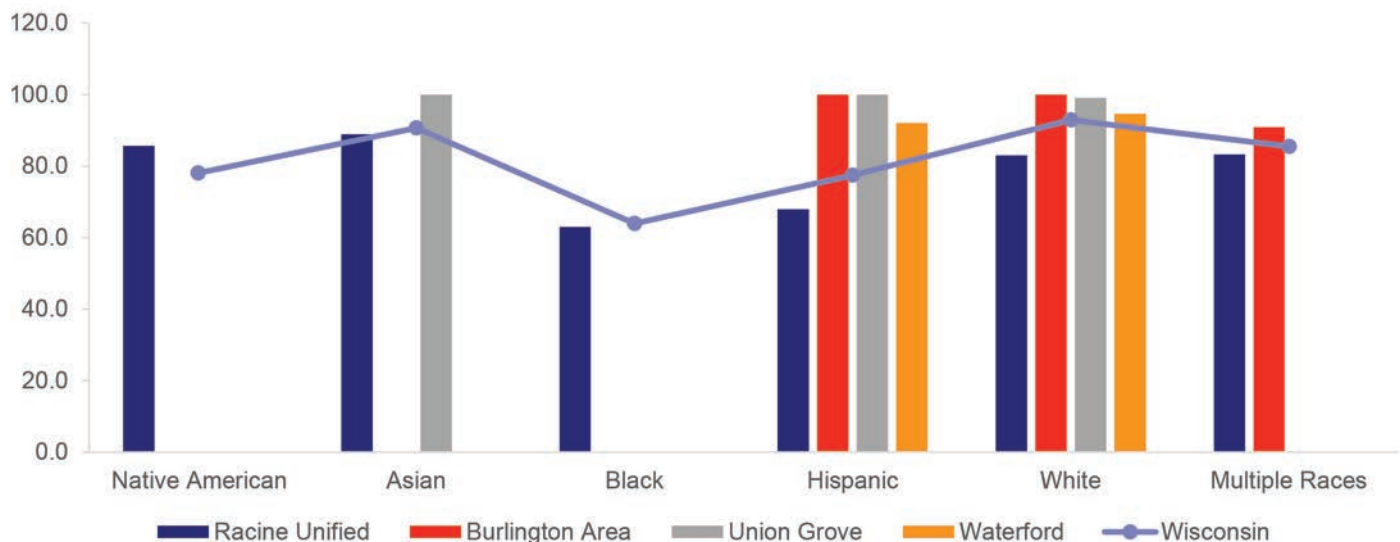
Comparisons and Trends: Racine

Unified's graduation rates began an upward trend in 2013, dropped slightly in 2015, and remain lower in comparison to other local districts. Burlington, Union Grove and Waterford school districts have higher four-year graduation rates than are reported for the state, with nearly 100 percent of Union Grove students graduating.

High School Four-Year Graduation Rates
Comparison of Local Districts and State

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Racine Unified	66.6	68.0	69.8	73.4	78.0	74.3
Burlington Area	89.6	89.0	95.0	86.7	93.0	95.8
Union Grove HS	94.9	90.5	94.7	96.3	98.8	99.2
Waterford HS	89.8	93.7	95.4	95.9	92.7	94.6
Wisconsin	85.7	87.0	87.5	88.0	88.6	88.4

2015 Four-Year Graduation Percentage Rates by Race/Ethnicity



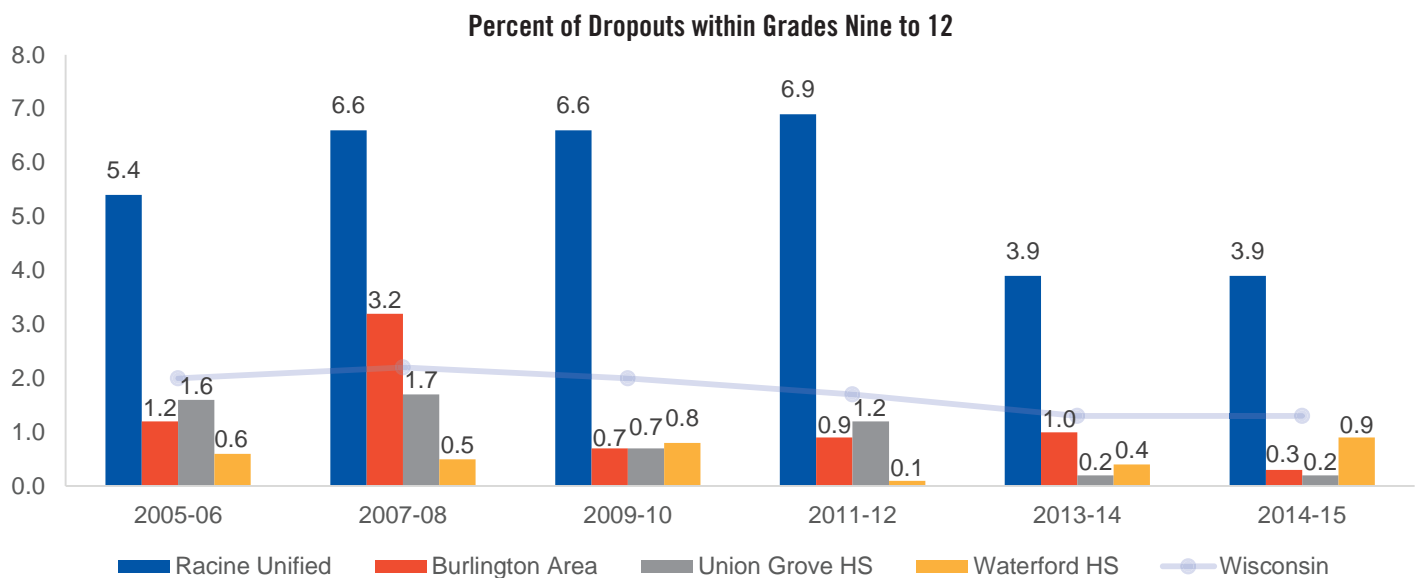
Comparisons: For all four school districts, Asian students have the highest rate of graduation, followed by White students. For each racial or ethnic group, there is a lower graduation rate for students from Racine Unified. Black Racine Unified students have the lowest graduation rate but are on par with the Wisconsin state rate for Black students. **Please note:** Data were not available for all races and ethnicities.

Source: Wisconsin DPI, WISEdash, HS Completion 4-Year Rate by District (2014-15). Wisconsin DPI, WISEdash, 4-Year HS Completion Rate (Regular Diploma) (2014-15).

Public High School Graduation: Dropout and Legacy Rates

About the Indicator: Not all students graduate with their ninth grade cohorts. Beginning 2009-10, the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI) began reporting high school completion rates using the adjusted cohort rate formula. Adjusted cohort rates provide information about the number and percentage of students who earn a high school completion credential within six years. Legacy rates provide information about the number and percentage of students who earned a high school completion credential by age 21 in any given year.

The definition of a dropout is: someone who was enrolled at some time during the school term, was not enrolled at the beginning of the next school term, did not complete high school, and does not meet any of the following exclusionary conditions: transfer to another district, private school, state or district-approved educational program, or temporary absence due to expulsion, suspension, imprisonment, hospitalization or death.



Comparisons and Trends: Although Racine Unified School District's dropout rate is three times the state average, it has decreased by half since 2011-12.

High School (Legacy) Graduation Rates
Comparison of Local Districts and State

	2000	2003	2006	2009	2012	2014*
Racine	73.0	76.7	71.3	74.4	71.3	76.8
Burlington	93.8	96.6	91.6	93.5	94.9	91.8
Union Grove	92.5	96.2	89.9	96.5	95.2	98.2
Waterford	96.1	98.8	95.7	87.3	98.5	98.1
Wisconsin	89.3	91.8	89.3	89.9	90.6	93.0

*Not all potential graduates under 21 have completed high school as of 2014.

Comparisons and Trends: While there are variations in rates from year to year, graduation rates have been consistently lower for Racine Unified when compared to other Racine County school districts and the state.

Source: Wisconsin DPI, WISEdash, Dropout Rate (2014-15). Wisconsin DPI, WISEdash, Legacy Rate (2014).



Student Achievement: ACT Assessment Performance

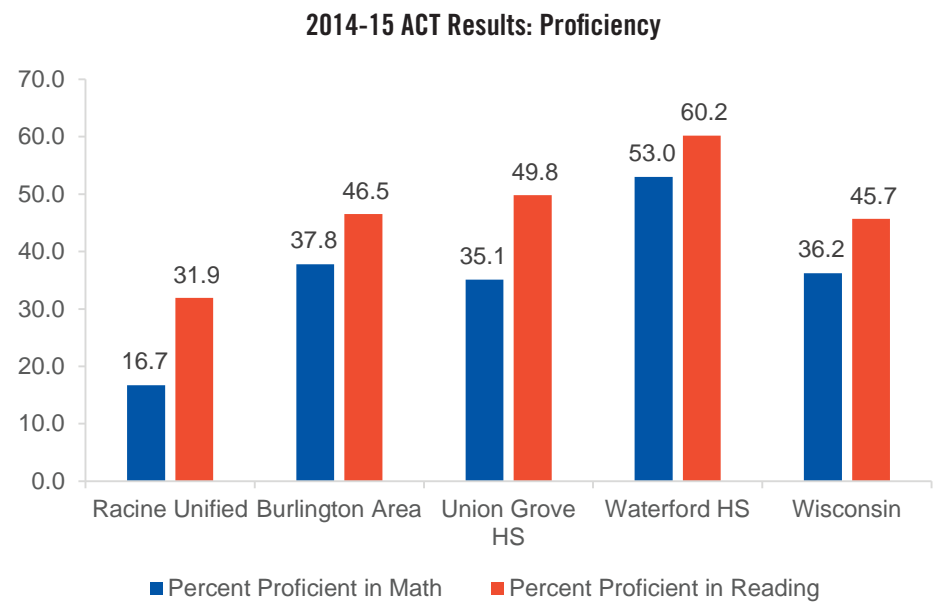
About the Indicator: The American College Test (ACT) gauges high school students’ college readiness by evaluating general educational development. The assessment focuses on four skill areas: English, mathematics, reading and science. ACT college readiness benchmarks have been established for each of those areas. These four subject scores are graphed on a scale of one to 36. The average of a student’s four test scores is called the Composite Score.

In 2014-15 school year, all 11th graders were required to take the ACT college admissions exam during the year as part of the more rigorous Wisconsin Student Assessment System. Taking the ACT in 11th grade, as opposed to 12th grade, exposes young people to the expectations for college and careers.

Comparisons: Scores in Burlington, Union Grove and Waterford are on par with the state average while remaining steady since the 2012-2013 school year. Racine Unified falls about two percent below the Wisconsin state average.

2014-15 ACT Results Comparison of Local Districts			
	Average Reading Score	Average Math Score	Average Composite Score
Racine Unified	18.2	17.6	17.9
Burlington Area	20.1	20.0	19.8
Union Grove HS	20.5	19.9	20.3
Waterford HS	21.5	21.7	21.5
Wisconsin	20.1	20.0	20.0

Comparisons: The College Readiness Benchmarks for the ACT defines proficiency as “the level of achievement required for students to have a high probability of success in selected credit-bearing first-year college courses.” Students graduating from Waterford are significantly more proficient in both math and reading than other students in Racine County public schools and the state of Wisconsin.



Source: Wisconsin DPI, WISEdash, ACT Statewide Comparison (2014-15).

