

**HEAD START
CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

Community Assessment

2014-2015

**DETERMINING STRENGTHS AND NEEDS
FOR HEAD START ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN
KENOSHA COUNTY**



Introduction

Kenosha County was first known as Pike Creek. The earliest settlers came from New England in 1835 and established themselves as farmers in the fertile country beyond the lake plain. In 1836, the name was changed to Southport, recognizing its growing importance as a harbor city, "exporting" wheat and "importing" lumber for homes and farm buildings. It was incorporated as a city, and designed as a seat of the newly created Kenosha County in 1850

The City of Kenosha is governed by a Mayor and City Council, composed of 17 Alderpersons, elected on the basis of ward representation. Kenosha County is governed by an Executive/County Board system with 27 Supervisors, headed by a Chairperson elected by the Supervisors. The County Executive is elected at large by the voters in Kenosha County. Local government is recognized as being efficient, honest and highly responsive to the needs of its citizens. 911 emergency rescues, fire, police and community emergency preparedness is available county-wide.

Kenosha and Kenosha Unified School District fall under the:

Congressional District 1

22nd Senate District

64th Assembly District

65th Assembly District

The Kenosha Unified School District became the grantee for the federally funded Head Start Program during the summer of 1965. Currently KUSD is the fifth largest public school district in the state of Wisconsin and Kenosha is the fourth largest city.

The Kenosha Unified School District is located within Kenosha County. The District serves a general population of approximately 162,001 in an area of about 85 square miles. The District operates 22 elementary schools (grades PK-5), 5 middle schools (grade 6-8), 5 high schools (grade 9-12), 7 charter schools, 1 alternative school, and 14 non-school-site early education schools. In addition to providing a PK-12 education for students, the District operates a school food service program and a community service program that includes three athletic fields. It is comprised of seven towns, four villages, and one city. KUSD school boundaries, or attendance areas, define the Head Start service area for this community assessment. The service area is comprised of approximately 41% low-income families.

Since September 2013 the Head Start Program has been blended in six elementary schools and one childcare facility. Cesar Chavez Learning Station is the main location with support staff services and 5 classrooms. Just Kidd Inn provides full day and wrap around child care for Head Start children and families. The elementary school locations are Bose, Brass, Chavez, EBSOLA, Frank, Jefferson, McKinley and Wilson elementary. The Early Education program is the newest initiative involving the Head Start program and the Head Start Grantee. Early Education classrooms are blended with Head Start eligible children, home school children (4-K) and children with special needs. Head Start

funded enrollment is 330 available openings from Federal sources and 59 available openings from State funded sources for a funded enrollment of 389 children.

Location	Slots	Ages
JKI	6	3-5
Bose	14	3-5
Brass	30	3-5
Chavez	169	3-5
EBSOLA	53	3-5
Frank	44	3-5
Jefferson	21	3-5
McKinley	23	3-5
Wilson	29	3-5

Early Education programming has continued to grow by becoming a universal program for four year old children. The school district (grantee) has included elementary school locations for early learning classrooms and a blending of Head Start services and resources for our community’s early learners.

II. Demographics

Pursuant to federal requirements for Head Start, this community profile will provide a view of the Kenosha community’s strengths and areas of concern in order to guide the development of the Head Start program philosophy, objectives and components.

Multiple data sources were used to construct the report.

- ▶ Demographics and economic data were derived from the 2012 U.S. Census Bureau Population, The 2013-2014 State of Wisconsin Blue Book, 2010 Statistics for Kenosha, the Kenosha County Economic Summit Report, and the Kenosha Chamber of Commerce. 2012 Community Snapshot Socio-Economic Status of Kenosha County
- ▶ Child development and childcare program data was gathered from Kenosha County Job Center, Parent Interest Questionnaires and the Early Childhood Consortium; Wisconsin Child Trust Fund statistics from 2009
- ▶ Health and nutrition information was gathered from Healthy People Kenosha County 2010. The Head Start Program Information Report (PIR 2011-2012). Kenosha County Community Food Security Snapshot 2013. Kenosha Unified School District. Wisconsin DPI
- ▶ Early Head Start Community Assessment and the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development reports for 2012
- ▶ County Oral health Wisconsin Surveillance System (COWSS)

► Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services; and U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The 2013 Estimated Kenosha County Demographic Profile:

Population	City of Kenosha 99,889	Kenosha County 167,757
Race/Ethnicity	White 69.5%	White 147,497
	Hispanic 16.3%	Hispanic 20,707
	African American 10.0%	African American 12,064
	Asian 1.7%	Asian 2719
	American Indian 0.07%	American Indian 1216
	Native Hawaiian 0.1 %	Pacific Islander 167
	Under age 5 year 7.6%	Under age 5 year 7528
Economics	City of Kenosha	Kenosha County
Median Income	\$48,643	\$54,930
Unemployment Rate	7.4%	9.9%
Below Poverty Level	18.5%	14.0%

U.S. Census Bureau-America Fact Finder

Population Statistics for Kenosha indicate the following:

- Kenosha County held a population of 167,757 for 2013.
- Hispanics accounted for largest increase in population. In the last five years the Hispanic population has grown by 12%.
- The number of people who spoke Spanish in the home has increased by more than 80%.

The increase of minority population has significantly changed the diversity of Kenosha County and is impacting the diversity of the Head Start population. The African American and Hispanic race/ethnicity in Kenosha is higher than the state average. Analysis of the Program Information Report (PIR) for the past three years shows the minority population fluctuating with a slight decrease in the Hispanic population and a slight increase in the African American population within the past year.

Head Start Enrollment by Ethnicity

	2012	2013	2014
Hispanic or Latino Origin	187	213	189
Non-Hispanic or Non- Latino Origin	239	222	232

Head Start Enrollment by Race:

American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	1
Asian	5	4	1
African American	141	138	134
Biracial/Multi-Racial	18	20	40
White	262	273	245
Other	0	0	0
Total Enrollment	426	435	421

Head Start Primary Language by Ethnicity

Program Year	2012	2013	2014
English	305	291	310
Spanish	114	136	109
Middle Eastern Asian & South Asian	2	1	2
East Asian Languages	0	4	0
Unspecified	5	3	0

According to the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau the median income of households in Kenosha was \$48,643, 5.8 percent of households had income below \$15,000 a year and 3.0 percent had income over \$150,000 or more. In 2012 32.1% of people were in poverty. Twenty-one percent of related children under 18 were below the poverty level, 17% of all families and 35.7% of families with a female householder and no husband present had incomes below the poverty level. In Kenosha County there were 7,528 children under the age of five in the county and 13.6% of those children resided in single parent families.

