

Vision: Next

DATA AND TRENDS

DCDHS
Strategic
Plan
2021-2026



2021-2026 STRATEGIC PLANNING



- Affirming our mission.
- Examining our strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT).
- Identifying our goals and strategies to achieve them.
- Positioning the Department for the future.

2021-2026 STRATEGIC PLANNING



- Required under Chapter 46.23(3)(am)1 of the Wisconsin State Statutes.
- Requires a public hearing.

- DCDHS workforce
- Dane County Demographics
- Income & Poverty
- Education
- Housing
- Food
- Other Basic Needs
- CPS & Out-of-Home Care
- Arrests
- Substance Use
- Mental Health
- Economic Assistance and Work Services
- Seniors

It is important to present this information within the local, State, national context.

- **Racial Equity and Justice**
- **COVID -19, social distancing and isolation**
- **Economic Access – housing, education, health care, child care, jobs, food**
- **Safety – from maltreatment, violence, exploitation**
- **Climate Change**

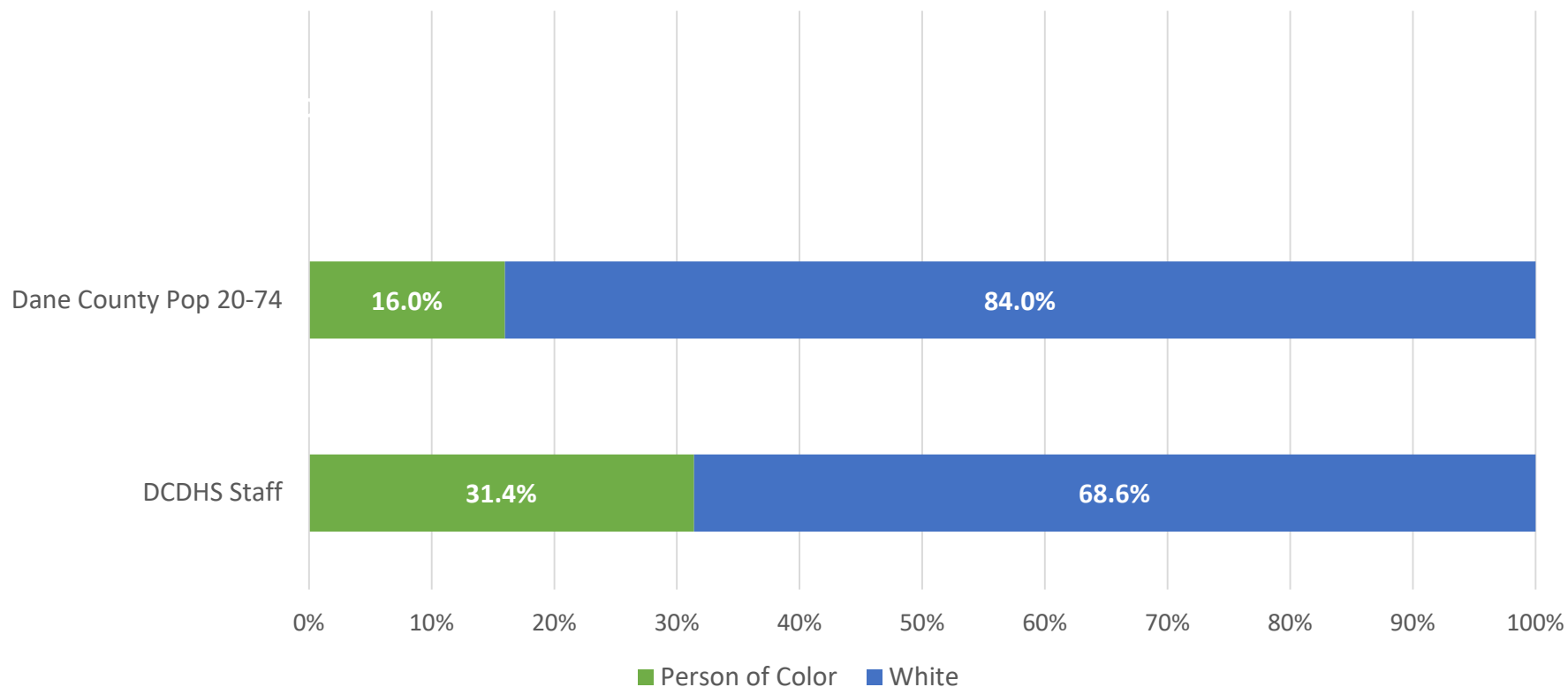
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DCDHS WORKFORCE





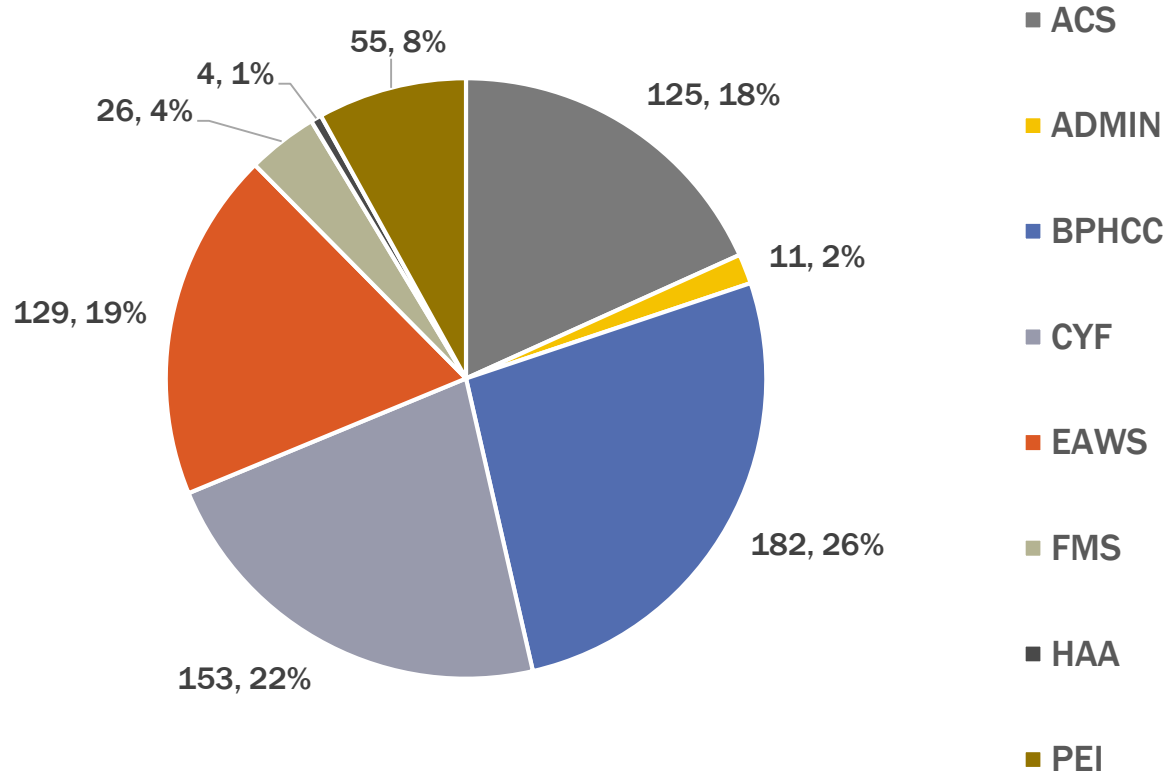
DCDHS Staff Diversity Compared to Dane County Population



FTE BY DIVISION



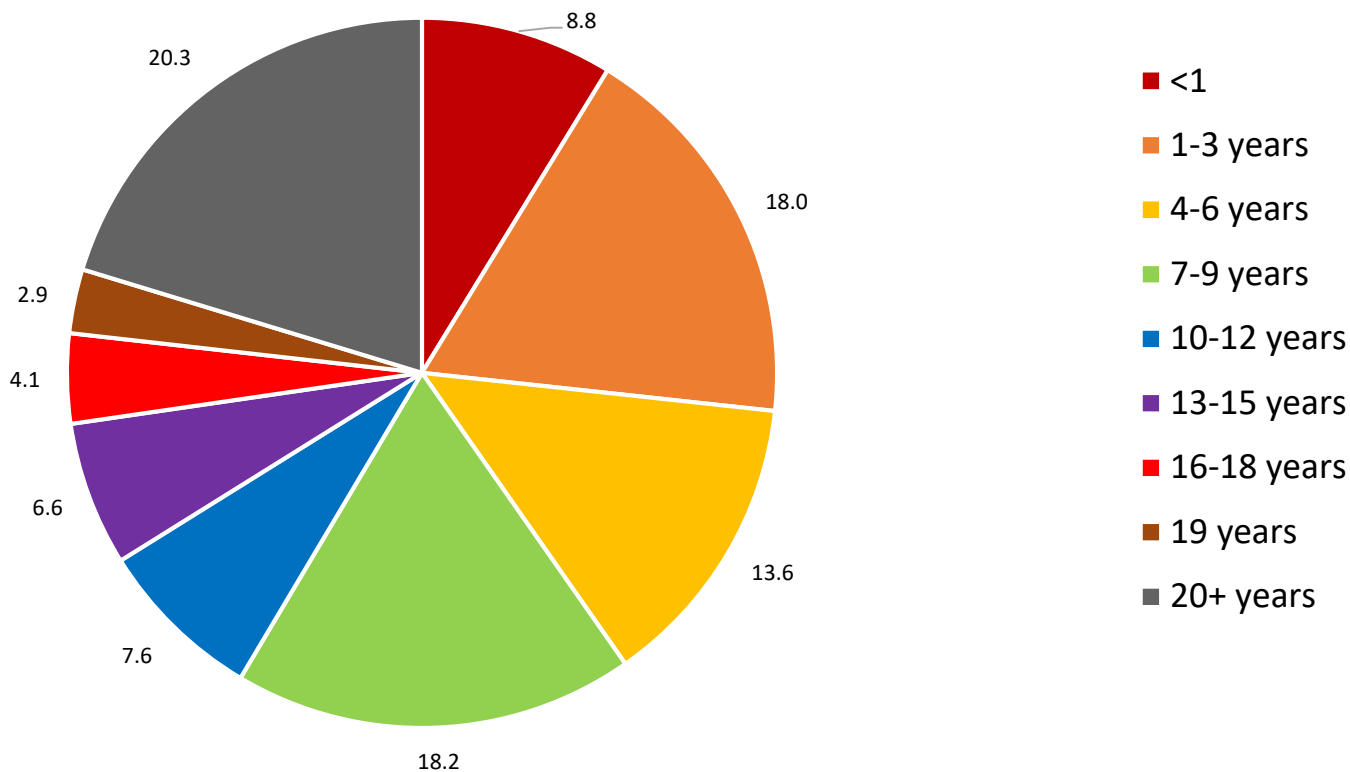
Number and Percent
As of 8/28/20



FTE LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT



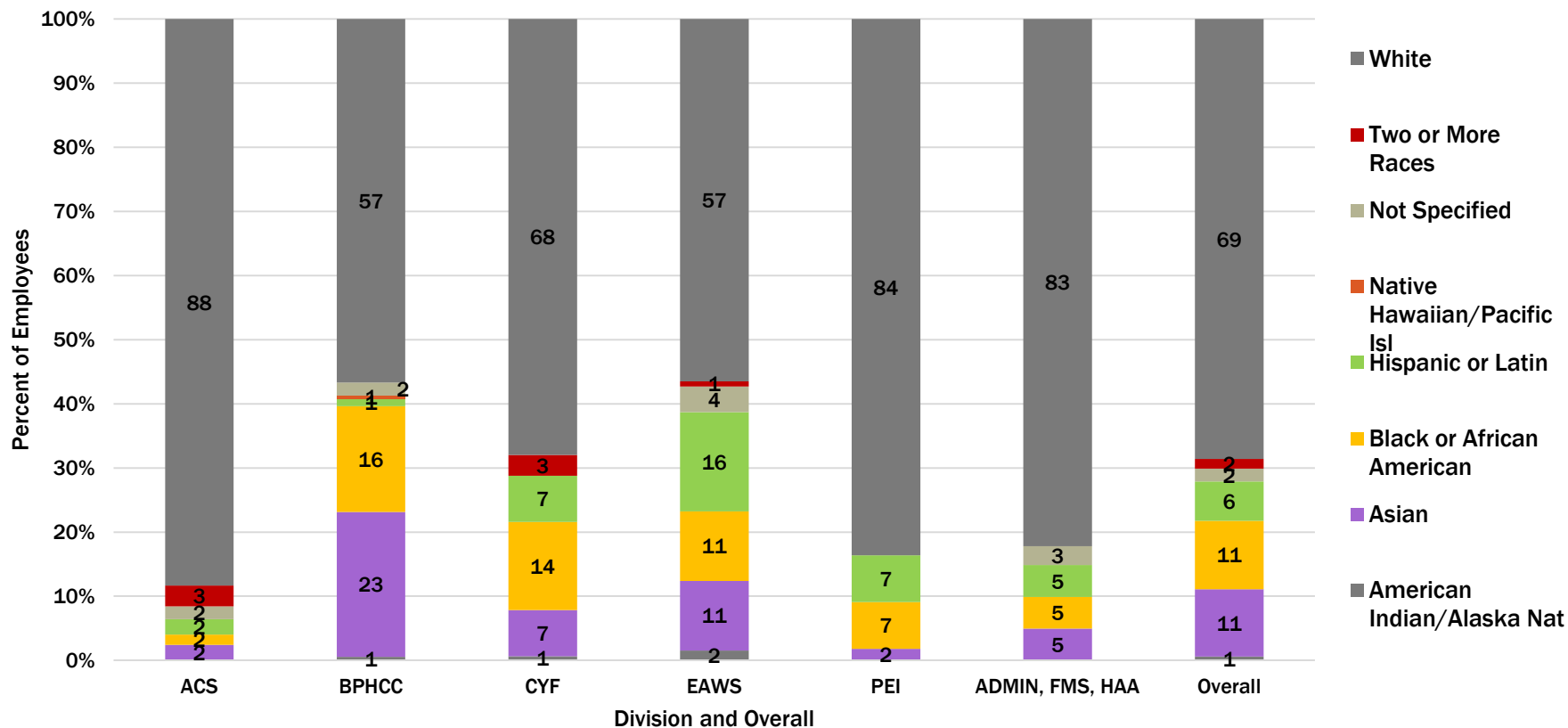
Length of Employment Based on Hire Date As of 8/28/20



FTE RACE & ETHNICITY



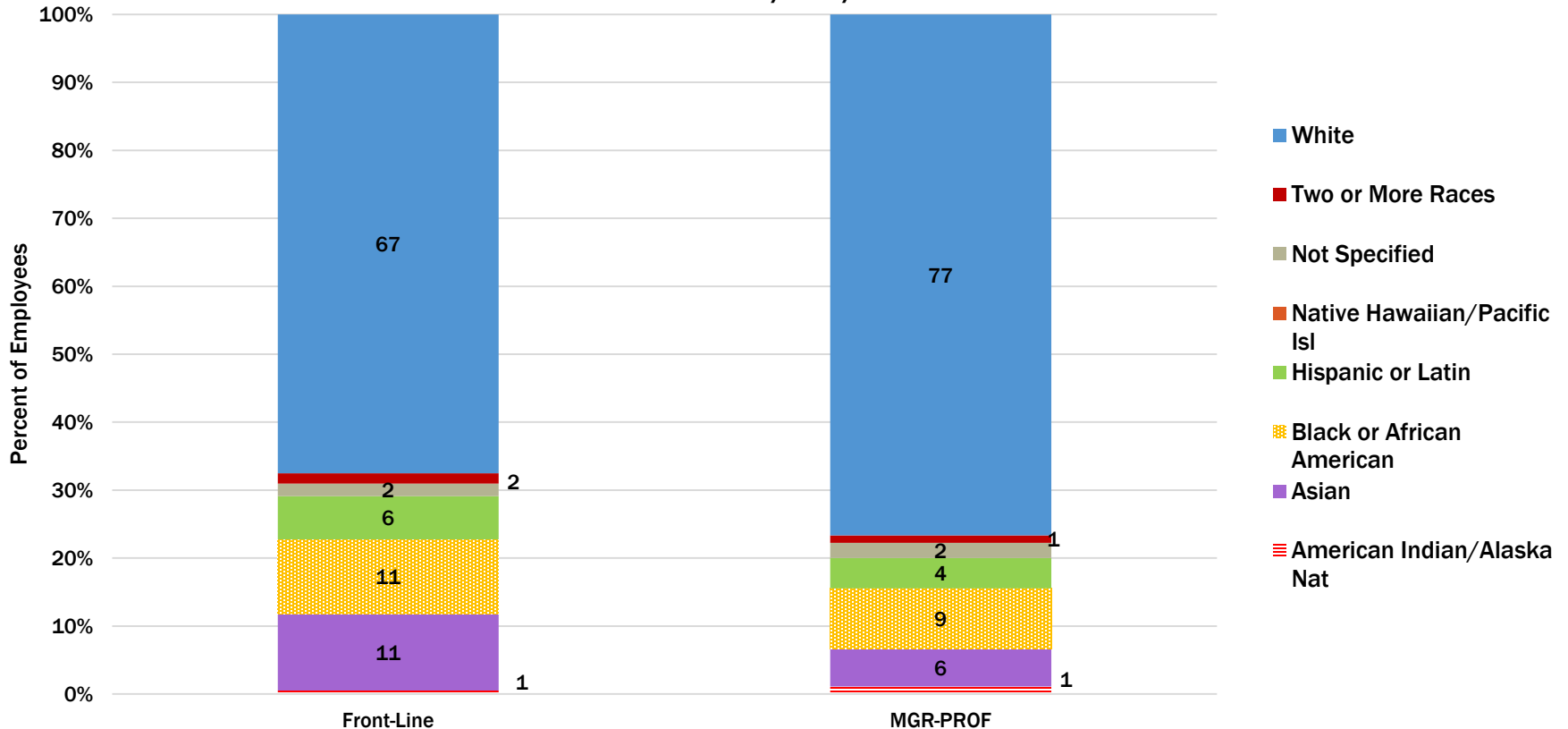
As of 8.28.2020



FTE RACE & ETHNICITY FRONT-LINE VS. MANAGER

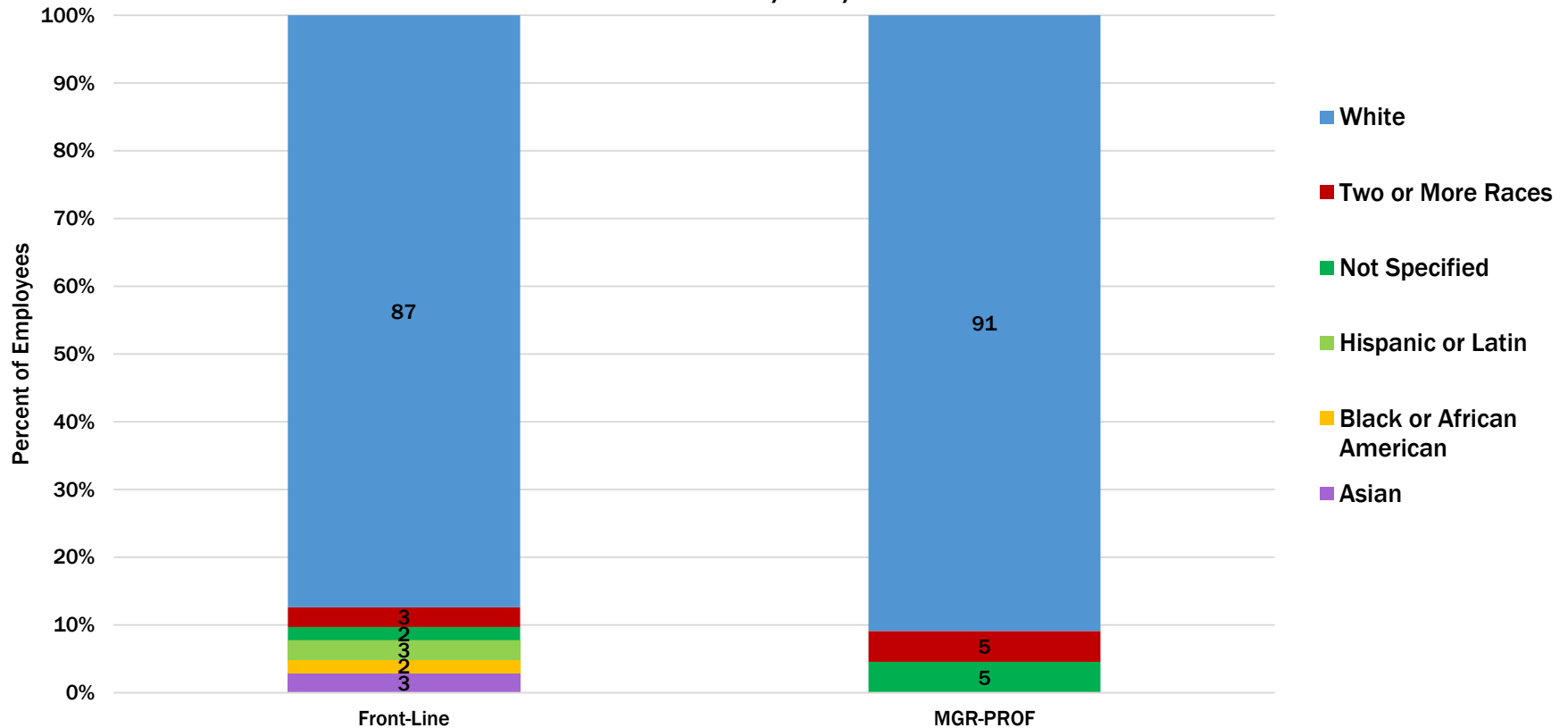


DCDHS Front-Line Staff Compared to Managers As of 8/28/20





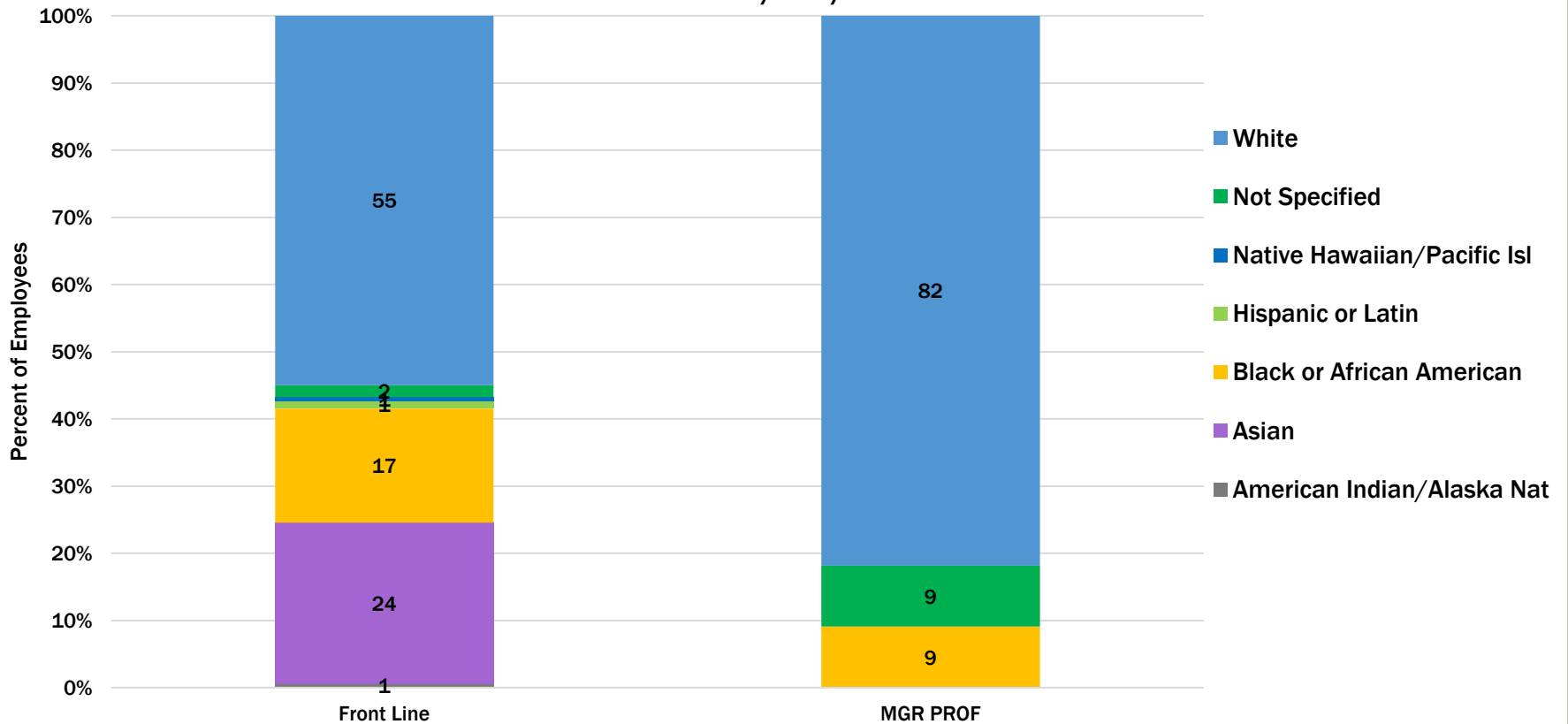
Line Staff and Management by Race/Ethnicity As of 8/28/20