Post-Graduation Plans

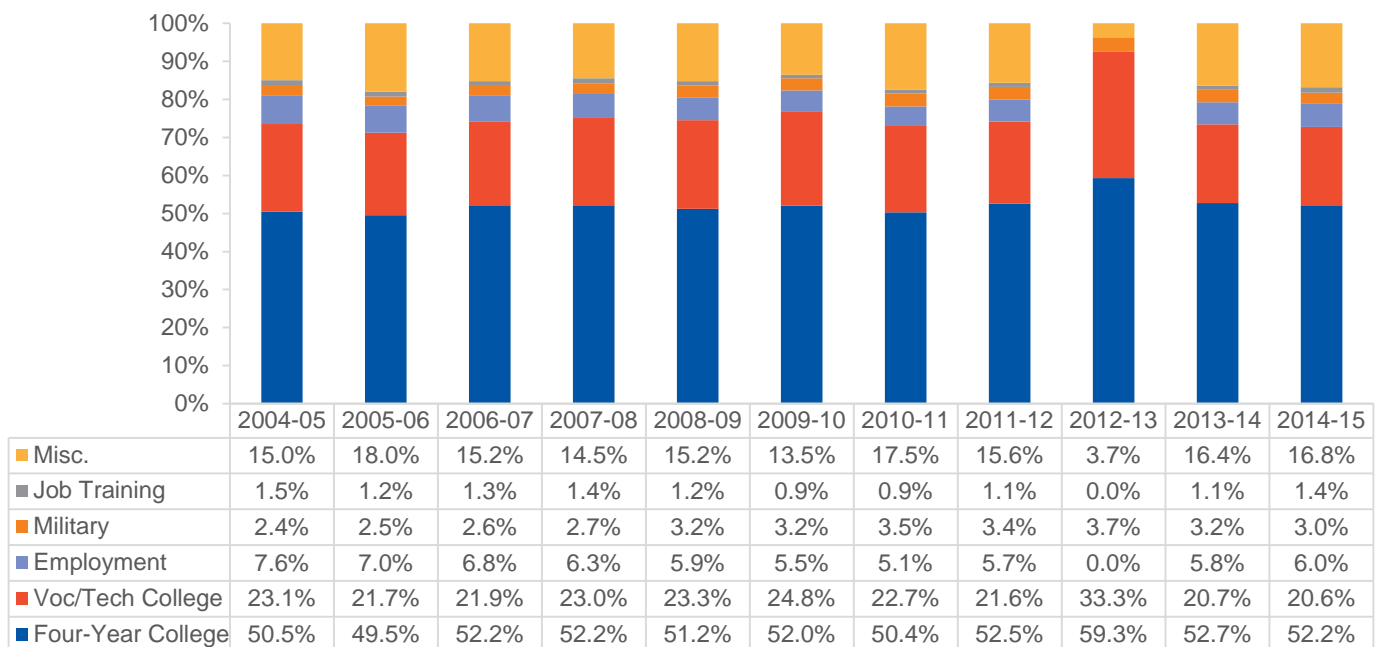
About the Indicator: Wisconsin public high school seniors are surveyed each year regarding their post-graduation plans. 12th grade students select from the following post-graduation options: four-year college or university, vocational or technical college, employment, enlisting in military, or job training program. The miscellaneous option reflects that students have other plans beyond those listed in the other categories, are undecided or did not respond to the survey.

Post-Graduation Plans of High School Seniors — 2014

	Four-Year College	Voc/Tech College	Employment	Military	Job Training	Misc.
Racine Unified	47.4%	13.0%	4.7%	5.0%	4.5%	25.4%
Burlington Area	36.7%	6.4%	2.1%	2.8%	0.4%	51.6%
Waterford HS	52.2%	23.0%	1.6%	2.7%	1.9%	18.3%
Wisconsin	52.2%	20.6%	6.0%	3.0%	1.4%	16.8%

Please note: Union Grove did not participate in the post-graduation survey.

Post-graduation Plans of Wisconsin High School Seniors



Note: According to Wisconsin DPI a student is counted in the “miscellaneous” category when they select “seeking employment”, “other”, “undecided”, or they did not respond.

Comparisons: Most students plan on formal, post-secondary college education. For the state as a whole, this has been the case since 1997 with most students planning on attending college. The highest percentage of those across the state planning to attend a four-year college include Asian and White students, as well as female students.

Source: Wisconsin DPI, WI School District Performance Report, Post-graduation Plans (2014-15).

MONEY MARKET ACCOUNTS

4.41	4.50%
2.72%	2.75%
0.50%	0.50%
0.25%	0.25%
0.75%	0.75%
1.49%	1.50%
2.72%	2.75%
0.15%	0.15%
0.35%	0.35%

ACCOUNTS

5.13%	5.25%
2.96%	3.0
0.25%	0
0.50%	0.50%



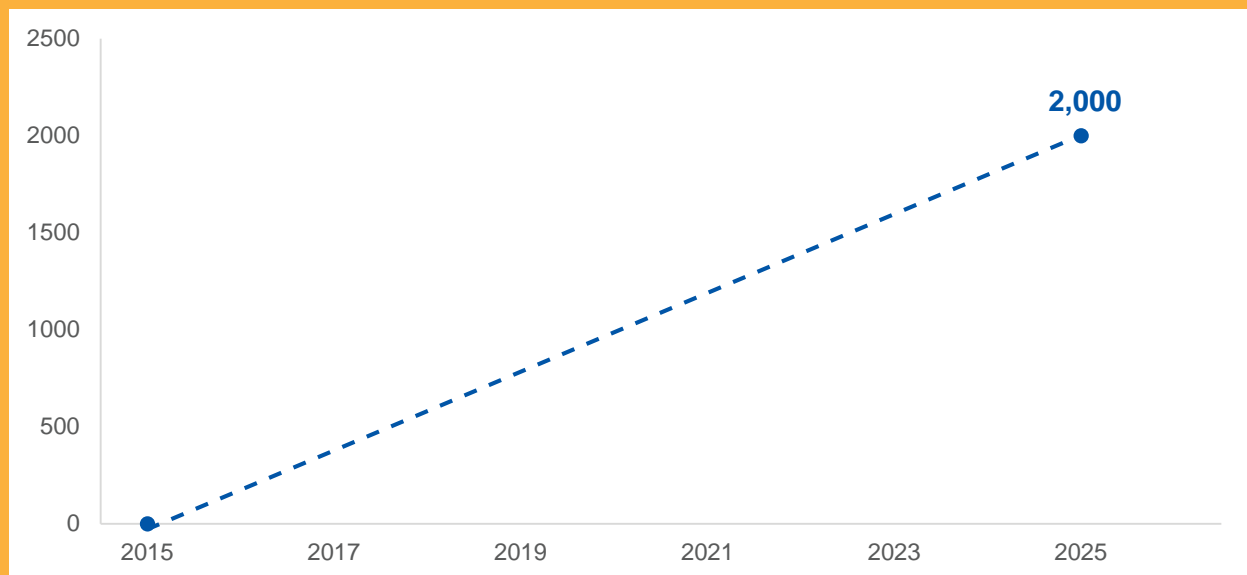
JANUARY 4	FEBRUARY 2	MARCH 3
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
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APRIL 14	MAY 5	JUNE 6
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
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SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
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OCTOBER 10	NOVEMBER 11	
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	

INDICATORS ON INCOME



Impact Measurement:

By 2025, increase the number of financially stable Racine County residents by 2,000 individuals.



United Way of Racine County works to help individuals and families achieve long-term self-sufficiency. That includes providing access to basic needs, such as food, shelter and safety, while also empowering people to gain the financial resources they need to improve their lives, care for their families and get back on track. United Way's strategies will focus on individuals with family-sustaining employment, income supports, savings and assets, and manageable expenses.



Poverty: Individuals and Families Below Poverty Level

About the Indicator: As defined, poverty is a state of deprivation that entails lacking the usual or socially acceptable amount of money or material possessions. The most common measure of poverty in the U.S. is the “poverty threshold” set by the U.S. government. The poverty thresholds were originally calculated in 1963-64 by taking the U.S. Department of Agriculture family food budget estimate and multiplying it by three to anticipate that a family spends a third of its income on food. These thresholds are updated every year for inflation using the Consumer Price Index.

Comparisons: In 2016, a family of four in Racine County required an income of over \$48,600 to be over 200 percent of poverty. At this point, a family would no longer be eligible for most government support. Single-mother-headed households with children are the most likely demographic to be below this threshold and thus in poverty. Similarly, city of Racine residents are also more likely to be in poverty than the county, state, or U.S. average, regardless of household type.

2016 Federal Poverty Level Guidelines — Annual Income

Household Size	Annual	100%	120%	135%	150%	185%	200%
1	\$11,880	\$990	\$1,188	\$1,337	\$1,485	\$1,832	\$1,980
2	\$16,020	\$1,335	\$1,602	\$1,802	\$2,003	\$2,470	\$2,670
3	\$20,160	\$1,680	\$2,016	\$2,268	\$2,520	\$3,108	\$3,360
4	\$24,300	\$2,025	\$2,430	\$2,734	\$3,038	\$3,746	\$4,050
5	\$28,440	\$2,370	\$2,844	\$3,200	\$3,555	\$4,385	\$4,740
6	\$32,580	\$2,715	\$3,258	\$3,665	\$4,073	\$5,023	\$5,430
7	\$36,730	\$3,061	\$3,673	\$4,132	\$4,591	\$5,663	\$6,122

People and Families with Income Below Poverty Level — 2015

	City of Racine	Racine County	Wisconsin	United States
All people	21.5%	11.9%	12.1%	14.2%
Children under age 18	29.8%	16.7%	16.4%	20.7%
Family households with children under 18	28.7%	15.0%	13.7%	17.1%
Married couple families with children under 18	16.0%	6.1%	5.0%	7.7%
Families with female householder, no husband present, children under 18	53.6%	42.7%	36.7%	39.2%
White	13.1%	7.5%	9.6%	12.2%
Black	36.7%	32.9%	33.2%	25.4%
Hispanic	38.8%	31.8%	25.9%	22.6%
Less than high school graduate	30.1%	25.6%	23.4%	26.5%

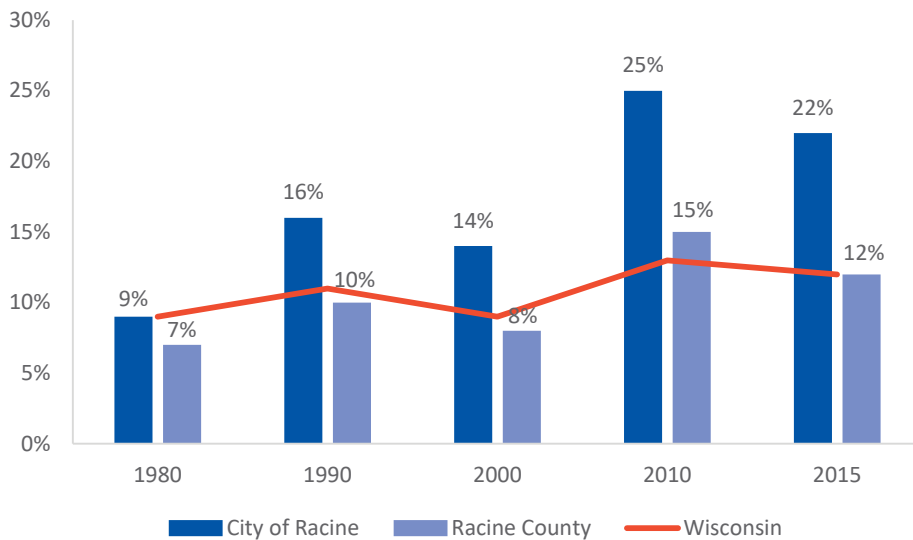
Comparisons: Most Americans will spend at least one year below the poverty line at some point between ages 25 and 75. Poverty rates are persistently higher in rural and inner-city parts of the county, compared to suburban areas. Children, female-headed households, racial and ethnic minorities, and adults over 25 with a high school education or less are most likely to live in poverty.