It is clear from the data presented that a significant number of eligible children and their families reside in Kenosha County and the Head Start service area. To address the growing concerns of non-English language learners in the community a course on Conversation Spanish is provided for community agencies and businesses. The local educational agency provides Spanish for Educators to provide English speakers skills for communicating to the Hispanic population. The Kenosha Unified School District also provides classes for staff interested in learning to speak Spanish. This would allow staff an opportunity to converse in the parent’s natural language.

An increase in bilingual staff and support staff assist with the growing language barriers for families whose children attend the Head Start program. The classroom environment reflects the culture and ethnicity of all children attending the program. Family Services staff maintains current contact with community agencies that provide services to this under served population. When language is a barrier, Family Services staff provides the supportive link for families in need of community services. Unfortunately, several agencies will no longer allow Head Start staff to translate for families when applying for services. Because these agencies do not always have bilingual staff available, families are not able to obtain services in a timely fashion.

Classes for English Language Learners provide families direct support as they navigate through the English language and culture. Classes are held weekly, on site at the Cesar Chavez Center and at the Kenosha Literacy Council as an off site location from the beginning of the program year to the end of the program year. Many of the Head Start families take advantage of this free opportunity to learn English as well as learn how to advocate for themselves and their families.

III. Child Development and Child Care Programs

The provision of childcare services in the State of Wisconsin is regulated in a three-tier structure. State licensing, which is an option for the regulation of group or family childcare centers, sets the most stringent requirements for provider education and environmental standards. Kenosha County also certifies family childcare providers with fewer trainings and safety requirements. Lastly, an option of provisional certification exists with the least stringent requirements. It is important to note almost half of the provisional certified providers only provide care for relatives.

Wisconsin Council on Children and Families (WCCF) has just released a new publication, *YoungStar in Wisconsin: An Analysis of Data as of July 2012* reported in its third of a series of progress reports since the YoungStar quality rating and improvement system was launched in 2011. Key findings include:

- ▶ Nearly half of low-income children funded by Wisconsin Shares are served in programs meeting quality standards above basic regulatory levels (rated 3-5 stars under YoungStar). While only 30 percent of programs are rated at 3-5 stars, 46 percent of children are in these higher-rated programs.
- ▶ The trend over time is that more and more children are in higher-rated programs.
- ▶ An extraordinary number of child care programs have been rated by YoungStar in a relatively short time: over 4,100 as of July 2012.
- ▶ YoungStar regions vary significantly in the percentage of children in higher-rated settings. For instance, Northeastern region and Southern region have the highest percentages of children in quality settings, while Milwaukee region has the lowest.
- ▶ Ratings of child care centers are dramatically higher than ratings of family child care programs.
- ▶ An impressive array of resources is being provided to help programs improve, including technical assistance, scholarships, and micro-grants.

The WCCF report analyzes the progress made and the challenges facing child care programs wanting to move to a YoungStar quality level. WCCF believes that YoungStar can be a significant catalyst to increase the number of low-income children receiving high-quality early learning and development experiences. Research shows that high-quality early childhood programs lead to positive outcomes for children in school and beyond, especially for children from disadvantaged backgrounds.

In the State of Wisconsin during 2012, the average number of families receiving childcare subsidies through the Wisconsin Shares Child Care subsidy program on a monthly basis was approximately 30,500 with 52,000 children being served. Childcare subsidy data recorded for Kenosha County revealed there were 3,717 children receiving subsidies. In Kenosha County there are approximately 30 regularly certified providers and 99 licensed providers.

In a report published entitled, Parents and the High Cost of Child Care-2013 Update stated that the cost of child care is rising at almost twice the rate of inflation in most states. Parents of a 4 year old child will face \$3,380 to \$10,787 in child care fees. In every region of Wisconsin, child care costs more than food. Child care is particularly unaffordable for single parents. The cost of care for two children ranges from 48 to 102 percent of the state's median income for single parents. The report indicated child care fees for two children (an infant and a 4 year old) in a child care center exceeded annual median rent payments in every state.

Wisconsin Works (W-2) replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) in September 1997. W-2 is based on work participation and personal responsibility. Under W-2, there is no entitlement to assistance, but there is a place for everyone who is willing to work to their ability. This program is available to low-income parents with minor children. The W-2 employment ladder consists of four levels of employment and training options. In which childcare subsidy is available. If the parent is approved for child care financial assistance, the child must be enrolled in a regulated care setting:

- ▶ Licensed day care center
- ▶ Licensed family day care home
- ▶ Provisional or certified family day care home
- ▶ Child care program run by a public school

The parent's share of the cost is determined on a sliding scale depending on the family income, family's size and number of children in subsidized care, and the type of child care service chosen.

The co-payment can be as low as 2% of the family gross income. The program is designed so that the family co-payment should not exceed 12% of the gross income, if the parent chooses a provider with prices within maximum reimbursement limits. The majority of childcare facilities provide access to services from 6:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m. which leaves those families in need of childcare for second or third shift with few options. There are 99 licensed day care centers city-wide. There are 2 centers providing 24 hour care and 17 that provide care on Saturday and/or Sundays. At the time of this assessment, there are 21 facilities that advertised second shift childcare services. Although there has been an increase in facilities providing evening and weekend care, locating a facility continues to present a problem for some families because a majority of facilities are in-home daycare providers who have a small amount of children they can provide services to.

The majority of certified homes offer services to family members only. The low number of openings for infants has been attributed to the high number of staff to child ratio that is required which is currently 1:4. Kenosha County continues to witness a live birth rate of

over 1500 annually. It is clear that current childcare facilities in Kenosha have some difficulties of meeting this demand.

The Child Care Resource and Referral Services house and maintain a free resource and toy lending library that is available to parents, childcare providers, childcare centers and other early childhood professionals. Community reports continue to show the number of individuals in Kenosha County, who meet the income eligibility criteria for Head Start far exceed the capacity of existing child care programs for children ages zero to five. Children under age 5 in Kenosha County are estimated at 7,523. Availability of affordable and quality childcare is directly impacting our community with a considerable impact to the Head Start Program.

Currently 10 daycare centers are enrolling approximately 17 children per location and 23 4-K classrooms in the elementary schools are enrolling approximately 17 children per classroom. Per the 2nd Friday Count Official Report for 2013, there were 1,211 four year olds serviced. That number included Head Start as well as Early Childhood 4 year olds. It is clear that families with children age 4 have many options available for preschool. Placement of Head Start eligible children also includes a home school opportunity within Kenosha Unified School District. Blended resources and services are part of the new Early Education programming within the school district.