BPHCC RACE/ETHNICITY

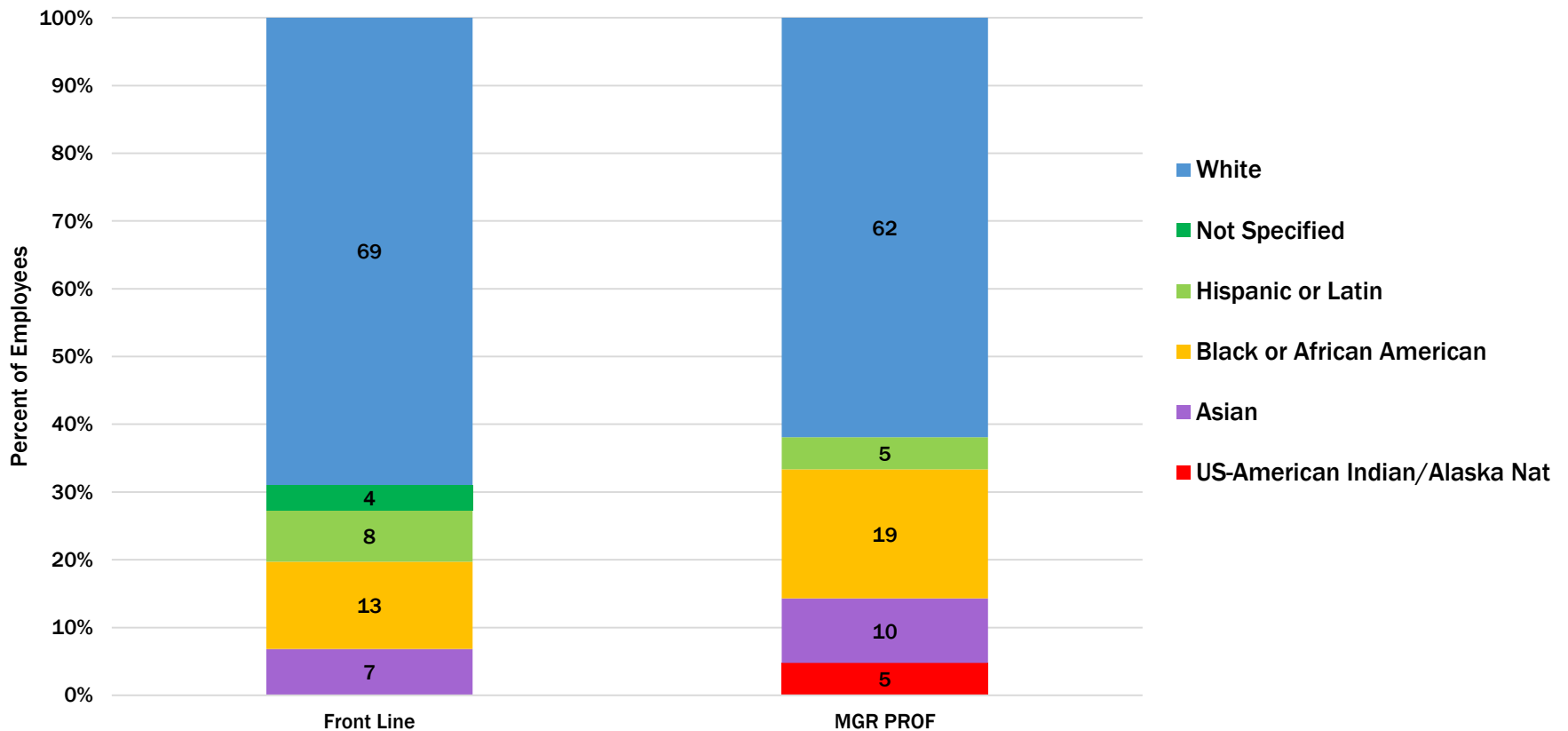


Line Staff and Management by Race/Ethnicity As of 8/28/20





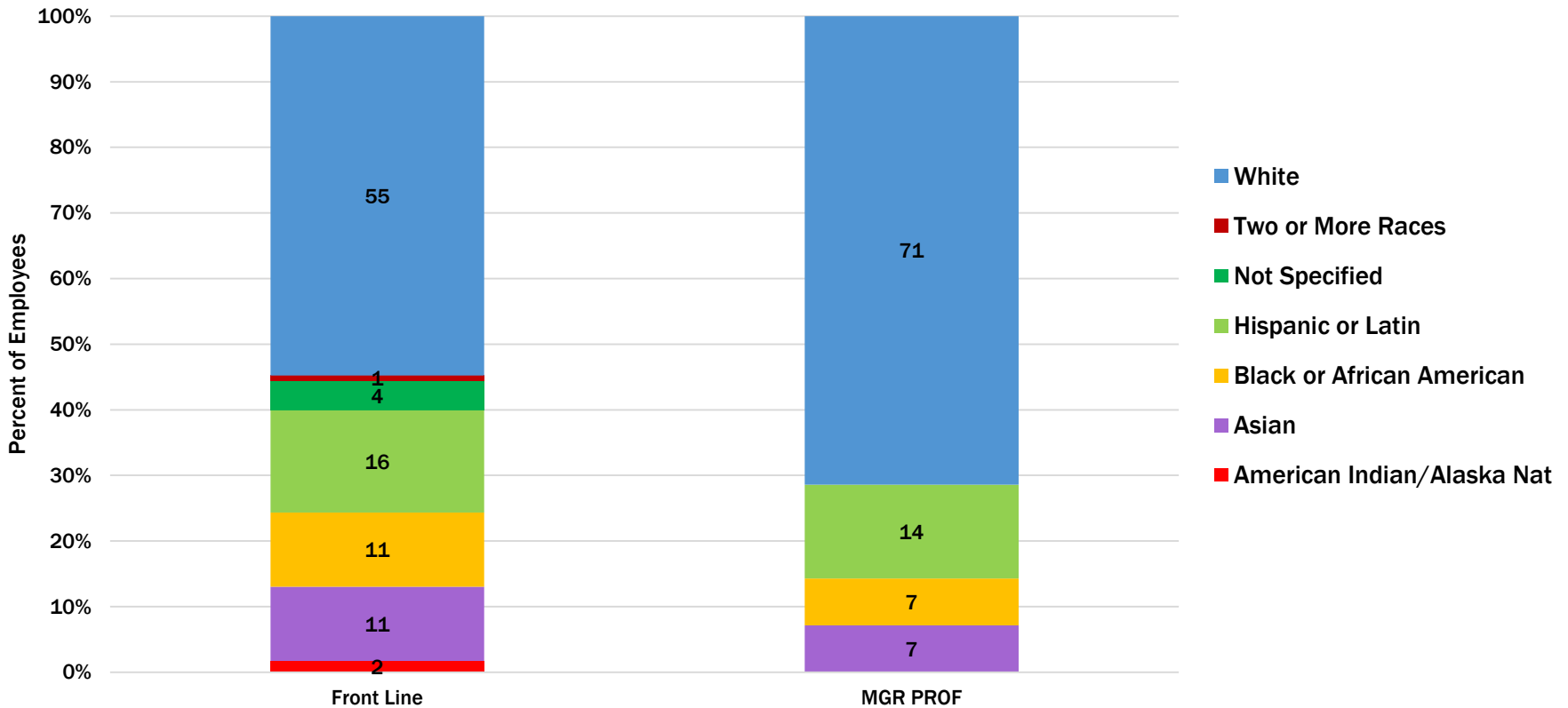
Line Staff and Management by Race/Ethnicity As of 8/28/20



EAWS RACE/ETHNICITY

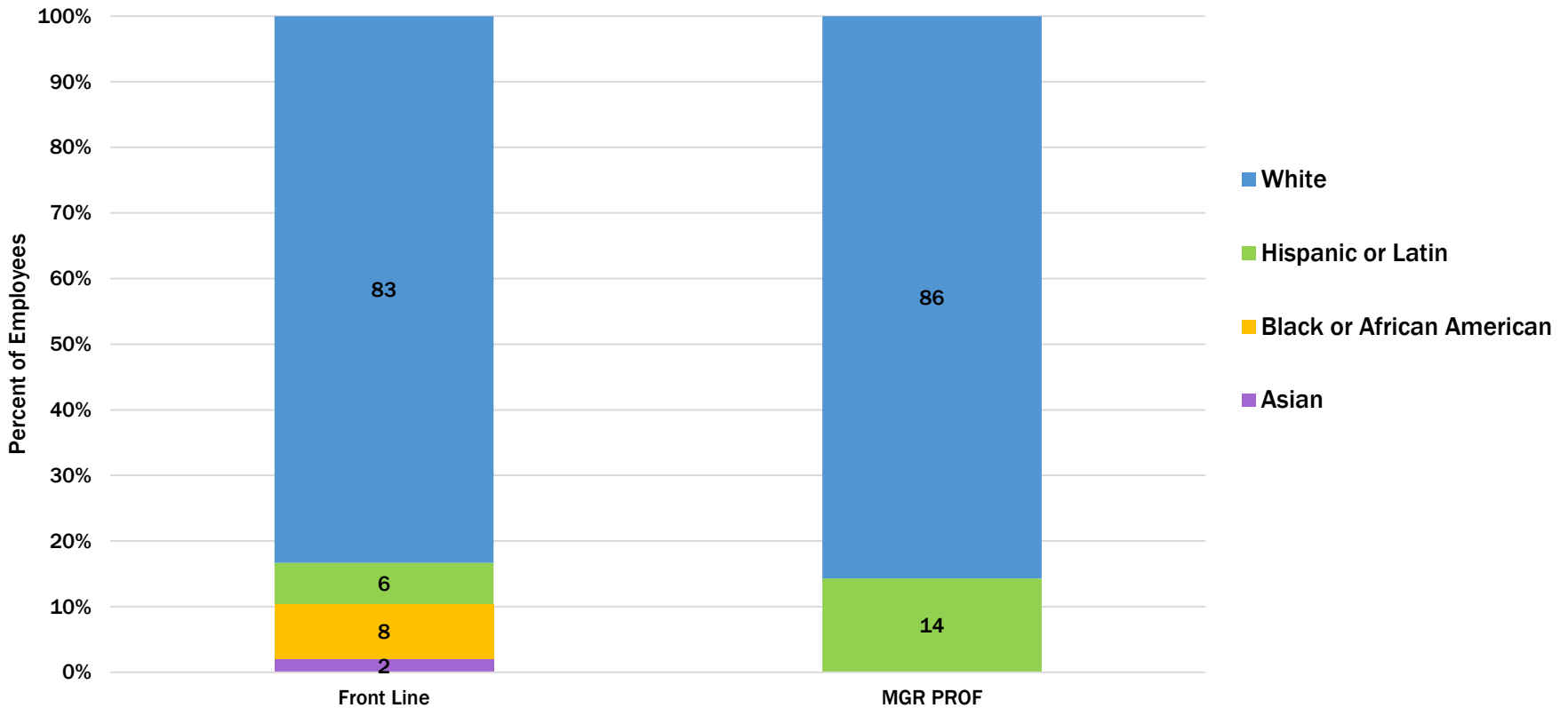


Line Staff and Management by Race/Ethnicity As of 8/28/20



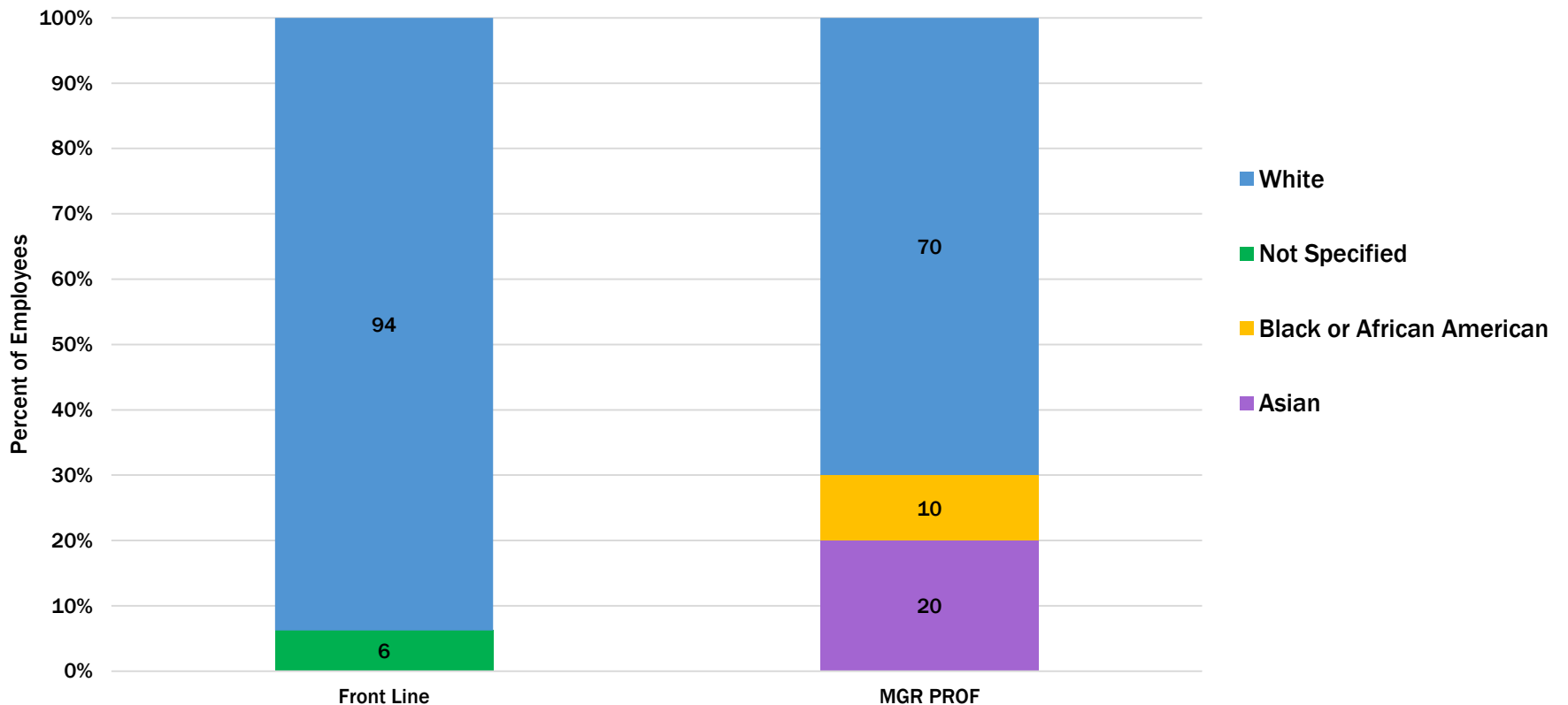


Line Staff and Management by Race/Ethnicity As of 8/28/20





Line Staff and Management by Race/Ethnicity As of 8/28/20



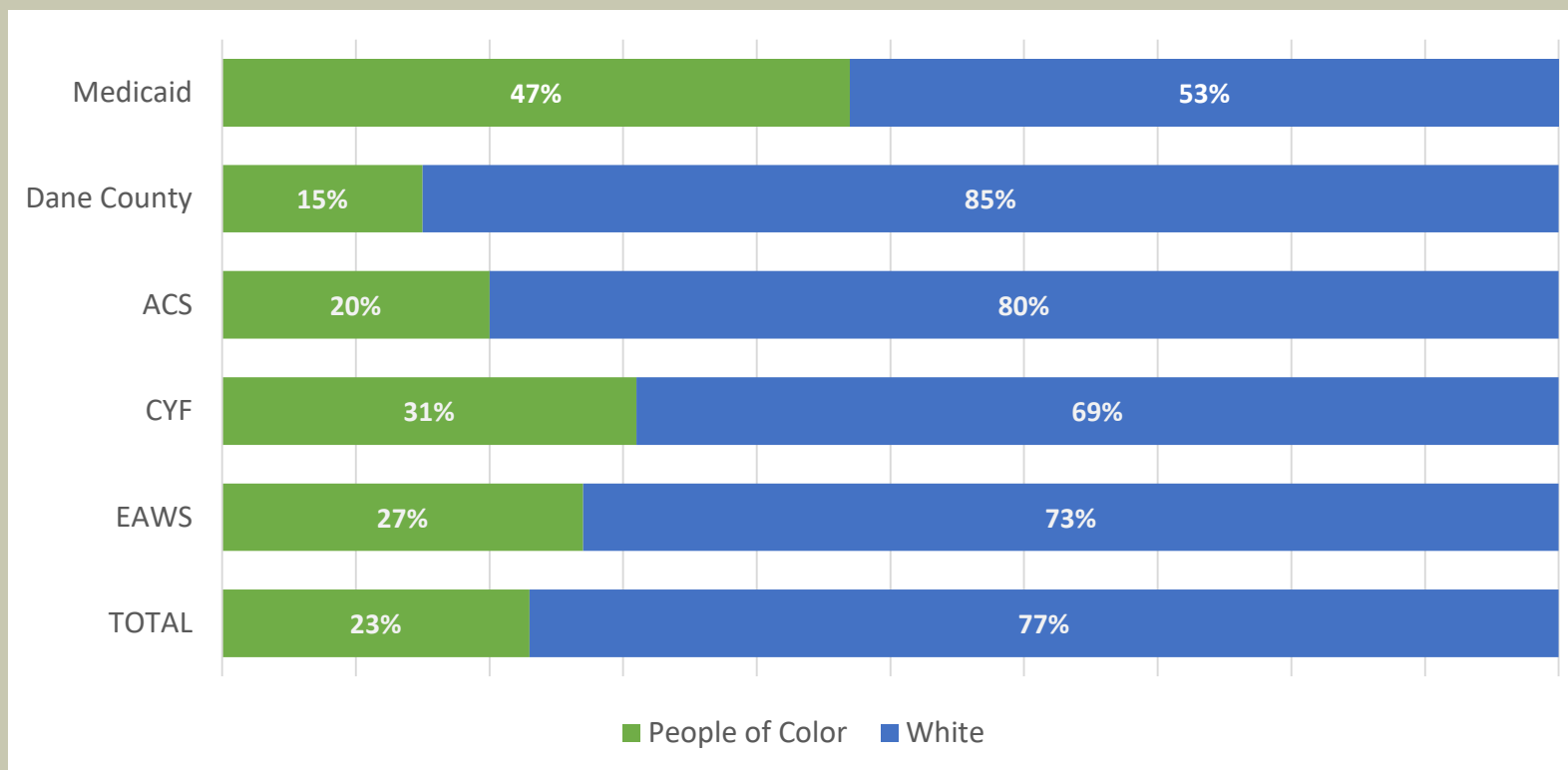
PURCHASE OF SERVICE (POS)

- In addition to DCDHS employees providing direct client services, services are also provided through a network of POS agencies.
- Any willing and able provider is welcome to apply to provide services under the Comprehensive Community Services (CCS), Supportive Home Care Programs, and CLTS.
- Requests for Proposals are issued every five (5) years to solicit providers for other client based services.

POS APPLICANTS 2015-2019



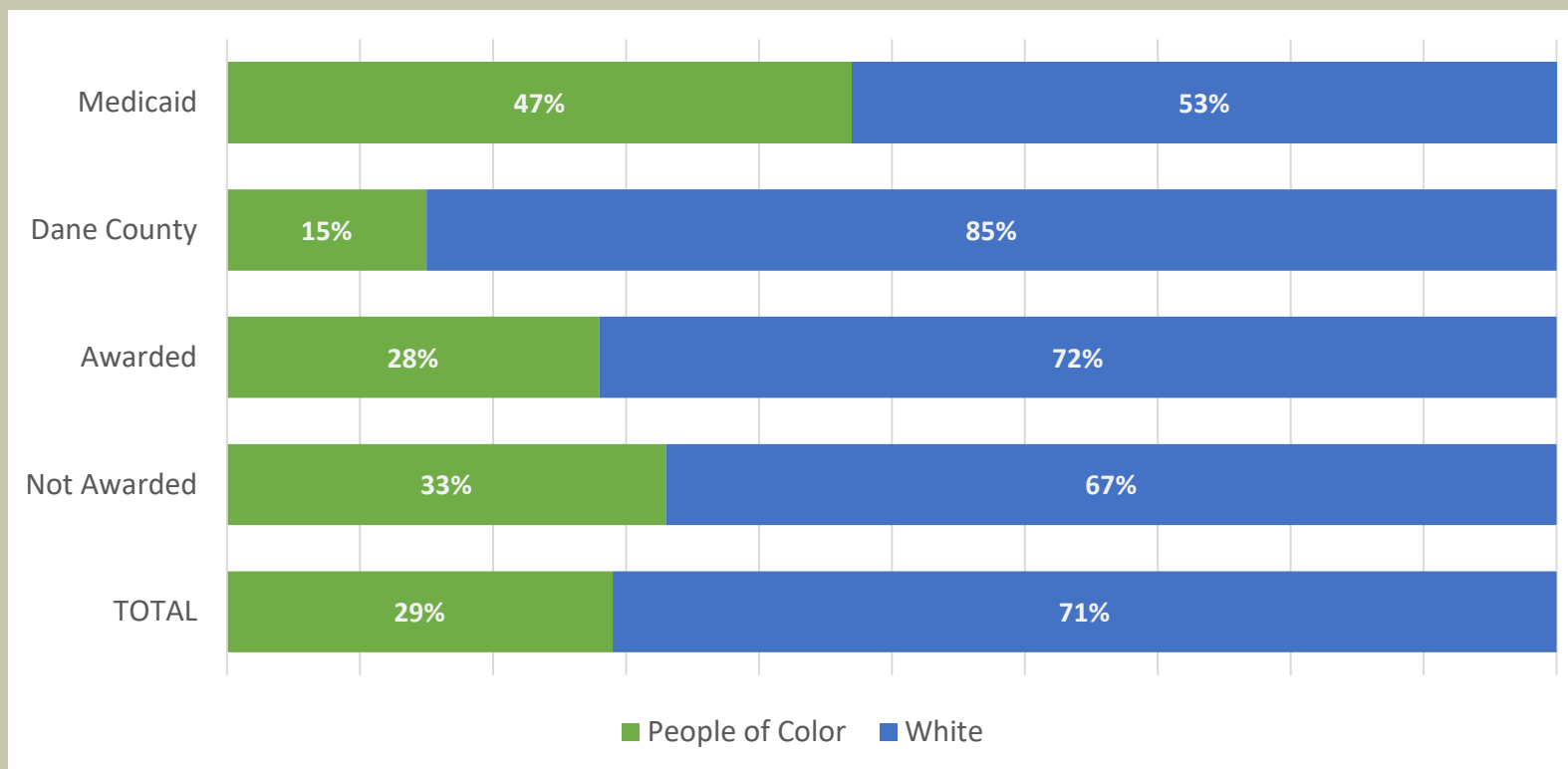
**POS agency applicant demographics compared to the Medicaid/
BadgerCare Plus population and overall Dane County population.**



POS AWARDS 2015-2019



POS agency demographics for awarded and non-awarded contracts compared to the Medicaid/BadgerCare Plus population and overall Dane County population.





Component	1997	2015	2020
DIM IT Application Development staff			
Application Development Manager (HS Team Lead)	1.0 FTE	1.0 FTE	1.0 FTE
IT Specialist	2.0 FTE	2.0 FTE	6.75 FTE
Help desk techs			3.5 FTE
Number of end users		85 421+	1,100+
Applications Supported with External Users	No	Yes	yes

IT Specialists and Help desk techs are generally responsible for supporting more than one department, meaning the FTE equivalent changes over time based on needs. This data is accurate as of 11/13/20.



Component	1997	2015	2020
Systems Coordinator/Data Base Support Supervisor	1.0 FTE	1.0 FTE	
Project Manager			1.0 FTE*
		5.0 FTE	5.0 FTE**
HS It Specialists/Data Base Coordinators	3.0 FTE	1.0 LTE	1.0 FTE

* As of 11/13/20 this position is in recruitment

** As of 11/13/20 the LTE position is in recruitment

DCDHS WORKFORCE – KEY POINTS

- DCDHS staff are more diverse than the county generally
- DCDHS and POS staff are less diverse than the clients we serve
- DCDHS managers are slightly less diverse than front-line/non-management staff
- Vacancies due to retirement will be significant in the coming 5 years because of the significant portion of employees with 20 or more years of service.
- POS agencies that DCDHS awards contracts to are less diverse than those agencies we do not award contracts to.