Source: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services; U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates (S1701, S1702).

Poverty: Individuals and Families Below Poverty Level

About the Indicator: Limited earning potential, including the inability to find sufficient work at an adequate wage, is strongly linked to poverty in Wisconsin. Employment is not always enough to escape poverty. Across the state, lower educational attainment is associated with a higher likelihood of earning wages that keep workers below the poverty threshold.

Poverty Rates 1980-2015



Trends: Since 1980, poverty rates have nearly doubled in Racine County and more than doubled in the City of Racine, which means that incomes have either remained stagnant or decreased.



Median Household Income: \$55,638
Population: 5,771,337 (20th highest)
Unemployment Rate: 4.6% (19th lowest)
Percent Below Poverty Line: 12.1% (15th lowest)

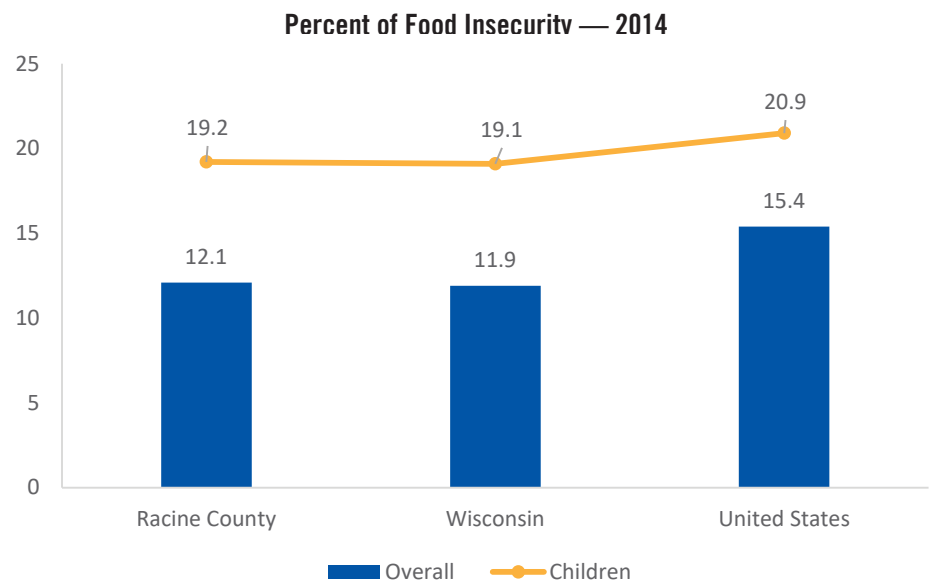
Trends: The typical Wisconsin household earns \$55,638 a year, only about \$150 less than the median income nationwide. Homes across the state are worth less than homes across the country. The typical Wisconsin home is valued at just \$168,300, more than \$20,000 below the national median home value of \$194,500.



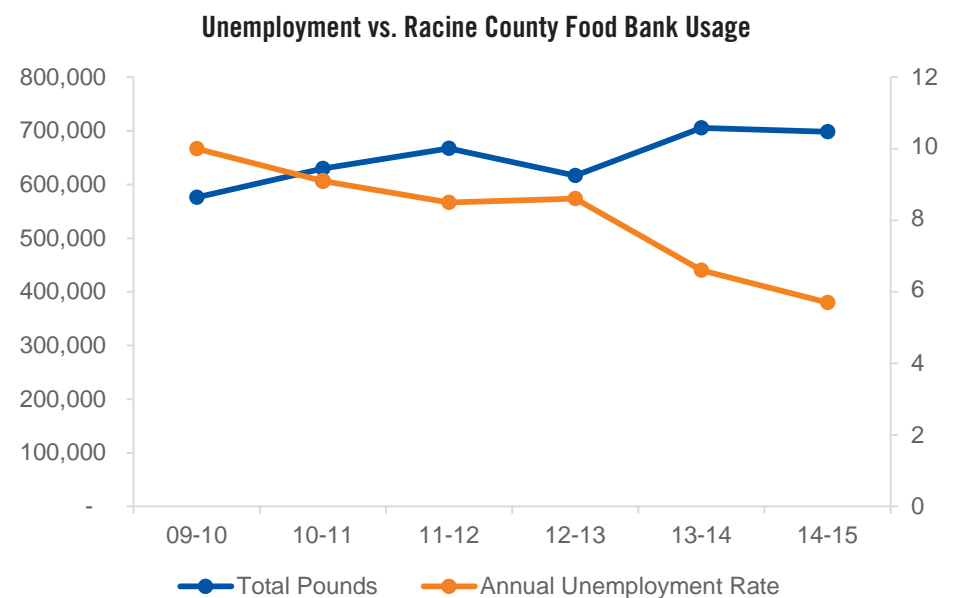
Poverty: Food Insecurity

About the Indicator: Poverty increases the risk of food insecurity and hunger. Food-secure households have enough safe and nutritious food for an active healthy life at all times. In contrast, food-insecure households have uncertain access to food. Due to lack of money, they may run out of food, cut back the size of meals, or skip meals altogether.

Comparisons: According to the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index, Wisconsin had the sixth lowest rate of food hardship among the 50 states and D.C. in 2014. Mississippi had the highest rate at 24.7%, and North Dakota had the lowest rate at 9.3%.



Comparisons: From 2009 to 2014, the unemployment rate for Racine County continued to decline. However, the total pounds of food distributed by the Racine County Food Bank has continued to increase.

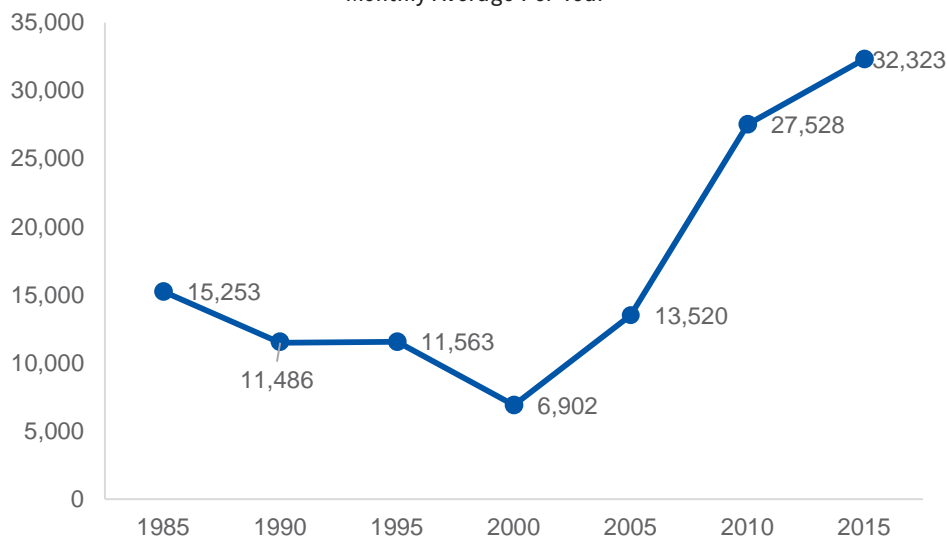


Source: Feeding America, Food Insecurity in The United States, 2014. Racine County Food Bank. Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Results, Wisconsin WorkNet.

Poverty: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

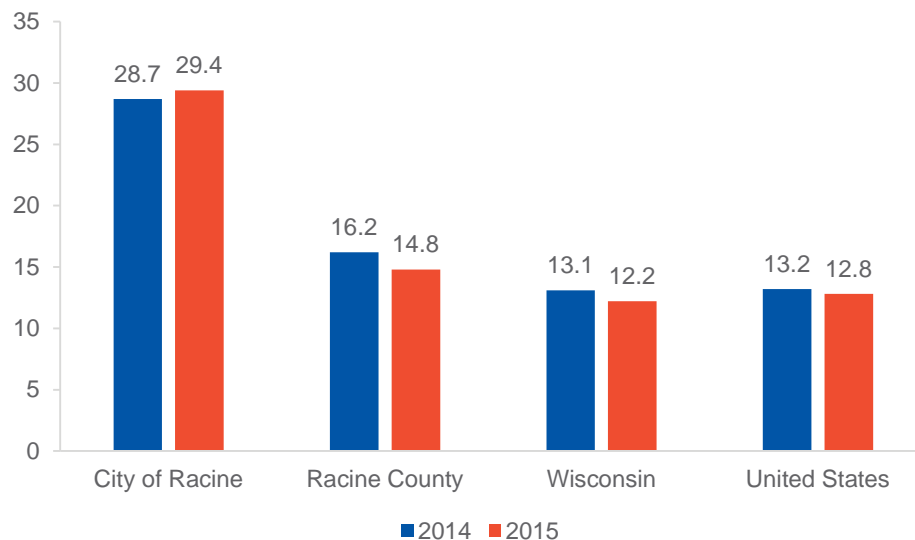
About the Indicator: The number of people participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, referred to as FoodShare in Wisconsin) is an indication of food-related hardship. FoodShare helps people with little or no income buy the food they need for good health. Participants include people of all ages who have a job but have low incomes, are living on a small or fixed income, have lost their job, have retired, or are disabled and unable to work. Nearly 20 percent of FoodShare recipients are elderly, blind or disabled, and 33 percent of the households receiving FoodShare benefits have at least one person working.

Racine County FoodShare Recipients
Monthly Average Per Year



Comparisons: The number of eligible persons who received FoodShare increased by more than 25,000 people since 2000. The monthly amount of payouts has increased from an average of \$400,685 per month in 2000 to an average of \$3,559,708 per month in 2015. Although the total seems high, it equates to an average monthly payout of \$110 per participant.

Percent of Racine County Households Receiving Food Shares/SNAPS



Comparisons: The state of Wisconsin is on par with the national average. While Racine County is slightly higher than the state average, the number of city of Racine residents who reported receiving FoodShare in the past year is nearly twice as high as the county.

Source: Wisconsin FoodShare Program, Wisconsin Department of Health Services. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (DP03).



Employment and Income

About the Indicator: An employed person is one who has an agreement with an employer to work full time, part time or on a contractual basis for an employer. In general, employment data represent the number of covered workers who worked during, or received pay for, a specific pay period. Covered private industry employment includes most corporate officials, executives, supervisory personnel, professionals, clerical workers, wage earners, piece workers, and part-time workers. It excludes proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family members, and certain farm and domestic workers. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence. Those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll.