Historically, Head Start has maintained a waiting list that far exceeds the federal mandate of 10% over funded enrollment slots. Future program planning will need to take into consideration the availability for eligible four year olds embracing the 4-K preschool programming now offered in this community as early as 2009. It is clear that future Head Start enrollment will show an increased number of three year olds being served. As previously stated Head Start with our Grantee are engaged in a collaborative effort to blend preschool classrooms and programming for our early learners. Monitoring of Head Start performance standards will remain a challenge for the program managers and administration as this new program is implemented and additional site locations are added.

IV. Children with Disabilities

In the State of Wisconsin, a child is eligible for Part C services from Early Intervention Birth to Three when one of the following criteria is met:

- ▶ Child has a diagnosed condition that is likely or known to result in developmental delay.
- ▶ Child is exhibiting at least a 25% delay in one or more areas of development.
- ▶ Child's development has been determined atypical by the evaluation team.

Services for children with disabilities are provided through a variety of agencies within Kenosha County.

- ▶ The Birth-to-Three Program in Kenosha County is administered through the Kenosha County Department of Human Services, Division for Disabilities Services. The County contracts with the Early Intervention Program for the

provision of direct services to eligible children and their families. Services are typically provided in the child's natural environment. During 2013, the program provided services to 526 children and their families. Of those, 375 children were determined eligible for ongoing services and had Individual Family Service Plans (IFSP) in place.

► In accordance with the Federal Individuals with Disabilities Act and Wisconsin State Law, all school districts in Wisconsin must provide special education services to children identified with disabilities at the age of 3. In Kenosha, the Kenosha Unified School District (KUSD) serves this population residing east of Interstate 94. Westosha Special Education Alliance/CESA 2 serves eligible children west of Interstate 94. Related services that are provided by KUSD for children ages three through five who have been diagnosed with a disability and determined to require services include: speech/language, occupational and physical therapy, visual and hearing services, assistive technology, transportation, and early childhood classroom programming. Services are dependent on State and Federal criterion. Classroom programming options for preschool children include a continuum of services.

► Itinerant direct or indirect (consultation) early childhood special education programming within their childcare or preschool class, including Head Start

► Placement in an Early Childhood Special Education Classroom in which non-disabled peers also attend

► Collaborative Head Start classrooms in which a special education and a general education teacher team teach in an all-inclusive setting

During the 2013-2014 PIR, thirty-nine children were identified as being eligible to receive special education and related services while attending Head Start. Of those receiving services twenty-eight children's needs identified were in the area of speech and language development.

V. Data on Education, Health, Nutrition, and Family Services

Education

The education statistics for Kenosha show that the graduation rate for citizens has increased slightly over the past three years from approximately 80.2% to 82.3%.

Research continually supports that parental education level directly impacts the educational level and success of their child. Using this base we will first explore the education of Head Start parents and then expand to include the success level of the Head Start children as measured through standardized tests.

PIR data for three years shows the number of Head Start families with a parent with/without a high school diploma, GED has decreased but the number of parents with a college/vocational degree or a bachelor's degree has increased slightly.

Level of Parent Education

Level of Education	2012	2013	2014
Less than HS diploma	101	105	90
H.S. diploma or GED	149	179	173
College or vocational college	53	56	61
Bachelor's	83	67	71

(As reflected in the 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014 Program Information Report)
(PIR)

The focus of the Head Start program is to insure that children enter educational programs ready to learn. The state of Wisconsin measures literacy yearly in the 3rd and 10th grade of school. The state average for 3rd grade literacy levels in 2013 was 75.2%. Kenosha's 3rd grade literacy level was 69.5%. Wisconsin's state average for 10th grade literacy was 72.9% with Kenosha 10th grade levels at 69.3%, falling below state average. In 4th and 8th grades, Kenosha Unified School Districts students performed at a similar level to Wisconsin's overall performance. Typically, other school districts in Kenosha County performed at a higher level than Kenosha Unified School District and the state average.

In the state of Wisconsin 42.3% of adults 25 years to 34 years old have attained a level of higher education. In Kenosha County 36.1% of the young adult population have at least a high school diploma. In 2013 82.3% seniors attending Kenosha high schools graduated on time. Graduation rates for minority students in Kenosha Unified School District, while still lagging behind their white peers, are higher than they are for the state.

Kenosha had one of the lowest attendance rates in Wisconsin at 93.7% with Racine at 93.0%. Kenosha School Districts dropout rate was 1.32% with Racine finishing the year at 3.72%. Kenosha School District's truancy rate for 2013 was 17.1% with Racine at 25.1%. Kenosha Unified School District rates 3rd in attendance, 2nd in dropout rate, and 3rd in truancy compared to surrounding districts.

PIR data also shows that, while 69% of our families are educated at a high school/GED level and higher, the economic level of our families is not improving. Many families are employed in low wage jobs with few opportunities for improvement. It is often necessary for wage earners in the families to work multiple jobs. Head Start data supports that our families continue to work at poverty level and below resulting in a need for assistance to meet their basic needs.

Head Start Families with Employment and Supplemental Services

	2012	2013	2014
Full or Part Time Employed	271	265	257
Receive TANF Services	168	100	77

TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families)

Recently, the main focus for Kenosha County, like so many other counties in the Midwest is the alarming rise of unemployment. Beginning January 2012, the Department of Workforce Development reported that Kenosha County had 8.2% unemployment rate. Unemployment rates for Kenosha County have continuously increased by the rate of 1%. Kenosha County Jobs Center provides residents an Employment Central, a “one-stop” service center for both employers and job seekers. Acquiring help with career planning, job placement and training services job seekers have greater success with job placement. Employers use employment central to meet their workforce needs. Services include the following:

Internet ready PC's	Job listings	Job fairs
Veteran Services	Career Counseling	On site job interviews
Apprenticeship Information	Fax, copier and phones for job searching	
Civil service typing test	WORKSHOP calendar to improve work skills	
Career Assessment		

Access to affordable, quality childcare may help explain why so few of the program participants are enrolled in school to either finish their high school education or receive special training as they seek employment.