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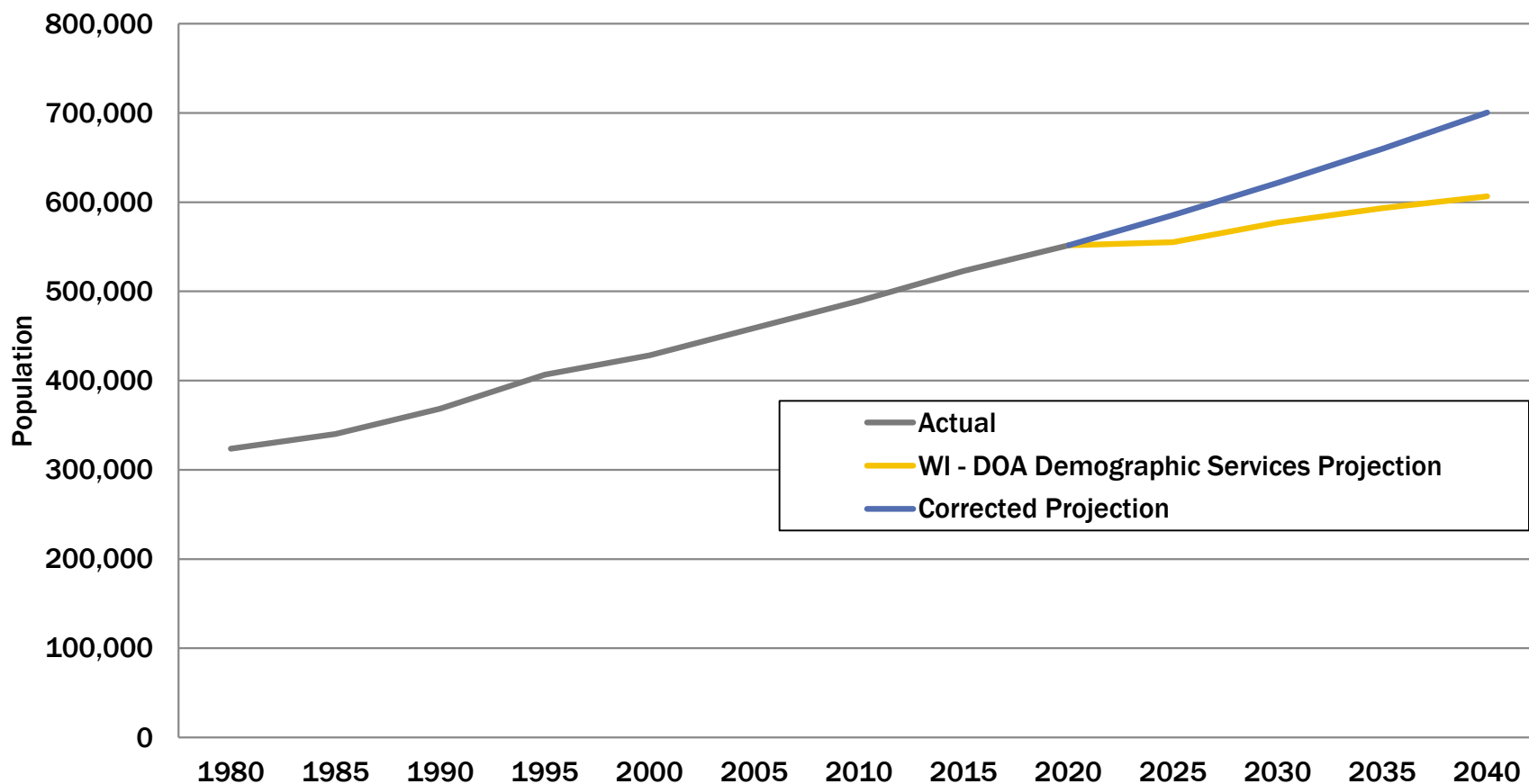
DEMOGRAPHICS



DANE COUNTY POPULATION



Dane County Population - 1980-2040

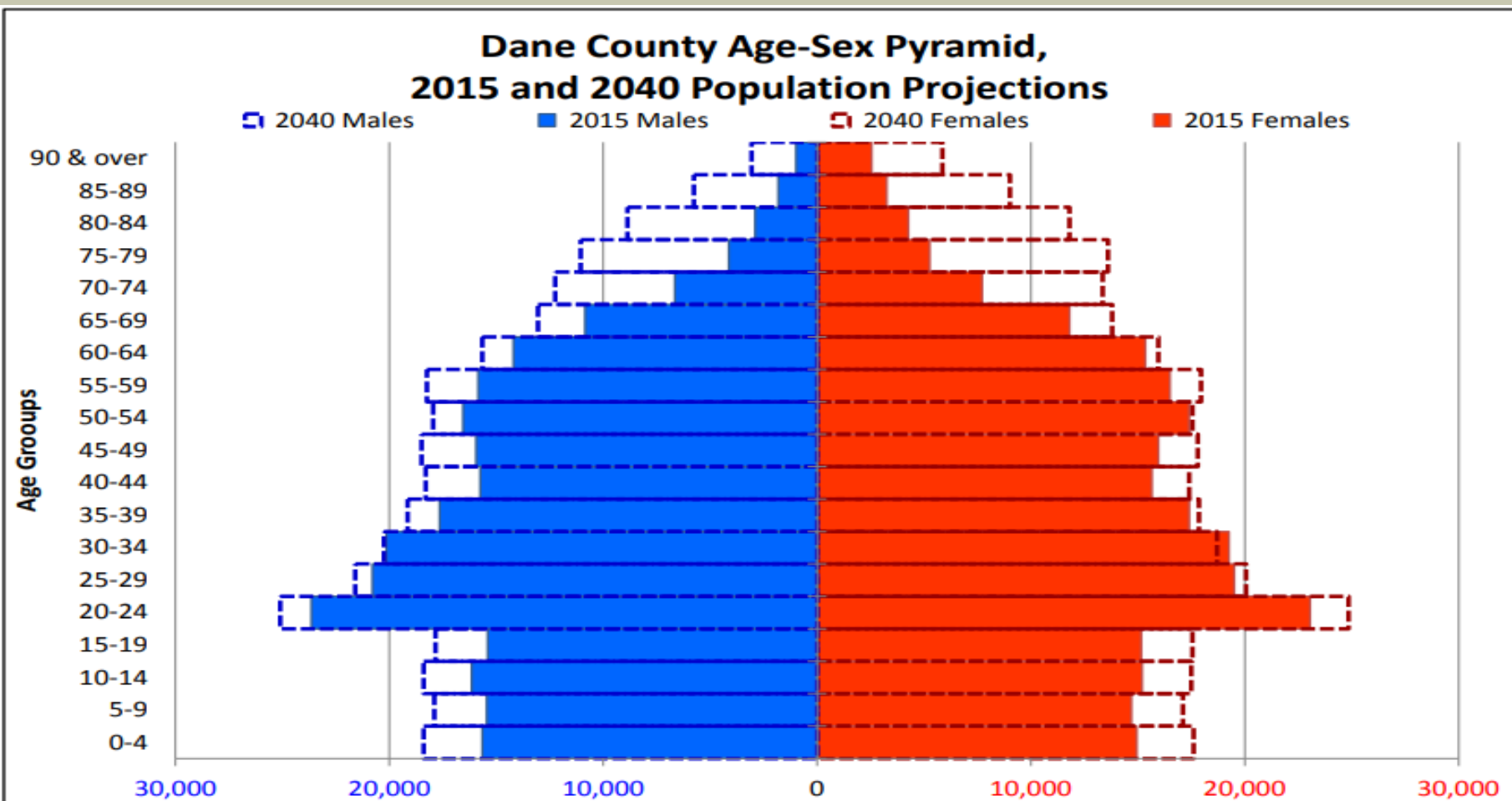


GROWTH BY ANNEXATION



Municipality	Annexed To	Begins	Complete
T. of Madison	City of Madison City of Fitchburg	2002	10.30.2022
T. of Blooming Grove	City of Madison	2015	10.31.2027
T. of Burke	City of Madison City of Sun Prairie V. of DeForest		10.27.2036

DANE COUNTY AGE PYRAMID PROJECTION

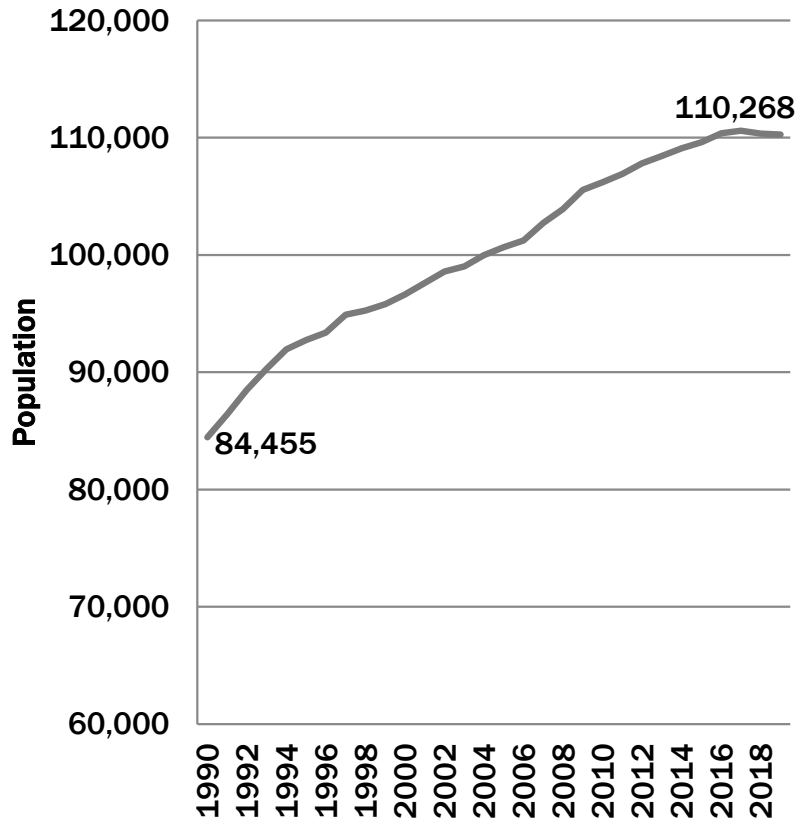


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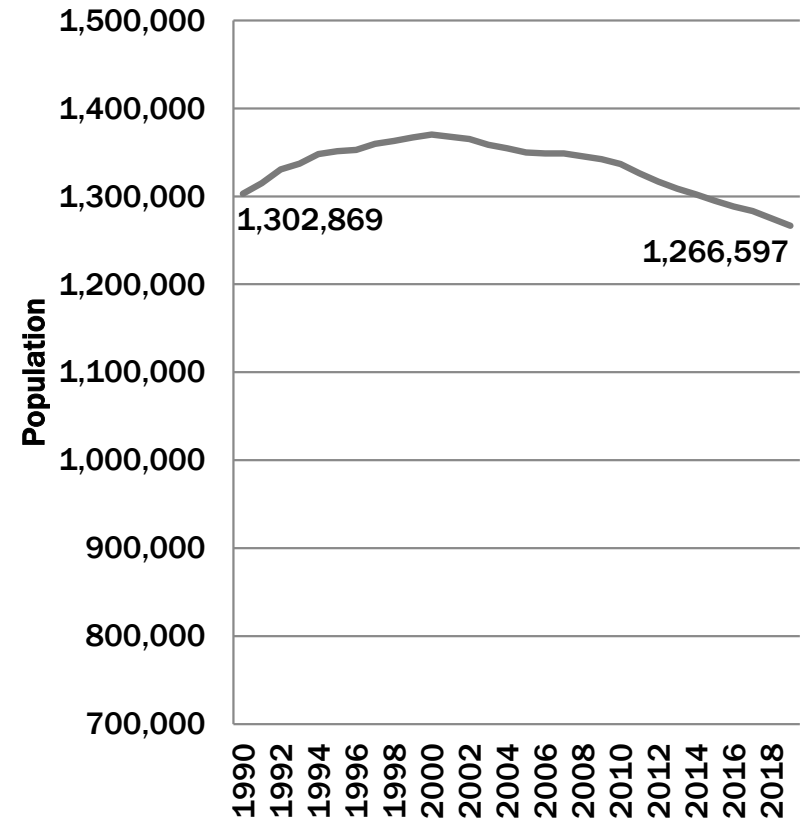
POPULATION 0-17 YRS



Dane County



Wisconsin

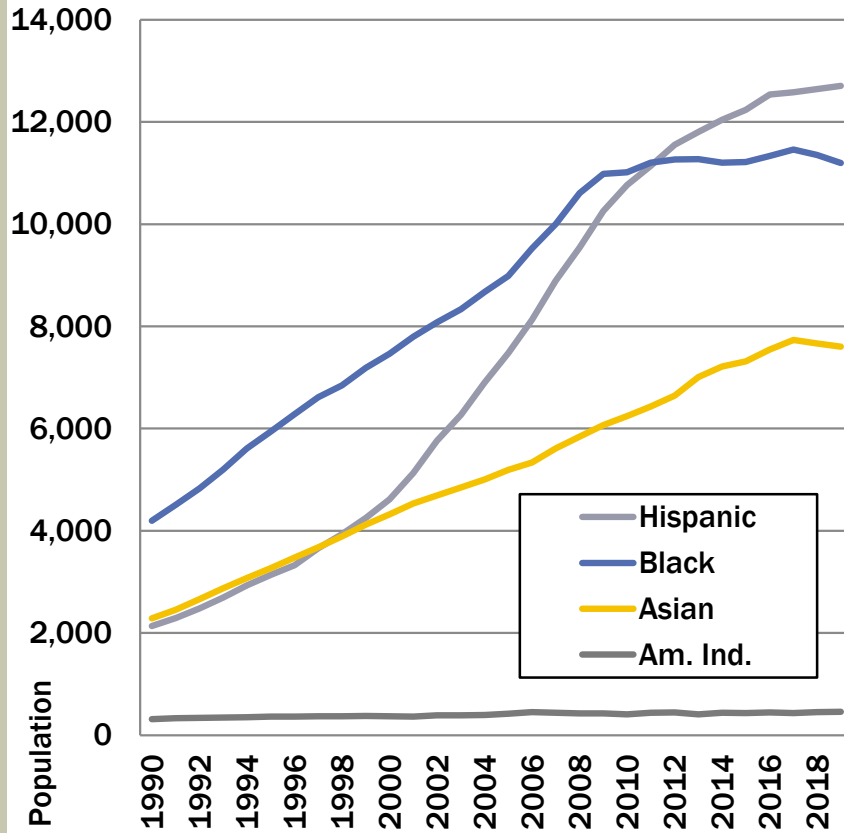


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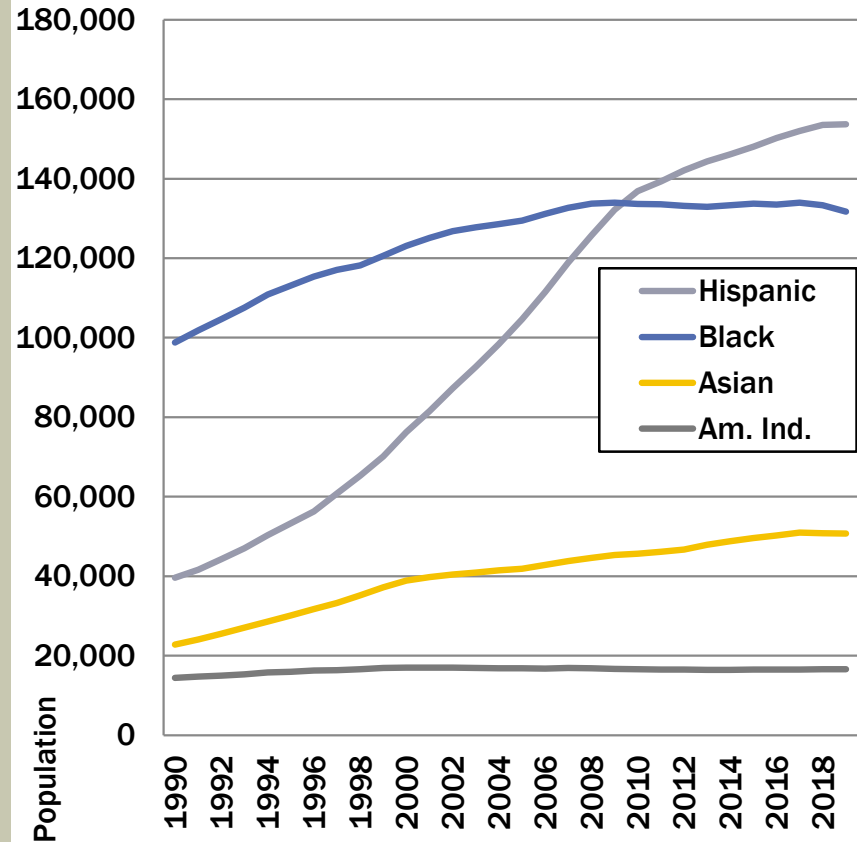
YOUTH OF COLOR 0-17 YRS



Dane County



Wisconsin

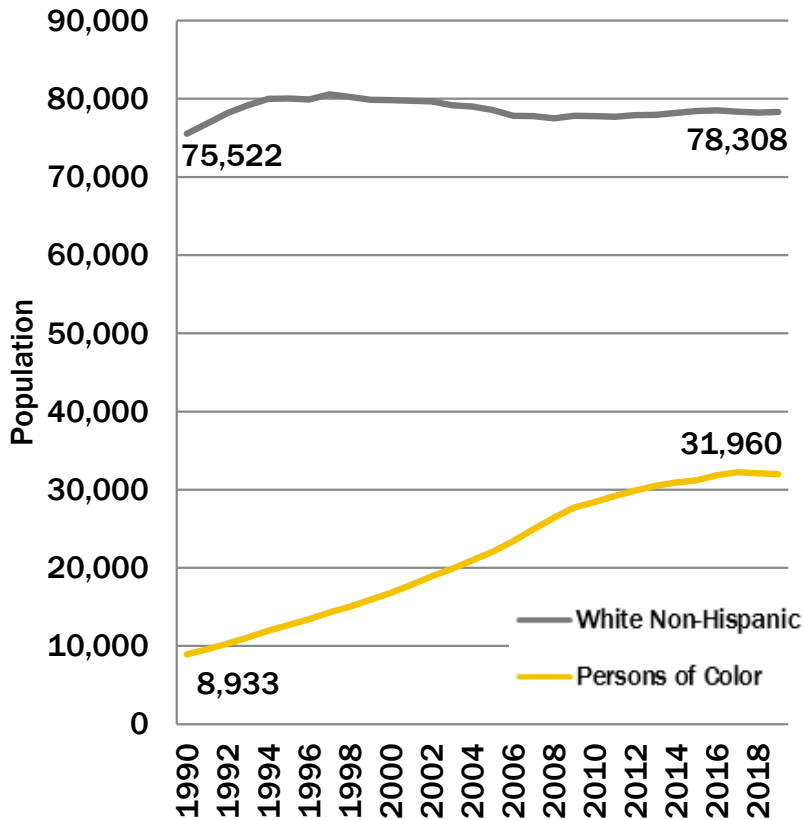


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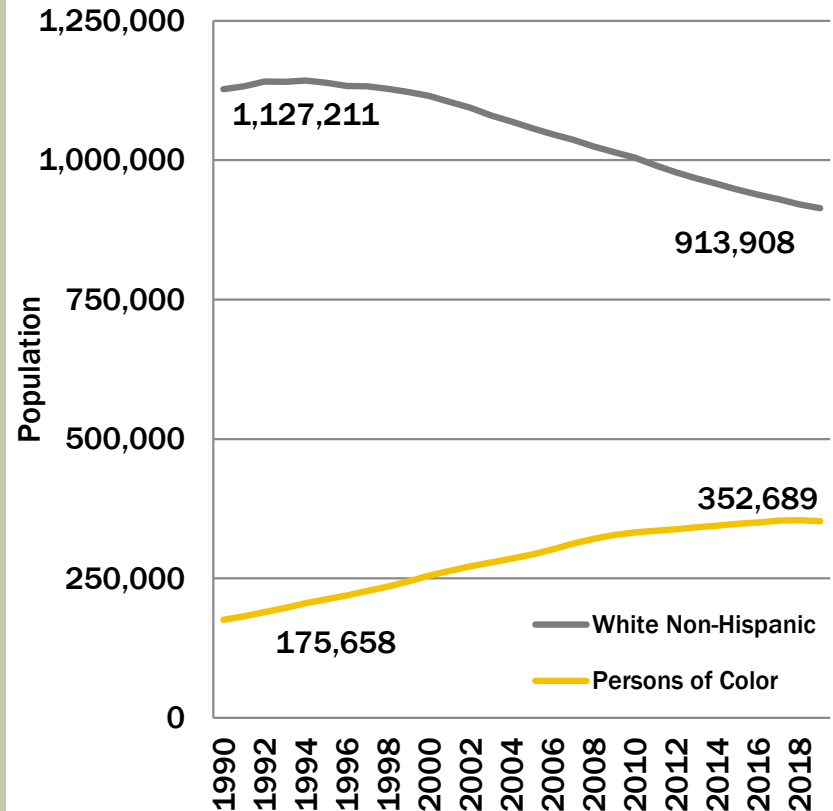
WHITE AND POC YOUTH POPULATION TRENDS



Dane County



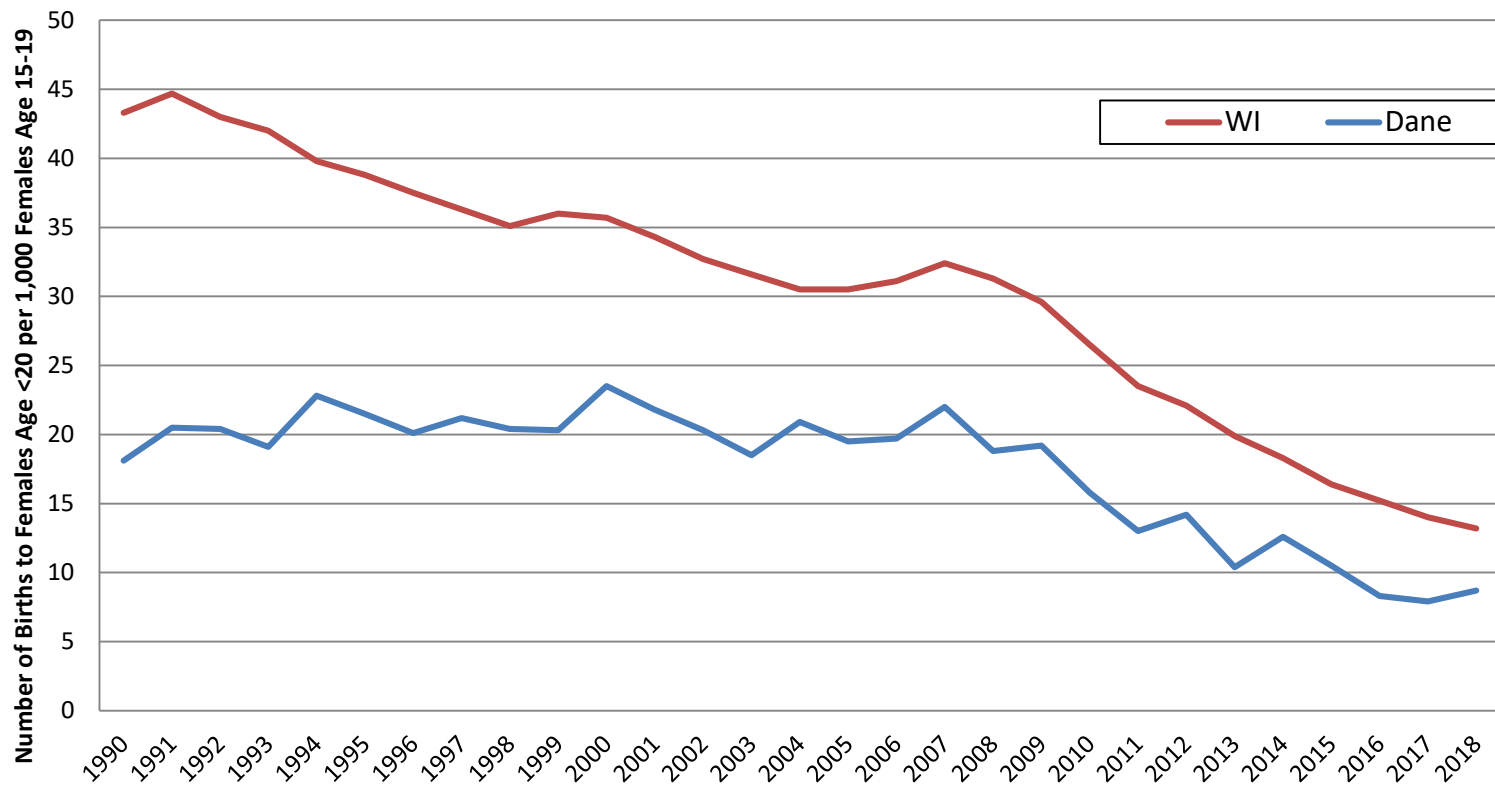
Wisconsin



TEEN BIRTH RATE PER 1,000



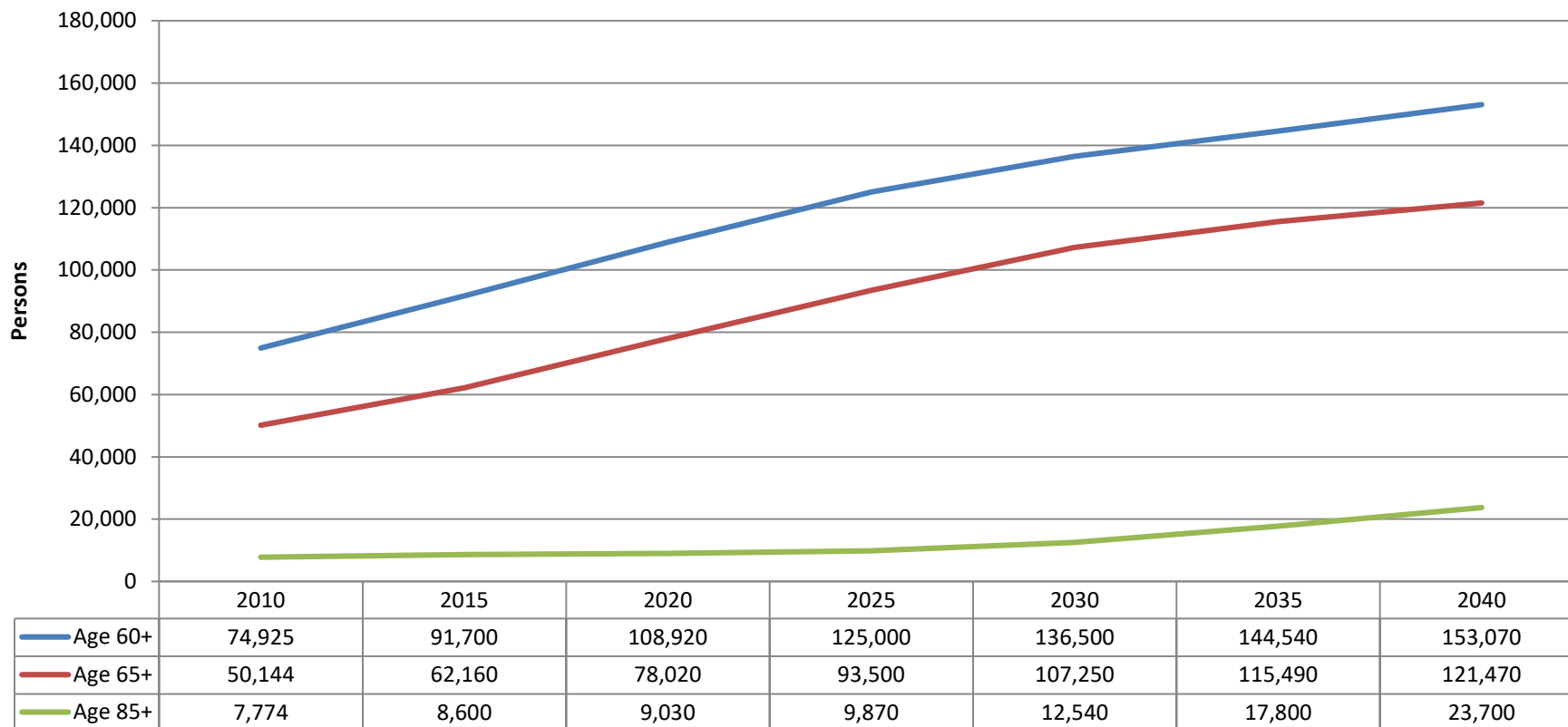
Dane County vs. Wisconsin



POPULATION 60+



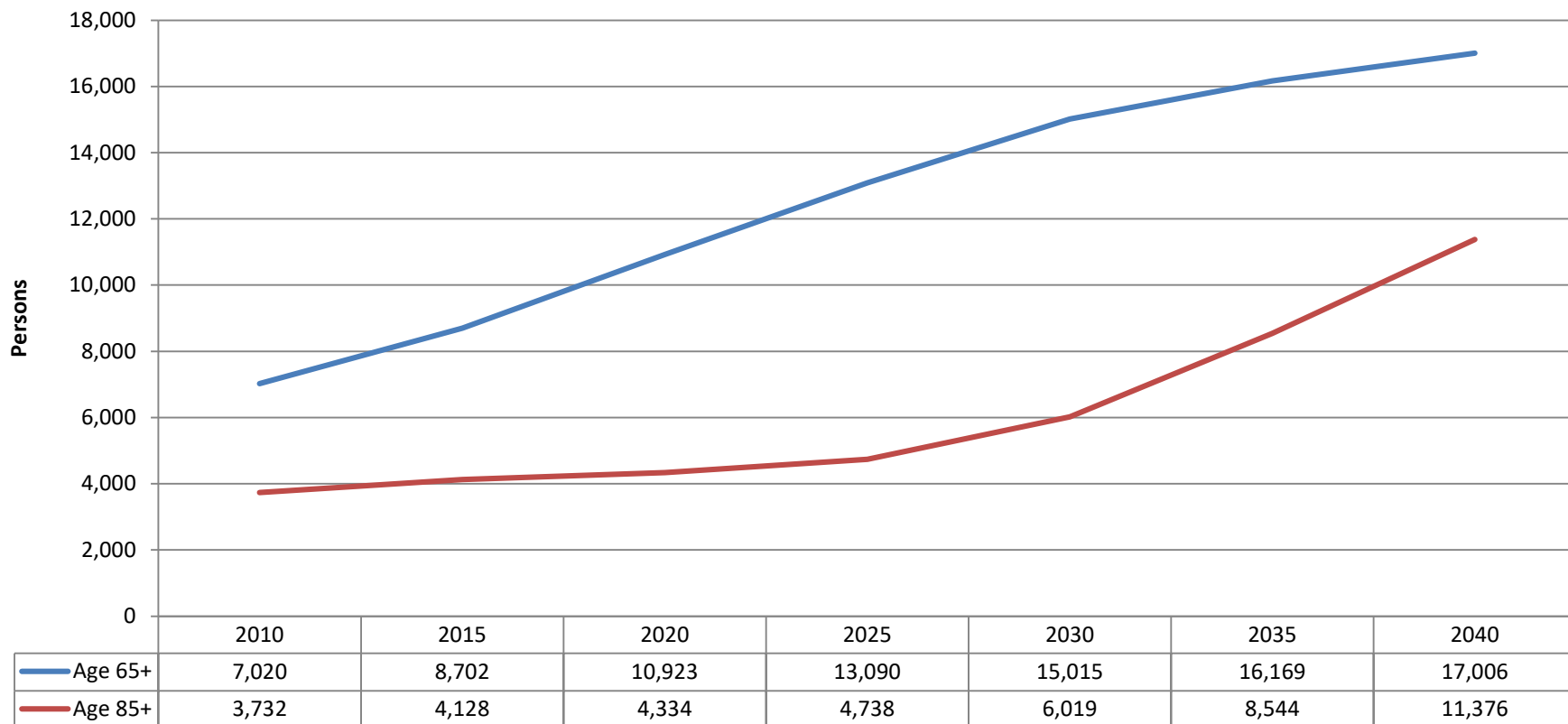
Dane County Population Projections for Persons Age 60 and Older by Age Group and Year