Local Employment and Income Overview — 2015

	City of Racine	Racine County	Wisconsin
Employment of residents 16 and older	60.3%	61.6%	64.0%
Residents not currently in labor force	33.8%	34.8%	33.1%
Unemployment rate	5.8%	3.6%	2.8%
Private wage/salary workers	83.5%	84.8%	82.5%
Federal/state/local government workers	12.4%	10.9%	12.2%
Self-employed	4.1%	4.3%	5.1%
Median Household Income*	\$42,472	\$57,232	\$55,638
Households with incomes below \$15,000 per year	14.0%	8.6%	10.1%
Households with incomes above \$150,000 per year	3.5%	8.1%	7.9%
Households receiving earned income**	79.8%	78.0%	78.1%
Households receiving retirement income**	17.8%	22.0%	18.9%
Households receiving Social Security income**	28.0%	32.6%	31.6%

* Median earnings for men are about 20 percent higher than for women.

**Please note: These income sources are not mutually exclusive; some households received income from more than one source.

Comparisons: Job growth in Wisconsin has lagged relative to the rest of the nation. Between January 2011 and June 2016, the Wisconsin job market grew by 7.1 percent while the national job market grew by 10.1 percent. Among those employed, more than one in four Wisconsin workers held a poverty-wage job (wage under \$11.56 per hour) in 2015. There are also significant disparities in employment outcomes in Wisconsin. Wisconsin posted the nation's highest unemployment rate for black individuals in 2015: 11.6 percent. That rate is 4.6 times higher than the state's white unemployment rate. In addition, 40 percent of black workers held a poverty-wage job, as did nearly half of Hispanic workers in 2015.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates (DP03).

Unemployment

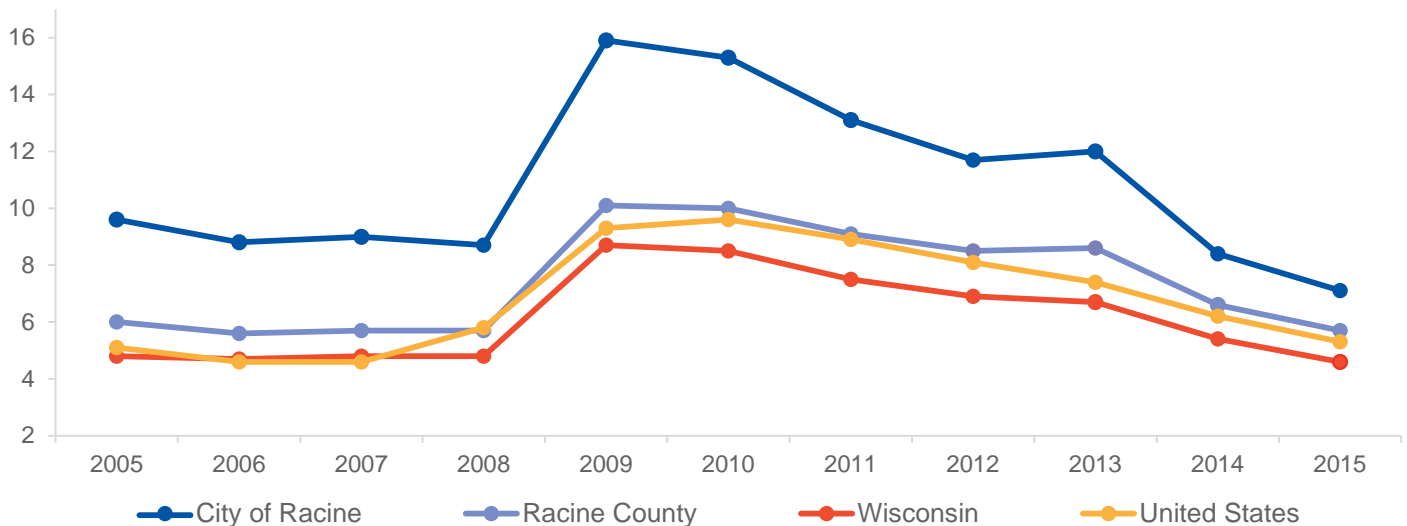
About the Indicator: The Bureau of Labor Statistics uses three data sets to measure employment and unemployment: (1) Current Employment Statistics (CES), compiled from a monthly survey sent to about 5,500 employers (3.5 percent of Wisconsin employers); (2) Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), compiled from a monthly survey of 1,450 households, measuring the labor force, employment, unemployment, and the unemployment rate; and (3) Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), compiled on a quarterly basis from Unemployment Insurance records from 96 percent of Wisconsin business establishments. The unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed individuals divided by the labor force. People are classified as unemployed if they do not have jobs, are looking for jobs and are available for work. The labor force includes people who are employed and those unemployed who meet the previously stated definition.

Unemployment Rates — Point in Time

	March 2013	March 2014	March 2015	March 2016
City of Racine	13.3%	11.8%	7.7%	7.2%
Racine County	9.8%	8.7%	6.4%	6.1%
Wisconsin	7.7%	6.7%	5.3%	5.0%
United States	7.6%	6.8%	5.6%	5.1%

Comparisons: Despite declining unemployment rates, the city of Racine continues to have the highest unemployment rate of any large city in Wisconsin. As a result, the county has an unemployment rate that is about one percentage point higher than state and national averages.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Trends: Unemployment rates peaked in 2009-2010 both locally and across the country and are showing a downward trend into 2014. Racine continues to have the highest measured unemployment rate for any city in Wisconsin, at 7.7 percent in March 2015. Beloit was second, at 6.7 percent, down from 7.6 percent one year earlier. However, unemployment in Racine has decreased by more than half since March 2010.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Results, Wisconsin WorkNet.



Living Wage Estimates

About the Indicator: Employment is not always enough to escape poverty. In Wisconsin, almost a quarter of all workers earn a lower hourly wage than is necessary to keep a family of four with a full-time worker out of poverty. Poverty wages are most common among those with lower education. The percentage of adults who have a high school degree or less is 31.9 percent in Wisconsin and 29.6 percent in Racine County. In the city of Racine, 42.8 percent have not achieved college or post-secondary education. The living wage concept seeks to re-focus on the “working poor,” those who work full time but still cannot meet the basic needs of their family. The Living Wage Calculator provides an estimate of the cost of living for low-wage families but does not necessarily reflect a middle-class standard of living. The living wage* represents an estimate of the hourly amount an individual must earn to support their family if they are the sole provider and working fulltime at 2,080 hours per year.

Hourly Wage Calculations Based on Family Size — 2015

	1 Adult	1 Adult, 1 Child	1 Adult, 2 Children	1 Adult, 3 Children	2 Adults	2 Adults, 1 Child	2 Adults, 2 Children	2 Adults, 3 Children
Living Wage*	\$10.44	\$22.23	\$28.74	\$37.40	\$16.23	\$19.76	\$22.36	\$24.54
Poverty Wage**	\$5.00	\$7.00	\$9.00	\$11.00	\$7.00	\$9.00	\$11.00	\$13.00
Minimum Wage	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25

*Based on estimated expenses to cover basic cost of living expenses without subsidies in Racine County.

**As per Federal Poverty Guidelines for income based on family size.

Typical Annual Expenses* — 2015

	1 Adult	1 Adult, 1 Child	1 Adult, 2 Children	1 Adult, 3 Children	2 Adults	2 Adults, 1 Child	2 Adults, 2 Children	2 Adults, 3 Children
Food	\$3,087	\$4,553	\$6,849	\$9,078	\$5,659	\$7,047	\$9,095	\$11,068
Child Care	\$0	\$8,284	\$16,108	\$23,932	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Medical	\$2,231	\$5,727	\$5,516	\$5,580	\$4,542	\$5,516	\$5,580	\$5,547
Housing	\$6,492	\$8,820	\$8,820	\$11,568	\$6,540	\$8,820	\$8,820	\$11,568
Transportation	\$4,569	\$8,320	\$9,589	\$11,236	\$8,320	\$9,589	\$11,236	\$10,735
Other Necessities	\$2,127	\$3,699	\$4,046	\$4,891	\$3,699	\$4,046	\$4,891	\$4,569
Required annual income before taxes	\$21,719	\$46,243	\$59,769	\$77,792	\$33,753	\$41,097	\$46,500	\$51,037

*Used in calculating living wage estimates.

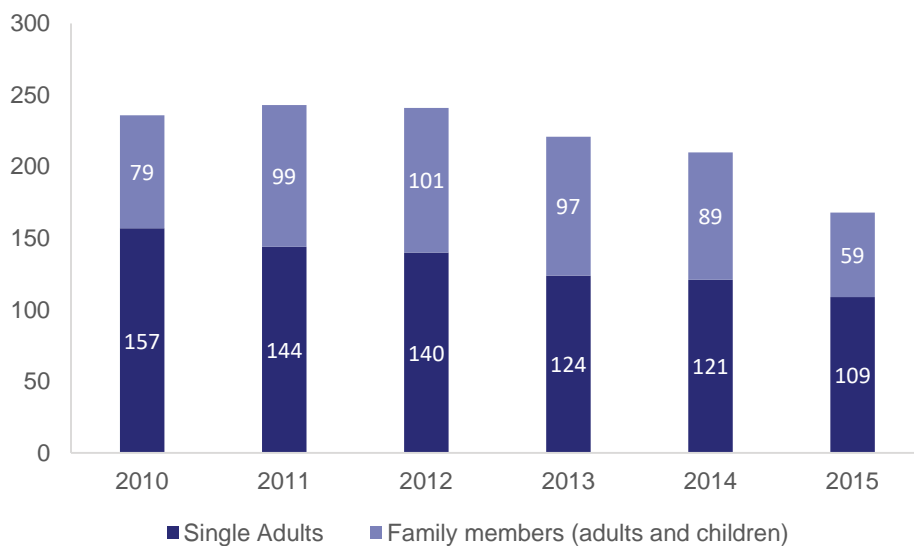
Source: Center for Wisconsin Strategies (COWS), University of Wisconsin Extension. American Survey Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau. Living Wage Calculator (2013), Dr. Amy K. Glasmeier, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Homelessness

About the Indicator: More than 27,000 people experienced homelessness in Wisconsin in 2014. Statewide, the majority (53 percent) of clients served by Wisconsin’s residential homeless facilities are single adults, but almost 28 percent are children. Approximately 51 percent of clients are White, but Black Wisconsin residents are 10 times more likely to experience homelessness than White Wisconsin residents.

For Racine County, the figures have been stable for the past four to five years. The Continuum of Care of Racine County (Homeless Assistance Coalition) conducts a “point in time” count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless people every January. Service providers and volunteers set out to locate and account for every homeless individual in Racine County and interview individuals to obtain additional demographic data.

Homeless Population in Racine County



Comparisons: Many homeless individuals live with mental illness and/or substance abuse. The number of victims of domestic violence seeking shelter increased in 2012 and 2013 but appears to be declining.

Subpopulations*	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Chronic Homelessness	15	30	10	11	12	10
Chronic Mental Illness	30	66	53	64	N/A	57
Chronic Substance Abuse	53	65	58	43	N/A	36
Veterans	36	39	35	38	35	29
Victims of Domestic Violence	44	29	52	59	N/A	45

*The subpopulations data are duplicated point-in-time numbers. Not all respondents participated, and some subpopulation categories were omitted due to lack of responses.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, HUD Exchange; Institute for Community Alliances.