The data demonstrates the need for additional education, higher paying jobs, and supportive services related to job acquisition and job skill training. As a community strength, the Kenosha County Job Center is designed for this purpose. It provides comprehensive services and staff assistance through the Adult Learning Center. Clients are able to work towards a GED or enroll in local colleges, conduct a job search, and/or receive counseling to help them determine a direction for their profession. Families have the opportunity to work toward a GED or to learn English as a second language at local colleges and through outreach programs held within neighborhood schools as well as the Kenosha Literacy Council. Unfortunately, due to budget cuts the drop-in childcare services that were once provided for the participants at the Job Center are no longer available which creates another barrier for families seeking to improve their economic status.

Knowing that approximately a third of our parents do not hold a high school diploma and that they continue to live in poverty; how well do Head Start children do in the public school system? The Kenosha Unified School District measures student growth through student performance testing and five years of data shows that former Head Start students consistently perform better than their peers from similar economic backgrounds in reading, language, and math. This same data also demonstrates that, while former Head Start students do better than their peers who did not attend Head Start, they are not yet testing at the level of KUSD students who are not economically disadvantaged. Data also shows Head Start students who attend the Cesar Chavez Learning Station also outperform their peers that attend Head Start in their neighboring schools.

Seeing the value that Head Start brings to children and knowing that Head Start consistently has a waiting list of children, KUSD implemented the 4-year-old preschool

program. The program began with the enrollment of eighty-four children in seven elementary schools. These seven schools have been targeted by the state of Wisconsin as schools of high poverty. Eligibility was determined through interest and the requirement that you reside within the school's attendance area more commonly known as a child's home school. Currently, the 4 year old preschool program is in its fourth year of implementation and is in the third year of blended classrooms including Head Start children. The 4-year-old- preschool program is now universal in the Kenosha Unified School District.

2013-2014 showed decreases in the number of childcare centers offering 4-year-old preschool from 15 childcare centers to 10 childcare centers due to the fact more parents are enrolling their child in their elementary school. Each childcare centers enroll approximately 13-20 children per location. As well as 4-K classrooms in all elementary schools, some charter schools, Head Start and Early Childhood collaborations which are enrolling approximately 17 children per classroom session. Their combined total equals 1,502 four year olds for the 2013-2014 program years.

The administration of early childhood programming throughout Kenosha Unified School District includes the following programs working in collaboration to provide a seamless delivery system of educational services for children ages 3-5.

- ▶ Head Start
- ▶ 4-Preschool Program
- ▶ Early Childhood Special Education Services

Health Care Coverage

The State of Wisconsin offers many public health insurance options for low-income families including Medical Assistance, Badger Care and Healthy Start. Data for Kenosha indicates that over 24,000 individuals are insured through these programs. Ninety-four percent of Head Start families indicated one of these options as their insurance provider.

At the end of the 2013-2014 school year, 97% of children and families in the Head Start population had some type of health care coverage. Specifically, approximately less than 10% of Head Start eligible children did not have any health insurance at the ending of the program year. The options for insurance coverage include: Medicaid/EPSTDT, State Child Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), Combined SCHIP/Medicaid insurance, State only funded insurance (Badger Care) and private health insurance. Over 95% of the children enrolled in Head Start reported being enrolled in Medicaid/EPSTDT. At the end of the enrollment year, the percentage of children who had continuous access to health care was 98%.

Because Badger Care Plus does not have an open enrollment period, you can apply for Badger Care Plus at any time. Badger Care Plus has eliminated the income eligibility ceiling for children. Coverage operates as a single program with two insurance products: the Standard Plan, for enrollees <200% Federal Poverty Level (FPL), and the Benchmark Plan, for enrollees >200% FPL.

The cost for the Basic Plan is funded by member premiums. The current premium level is not meeting the requirement that the program be self-funded. For current members,

premiums will increase to \$325 per month. Short term medical coverage for those who cannot get Badger Care Plus due to being a noncitizen have access to what is called the Emergency Care Plan. This type of insurance is available strictly for emergency care only and has a very limited time frame. Those interested can apply at ACCESS.wi.gov.

Badger Care+ County Report

Kenosha County	December 2013 Enrollment
All Children	14,369
Adults/Caretakers	6,999
Pregnant Women	616
Total	21,984

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services

Since December 2013 the total number of Badger Care participants has remained fairly steady at approximately 24,000 members per month. In total, this accounts for approximately 3.4% of total program participants in Wisconsin. Similarly populated areas such as Racine reported a higher number of program participants for the same time frame.

Dental Care is another area of concern for the Head Start eligible population. According to the 2013 PIR at enrollment time 316 children had continuous, accessible dental care provided by a dentist. At the end of enrollment 409 children had continuous, accessible dental care by a dentist. On May 20, 2012, Kenosha Community Health Center added more dental chairs and staff to help meet the needs of the community. As you can see by the data provided by the County Oral Health Wisconsin Surveillance System (COWSS) below, there is still a need for more dentists to help meet the needs of the Kenosha County community.

Prevention

Percent of total population on a public water supply (PWS), 2011	66.1
Percent of population on a PWS with access to optimally fluoridated water, 2011	98.1
Percent of total population (all water sources) with access to optimally fluoridated water, 2011	64.8
Total number of schools with grades second through sixth, 2010-11	43
Number of schools with fluoride mouth rinse programs, 2010-11	0
Number of schools eligible for Seal-A-Smile funding, 2010-11	24
Number of schools funded by Seal-A-Smile program, 2010-11	10
Total number of schools with a dental sealant program, 2010-11	10
Total number of schools with a fluoride varnish program, 2010-11	10
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	2,293
Number of Medicaid/BadgerCare+ children (age 0 to 8) with at least one fluoride varnish application by a primary care provider, SFY10	179

Workforce

Number of licensed dentists, 2011	76
Number of licensed dental hygienists, 2011	101
Population to dentist ratio	2,190
Medicaid/BadgerCare+ population (continuously enrolled) to dentist ratio	311