POPULATION – ALZHEIMER’S



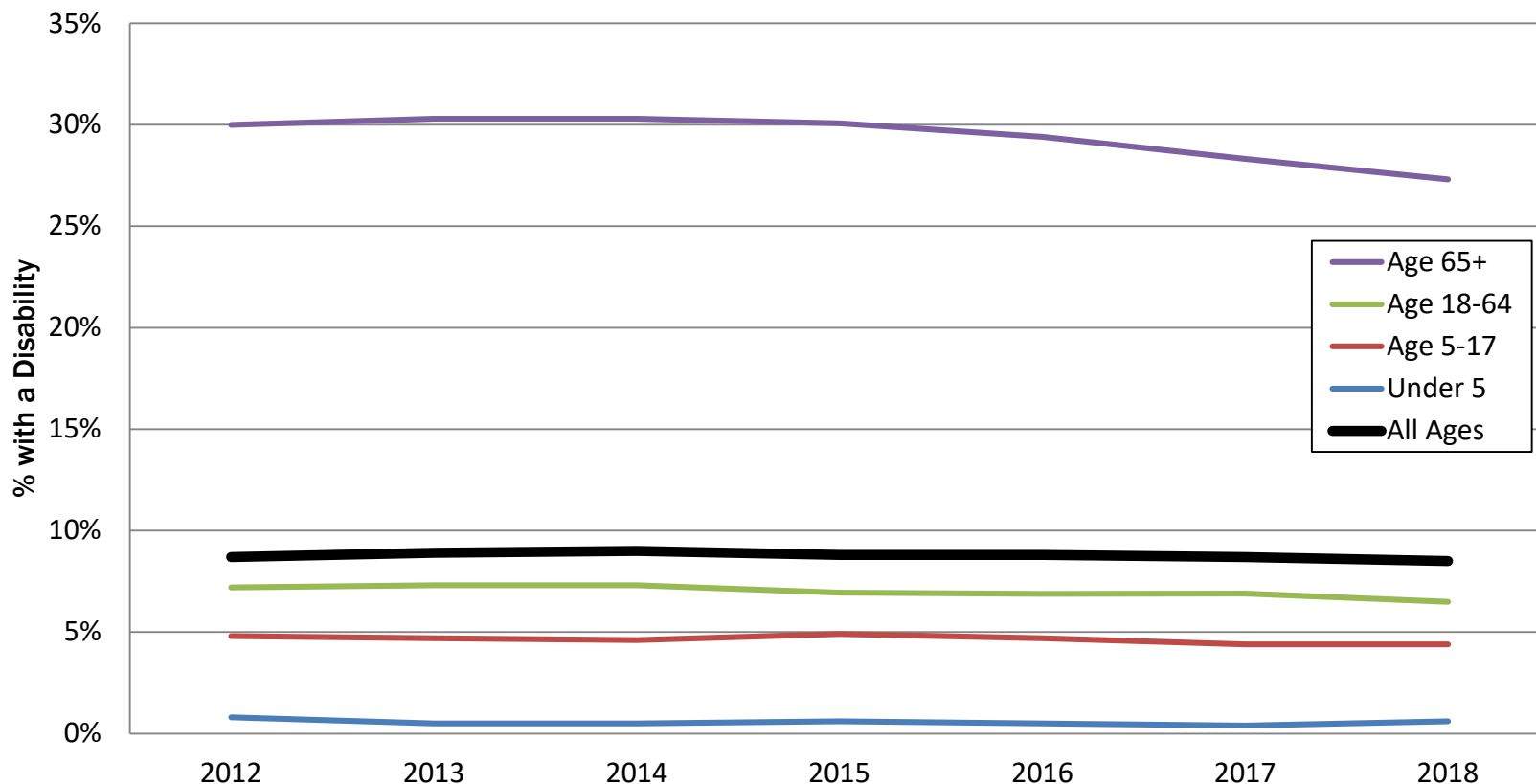
Dane County Population Projections for Persons with Alzheimer's Disease or Related Dementia by Year



DISABILITY BY AGE GROUP



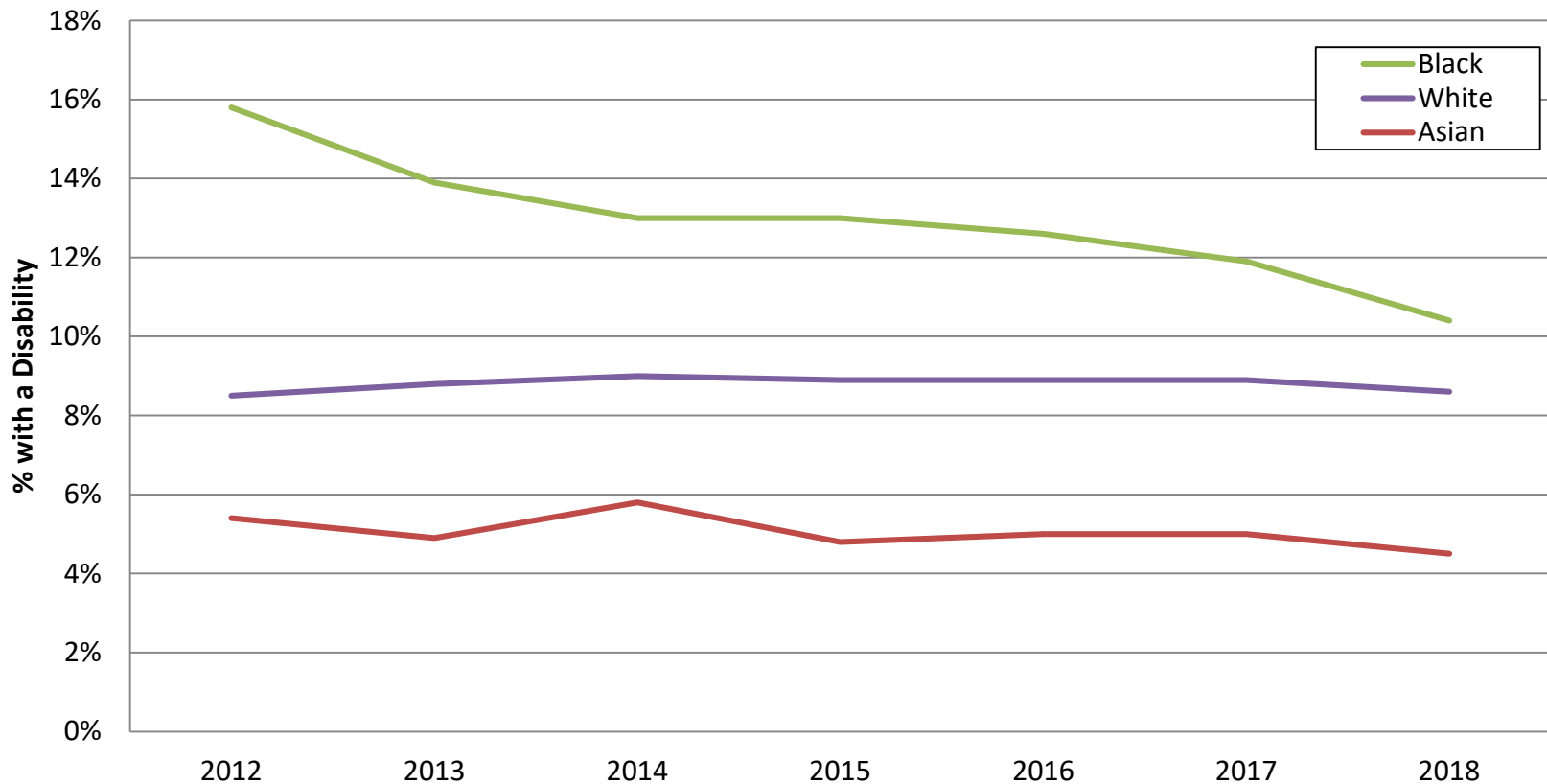
Dane County - Percent of Population with a Disability by Age Group



DISABILITY BY RACE



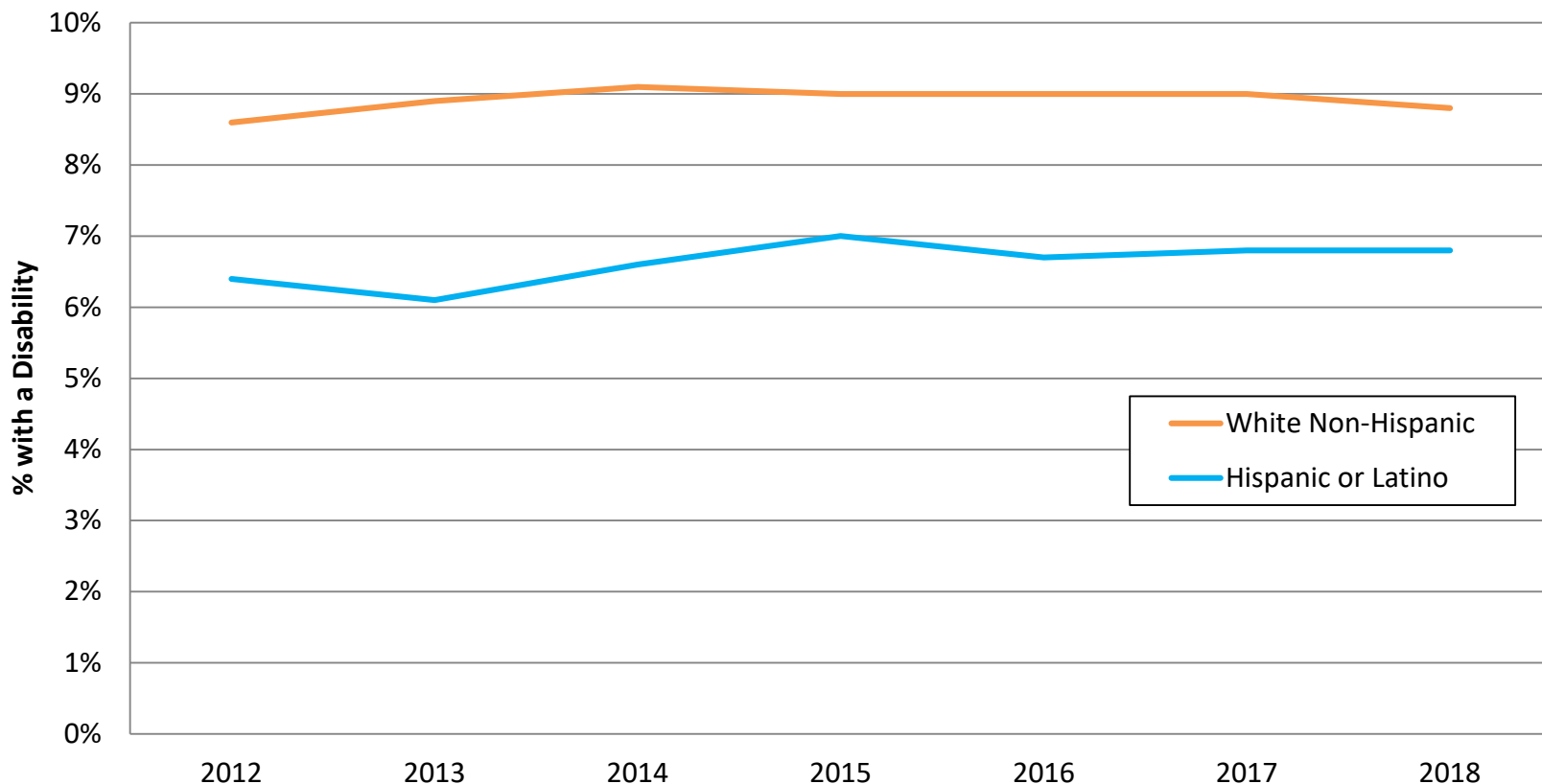
Dane County - Percent of Population with a Disability by Race



DISABILITY BY ETHNICITY



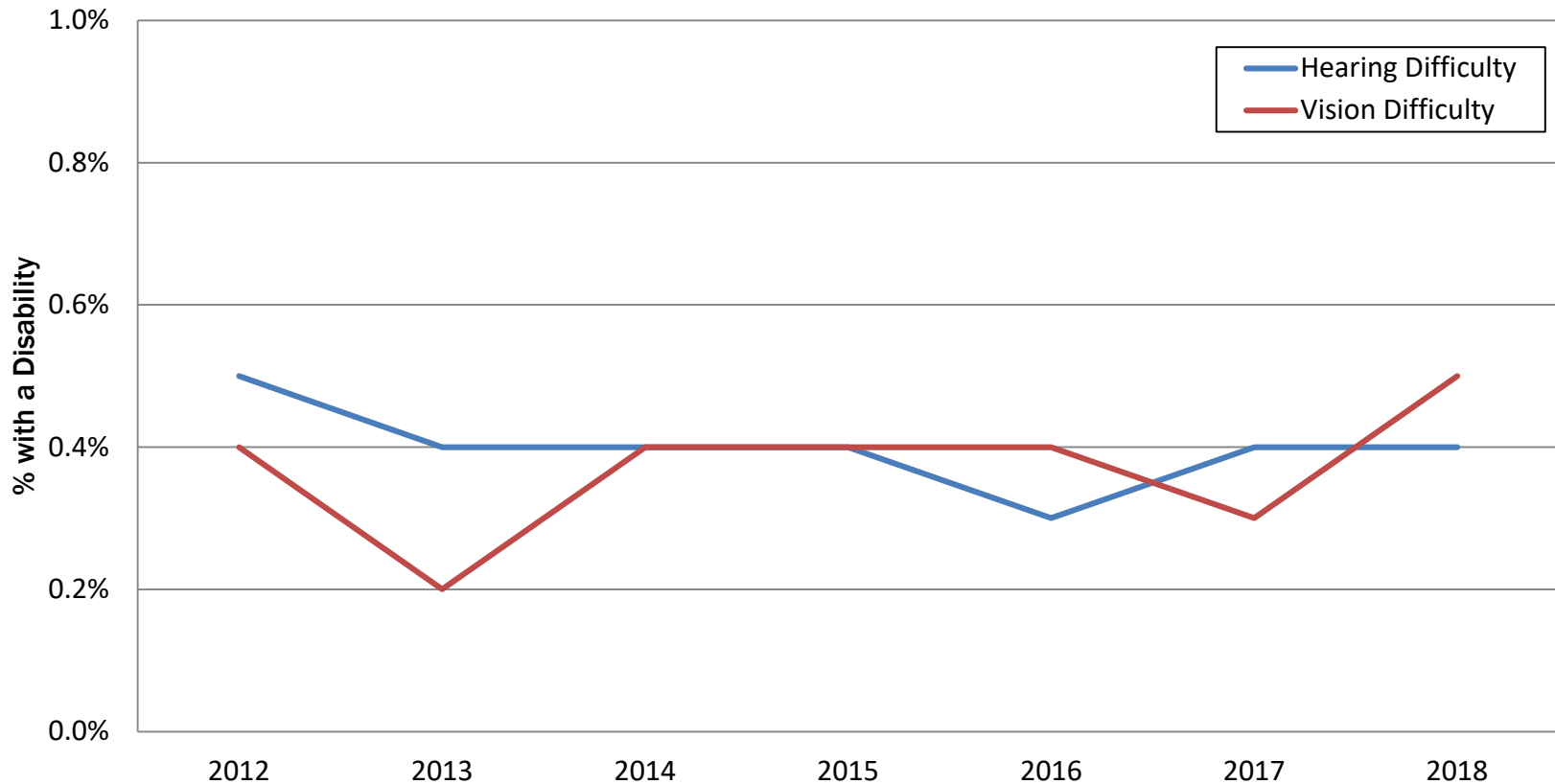
Dane County - Percent of Population with a Disability by Ethnicity



DISABILITY TYPE- UNDER AGE 5



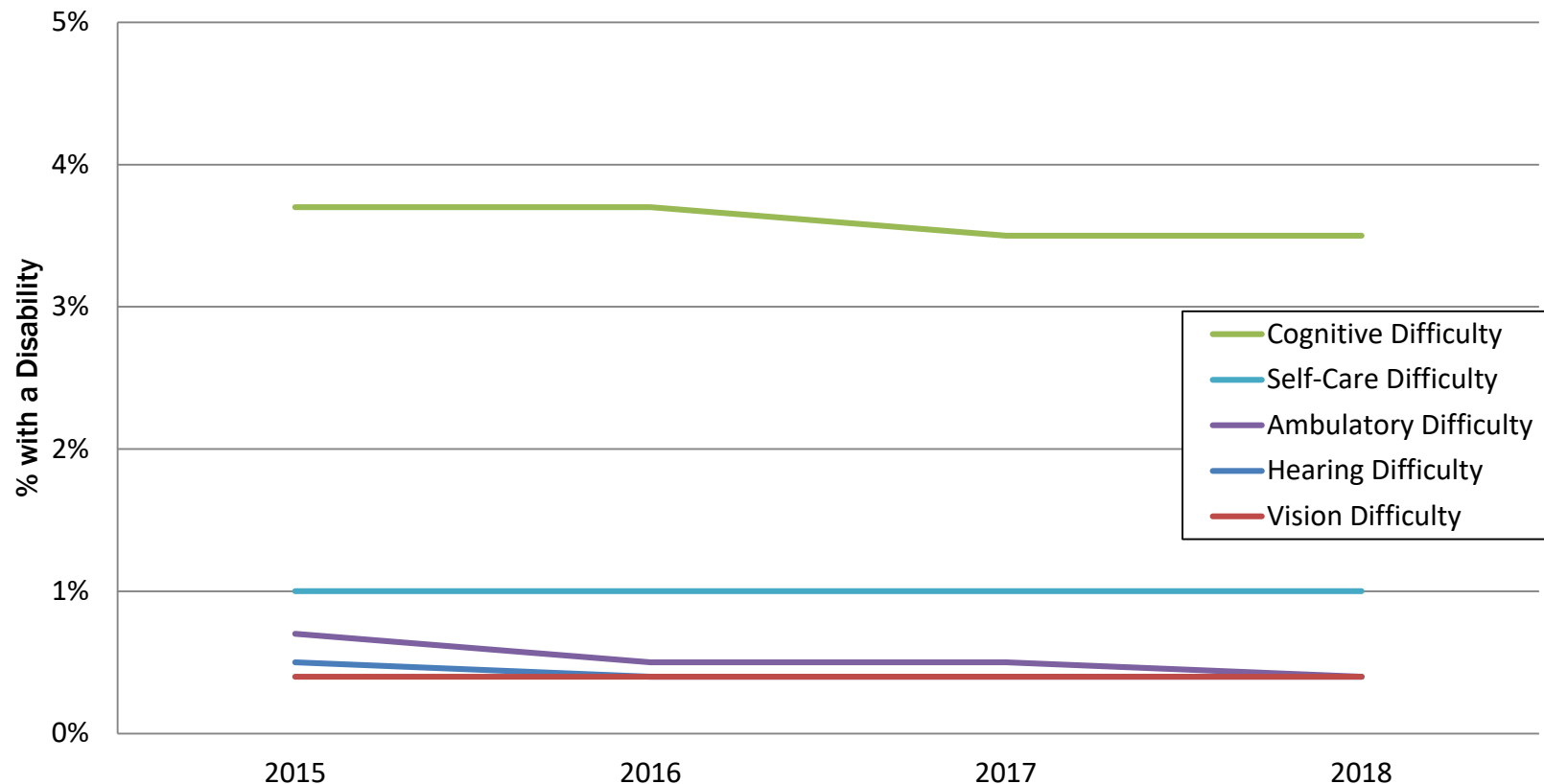
Dane County - Type of Disability for those Under 5



DISABILITY TYPE – AGE UNDER 18



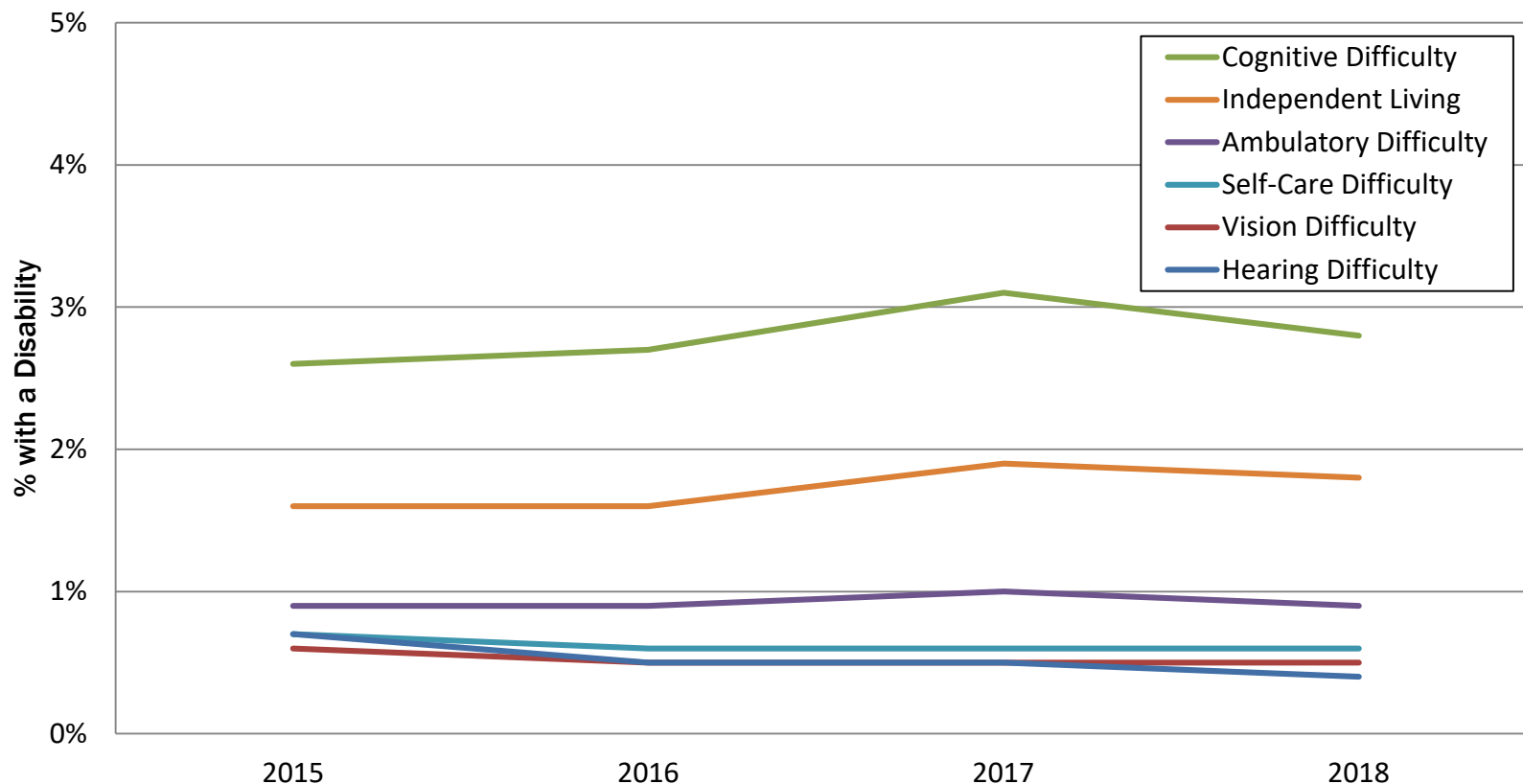
Dane County - Type of Disability for those Under Age 18