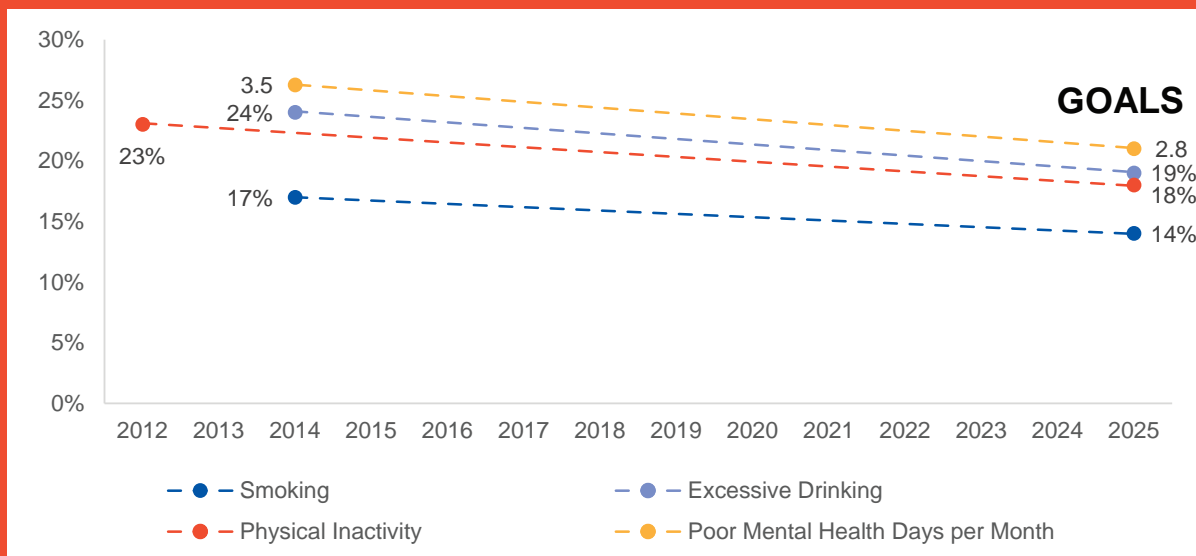


INDICATORS ON HEALTH



Impact Measurement:

By 2025, reduce unhealthy behaviors and poor mental health days for Racine County residents by at least 20%.



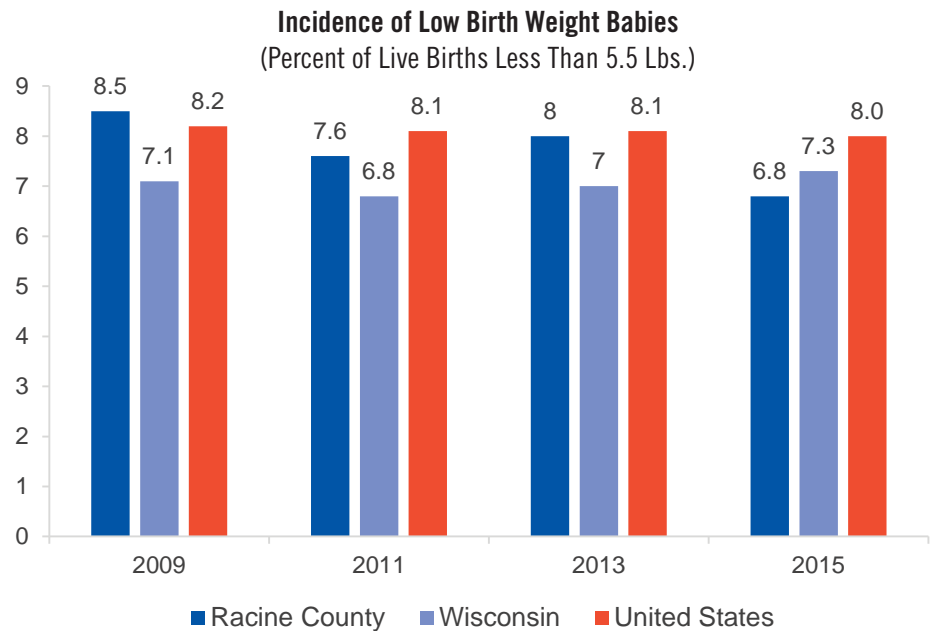
United Way of Racine County ensures wellness for the workforce of today and tomorrow by increasing the number of Racine County residents who participate in quality physical and mental health practices. Reducing preventable illnesses and providing access to care cuts everyone's healthcare costs. Adults with physical or mental illness may miss more time at work or school and find it difficult to hold a steady job. Healthier children miss fewer days of school and are more "ready to learn." United Way's strategies will prioritize healthy eating & physical activity and support mental health and healthy choices.



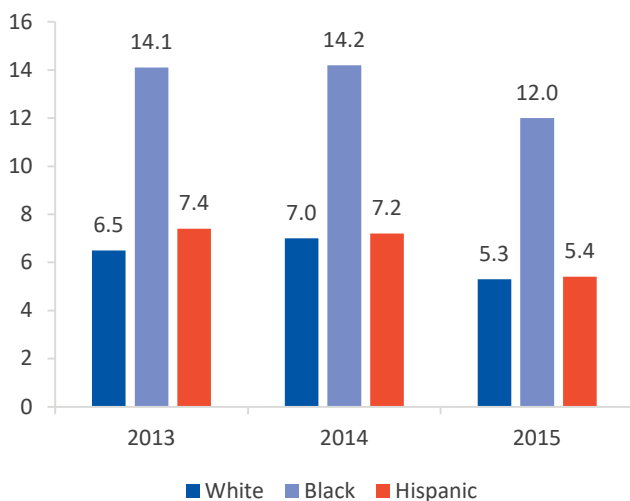
Low Birth Weight Babies

About the Indicator: Infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds) at birth are considered low birth weight babies. Low birth weight babies are at a higher risk for death within the first year of life and developmental problems that can hinder success in school and throughout their lives. Some of these potential problems are slowed brain growth and learning problems such as delayed speech, difficulty paying attention, hyperactivity, and lower IQ. Women who do not receive prenatal care (medical care before giving birth) are at greater risk for having a low birth weight baby. The earlier the prenatal care, the better the life chances are for newborns. Receiving care within the first trimester of pregnancy is an important predictor for health.

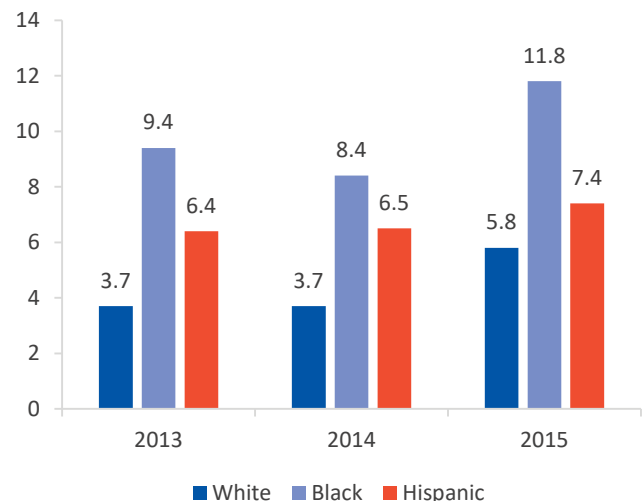
Comparisons: The percentage of low birth weight newborns is generally higher for Racine County than the state. Rates of low birth weight babies at the state and national levels have remained steady for more than 12 years. Examining rates by race and ethnicity shows more low birth weight babies born to Black mothers, who also tend to access prenatal care later in the pregnancy.



Percent of Low Birth Weight Babies (Less Than 5.5 Lbs.)
By Race/Ethnicity of Mother in Racine County



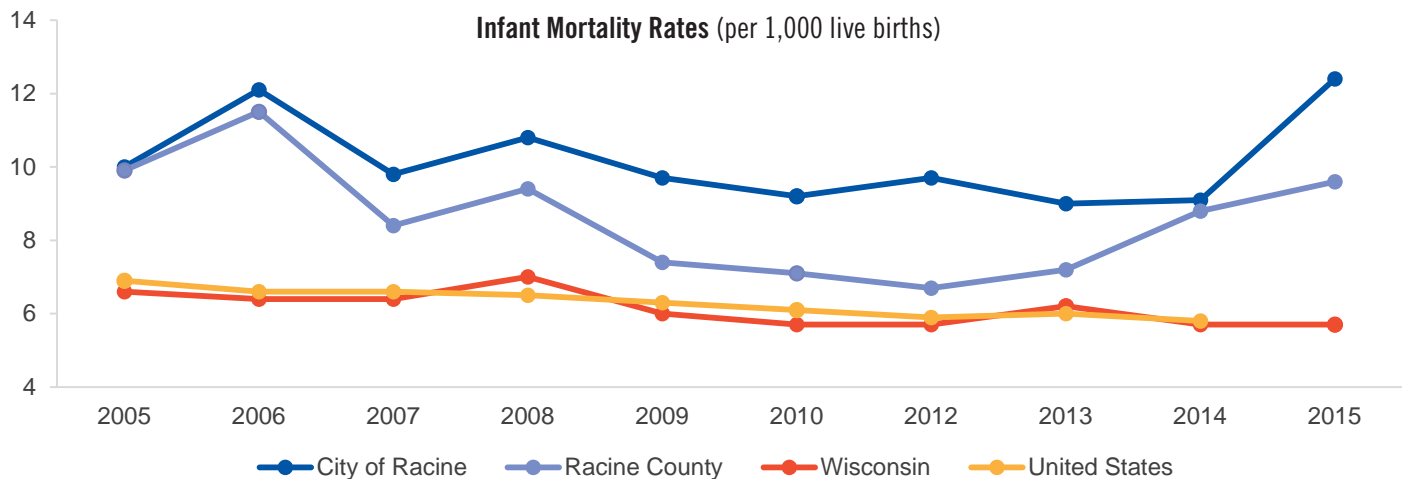
Percent of Mothers Who Received No Prenatal Care or Began Prenatal Care in the Third Trimester
By Race/Ethnicity of Mother in Racine County



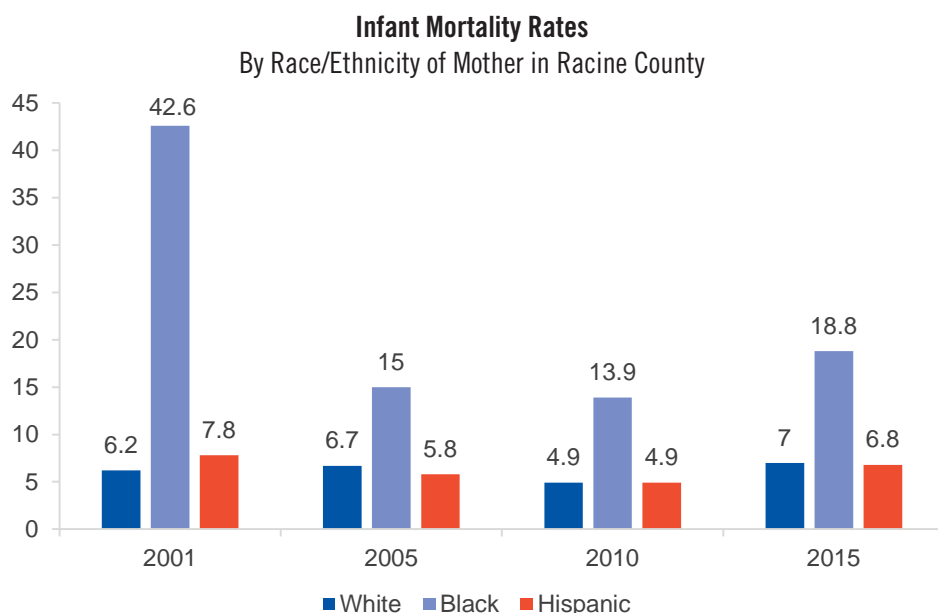
Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics.