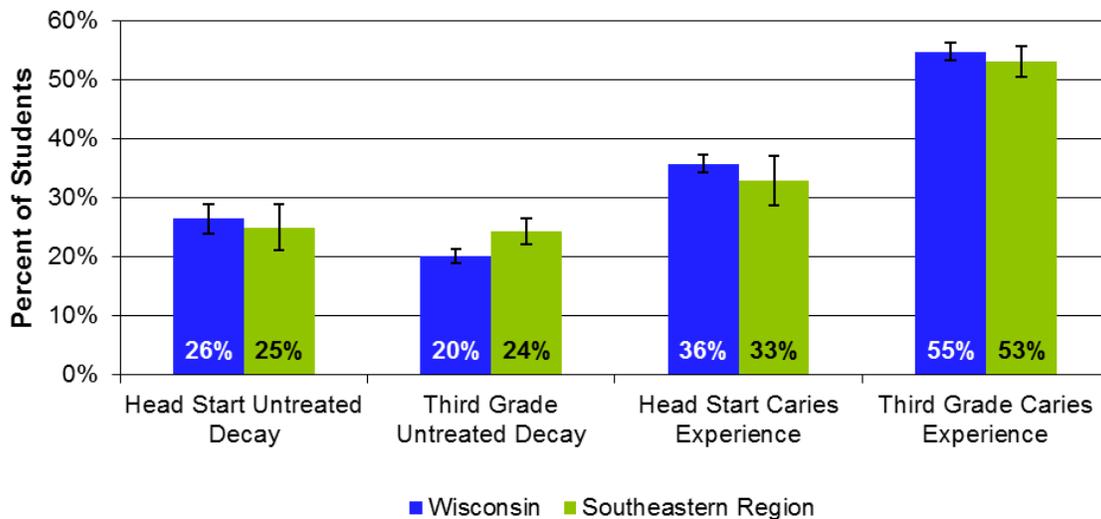
Number of Medicaid dentists who treated at least one Medicaid/BadgerCare+ patient, SFY10	68
Less than 50 patients	36
50 to 100 patients	4
Over 100 patients	28
Number of Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC) dental clinics	1
Number of Tribal Health Center Dental Clinics	0
Number of safety net dental clinics (Non-FQHC)	0
Dental Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA)	Whole County

Disease Burden

Number of deaths from oral/pharyngeal cancer, 2003-2007	26
Age adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 (95% CI) from oral/pharyngeal cancer, 2003-2007	3.3(2.2,4.9)
Number of new cases of oral/pharyngeal cancer, 2004-2008	81
Age adjusted incidence rate per 100,000 (95% CI) of oral/pharyngeal cancer, 2004-2008	10.3(8.2,2.8)
Percent (95% CI) of adults with a dental visit in the past year, 2006, 2008, & 2010	74.1(67.7,80.5)
Percent (95% CI) of adults with tooth loss due to decay or gum disease, 2006, 2008, & 2010	39.6(32.4,46.8)
Number of patient visits to a hospital emergency department for non-traumatic dental complaints, 2010	1,131
Mean charge per visit to hospital emergency department for non-traumatic dental complaints, 2010	\$355

* Counts less than six were suppressed to protect confidentiality. In these cases regional mortality and/or incidence rates are presented.
 ** Counts less than ten were suppressed to protect confidentiality. These counties are border counties with hospitals in another state and those data are not available.

Percent of Third Grade Students and Head Start Children with Untreated Decay and Caries Experience, Wisconsin compared to Southeastern Region, 2007-08 and 2008-09



To address dental care for Head Start children, an informal agreement with the Kenosha Community Health Center has reserved the second Wednesday of each month for dental appointments for Head Start children. With this agreement, Head Start is able to schedule

thirty-one appointments for dental screening and/or treatment. This shortens the waiting time for appointments, provides parents with specific time for the appointment, and provides needed services to our children along with establishing a dental home for the child. Kenosha Community Health Center has also participated in the Head Start “dental day” at Cesar Chavez Learning Station. Here the dentists provide free dental exams to Head Start students who have not seen a dentist and have difficulty with transportation.

Attendees of the fall 2013 Health Advisory Committee stated that locating pediatric dentists who accept payment through Medicaid/Badger Care is a challenge in our community. Further, a local provider stated during separate interview sessions that young dentists prefer to move into careers serving adults and seniors because the more costly work provides a larger income. There are a limited number of options for low-income families to access dental care in Kenosha. Currently, the Kenosha Community Health Center, Dental Associates, and two private providers are certified for Medicaid and Badger Care patients. Dental Associates and the private practitioners have a limited number of Medicaid HMO’s. All three providers have limited appointments available. It is not unusual for appointments to be scheduled more than six months in advance.

Nutrition

According to Food Share Wisconsin from the Department of Health Services, Kenosha County was outpaced by five other Wisconsin counties in the number of recipients for Food Shares. Kenosha County had 47.8% of its residents participating in the Food Shares Program. According to Vision 2020 End Child Poverty, Kenosha County has 25% more of its residents receiving Food Shares than the average for the state of Wisconsin. At the end of 2013, the Shalom Center food pantry served 10,167 households including 25,245 individuals and 7,994 children. The soup kitchen served over 31,084 evening meals, 8,446 breakfast and lunch meals. Fourteen schools in the Kenosha Unified School District have 50% or more of their children enrolled in the free or reduced-price lunch and breakfast program. Given the current state of the economy, this number is likely to rise.

There are four food pantries throughout Kenosha County that are linked to the statewide database. They are:

- ▶ Salvation Army
- ▶ Twin Lakes Food Pantry
- ▶ Sharing Center (located in Trevor)
- ▶ Shalom Center

Participants are allowed to access the food pantries once every thirty days. They are given enough food to last between three to five days. There are other agencies that provide food to those in need, however, these pantries are not linked to the statewide database, and therefore, there is no way to track a person’s use of these facilities. In 2013, there were 10,376 households who used one of the recognized state-linked pantries. That covers 1,394,458 lbs of food, 1,379 households and 3,671 individuals (This number contains duplicates as persons use the facility for several months. 25,245 adults and 7,994 children were served.)

The Racine Kenosha Nutrition Education Program (NKNEP) works together as a team to educate limited resource audiences about the importance of living a healthy lifestyle and making better choices.

RKNEP is a UW-Extension Nutrition Education program that helps families and individuals with limited resource:

- ▶ Increase their knowledge regarding basic nutrition based on the My Pyramid model
- ▶ Become aware of available resources in the community
- ▶ Become more food secure by planning
- ▶ Increase their knowledge of basic kitchen skills
- ▶ Incorporate daily physical activity in their daily lives
- ▶ Increase consumption of fruit and vegetables into their daily diets

Growing numbers of individuals and families are facing economic challenges and the problem of food insecurity. More people are living in poverty and increasing numbers are the working poor. They are confronted with difficult choices in the areas of food and shelter needs, credit obligations and high medical bills.