DISABILITY TYPE – AGE 18-34



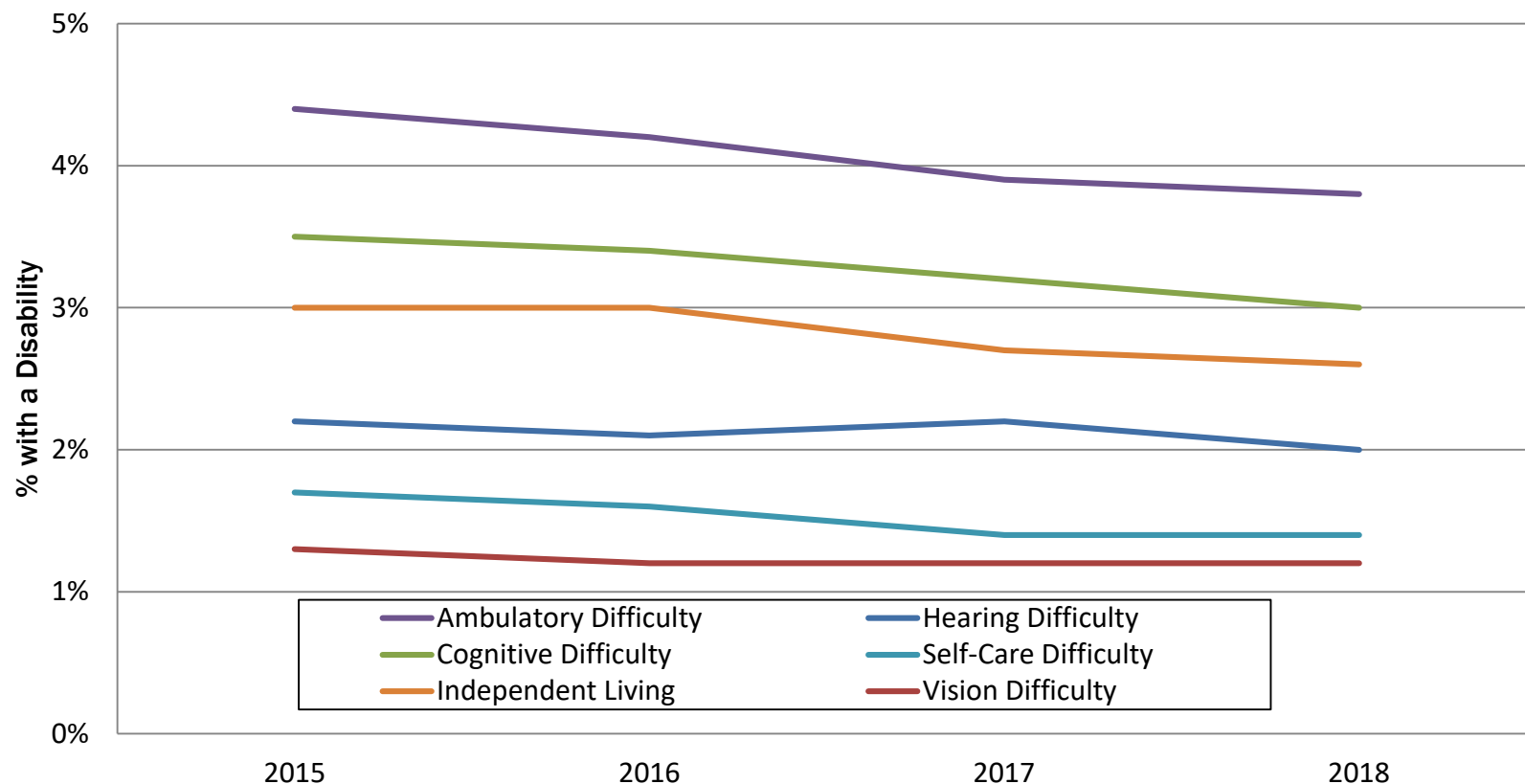
Dane County - Type of Disability for those Age 18-34



DISABILITY TYPE - AGE 35-64



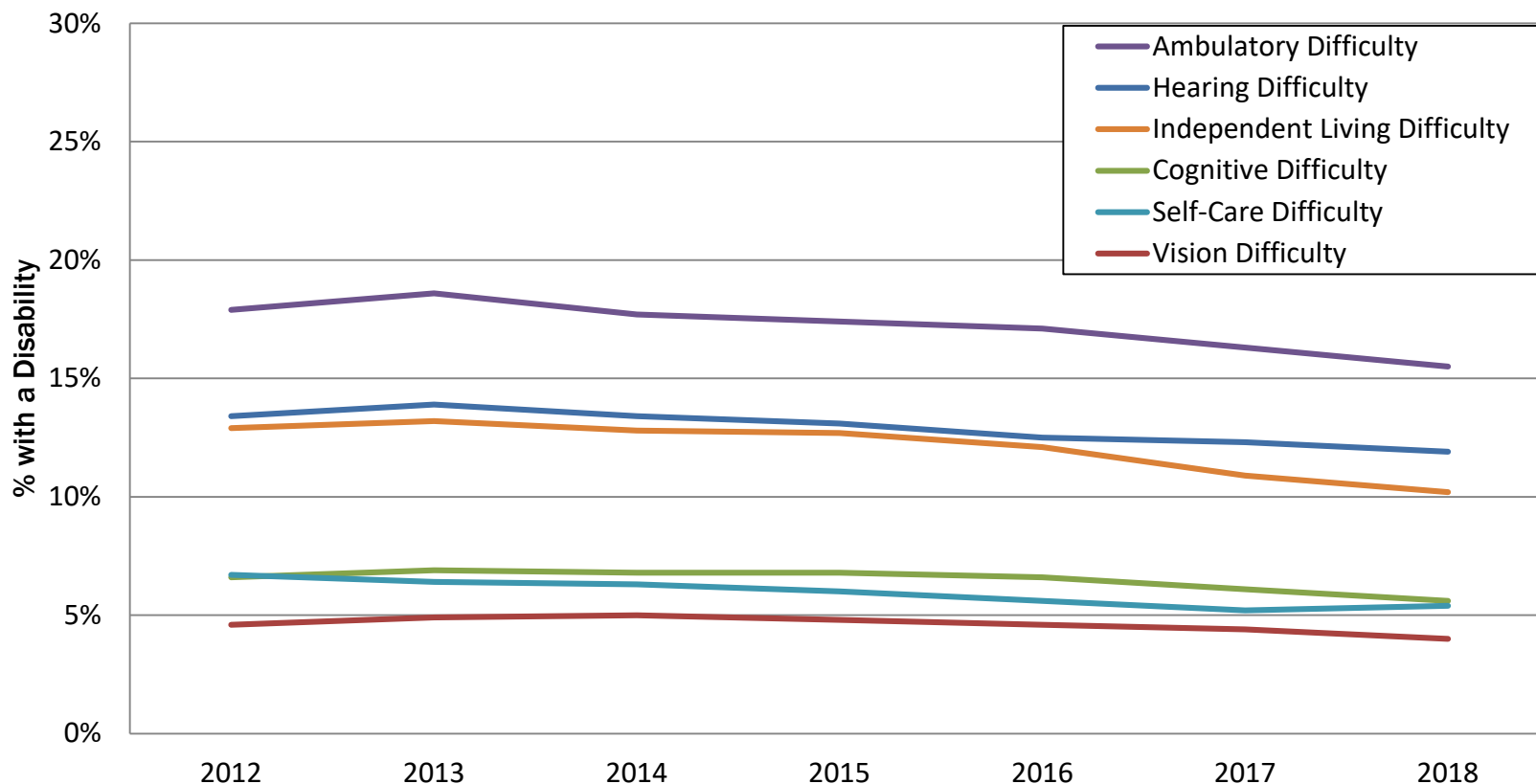
Dane County - Type of Disability for those Age 35-64



DISABILITY TYPE - AGE 65+



Dane County - Type of Disability for those Age 65+



DEMOGRAPHICS KEY POINTS

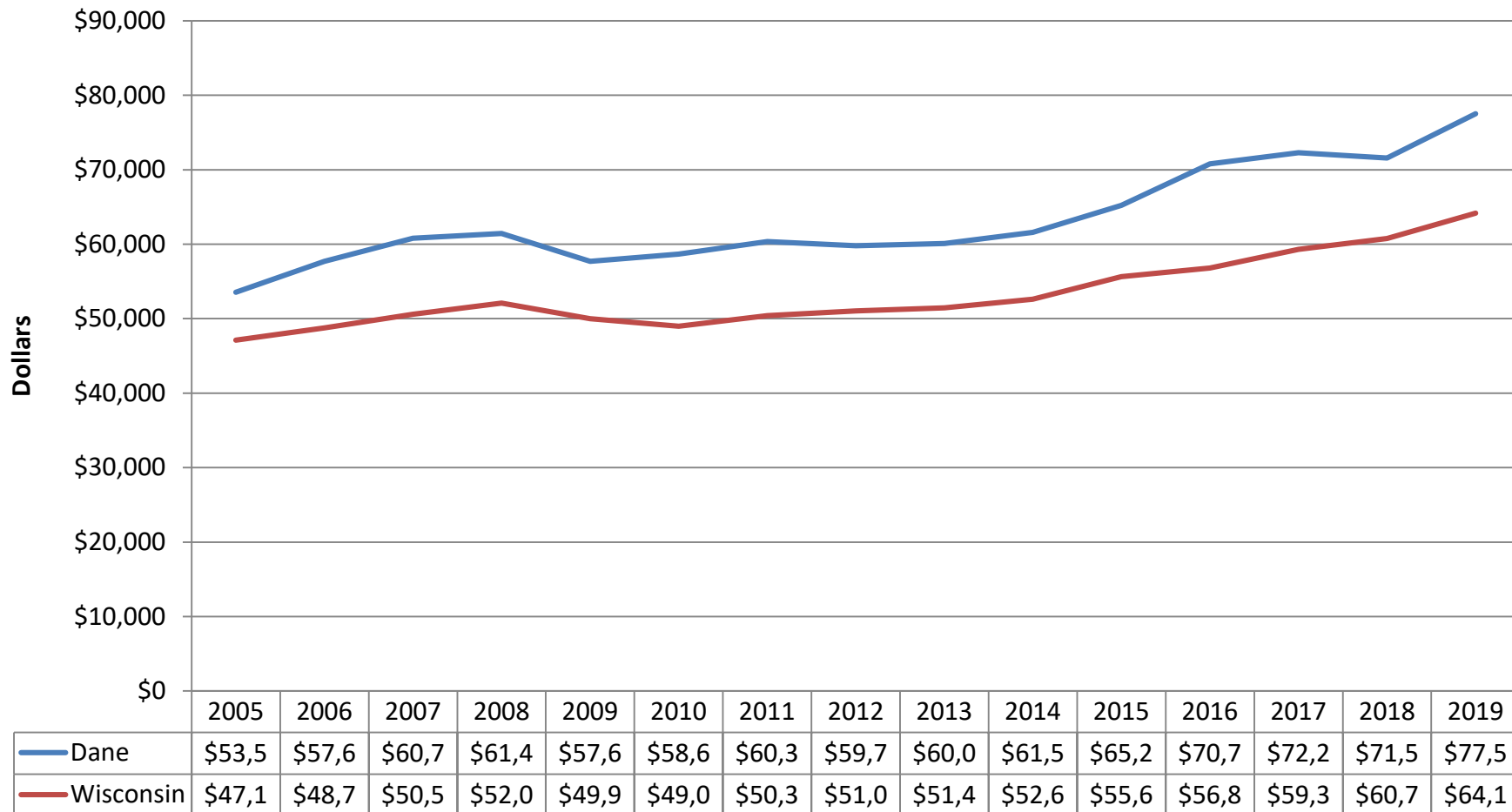
- Dane County population will continue to grow in the coming 5+ years¹. Cities surrounding Madison are expected to grow more quickly than the city of Madison.
- The “silver wave” will affect Dane County; the proportion of older adults will increase significantly in the next 20 years.
- Dane County will follow national trends and become more diverse with larger portions of individuals who identify as Black or African American, Latinx, and/or Asian.
- The portion of the population with a disability will remain relatively stable or perhaps continue to decrease. However, the number of individuals with a disability will increase because of population growth.

Vision: Next

INCOME & POVERTY

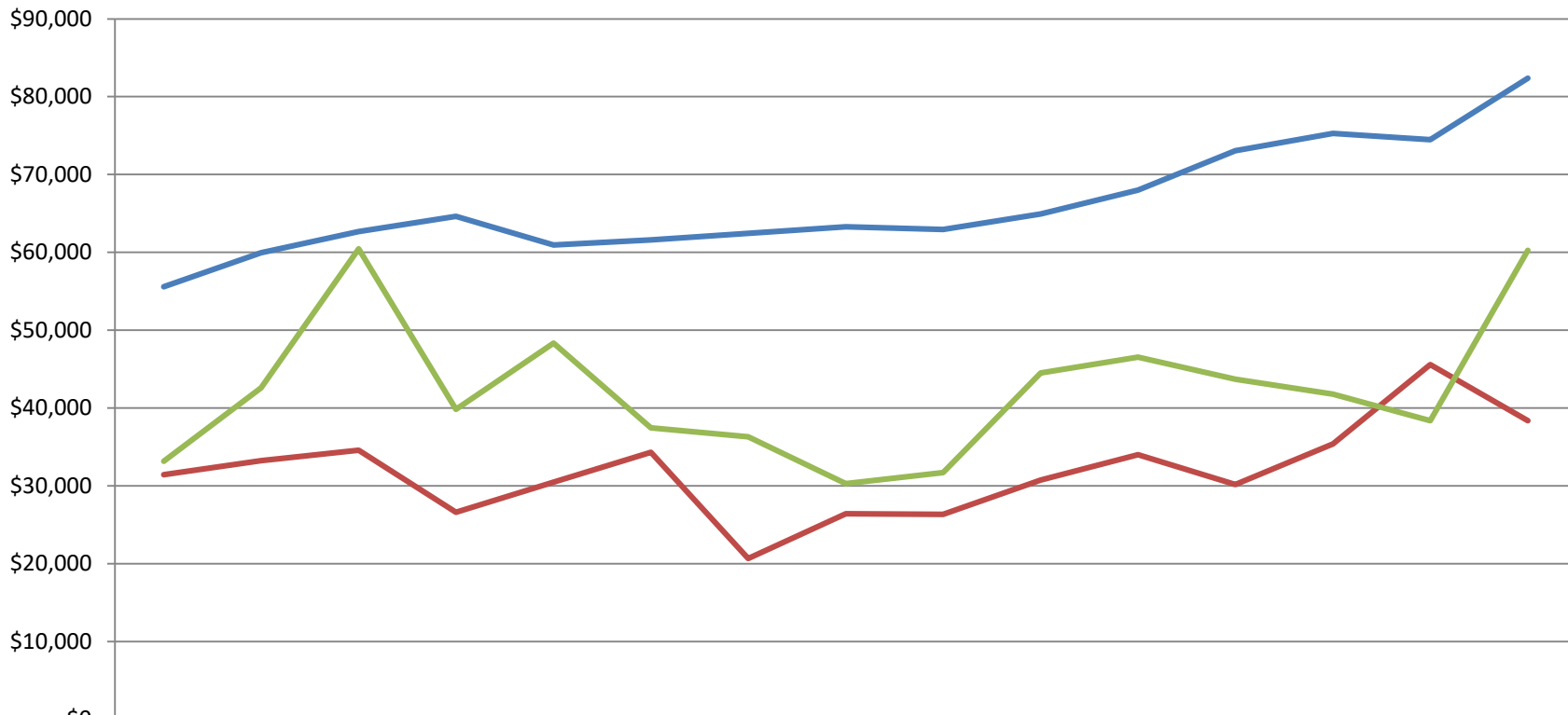
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MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



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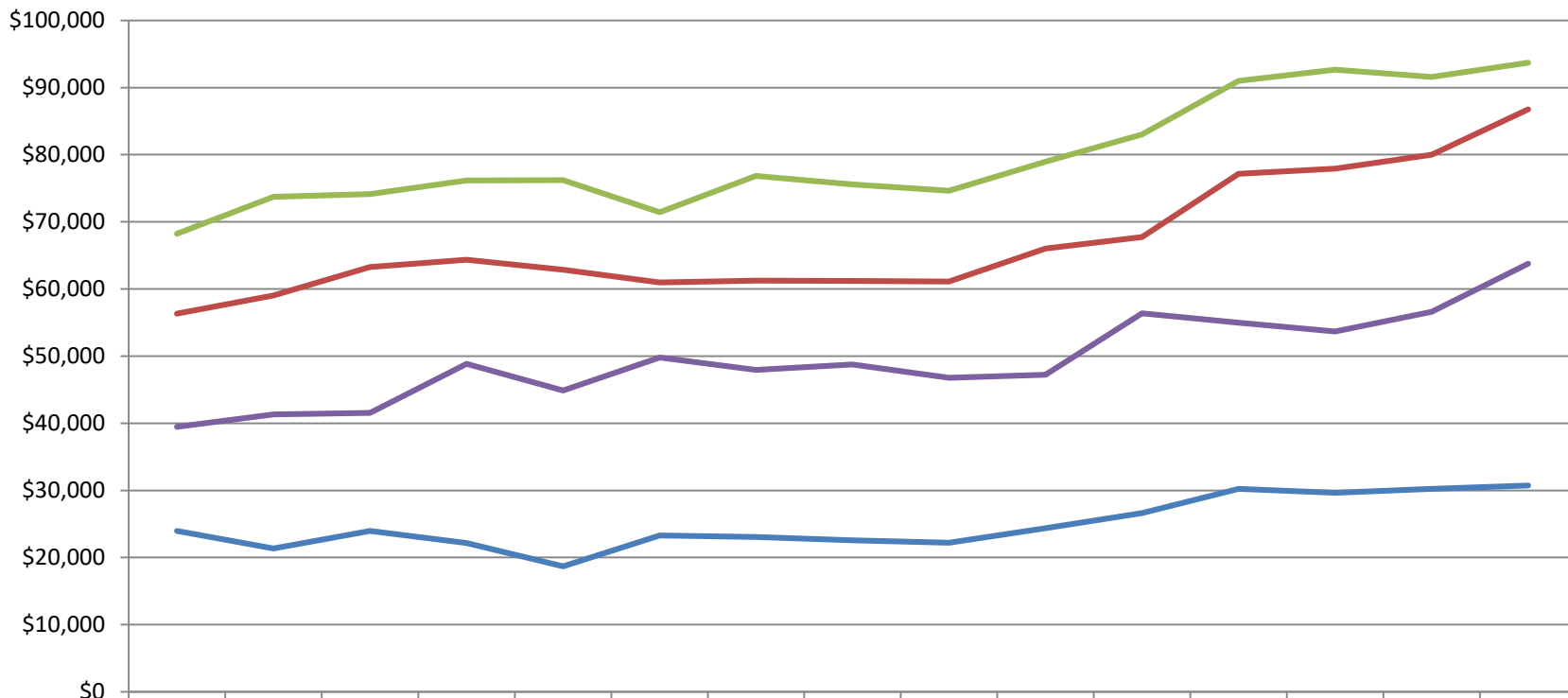
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY RACE



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
White	\$55,594	\$59,949	\$62,664	\$64,610	\$60,940	\$61,593	\$62,445	\$63,303	\$62,925	\$64,946	\$67,985	\$73,072	\$75,295	\$74,483	\$82,387
Black	\$31,426	\$33,228	\$34,564	\$26,593	\$30,472	\$34,293	\$20,664	\$26,423	\$26,351	\$30,744	\$34,017	\$30,165	\$35,394	\$45,595	\$38,365
Hispanic	\$33,147	\$42,573	\$60,459	\$39,836	\$48,340	\$37,438	\$36,292	\$30,293	\$31,712	\$44,490	\$46,556	\$43,699	\$41,777	\$38,360	\$60,254

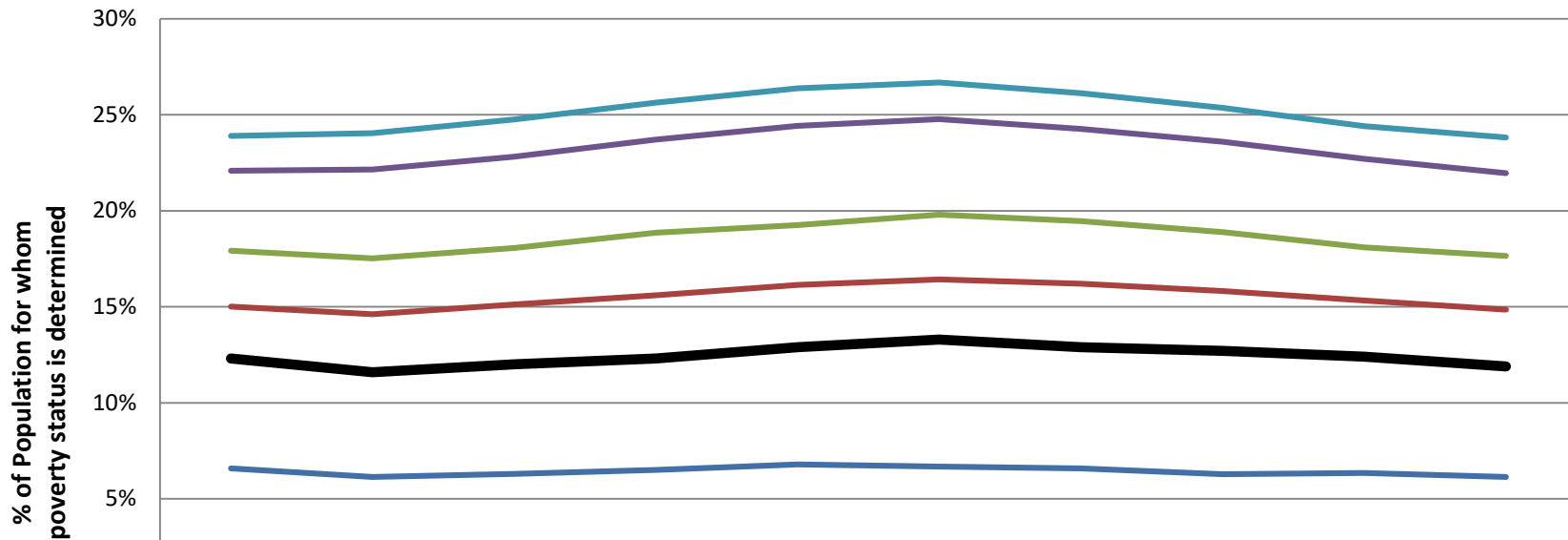
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MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY AGE



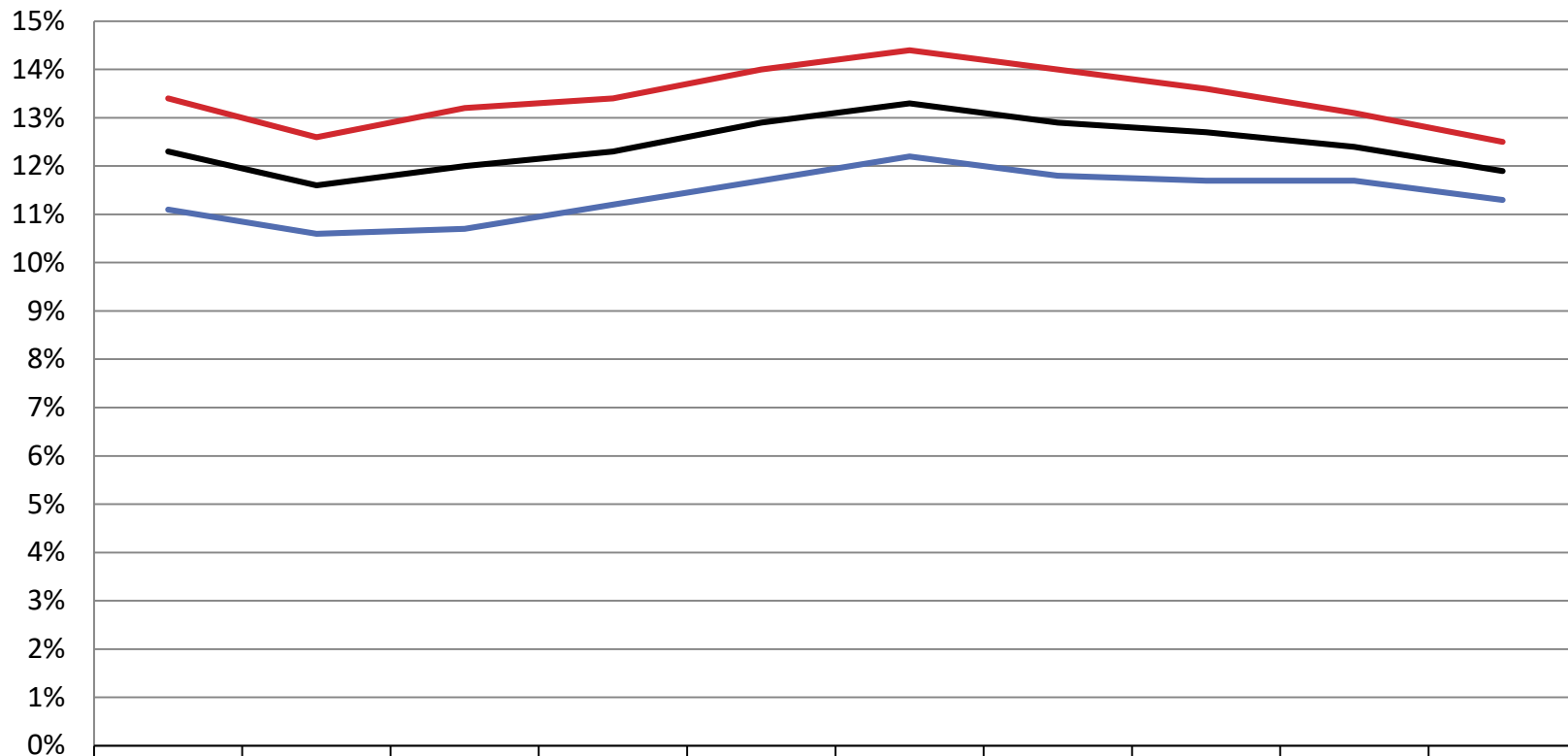
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
15-24 Years	\$23,958	\$21,352	\$23,981	\$22,138	\$18,675	\$23,304	\$23,066	\$22,555	\$22,212	\$24,358	\$26,625	\$30,237	\$29,636	\$30,218	\$30,721
25-44 Years	\$56,350	\$59,016	\$63,286	\$64,355	\$62,844	\$60,977	\$61,262	\$61,180	\$61,105	\$66,023	\$67,753	\$77,154	\$77,930	\$80,007	\$86,737
45-64 Years	\$68,217	\$73,730	\$74,138	\$76,171	\$76,205	\$71,439	\$76,857	\$75,579	\$74,624	\$78,968	\$83,002	\$90,975	\$92,641	\$91,589	\$93,691
65+ Years	\$39,449	\$41,304	\$41,537	\$48,829	\$44,886	\$49,803	\$47,943	\$48,764	\$46,783	\$47,232	\$56,373	\$54,968	\$53,675	\$56,596	\$63,745