Infant Mortality Rate

About the Indicator: Infant mortality refers to deaths that occur within the first year of life. The infant mortality rate is tracked as the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births during that year. Large gains have been made in decreasing the infant mortality rate in the United States over the past 50 years. On a national level and largely due to gains in the medical field, the rate dropped from 26.0 in 1960 to 6.9 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000, with the 2013 rate at 6.0. The actual number of deaths in Racine County in 2014 was 21, with 13 of those infants from the city of Racine.



Comparisons: The infant mortality rate for the city of Racine has consistently been higher than the county, state and national rates. However, in 2014, the city and the county were approximately 9.0, which is about 1.5 times the rate of the state. On a national level and largely due to gains in the medical field, the rate dropped from 26.0 in 1960 to 6.9 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000, with the 2014 rate at 5.8 from both the state of Wisconsin and the U.S. The actual number of deaths in Racine County in 2015 was 23, with 18 of those infants from the city of Racine. **Please note:** Data were not available for the United States in 2015.



Comparisons: The infant mortality rate for Black mothers has dropped by more than half since 2001. However, they are still twice as high as Hispanic mothers and approximately four times higher than the rate for White mothers. Worldwide, the United States rates at No. 169, putting it between neighboring countries, Canada (No. 179) and Mexico (No. 122). The worst infant mortality rates are in Afghanistan, where 112.8 out of 1,000 babies die within the first 365 days of their lives, and the best being Monaco, where infant death rates are only 1.8 out of 1,000.

Source: *Infant Mortality 2016 Estimates - World Factbook*, Central Intelligence Agency. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health.



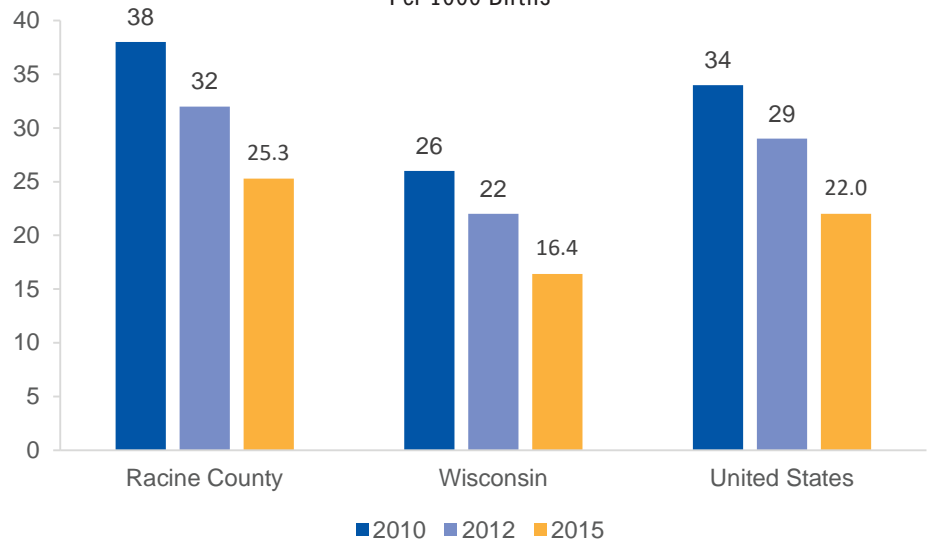
Teen Birth Rate

About the Indicator: Birth rates are the number of births per 1,000 female individuals in each age group. A decline in teenage birth rates began in 1991. Nationally, the overall rate for teenagers aged 15-19 dropped 17.3 points, from 41.5 per 1,000 in 2007 to 22 in 2015.

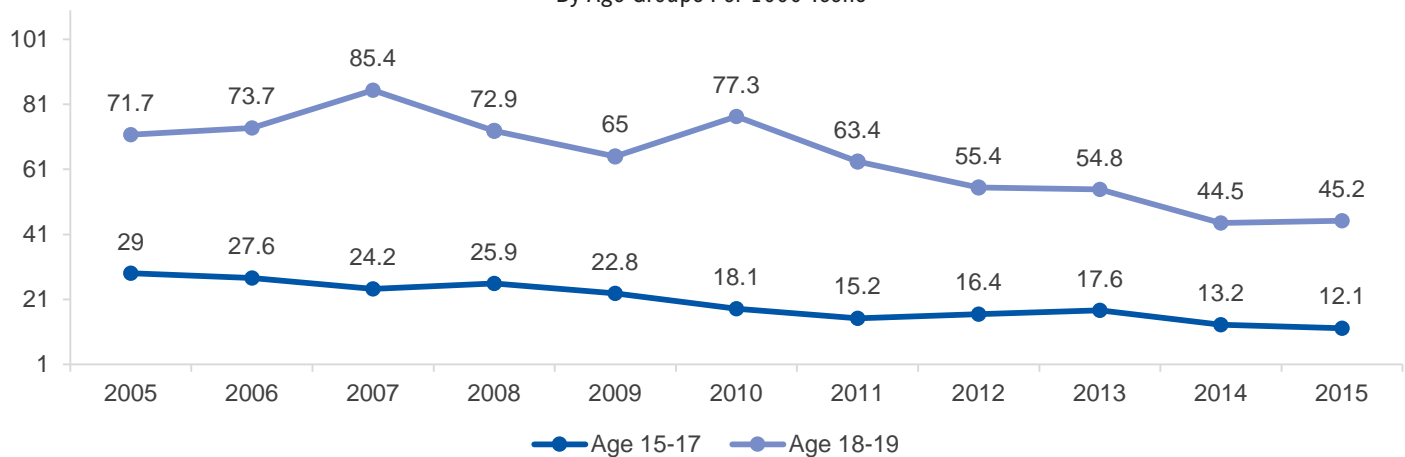
Teen parents are more likely to receive prenatal care later in their pregnancy and are at elevated risk of low birth weight babies, preterm births and babies dying in infancy, compared to infants born to people aged 20 and over. Teen parents are often at increased risk for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and repeat pregnancies, are less likely than their peers to complete high school and are more likely to live below the poverty level and rely on public assistance.

Comparisons: Teen birth rates in Wisconsin and Racine County have been decreasing since 1990, particularly for older teens. Despite the downward trend, the city of Racine teen birth rate is still a concern. In 2015, there were a total of 160 births to teen mothers under age 20, with 45 births to mothers ages 15 to 17 and four births to mothers under the age of 15.

Birth Rate Comparisons for Teens Ages 15-19
Per 1000 Births



Teen Birth Rates in Racine County
By Age Groups Per 1000 Teens



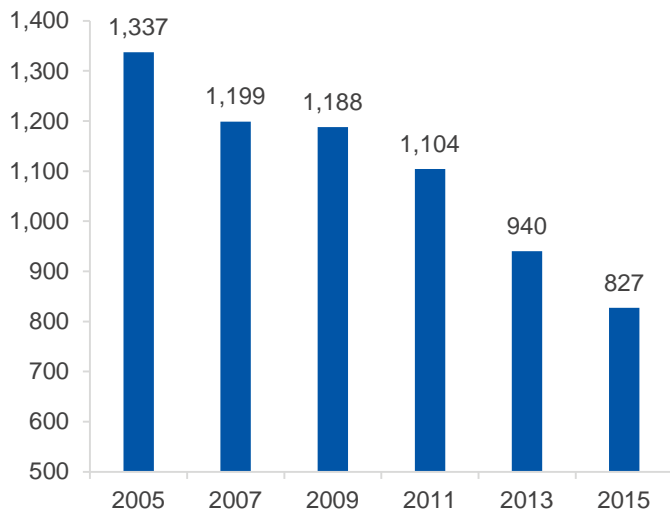
Source: *Births to Teens* in Wisconsin, Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Informatics. U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services, Office of Adolescent Health.

Sexually Transmitted Infections

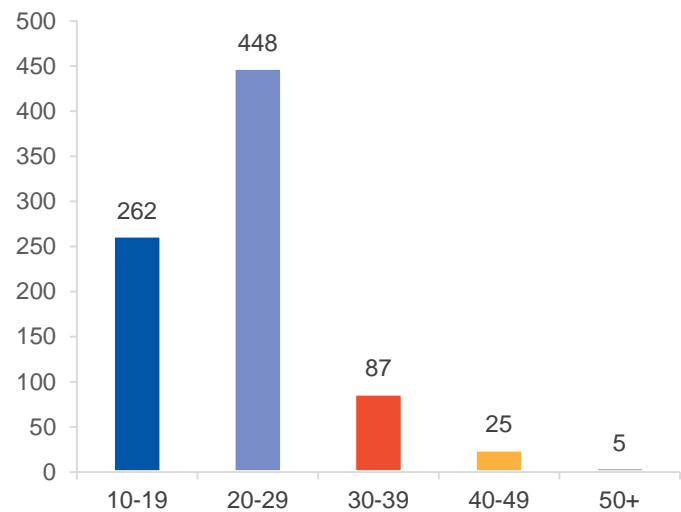
About the Indicator: Centers for Disease Control estimates that nearly 20 million new sexually transmitted infections (STIs) occur every year in this country, half among young people aged 15–24, and account for almost \$16 billion in health care costs. Each of these infections is a potential threat to an individual’s immediate and long-term health and well-being. In addition to increasing a person’s risk for acquiring and transmitting HIV, STIs can lead to severe reproductive health complications, such as infertility and ectopic pregnancy.

Reports of sexually transmitted infections such as chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis are collected by the Wisconsin Division of Public Health from local health departments to create annual reports of STI rates. In 2015, 29,459 STI cases were reported for the state of Wisconsin, with chlamydia and gonorrhea most frequently reported.

Reported STI Cases for Racine County



Reported STI Cases for Racine County by Age — 2015



Trends: The number of total Racine County cases has been on a downward trend in recent years. However, the rate of female cases remains at a staggering 66.1 percent, and the rate of Black cases was at 53.2 percent in 2015.

Comparisons: As with the rest of the state, the majority of cases in Racine County affected teens and young adults ranging from ages 15-24. There were no cases for children under 10 years old in 2015.

HIV/AIDS: During 2015, 225 new cases of HIV infection were diagnosed in Wisconsin. Between 2009 and 2015, both the number and rate of new infections declined. The number of new diagnoses over the last decade ranged from a low of 221 in 2014 to a high of 284 in 2009, with an average of 247 diagnoses per year. The HIV diagnosis rate in Wisconsin was the ninth lowest among the 50 states in 2014.

Milwaukee County cases accounted for 53 percent of new diagnoses, Dane County for nine percent, Kenosha County for six percent and Rock County for four percent. In 2015, seven new HIV cases were reported in Racine County. Male infections accounted for 87 percent of the cases in 2015. During 2015, 67 percent of new diagnoses were among racial and ethnic minorities, despite minorities making up just 17 percent of Wisconsin’s population.

Source: Wisconsin Division of Public Health, Wisconsin STD Program, Wisconsin Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Reports, Wisconsin AIDS/HIV Program Notes.