In response to the diverse needs and resources of the economically poor, the purpose of RKNEP is to develop and implement community-based nutrition education programs. RKNEP collaborates with the following agencies providing nutrition education and/or budgeting information to the people they serve:

- ▶ Boys & Girls Club of Kenosha
- ▶ Division of Health Immunization Clinics
- ▶ Kenosha County Job Center
- ▶ Kenosha Unified School District
- ▶ Kenosha Head Start and Early Head Start Programs
- ▶ Salvation Army
- ▶ Shalom Center
- ▶ Sharing Center
- ▶ Spanish Center

Women, Infants, & Children (WIC)

The purpose of the Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) is to promote and maintain the health and well being of nutritionally at-risk pregnant, breast feeding and postpartum women, infants and children. WIC provides supplemental nutritious foods, nutrition and breastfeeding information, and referral to other health and nutrition services.

In 2013, the WIC nutrition program reported that 6699 individuals received WIC services. This number included 854 pregnant/postpartum women, 1,340 infants and 3,461 children age 1-4 years. Currently, the Kenosha County Division of Health has a contract with the state of Wisconsin to handle a monthly caseload of 4,043 participants. The State has assigned a monthly caseload of 4139 for Kenosha County for 2013.

A breakdown by ethnicity is as follows:

RACE	% RECEIVING WIC BENEFITS
Hispanic	35%
Caucasian	68%
Non-Hispanic	65%

Pam Halbach, Director of the WIC program for Kenosha County revealed that “17.7% of WIC children between the ages of 2 through 4 are considered overweight while over 15.4% are considered obese”. The 2013 Head Start PIR shows that at enrollment 75 students were determined to be obese (BMI at or above 95%) and 54 students were considered overweight (BMI at or above 85% but below 95%). According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention’s Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System, Kenosha County has had a higher rate of childhood obesity than the state of Wisconsin. According to the 2012 Kenosha United Way Community Snapshot, the incidence of obese children in the county declined slightly over the last year.

The fundamental cause of obesity is the imbalance between the number of calories consumed and the calories expended. Simply put, children are consuming more calories than they are able to use in a given day. In addition to increased future risks, obese children experience breathing difficulties, increased risk of fractures, hypertension, early markers of cardiovascular disease, insulin resistance and psychological effects.

The free and reduced lunch program offered by the Kenosha Unified School District serves 54% of the school aged children. The District also participates in the National School Breakfast Program so any students that qualify for free lunches also qualify for breakfast. The food service department provides food for 22,676 students in 37 buildings every day. Last year the department served for breakfast: 438,605 free, 21,787 reduced, 37,301 full price, 18,162 meal equivalent. For lunch the food service department served 1,205,221 free, 110,819 reduced, 425,281 full price and 391,240 meal equivalents and 42,711 snacks. That is over 2,600,000 meals served to KUSD students. The full price for elementary school breakfast is \$1.40, lunch at \$2.60 and reduced prices .35 and .40 respectively. The full price for high school lunch is \$2.75-\$3.25 with the reduced rate at .40; milk cost for all students is .35. Unfortunately the economy being what it is families are unable to become self-sufficient when it comes to purchasing groceries without the use of food stamp or subsidizing their monthly budget with the use of local food pantries which means the numbers of children who participate in these programs is likely to increase.

According to data received from the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, the Kenosha School District No. 1 reported the following percentage of children receiving subsidized lunch as follows:

YEAR	ENROLLMENT	% ELIGIBLE FOR SUBSIDIZED LUNCH
2013-2014	22,676	54%
2012-2013	22,639	50.58%

Homelessness in Kenosha County

According to the 2013 Shalom Center's Emergency Family Shelter report, the shelter provided services for 57 families, consisting of 67 adults and 111 children. Program referrals come from various sources, with the majority provided by: the Kenosha Department of Human Services, School Personnel, and other community agencies such as the Kenosha Achievement Center. Referral activity remained consistent for 2013.

Local homeless housing and service providers in Wisconsin reported that the number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless people increased by 4.2 percent between 2011 and 2012. An attempt to serve homeless families in Kenosha proves difficult given this population is transient and often is found to move from shelter to shelter on a nightly basis. For persons who qualify for the Emergency Family Shelter at the Shalom Center in Kenosha, they are able to remain in one location for 30 days, though if goals are met, the stay may be extended up to 45 or 60 days. Unfortunately, only seven families are able to receive these services within any one month. During this time, the very basic needs of the family are the focus. This means that persons are encouraged to find jobs, shelter, and child care and save money toward renting a place to live. Participants in this program also attend classes in budgeting, nutrition and other basic needs. The goal of this program is to move the participants to self-sufficiency. At this time, persons are put in contact with other available services and programs that they may be eligible for.

The INNS shelter is another program that offers assistance to the homeless population and is offered through several Kenosha County churches. This program houses people on a first-come, first-serve basis with approximately 32 beds available and requires the participants travel nightly to the churches. Because this program is provided at churches, accommodations are generally set up in the basement where privacy and space is limited. Annually, the INNS provided shelter to 516 households consisting of 528 adults and 175 children (totaling 703 individuals). A person is considered ineligible if they present to the program while using drugs, alcohol or have an obvious mental issue that may cause them to hurt other persons in the shelter. Some people have been turned away due to lack of space but that does not happen very frequently.

According to the Racine-Kenosha Needs Assessment performed by the Planning Council for Health and Human Services, Inc. "The current foreclosure crisis is a setback after several years of economic expansion through the early 2000s. Rental payments for nearly half of low-income residents in the city of Kenosha consume more than 30% of their income, the benchmark for what is considered affordable rent. Households that spend more than 30% of their income on housing have less money available for other important expenses, like utilities, food and medications. In a survey, one-third of Kenosha low-income respondents strongly agreed that getting help paying utility bills is a challenge."

The Kenosha Unified School District also tracks children who are homeless. In 2013, the number of children who were classified as homeless was reported to be over 500. Of the students serviced, 26 of them were either enrolled in Head Start, 4K or the Early Childhood Program. The Shalom Center offers after school classroom and extra help for children in this situation. This is helpful for parents as they focus on meeting their goals and objectives. The children are in a safe place as they do their homework while parents can meet with caseworkers or attend classes of their own. The program has relationships with approximately 25-30 other local agencies to provide all needed services to the

participants. Head Start and Early Head Start are two important programs having ties with the Shalom Center so that families also provide for the healthy growth and development of their infants and toddlers.

Family Services

The Kenosha community as a whole continues to struggle to meet the needs of low-income families and their children. There are social services for families in Kenosha County that are contracted to private, for profit and non-profit agencies including job support, medical assistance, childcare subsidy, AODA and other social services. The fluctuation of locations and agencies providing services may increase the difficulty of accessing needed services for some.