PERCENT BELOW GIVEN POVERTY LEVELS



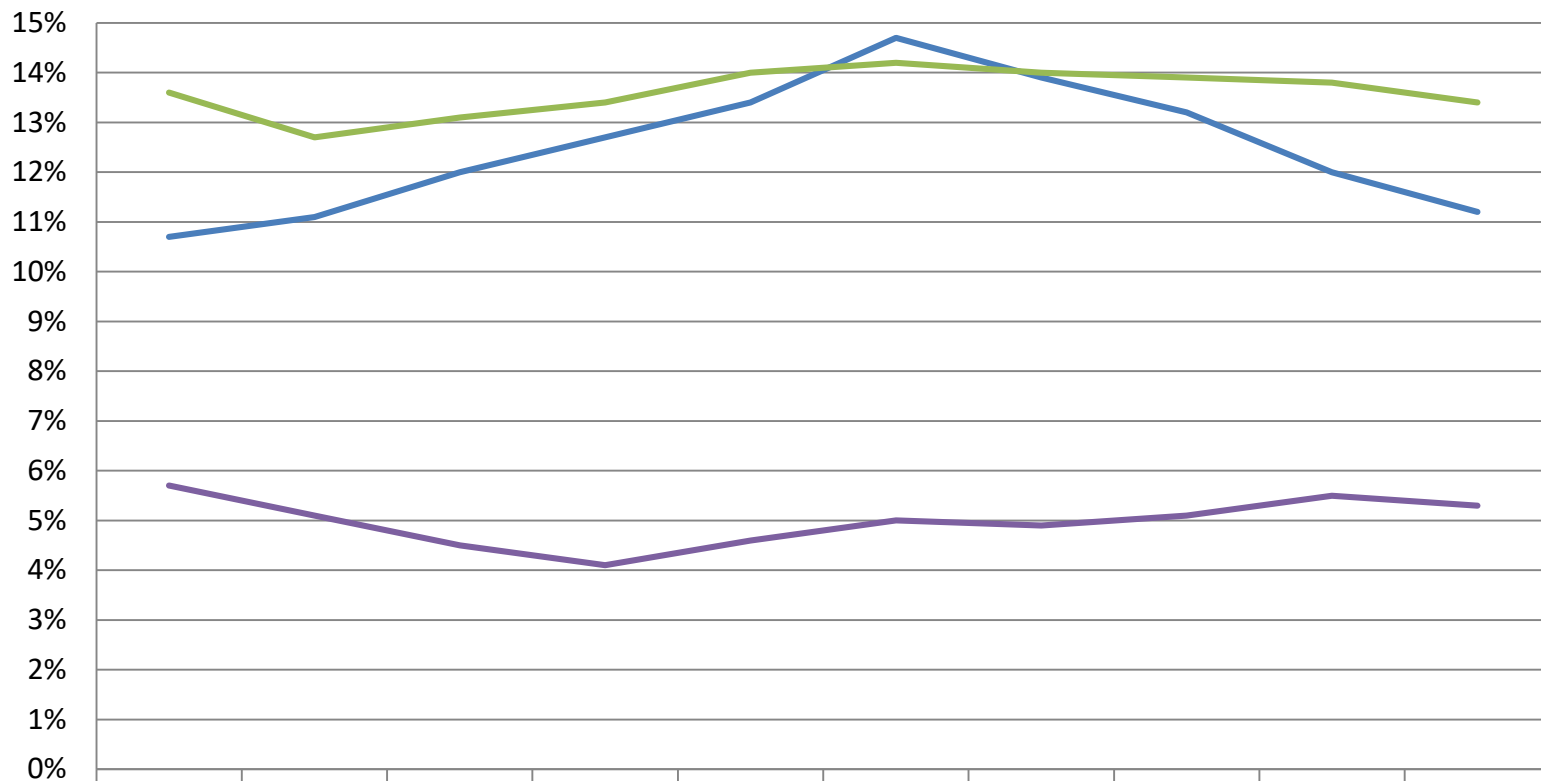
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
200 % of P. L.	23.9%	24.0%	24.8%	25.6%	26.4%	26.7%	26.1%	25.4%	24.4%	23.8%
185 % of P. L.	22.1%	22.1%	22.8%	23.7%	24.4%	24.8%	24.3%	23.6%	22.7%	22.0%
150 % of P. L.	17.9%	17.5%	18.1%	18.8%	19.3%	19.8%	19.5%	18.9%	18.1%	17.7%
125 % of P. L.	15.0%	14.6%	15.1%	15.6%	16.1%	16.4%	16.2%	15.8%	15.3%	14.9%
100 % of P. L.	12.3%	11.6%	12.0%	12.3%	12.9%	13.3%	12.9%	12.7%	12.4%	11.9%
50 % of P. L.	6.6%	6.1%	6.3%	6.5%	6.8%	6.7%	6.6%	6.3%	6.3%	6.1%

POVERTY BY GENDER



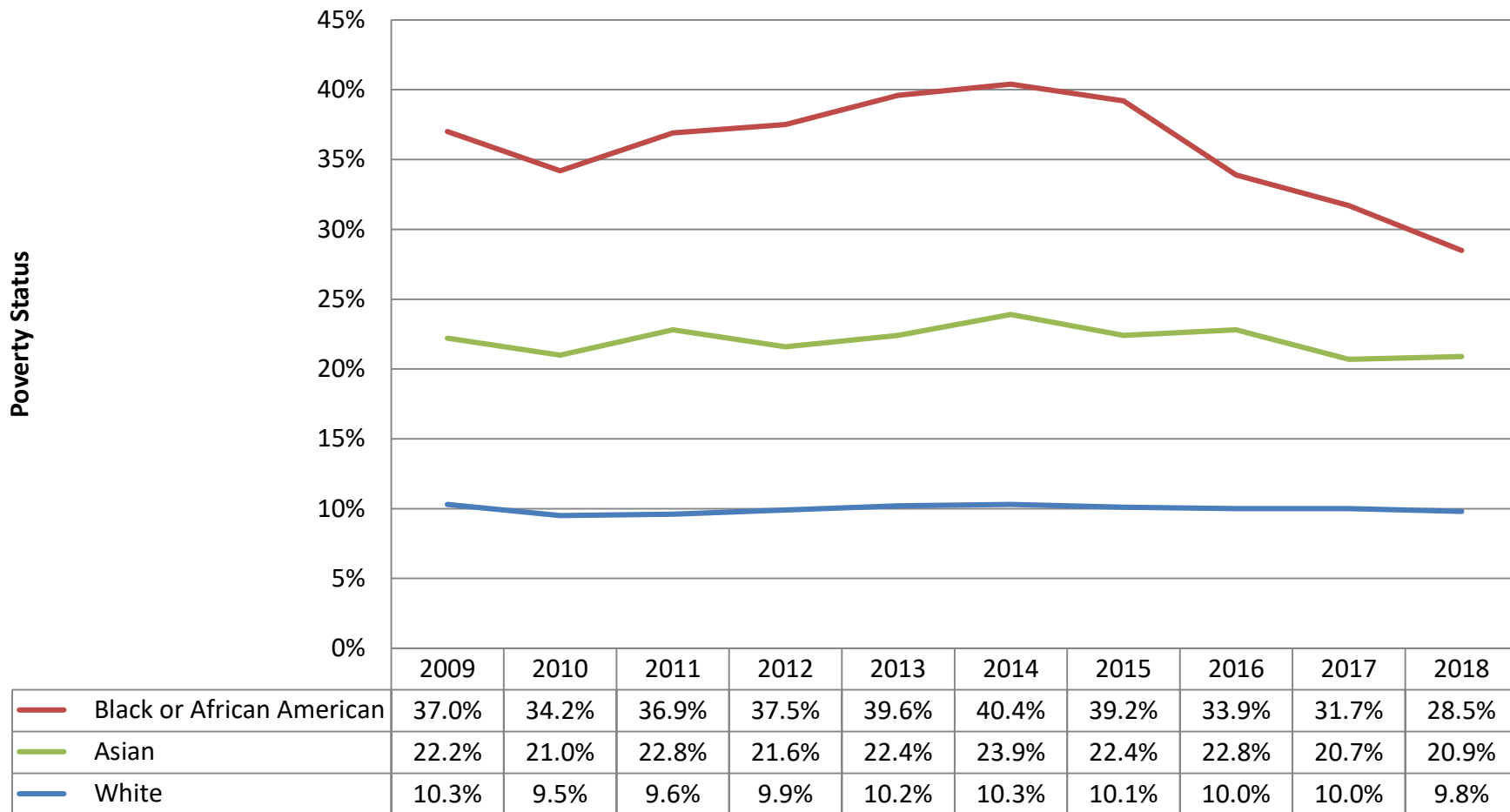
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Male	11.1%	10.6%	10.7%	11.2%	11.7%	12.2%	11.8%	11.7%	11.7%	11.3%
Female	13.4%	12.6%	13.2%	13.4%	14.0%	14.4%	14.0%	13.6%	13.1%	12.5%
Population	12.3%	11.6%	12.0%	12.3%	12.9%	13.3%	12.9%	12.7%	12.4%	11.9%

POVERTY BY AGE GROUP

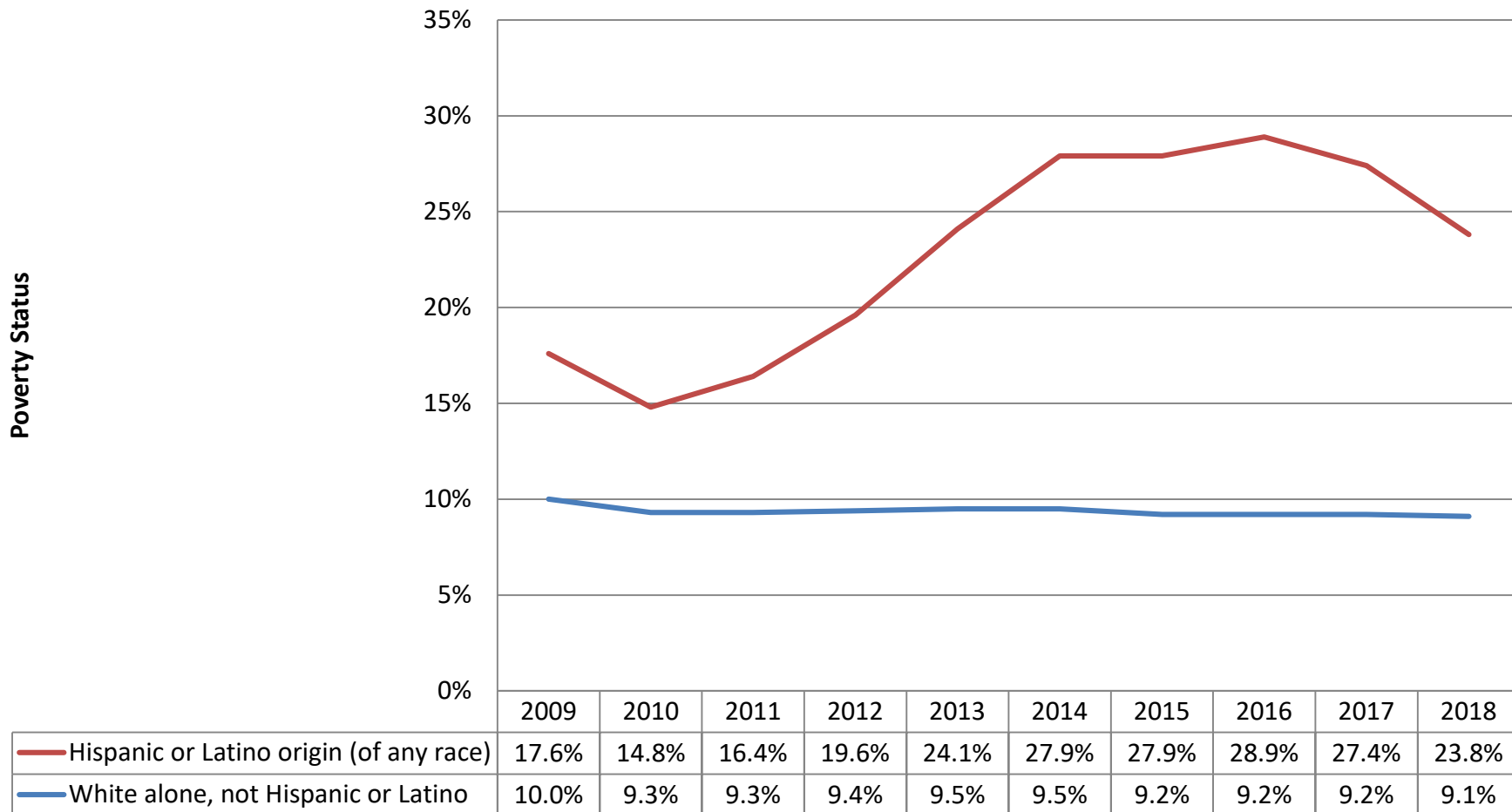


	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Under 18 years	10.7%	11.1%	12.0%	12.7%	13.4%	14.7%	13.9%	13.2%	12.0%	11.2%
18 to 64 years	13.6%	12.7%	13.1%	13.4%	14.0%	14.2%	14.0%	13.9%	13.8%	13.4%
65 years and over	5.7%	5.1%	4.5%	4.1%	4.6%	5.0%	4.9%	5.1%	5.5%	5.3%

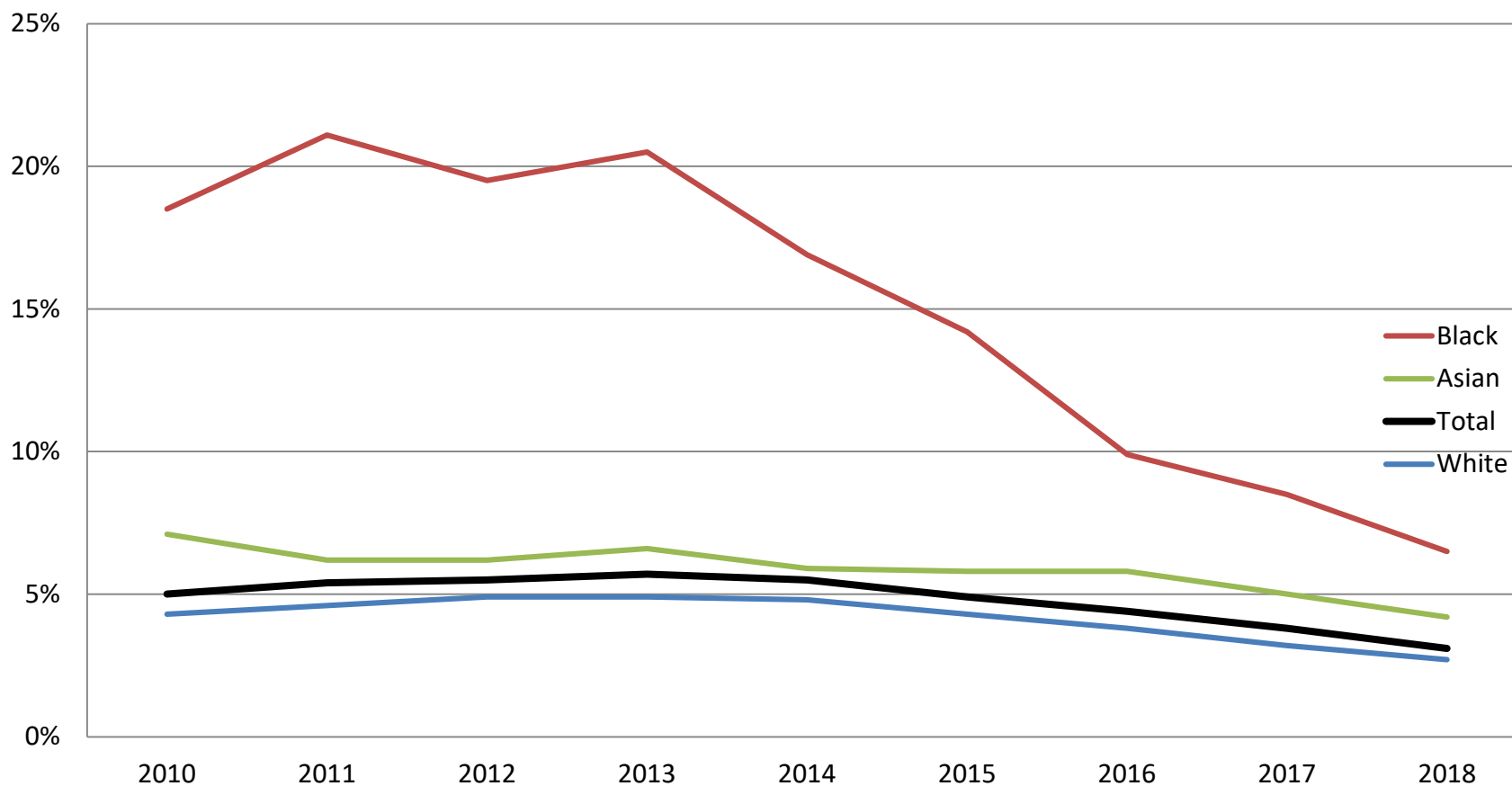
POVERTY BY RACE



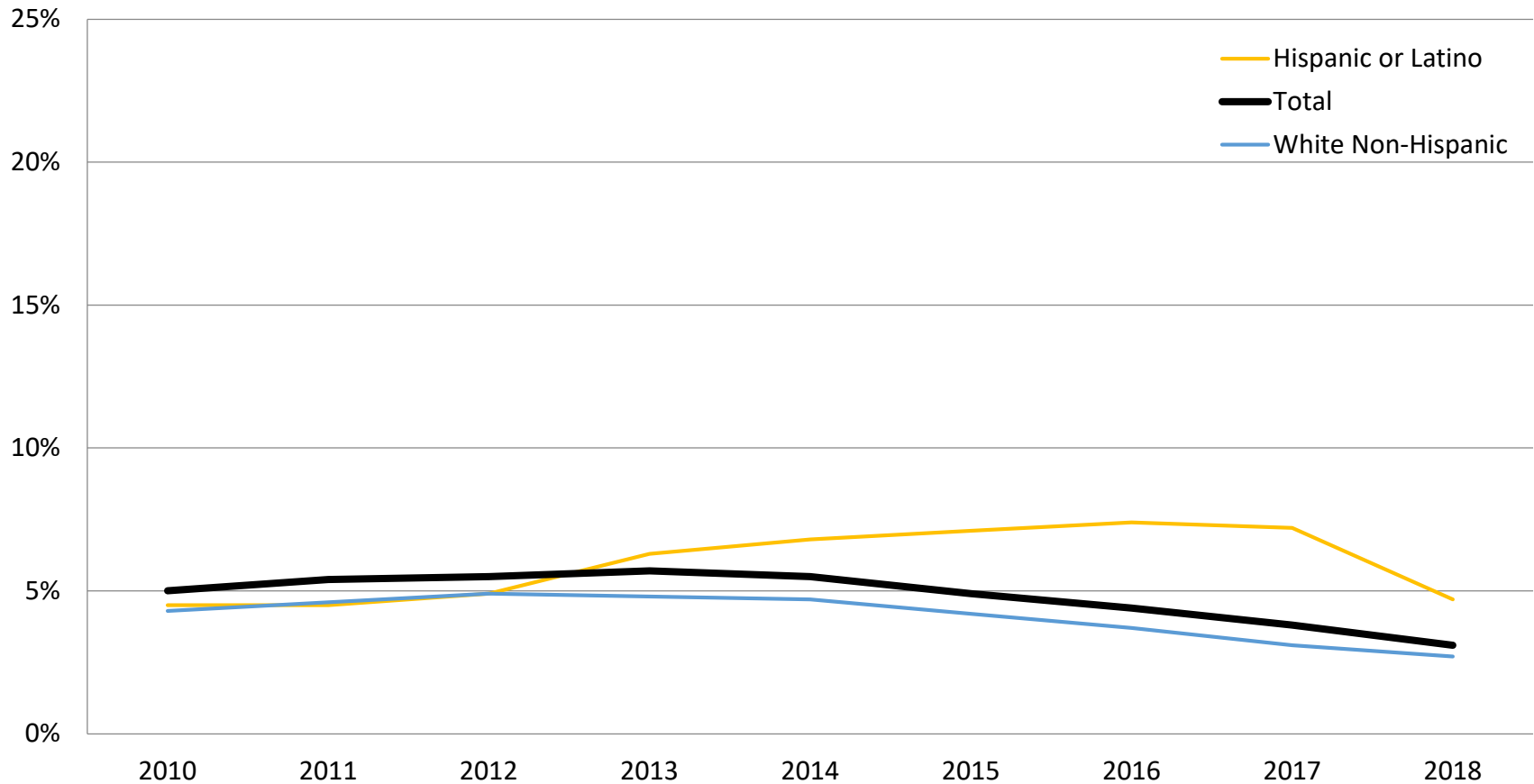
POVERTY BY ETHNICITY



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY RACE



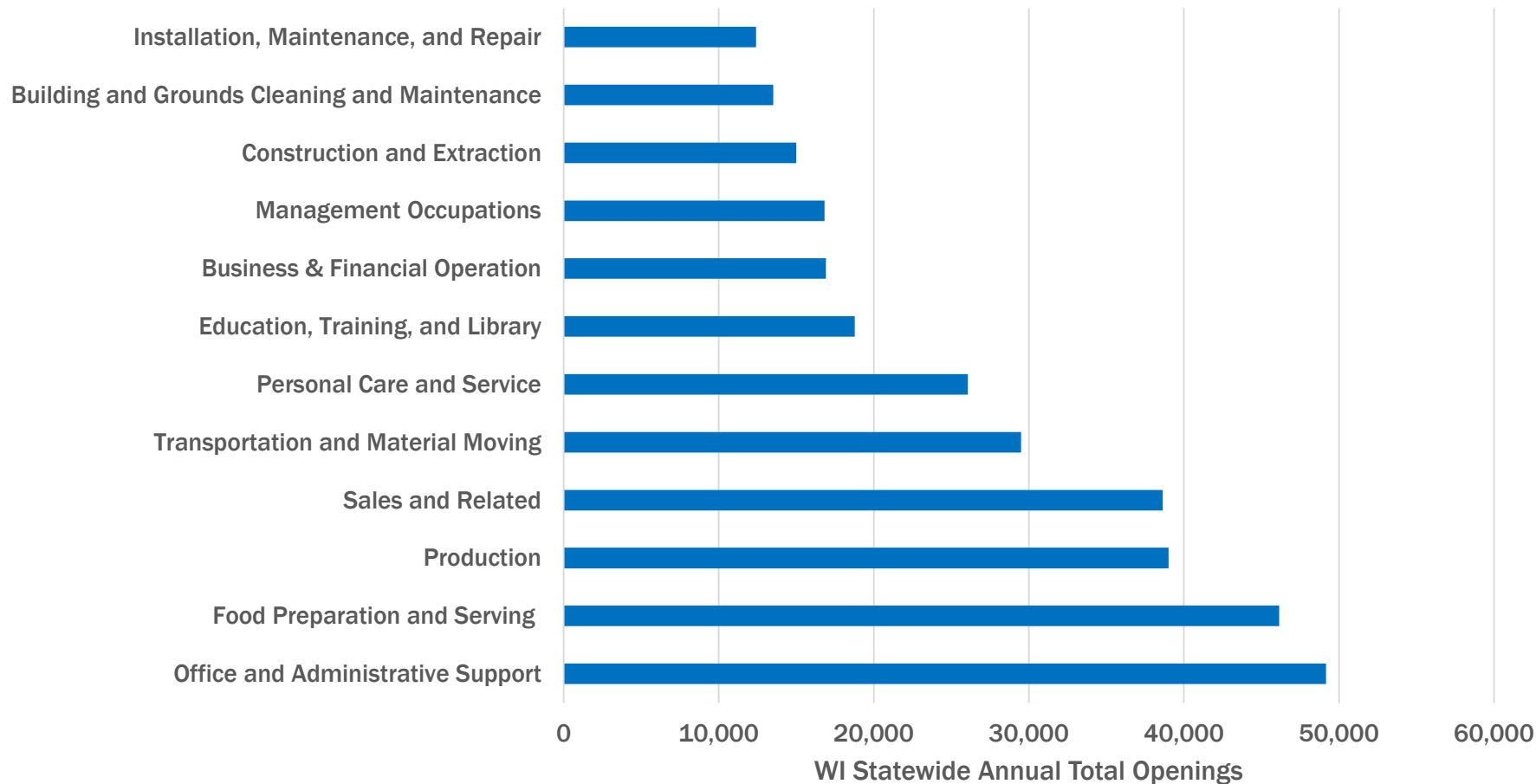
UNEMPLOYMENT BY ETHNICITY





Vision: Next

OCCUPATION PROJECTIONS 2018-2028



INCOME & POVERTY KEY POINTS

- Median household income in Dane County may continue to increase and should remain above that of Wisconsin or the US median.
- There are significant disparities between median household income for White households (\$82,387) and those that identify as Black or African American (\$38,365) or Latinx (\$60,254). These disparities persist over time and are not completely explained by differences in educational achievement, employment status, gender, age, household size, or business cycles and general economic performance (i.e. across recessions and periods of economic growth).
- Likewise, there are significant disparities in poverty rates across race and ethnicity. White households have a poverty rate of 9.8%, Asian households have a poverty rate of 20.9%, and Black or African American households have a poverty rate of 28.5%
- Poverty and unemployment rates have dropped for Black or African American households more than they have for other households. Significant disparities still remain.