High-Risk Youth Behaviors

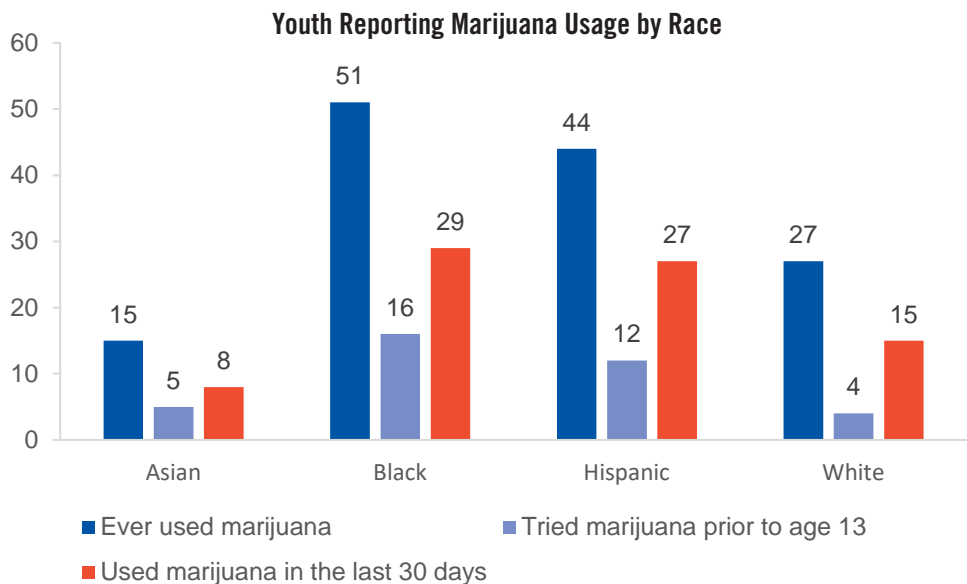
About the Indicator: The Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is conducted as part of a national effort by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to monitor health risk behaviors of the nation’s high school students. The Department of Public Instruction (DPI) has administered the YRBS every two years since 1993. The YRBS was administered to 2,843 students in 53 public schools in Wisconsin in the spring of 2013. The school response rate was 82 percent, the student response rate was 84 percent and the overall response rate was 68 percent. The survey results are representative of ninth-through 12th-grade public high school students in Wisconsin.

Students completed a self-administered, anonymous, 99-item questionnaire. Survey procedures were designed to protect the privacy of students by allowing anonymous and voluntary participation. Local parent permission procedures were followed before administration, including informing parents that their child’s participation was voluntary.

Students Reporting High-Risk Behaviors

	2011		2013	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Feeling sad or hopeless, two weeks in a row	16%	30%	17%	33%
Considered suicide	10%	17%	10%	16%
Carried a weapon anywhere	24%	5%	17%	4%
Physical fight anywhere	29%	16%	31%	20%
Ever tried smoking a cigarette	42%	40%	36%	30%
Smoked a cigarette in the last 30 days	16%	14%	14%	10%
Ever taken a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription	18%	18%	16%	14%
Ever taken over the counter drugs to get high	12%	9%	8%	7%
Had sexual intercourse	29%	33%	24%	28%
Used condom during last sexual intercourse	71%	58%	68%	58%

Comparisons: Alcohol use is the most common substance used by students in 12th grade, closely followed by marijuana. A higher percentage of middle school students reported using inhalants than high schoolers.



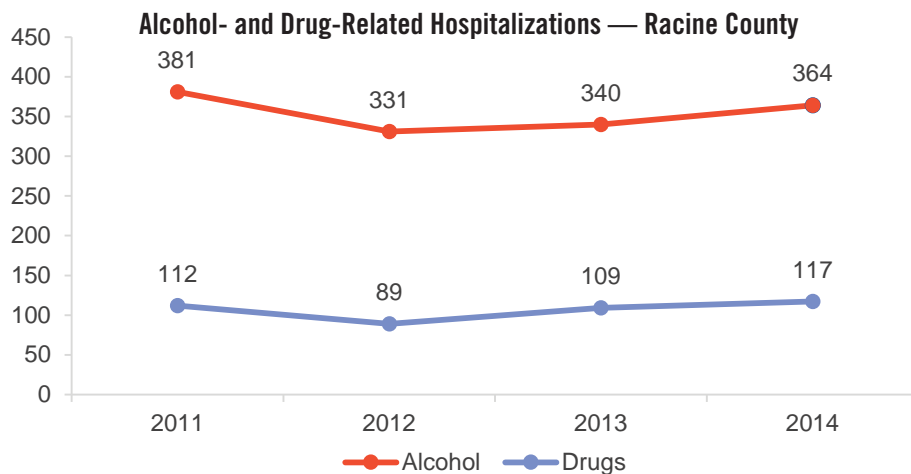
Source: 2011, 2013 Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Substance Abuse

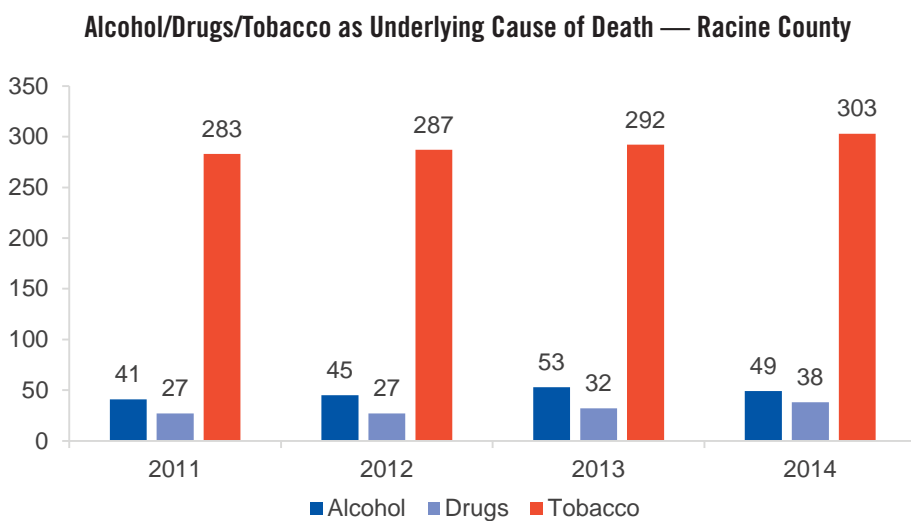
About the Indicator: Wisconsin has consistently high rates of adult alcohol consumption compared to other states and the U.S. as a whole. In 2014, 23.5 percent of Racine County residents reported binge drinking, defined as consuming more than four (for women) or five (for men) alcoholic beverages on a single occasion within a 30-day period.

Binge drinking is a risk factor for a number of adverse health outcomes such as alcohol poisoning, fetal alcohol syndrome, sudden infant death syndrome, violence, and motor vehicle crashes.

Tobacco use has immediate and long-term negative effects and is the leading preventable cause of death in the United States. 20 percent of Racine County residents in 2014 self-identified as being current smokers as compared to 17 percent state-wide.



Trends: From urban areas to rural communities, drug overdoses are a public health crisis. Drugs and medications — prescription drugs, illicit drugs and over-the-counter medication — were the underlying cause of death for 97 percent of all Wisconsin poisoning deaths. Of these deaths, 14 percent were suicides. Wisconsin State crime lab cases involving heroin has increased 419 percent from 2008 to 2014. A total of 85 percent of all drug overdoses are witnessed. Drug overdose death rates were 59 percent higher among male individuals than female individuals.



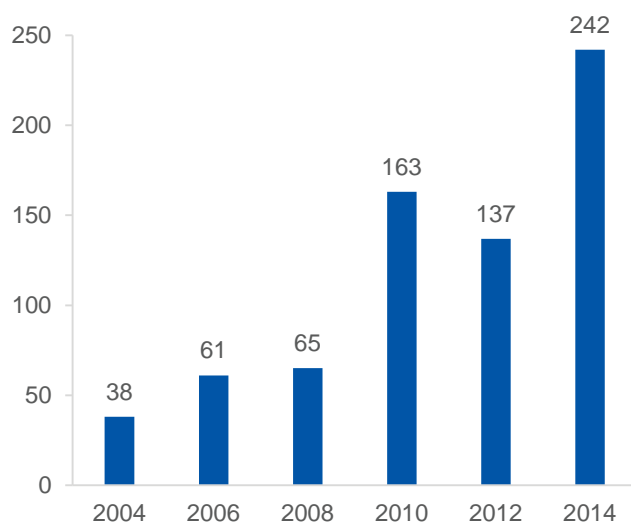
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, Wisconsin Department of Health Services. County Health Profiles, Wisconsin Department of Health Services.



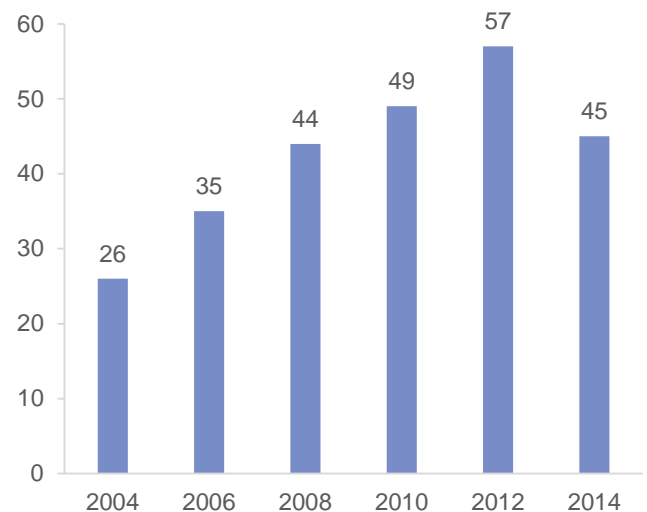
Child Abuse and Neglect

About the Indicator: Alleged child abuse and neglect is reported to Racine County Human Services Department and investigated by the Child Protective Services Investigations Unit. Child maltreatment, pertaining to children 17 years and younger, is divided into four basic types: physical abuse, physical neglect, sexual abuse and emotional abuse. Neglect is defined in the statutes as “failure, refusal or inability on the part of a caregiver, for reasons other than poverty, to provide necessary care, food, clothing, medical or dental care or shelter so as to seriously endanger the physical health of the child.” Abuse and neglect are linked with language deficits, reduced cognitive functioning and attention deficit disorders.

Substantiated Cases of Neglect — Racine County

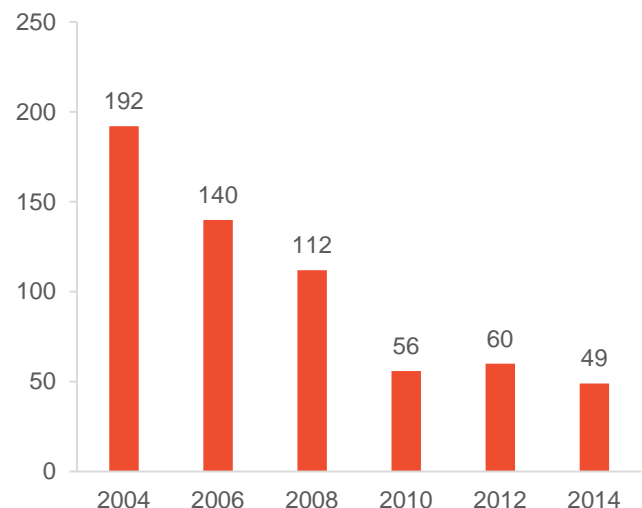


Substantiated Cases of Physical Abuse — Racine County



Trends: Substantiated cases of child neglect have jumped significantly between 2008 and 2010, then again between 2012 and 2014. Alternatively, the number of substantiated physical and sexual abuse cases are declining.