Supportive services for Head Start families are accessed through the Alcohol and Other Drug Council in Kenosha. Prevention Services Network through the Kenosha County Job Center provides additional supportive services for families with AODA issues. Head Start Family Services staff maintains current data on all agencies in Kenosha that provide supportive services to the Head Start population.

Community level factors that heighten the risk of experiencing problems with alcohol include the per capita number of bars in a community. In 2011-2012 the overall alcohol outlet (bar) density in Wisconsin was 1.5 bars per 500 people. Kenosha County had 400 licenses issued in 2011-2012. The prevalence of heavy use of alcohol among Wisconsin adults (age 18 and older) remained at or near 8% from 2002 to 2009 but declined in 2010 to 6%. Wisconsin's rate was consistently higher than the national average (5% in 2010). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention defines heavy drinking as more than two drinks per day for men and more than one drink per day for women.

In 2010, the prevalence of heavy drinking was 7% among men and 6% among women. Men had higher rates of heavy drinking than women in most years since 2002. In 2008-2010, heavy use of alcohol was reported most frequently by Hispanics/Latinos (13%) and American Indians (12%).

Wisconsin women of childbearing age are more likely to drink than women nationally. In 2010, 68% of Wisconsin women ages 18-44 said they had at least one alcoholic drink in the past 30 days; this compares with 52% of women in the United States.

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services; and U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Needs of Eligible Families

The Head Start Program Information Report (PIR) lists the following services as high need for families participating in the program.

Program Year	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Emergency crisis intervention	16	76	320
Housing assistance	15	7	23
Mental health	7	2	12

services			
English as second language	30	31	14
Adult education	47	16	135
Job training	8	8	6
Substance abuse	1	0	0
Child abuse/neglect	1	1	1
Domestic violence	2	1	2
Child support	1	0	7
Health education	349	293	290
Assistance to incarcerated individuals	1	2	6
Parenting education	58	74	200
Marriage education	0	0	3

The data reflected above is evidence of the need for supportive services for Head Start families. Continued outreach by Head Start Family Services staff strengthens the support structure for many families. Community connections are strong and continue to improve as the needs of the community and families change.

In 2013 the Health Advisory Committee focused their energies on the continuation of services regarding health and dental exams for low income families. Many of the Head Start families receive Medical Assistance through the state which allows them access to one facility for all dental care. As stated earlier in this report the Kenosha Community Health Center has recently hired 13 additional dentists making the total count 28 dentist to serve the low income families of Kenosha. Many families experience frustration when trying to obtain dental appointments for their children due to the lack of pediatric dentists available. It is the hope of the Health Advisory Committee that with new dentists on board dental services will be completed in a timely fashion. In regards to the health exams many families have medical homes however some still turn to emergency rooms or walk in clinics for continuous care. It is the goal of the Health Advisory Committee to encourage families to obtain a medical home and to utilize said doctor for any and all medical care unless it is for a true emergency.

Kenosha Transit provides bus service within Kenosha city limits. Bus stops are clearly identified every two to three blocks. Customers may also board a bus at a stop sign or traffic light along the route. Special courtesy is offered to senior citizens and people with disabilities. The bus service is limited only to areas east of Interstate 94, during 6:00 AM – 7:30PM weekdays and Saturday 9:00 AM – 4:00 PM and if paying in cash riders must have exact change. Riders have the option of paying daily or purchasing a monthly pass. In addition, families have the option of private pay cab service or if in need of transportation to a medical or dental appointment, they can call a service that provides services and will bill medical assistance. Kenosha Transit operates a two mile streetcar loop which connects the local commuter rail station to downtown attractions, a transit center, and the 64 acre Harbor Park situated on the Lake Michigan Shore. Streetcar rides are available at a very affordable rate.

According to the Kenosha County website, Western Kenosha County Transit is a regional fixed-route bus service operating throughout Kenosha County and serving its many towns and villages. Western Kenosha County Transit is made up of three routes and two rush hour commuter shuttles. The system operates Monday-Friday at headways that can stretch anywhere between an hour and two hours. Riders have the option of paying daily or purchasing a monthly pass.

In the housing market, current low interest rates have helped families by creating an increase in available rental property. Although according to the Kenosha News dated 5-19-15; “sales of existing homes rose in April by a slight 2.2 percent over the same period a year ago year-to-date sales were down 2.4 percent compared to the same period a year ago”. Reports in the Kenosha News state, that while more rental property is available, it is difficult to find landlords willing to rent to people who have subsidized rent and/or many children. Less than a fourth of available properties would house a family that needed three or more bedrooms. As a result, families frequently live with other family members creating overcrowded conditions and potential eviction for breaking lease agreement. Address changes of Head Start students show movement around the first of each month as families relocate to a new apartment or house. On average Head Start handles multiple address changes in one year for some families.

VI. Community Resources

There are two large and invaluable agencies that provide health services for low-income families. The Kenosha County Division of Health and the Kenosha Community Health Center, offer health services for Head Start families and others from similar economic backgrounds. Services include immunizations, health checks, vision/hearing screenings, dental exams, lead abatement, and other preventive care for families. Both agencies employ staff with diverse language as well as other cultural sensitive skills.

Churches are abundant in Kenosha and serve diverse populations of people providing a variety of services such as spiritual and emotional support and visitation of the sick. They also provide goods and/or cash to support people in need. Some African American congregations display support within a circle of giving and receiving with social visits, mentoring, and financial support. Most active families help others through the church as they were helped in the past. Several parishes offer Spanish language masses. The INNS (Interfaith Network Shelters) program, supported by a collaboration of different denomination churches, provides emergency shelters to the homeless. Each sponsoring congregation is scheduled to provide food, shelter, and supervision at their church on weekly scheduled dates.

Head Start and Kenosha Unified School District No. 1 build and maintain community partnerships that ensure seamless services for the families with children eligible to attend Head Start and Early Childhood education programs. Such community partnerships are built with agencies that provide physical and emotional support for Head Start families or are able to assist with immediate needs such as homelessness, domestic violence, or alcohol and drug issues.

By working closely with other agencies and the Kenosha Unified School District an assessment of strengths and needs of the community are readily identified. One result of such efforts identified the need to streamline services to meet early childhood needs in

Kenosha. Through the fostering of relationships that promote awareness and blend of resources, we can provide children with supplemental curriculum opportunities outside of the classroom. Establishment of these relationships also provides the opportunity to invite community programs to participate in and present for classroom community helpers month.