Vision: Next

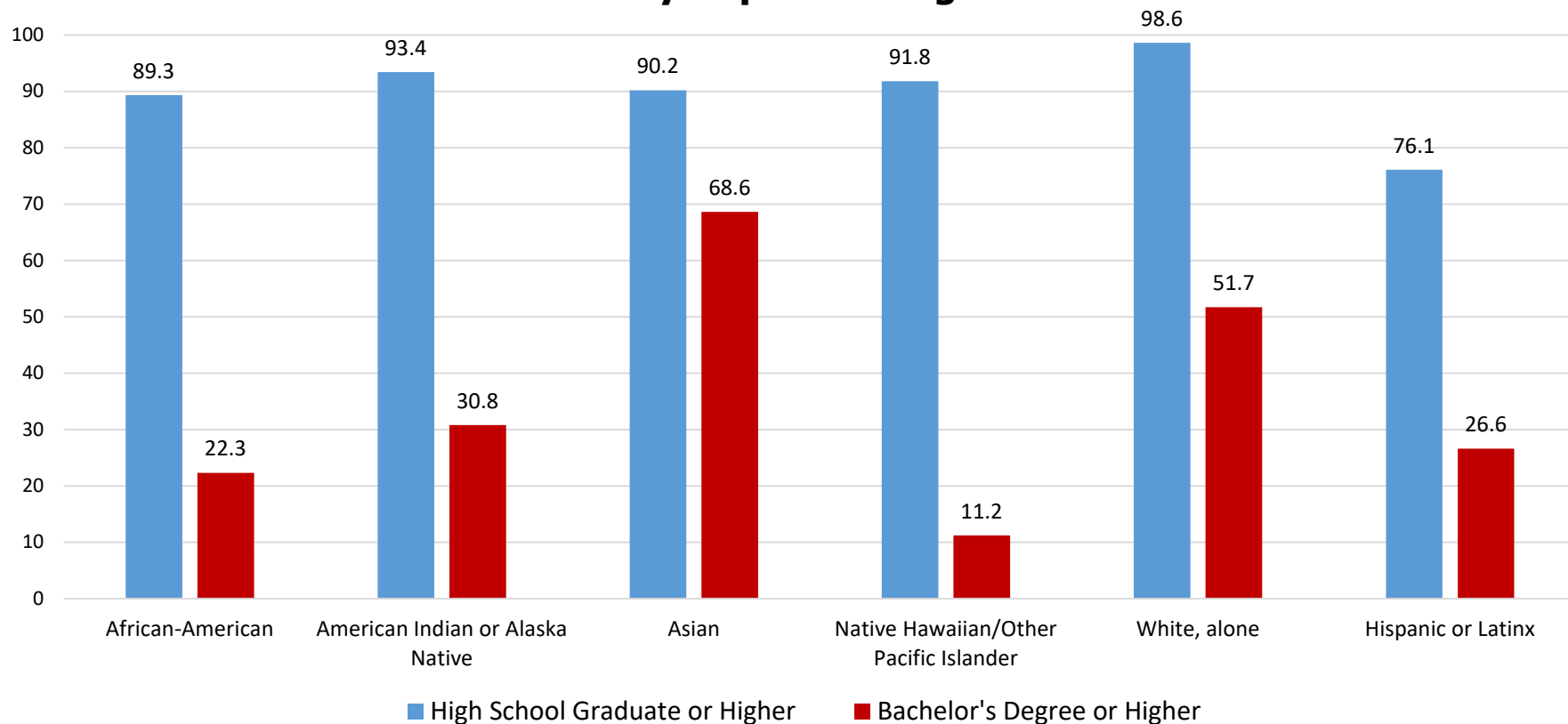
EDUCATION



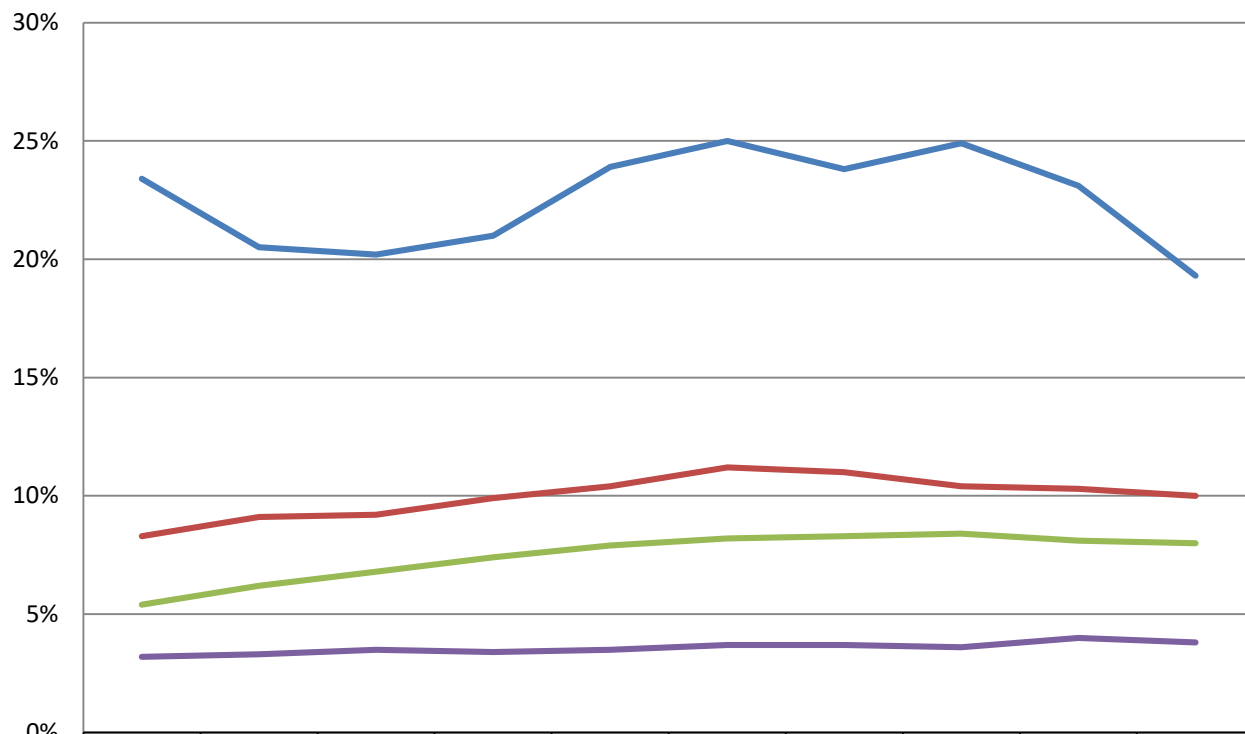
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY



Educational Attainment in 2018 by Select Race/Ethnic Status for the Dane County Population Age 18 and Older



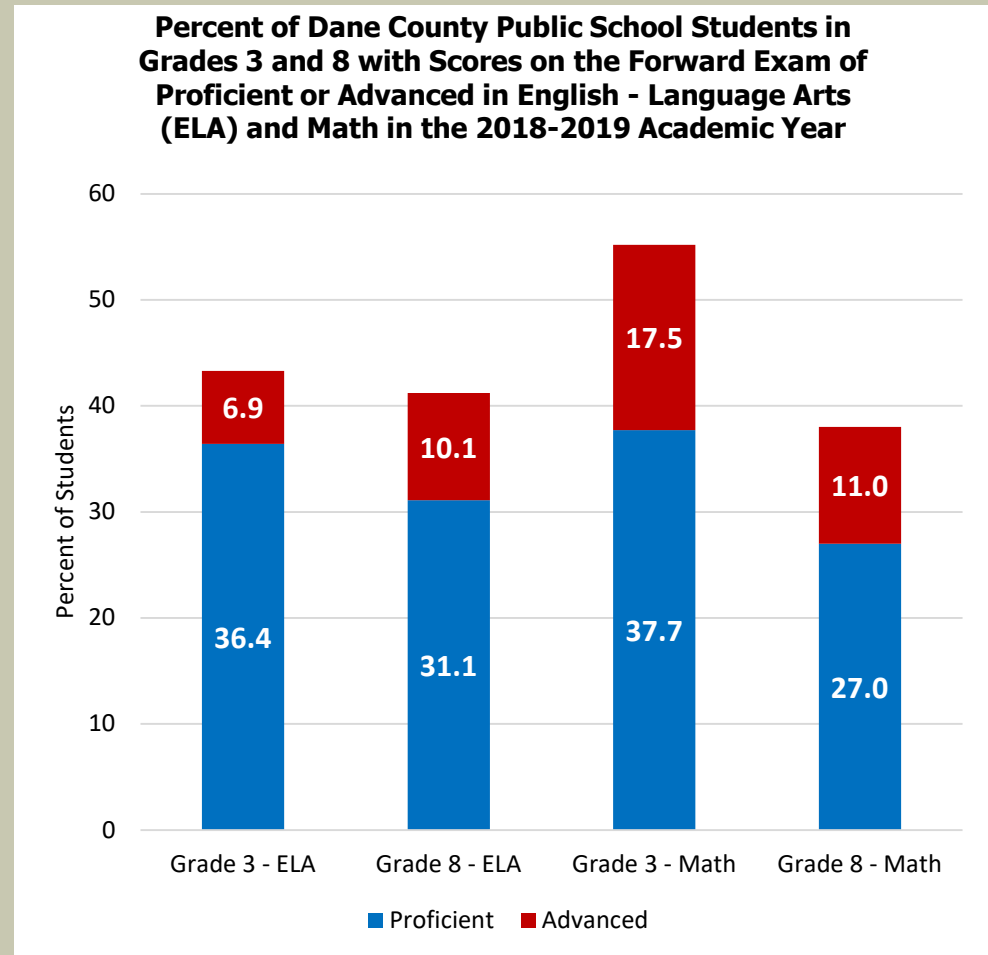
POVERTY STATUS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Less than high school graduate	23.4%	20.5%	20.2%	21.0%	23.9%	25.0%	23.8%	24.9%	23.1%	19.3%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	8.3%	9.1%	9.2%	9.9%	10.4%	11.2%	11.0%	10.4%	10.3%	10.0%
Some college, associate's degree	5.4%	6.2%	6.8%	7.4%	7.9%	8.2%	8.3%	8.4%	8.1%	8.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.2%	3.3%	3.5%	3.4%	3.5%	3.7%	3.7%	3.6%	4.0%	3.8%



- The Forward Exam is a computer administered assessment which is used to determine how well students are mastering the Wisconsin State Standards.
- Proficient means the student demonstrates adequate understanding of and ability to apply the knowledge and skills for their grade level that are associated with college.
- Advanced means the student demonstrates thorough understanding of and ability to apply the knowledge and skills for their grade level that are associated with college content-readiness.

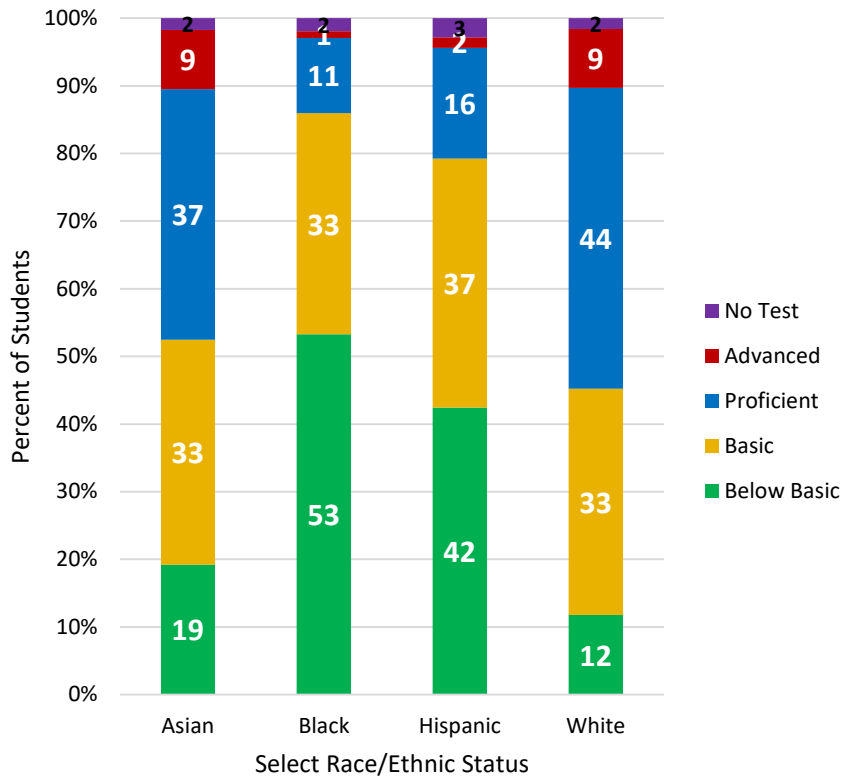


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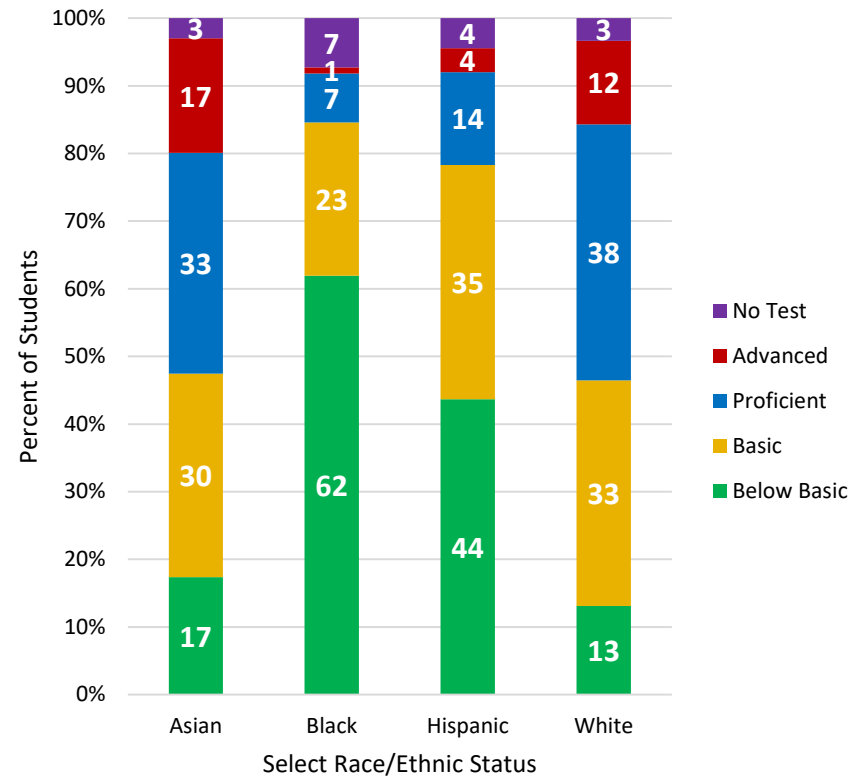
2018-19 ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS FORWARD EXAM



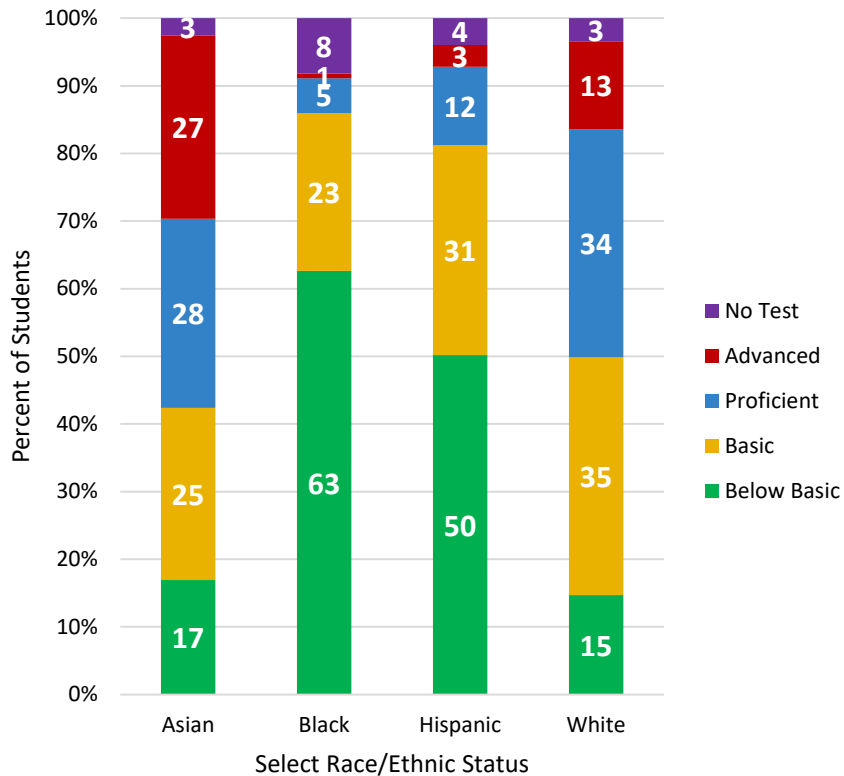
Grade 3 by Select Reported Race/Ethnic Status (Percent)



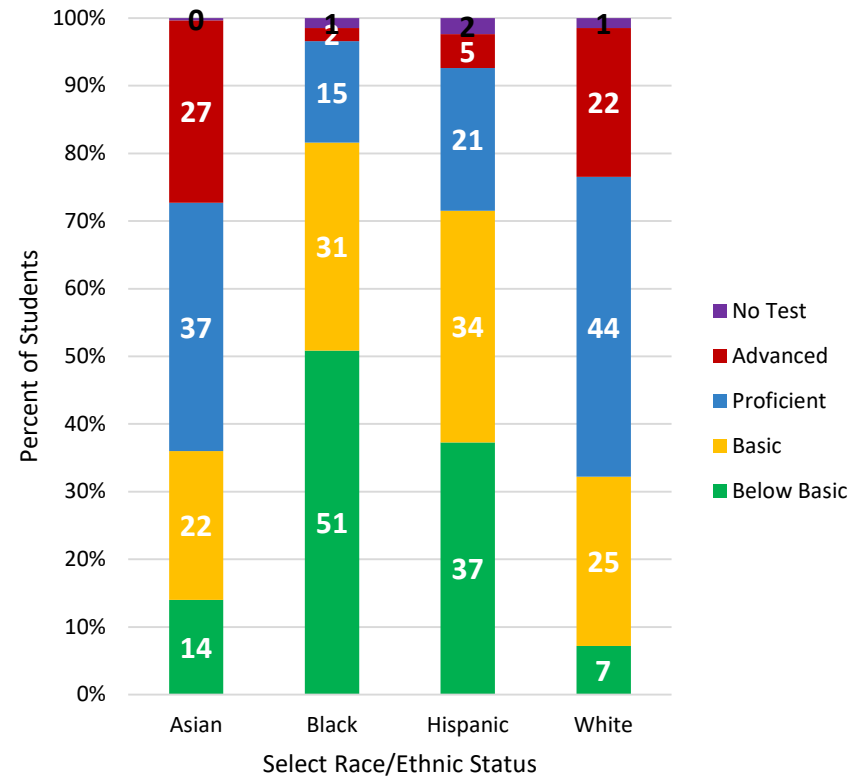
Grade 8 by Select Reported Race/Ethnic Status (Percent)



Grade 8 by Select Reported Race/Ethnic Status (Percent)



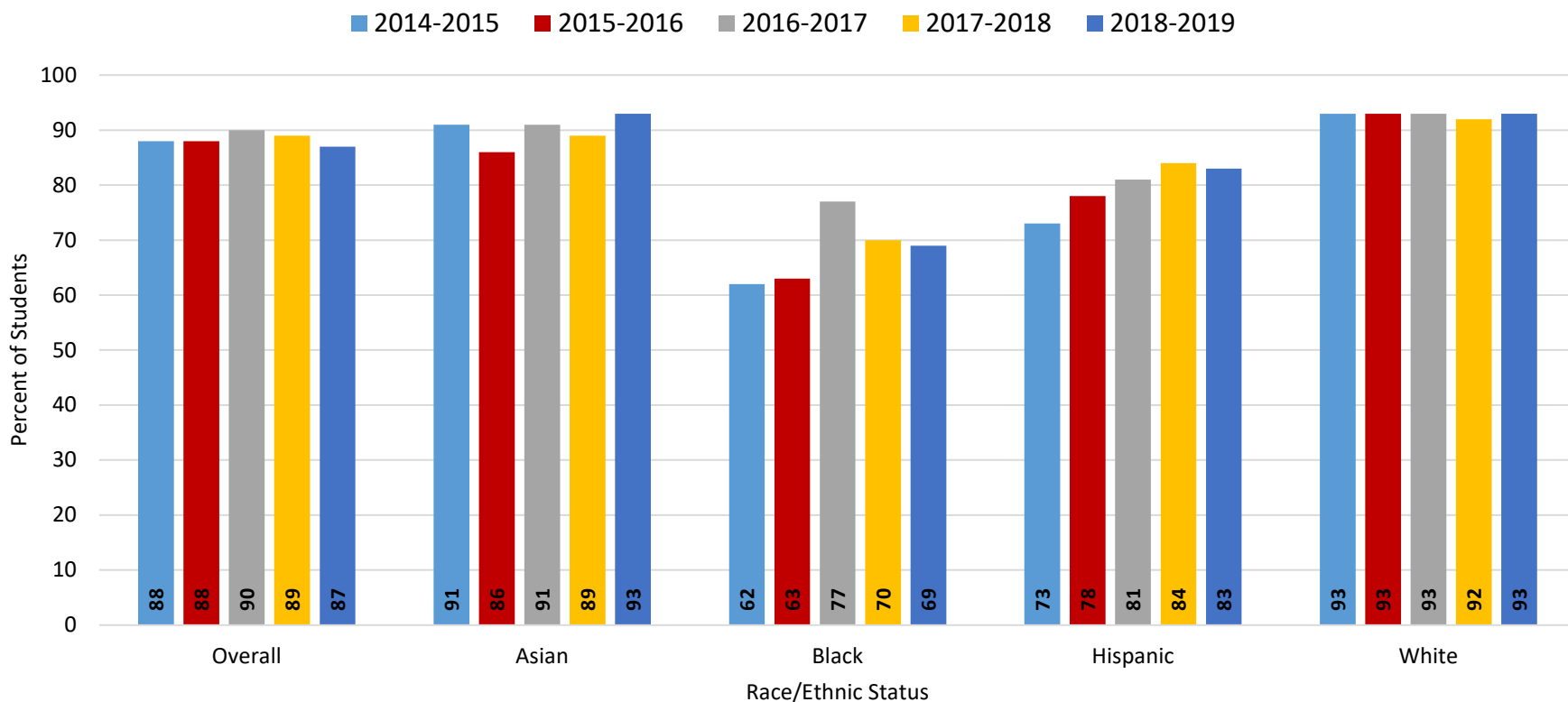
Grade 3 by Select Reported Race/Ethnic Status (Percent)



4 YEAR GRADUATION BY RACE



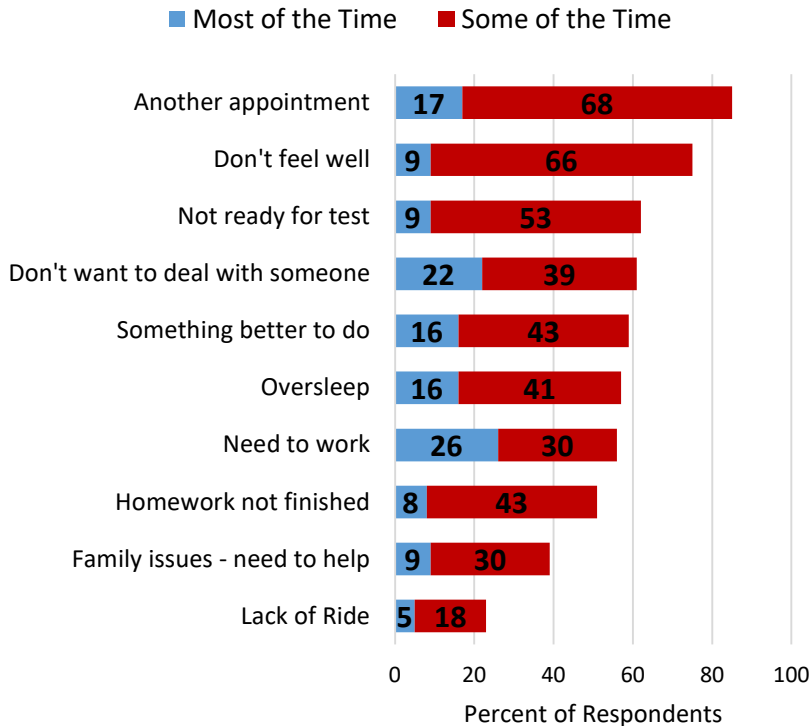
Percent of Dane County Public School Students Graduating in 4 Years by Select Reported Race/Ethnic Status by Academic Year



SCHOOL ABSENCE REASONS



Percent of Responses to Item, "When you don't go to school, how often is each of the following the reason?"

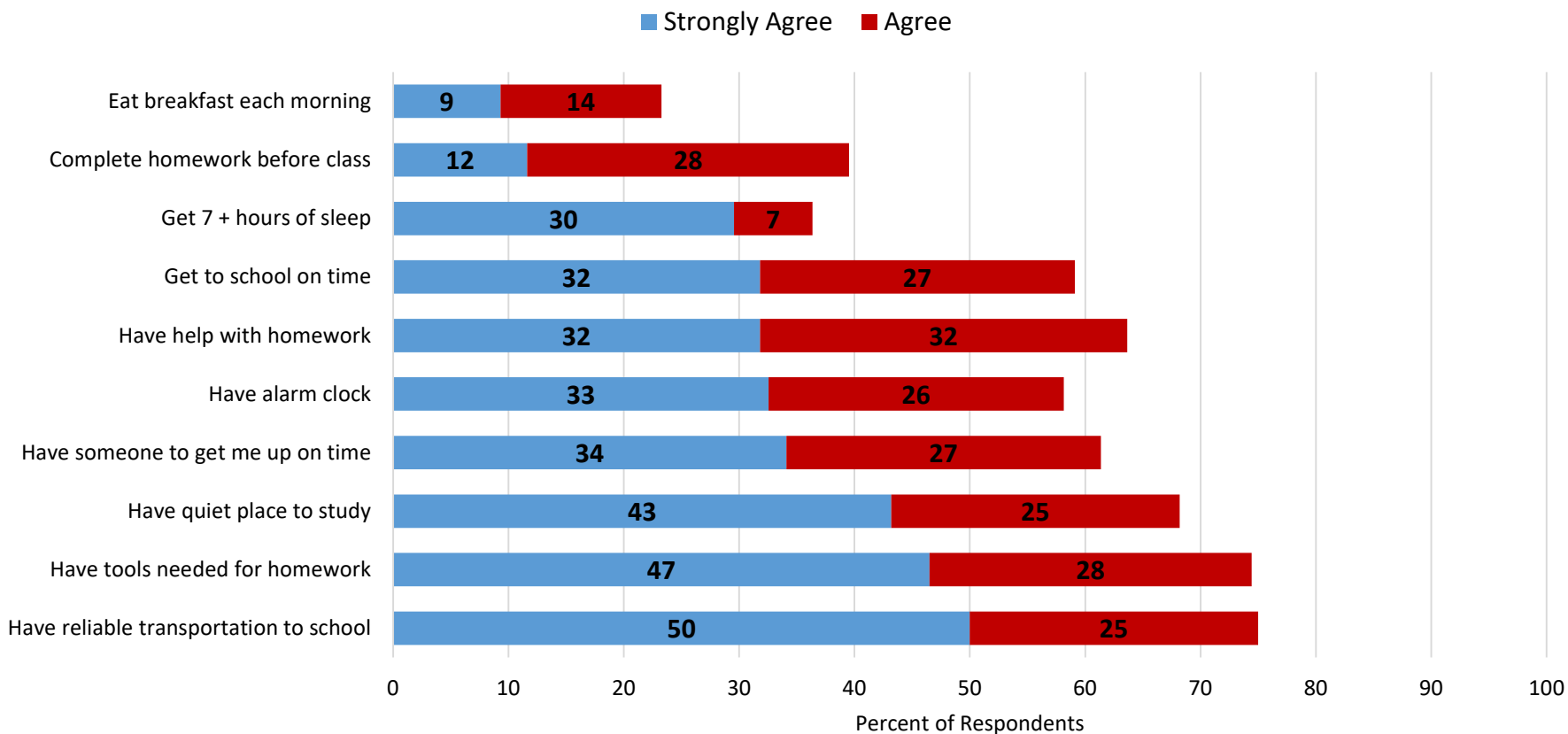


- The following three graphs are from a survey of students in the Male Empowerment Groups conducted in the Fall, 2019.
- The Gang Response Intervention Team (GRIT) Male Empowerment Group is a collaborative effort between Dane County Department of Human Services – Youth Justice (DCDHS-YJ) and the Madison Metropolitan School District (MMSD) to provide supportive services for youth in four geographic enrollment areas with the goal of preventing them from becoming involved in the youth justice system.