Substantiated Cases of Sexual Abuse — Racine County



Source: Wisconsin Department of Justice Domestic Abuse Incident Report. Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Reports, Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Centers.

Overweight and Obese

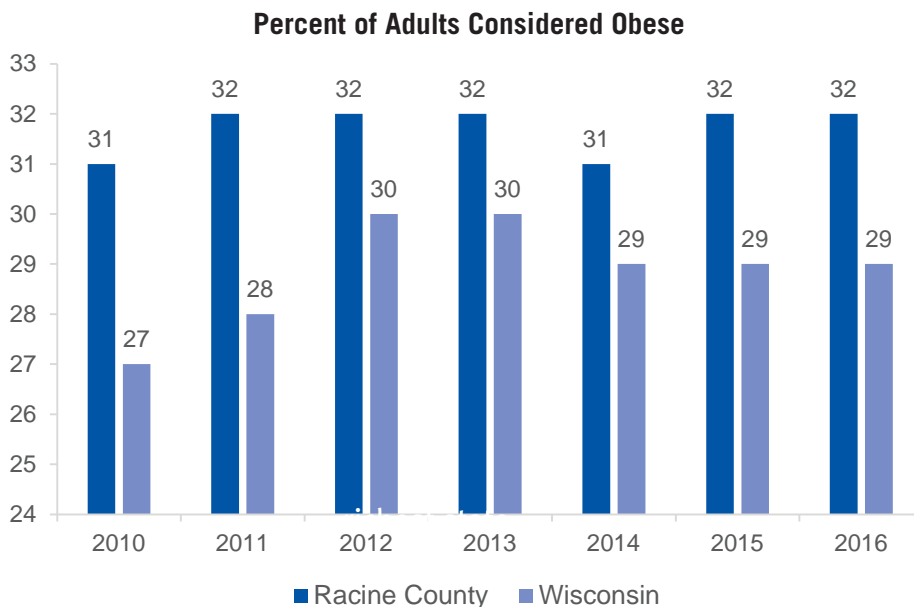
About the Indicator: Overweight and obese are both labels used by the CDC for ranges of weight that are greater than what is considered healthy for a given height. The terms also identify ranges of weight that have been shown to increase the likelihood of certain diseases and other health problems. For adults, overweight and obesity ranges are determined by using weight and height to calculate a number called the body mass index (BMI). BMI is used because, for most people, it correlates with their amount of body fat.

During the past 20 years, there has been a dramatic increase in obesity in the United States, and rates remain high. Since 2006, the percent of Wisconsin adults considered obese has risen from 25 to nearly 30 percent.

An adult who has a BMI of 25-29.9 is considered overweight.

An adult with a BMI of 30 or higher is considered obese.

Comparisons: Based on reports from the Behavior Risk Factor Survey for 2006-2010, the percentage of adults estimated as being obese are higher for Racine County than for the state as a whole. Rates have remained stubbornly high, at around 30 percent, at the county, state and national levels.



Wisconsin's adult obesity rate is at 30.7 percent. Comparatively, Louisiana is the highest at 36.2 percent, while Colorado is the lowest at 20.2 percent.

Trends: In 2011–2014, the prevalence of obesity was just over 36 percent in adults and 17 percent in youth. The prevalence of obesity was higher in women (38.3 percent) than in men (34.3 percent). Among youth, no difference was seen by sex.

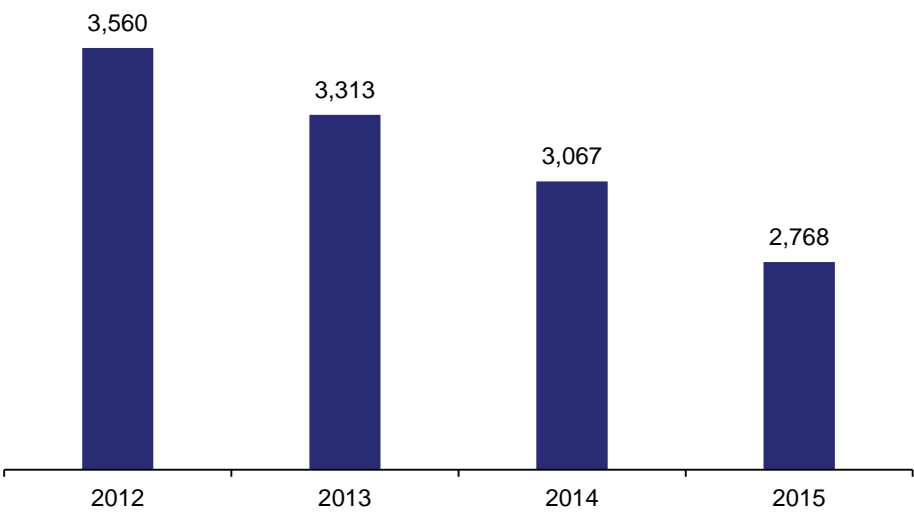
Source: Centers for Disease Control. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: Prevalence and Trends Data—Overweight and Obesity, U.S. Obesity Trends, Trends by State 2010. Trust for America's Health & the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation



Crime and Arrests

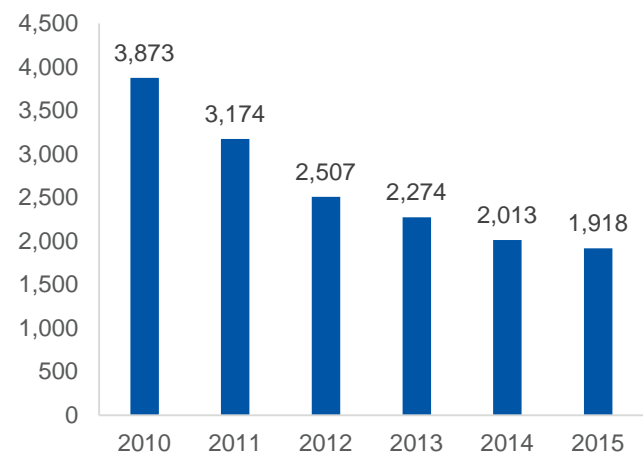
About the Indicator: Arrest statistics are reported in four major categories. *Violent crime* includes aggravated assault, rape, murder and robbery; *property crime* includes arson, burglary, fraud and theft; *drug violations* refer to the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled drugs or narcotics; and *society arrests* include weapons violations, prostitution, gambling, driving under the influence, disorderly conduct and vagrancy, and for juveniles, curfew, loitering and runaways. For criminal activity reports, Part I crimes refer to violent and property crimes, excluding vandalism.

Part I Crime in Racine County

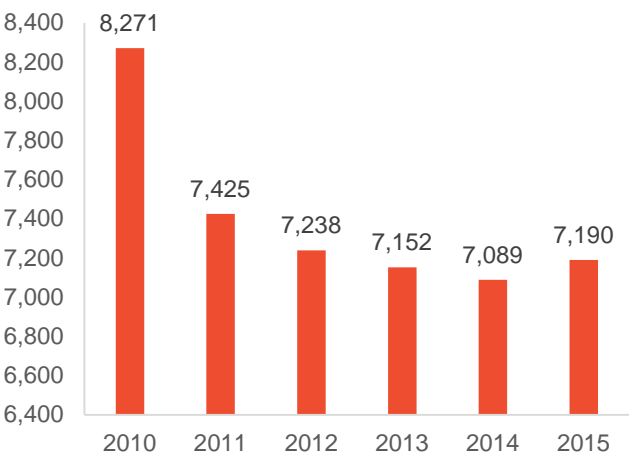


Trends: Each year the Racine Police Department is faced with rapidly developing crime trends. One of these trends occurring in 2014 was a large spike in armed robberies at taverns. For Racine County, criminal activity has generally been trending downward since 2012.

Arrests in Racine County — Juveniles



Arrests in Racine County — Adults



Trends: Juvenile behavior typically mirrors the behavior of the adults in the community. While there are more adult arrests, the adult age range has greater population numbers than youth under age 17. The arrest patterns for each type of crime over the four-year period are similar, showing a decrease in total arrests for both age groups until 2015.

Source: *Crimes and Arrests in Wisconsin*, Wisconsin Department of Justice. Racine Police Department, 2014 Annual Report.

Crime and Arrests

About the Indicator: Crime is defined as a violation of a law in which there is injury to the public or a member of the public, and fine, time in jail, and/or prison results as a possible penalty.

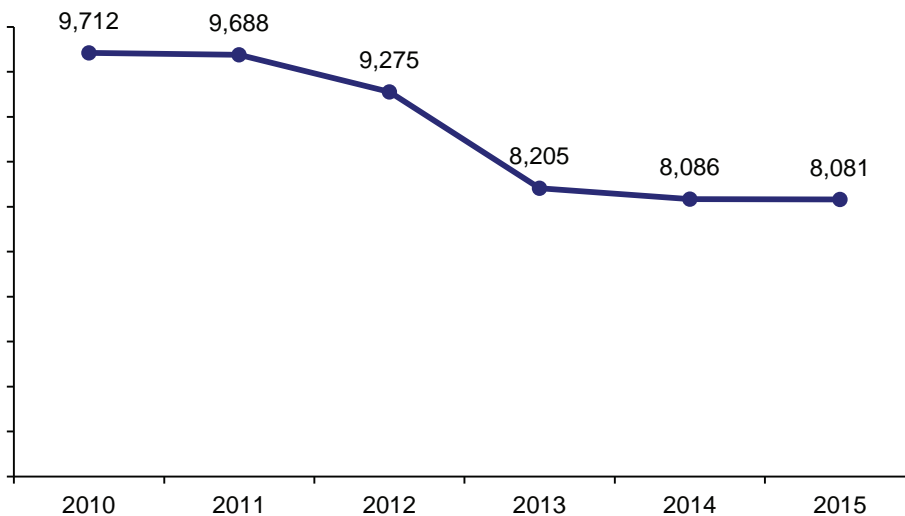
The crime data used for the analysis below are the eight offenses from the uniform crime report and include both violent and property crimes.

City of Racine Crime by Year

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015
Murders	5	7	10	9	6	4	5
Rapes	20	15	18	15	9	9	16
Robberies	228	245	293	201	211	200	154
Assaults	94	207	220	159	128	98	190
Burglaries	1,016	1,113	1,299	971	1,101	955	774
Thefts	3,159	3,116	2,431	2,279	1,950	1,662	1,528
Auto thefts	383	365	200	156	130	106	96
Arsons	22	26	27	12	24	6	7

Trends: Based on the FBI crime data, the crime rate in Racine is higher than the national average when compared to communities with a similar population. Most crimes which occurred in Racine decreased significantly, with the exception of assaults and rapes.

Racine County Jail Admissions



Trends: People are admitted to the Racine County Jail for numerous reasons. Some of the admission categories are: sentenced inmates (Huber and general population); pre-trial detainees; state probation holds; holds for other jurisdictions and returned on writs.

The jail population has been declining since 2010.

Source: *Crimes and Arrests in Wisconsin*, Wisconsin Department of Justice.



Acknowledgements

Special thanks to Marisol Beauford, Karin Kirchmeier, Shay King, Paul Sloth, Institute of Community Alliances and T2W Incorporated for making this document possible.

Our 2016 *United Way of Racine County Community Indicators Report* is available online. To view, print, search, or share the report, please visit **unitedwayracine.org**.

For more information, or to schedule a presentation or facilitated discussion about the community data within the report, please contact Karin Kirchmeier, vice president of community impact, at kkirchmeier@unitedwayracine.org or 262-898-2240.

LIVE UNITED



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