Head Start further collaborates with local agencies to provide programming for students with developmental disabilities. Written policies have been developed enabling students to transition from Birth to Three program, and the Early Head Start Program to Head Start and then from Head Start to Kindergarten.

VII. Community Strengths & Assets

The Kenosha community has numerous strengths. Included among those strengths are:

- ▶ Low crime rate
- ▶ Strong social values
- ▶ Family oriented
- ▶ Easy access to major metropolitan areas
- ▶ Small business base
- ▶ Reasonable housing costs
- ▶ Good quality of life
- ▶ Good geographic position
- ▶ Library and museum
- ▶ Emergency Response plan

Kenosha provides many types of economic development opportunities. Small business development has flourished with the recent economy. The opportunity for business recruitment, retention and expansion are also enhanced through the strengths of the community.

Multiple recreational areas and opportunities are available to Head Start families. The opportunities are provided at central locations throughout the city. Some require membership (charged on a sliding scale) and others are open to the public. The majority offers youth activities and recreational experiences for children.

The Kenosha Unified School District has established 21st Century Community Learning Centers (CLC) at three sites in elementary and middle schools within the District. CLC's provide after school programming in collaboration with the Boys' and Girls' Club of Kenosha. Most CLC sites provide after school care that includes tutoring, homework time, and recreational activities. In addition, some CLC's provide adult literacy training. CLC's are located within schools that service low-income families. Since the numbers of sites have been reduced by over 50% Kid's Castle (a private child care center) now provides services to families however, their services are not free and the expense is more than most can afford.

KUSD also offers families in the community access to Positive Parenting Network on:

- ▶ Positive discipline
- ▶ Homework help
- ▶ Stress reduction
- ▶ Decision making skills
- ▶ Student support services

The opportunities are frequently provided through school P.T.A. /P.T.O. sponsored “Chat & Chews”. These meetings are held at various schools and locations throughout the city. A meal and childcare are provided to help aid in parent participation.

“Making Education Inclusive-All in One”, is the central message of Kenosha Unified School District mission statements. It reminds us that every child is important, no matter what his or her heritage or ability. All employees of Kenosha Unified School District and the entire Kenosha community understand “Every Child Matters”. The Positive Parenting Network strongly supports the importance of parents involved in the education of their child.

The city of Kenosha has an extensive network of parks and civic attractions that are available. This includes a public library system at four neighborhood sites and a book mobile program. Head Start eligible children and families are targeted for increased participation in many events sponsored by the libraries throughout the year with the goal for increasing literacy levels within the family

These groups are available to families in need of physical and/or emotional support. Kenosha offers easy accessibility to public and private informal support groups such as:

- ▶ Women’s Horizons
- ▶ Early Childhood Consortium
- ▶ Childcare Resource and Referral
- ▶ Alcohol & Other Drugs Council
- ▶ Prevention Services Network
- ▶ Boys and Girls Club
- ▶ Pathways to Courage
- ▶ Kenosha Parent Network
- ▶ Chat & Chew Sessions
- ▶ Grandparents Support Network
- ▶ Kenosha Literacy Council

VIII. Summary

Kenosha County is a community growing in population and diversity. Current economic status in the area is weak but regional planning and development activities are in process to address concerns in an effort to become proactive. The Census figures show Kenosha faring worse than the state and the nation. From the beginning to the end of the decade, the county wide poverty rate in Kenosha grew from 7.5 percent to 15 percent, while the state grew from 8.7 percent to 11.1 percent. The director of Workforce Development, points towards the area’s longtime reliance on manufacturing jobs. Most jobs being created at this point in time definitely need beyond a high school education to earn a decent wage. . However, many new manufacturing jobs have become available recently hoping to not only boost the economy but provide job security to those who desperately need it.

Rising poverty has left the Shalom Center struggling to keep its donations up while trying to keep up the demands for service that have increased quite dramatically. The changing economy has made a dramatic increase for services to the homeless population. The community food pantry has provided 10,167 shopping visits in 2013 that covered 1,379 households and 3,671 individuals. That equals out to approximately 1,394,458 pounds of food distributed to the community in 2013.

Kenosha County is an area abundant in services to provide health, emotional and physical support. However, the majority of these services are unattainable or restricted for the

neediest of our families. Most families find access to dental services very limited to the point of a waiting list of 6 months to one year for services. Changes have occurred with the Kenosha Community Health Center increasing dental chairs to meet the community need for services. The Head Start Health Services Advisory Committee has been instrumental in addressing these concerns with various community leaders. Positive change has occurred due to efforts of committee members.

In the demographic service area for Head Start 54% of the public school families qualify for free/reduced lunch. This standard is considered below poverty based on federal guidelines. Twenty-two percent of current Head Start families indicate they are receiving supplemental assistance, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), through available state resources. Data collected shows that while 60% of current Head Start families are working, 22% of them also need to receive supplemental assistance through TANF services. The salary and support is intended to allow families to provide for their basic needs.

Unfortunately, even with this combination the family income continues to be below poverty level. Full time employment leads to a need for childcare. As previously discussed, accessibility to quality childcare is an issue for low-income families. This data, as detailed in this Community Assessment, support the need for services such as Head Start to support the families' efforts towards self sufficiency.

Analysis of this report identifies the following areas as community areas of concern:

- ▶ An increase in the minority population has lead to an increase in the number of families and children that have a language other than English as their primary language.
- ▶ A need for evening and weekend childcare exists.
- ▶ Quality of available childcare for young children.
- ▶ Data collected shows that Head Start parents are increasing their educational level but are not translating this additional education into an economic advantage.
- ▶ A study conducted by the University of Wisconsin Medical School ranked Kenosha as third in the State for having an identified unmet need for alcohol treatment.
- ▶ Quality, affordable housing is not available to all Head Start families.
- ▶ Pediatric dental care is not available to our most needy families due to a shortage of services as well as insurance restrictions.
- ▶ Former Head Start children perform better than their economic peers but are not yet performing at the same level as their non-disadvantaged peers.
- ▶ Services for English Language Learners; for example, currently Kenosha Literacy Council provides Civics Classes for meeting the needs of our Head Start EEL families at the Head Start center.

Head Start committees utilize data contained in this report as they design future program goals, activities and planning. Head Start continues to work cooperatively with the community to address the issues that directly impact the children and families of

Kenosha. The Health Services Advisory committee meets quarterly and addresses many areas identified in this report and is a joint effort by Early Head Start and Head Start to meet the needs of the low income families and children of this community.

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