YOUTH SCHOOL PREPERATIONS



Youth Perception of School Preparations

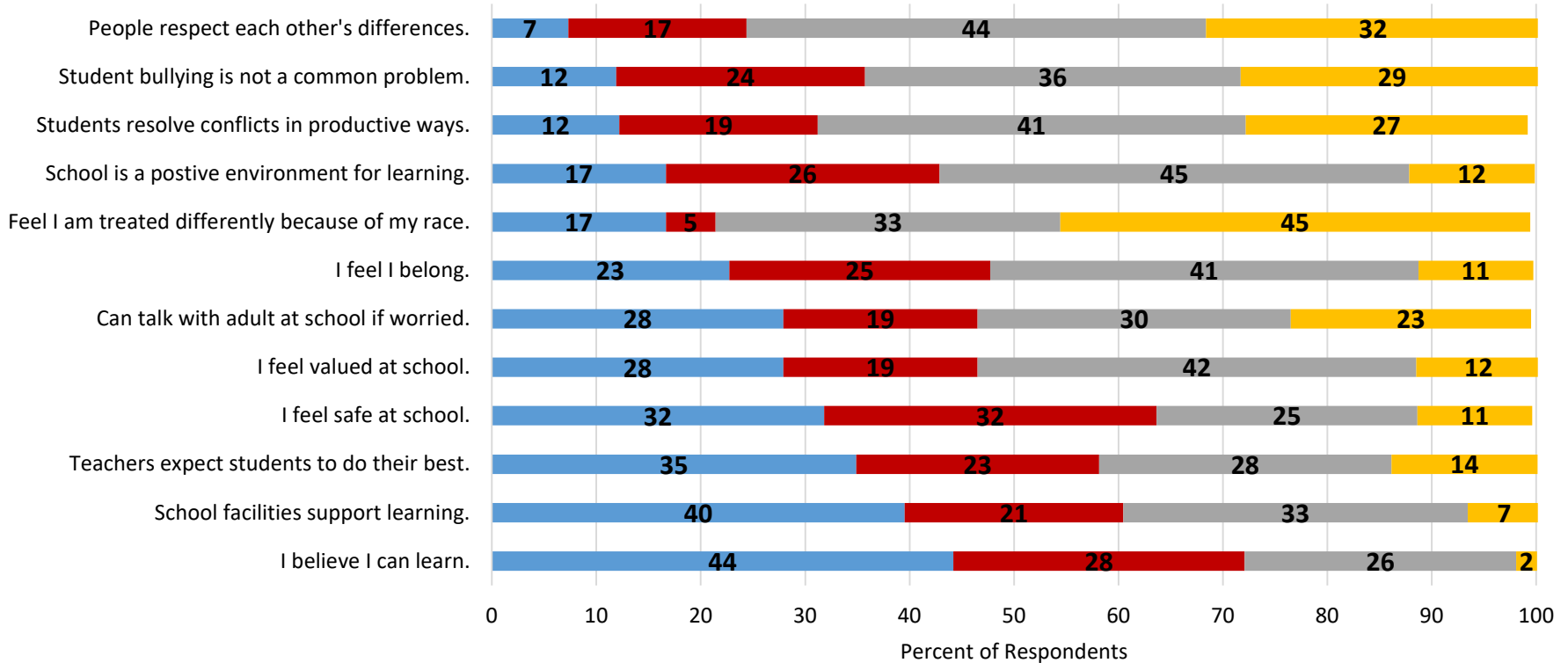


YOUTH PERCEPTION OF SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT

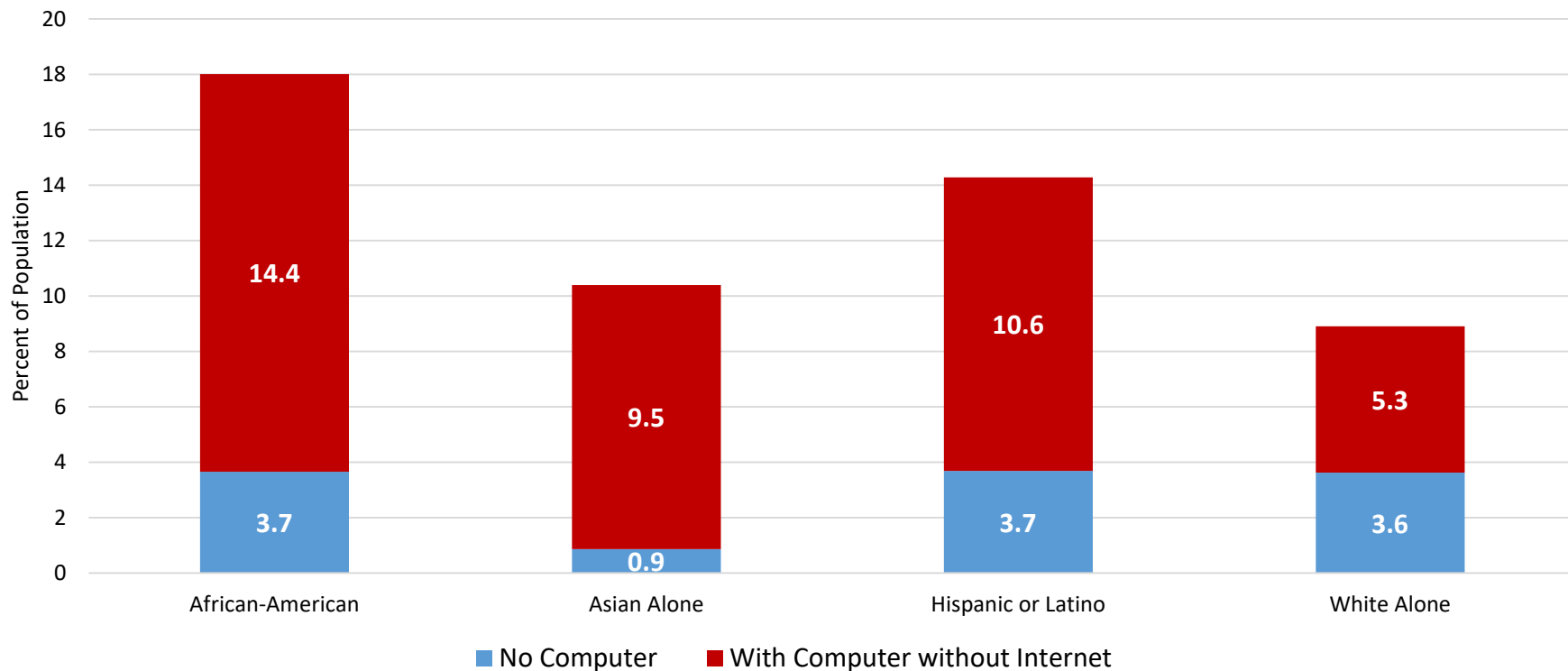


Youth Perception of School Environment

■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Neutral
 ■ Disagree/Strongly Disagree

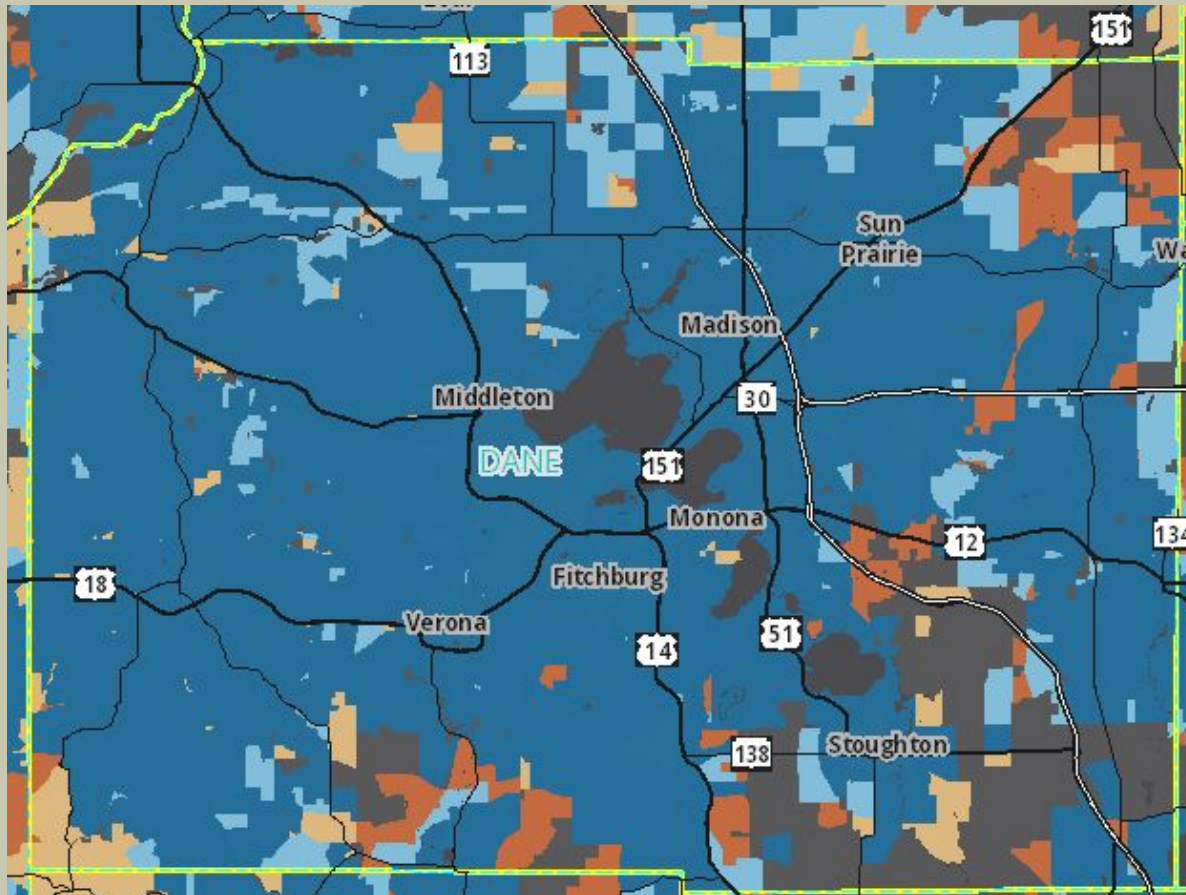


Percentage of 2018 Dane County Population In Households With No Computer Or With a Computer Without Internet Access By Select Race/Ethnicity



Vision: Next

EDUCATION – BROADBAND SPEEDS



▼ Legend

Wireline Download Speed




Advertised Speeds

- 25 + Mbps (Megabits per Second)
- 10 - 24.99 Mbps
- 3 - 9.99 Mbps
- Less than 3 Mbps

- “Access to Wi-Fi for virtual learning really presented challenges for students of color and students of low socioeconomic status (SES). An example of that is families that had past student bills were not able to access free Wi-Fi, so several district leaders had conversations with Spectrum and worked out some of those things.”

Percy Brown Jr., Director of Equity and Student Achievement,
Middleton-Cross Plains Area School District.

- **BroadbandNow Research ranks Wisconsin #30 in *Best and Worst States for Internet Coverage, Prices and Speeds, 2020.***

 Terrestrial Broadband Access:	82.6%
 Wired Low-Priced Plan Access:	44.0%
 Average Speed Test:	126.0 Mbps

Wired Low-Priced Plan Access = percent with access to a broadband plan that is \$60 per month or less.

EDUCATION KEY POINTS

- Individuals who do not graduate high school continue to experience poverty at a significantly higher rate than those who graduate high school.
- Likewise, those that have a high school diploma or high school equivalency experience twice the rate of poverty as compared to those who have a bachelor's degree.
- A significantly higher portion of white only and Asian individuals have bachelor's degree (51.7% and 68.6%, respectively) than African Americans (22.3%), Latinx (26.6%) and others.
- Disparities in language arts and math proficiency exist between white and Asian children and African American and Latinx children. These disparities increase throughout formal education.

EDUCATION KEY POINTS

- In 2018 between 10-18% of Dane County youth lived in a household without a computer and/or without internet access¹. These households likely have experienced significant challenges with the transition of education to online platforms. The pandemic has exacerbated well-documented opportunity gaps for low-income, African American, and Latinx students². These educational disparities could persist for many years³.

Vision: Next

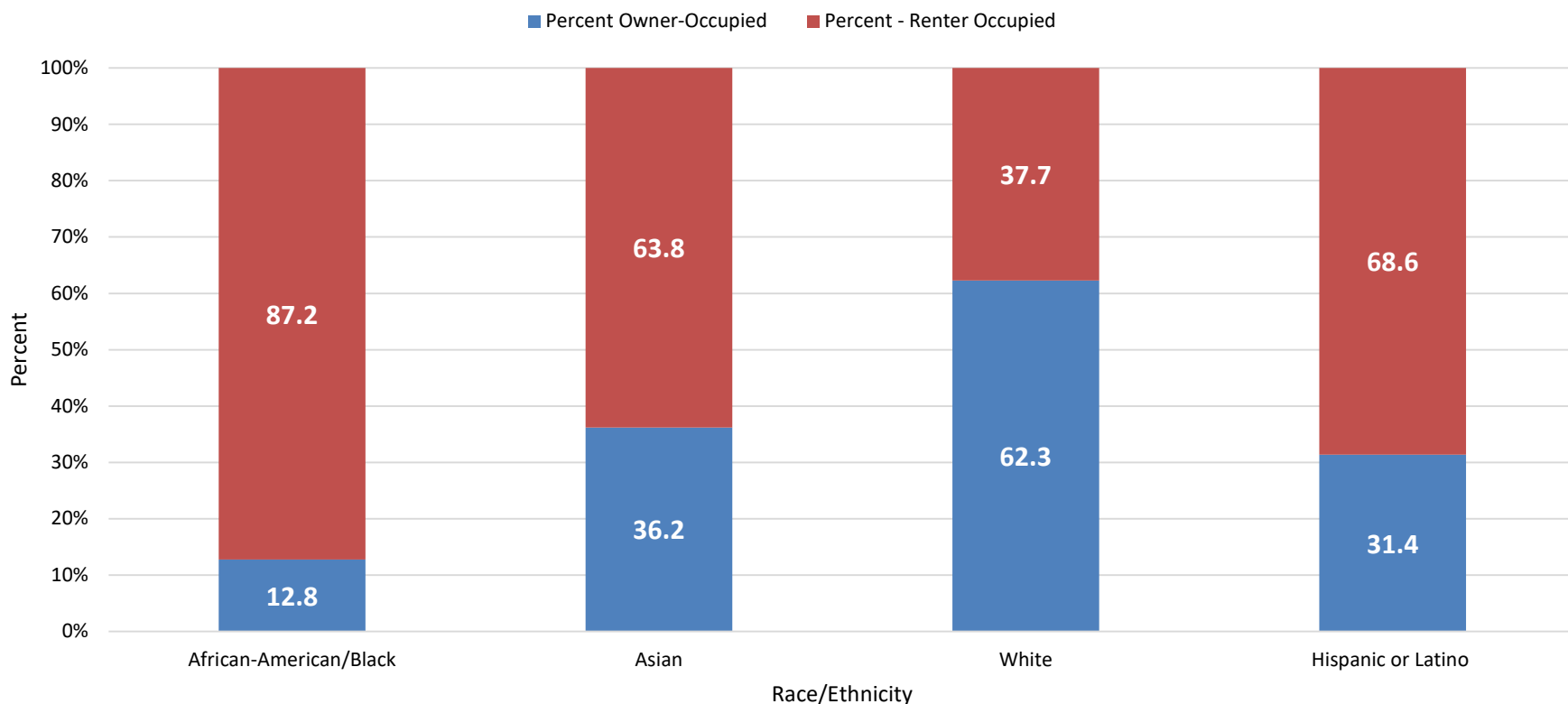
HOUSING



HOME OWNERSHIP V. RENTING BY RACE



Occupied Housing Units in Dane County by Select Race and Ethnicity by Type in 2018

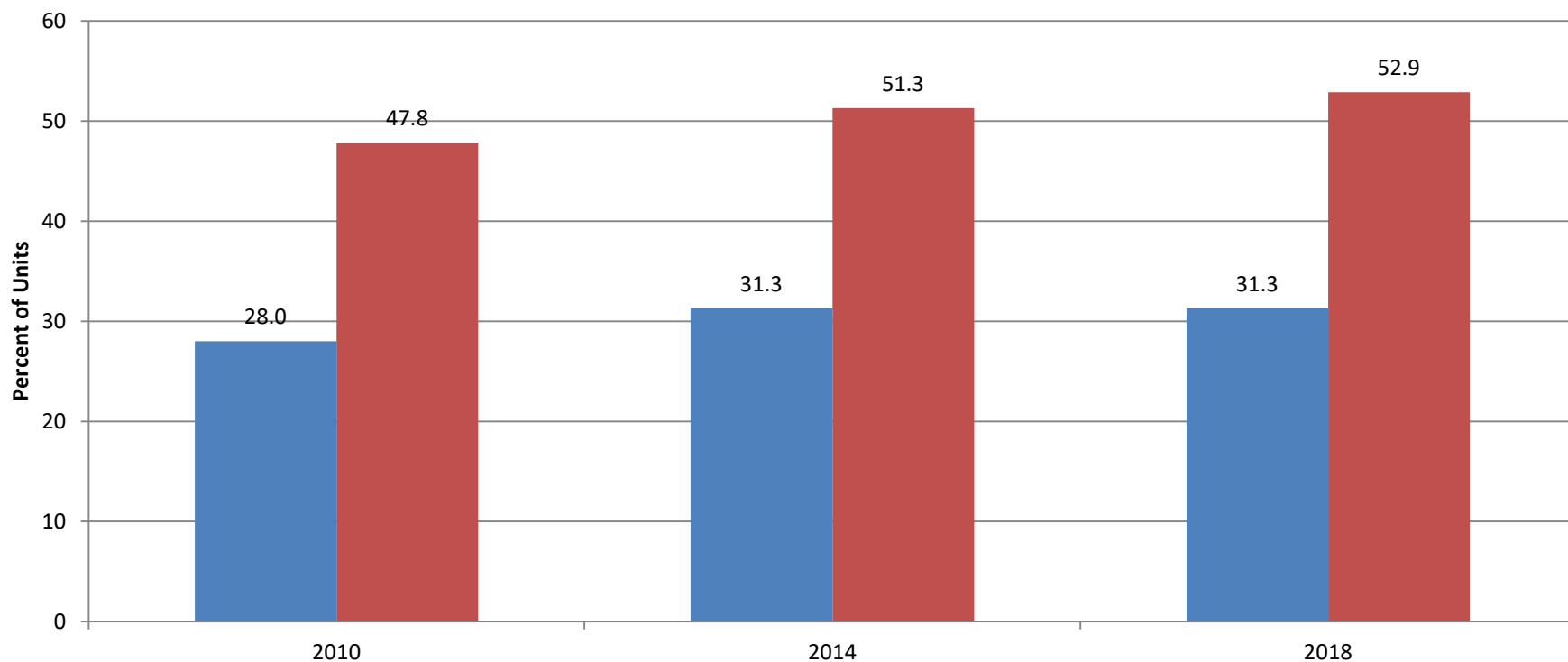


RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING



Percent of Occupied Housing Units That Are Renter Occupied - Comparing Dane County and the City of Madison

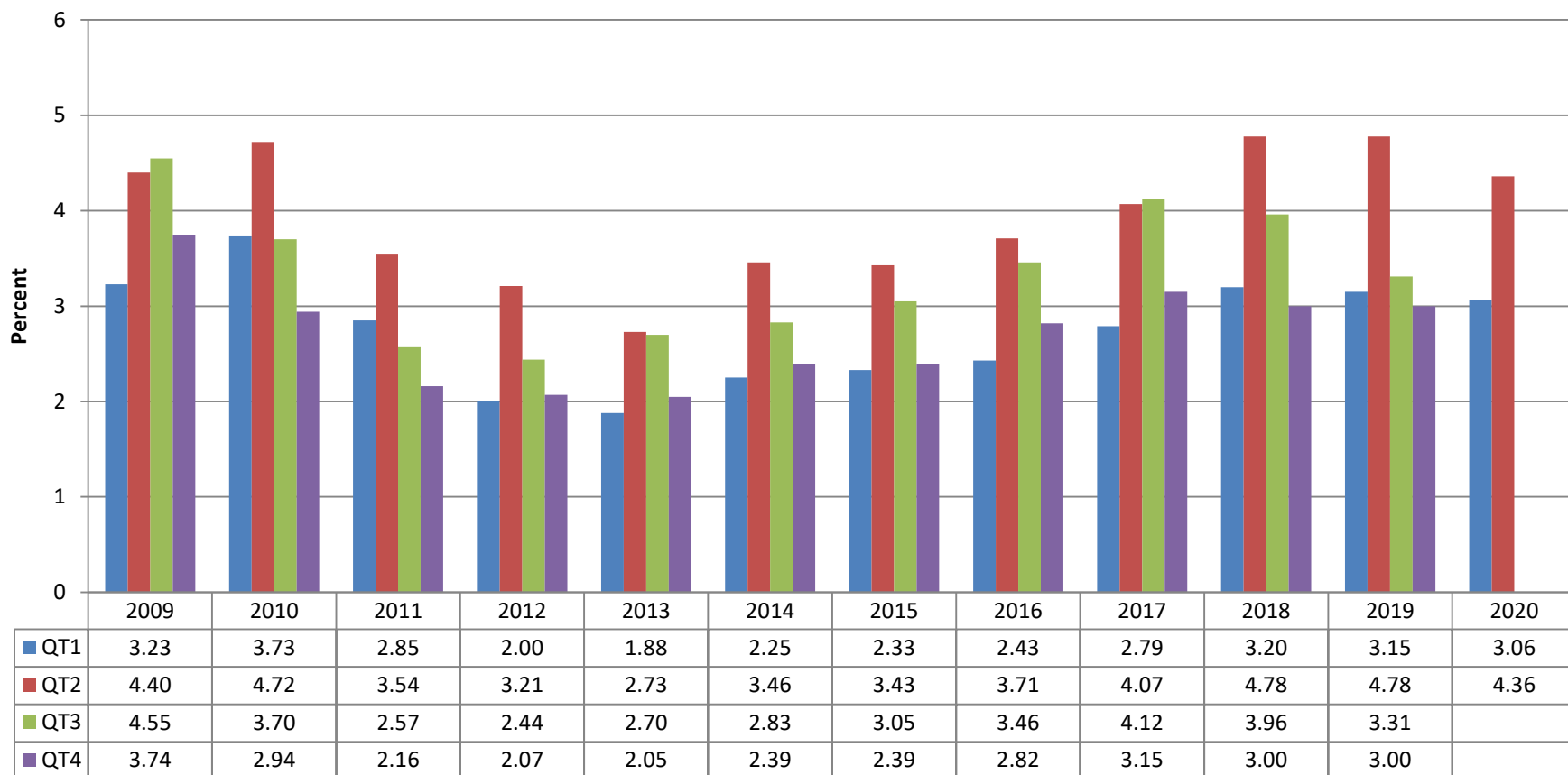
■ Dane ■ Madison



VACANCY RATE



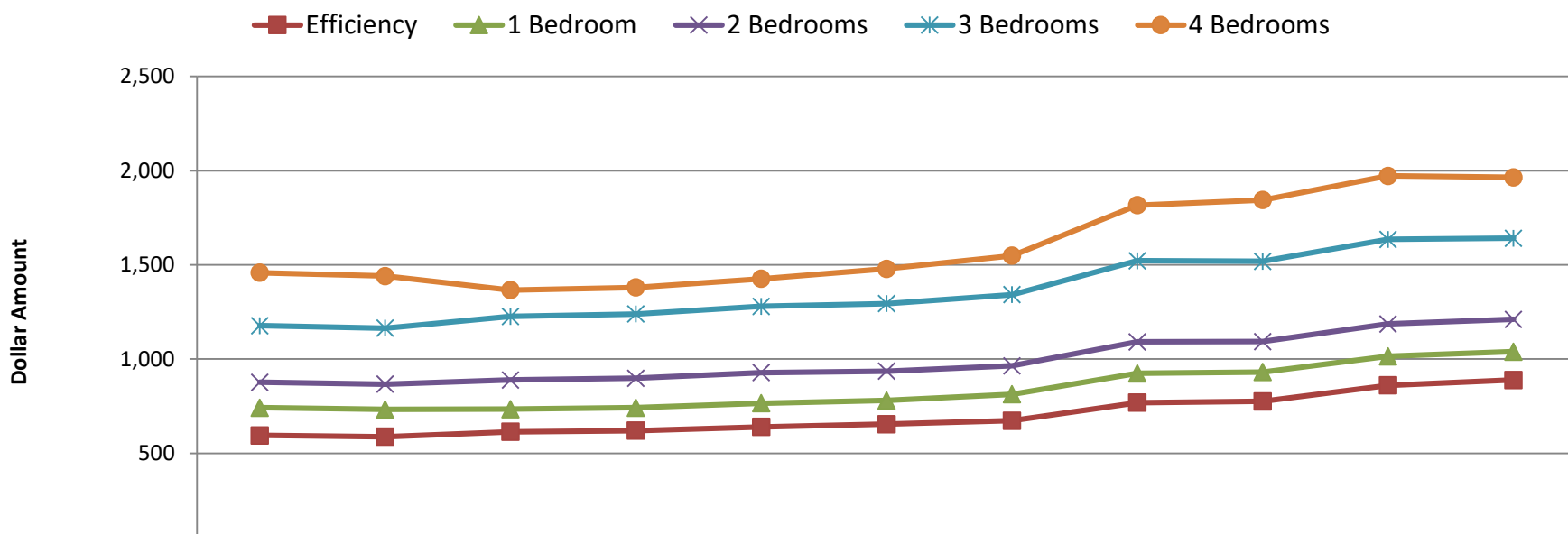
MGE Madison Area Rental Vacancy Rates by Year and Quarter



FAIR MARKET RENT



Fair Market Rents by Federal Fiscal Year for Dane County

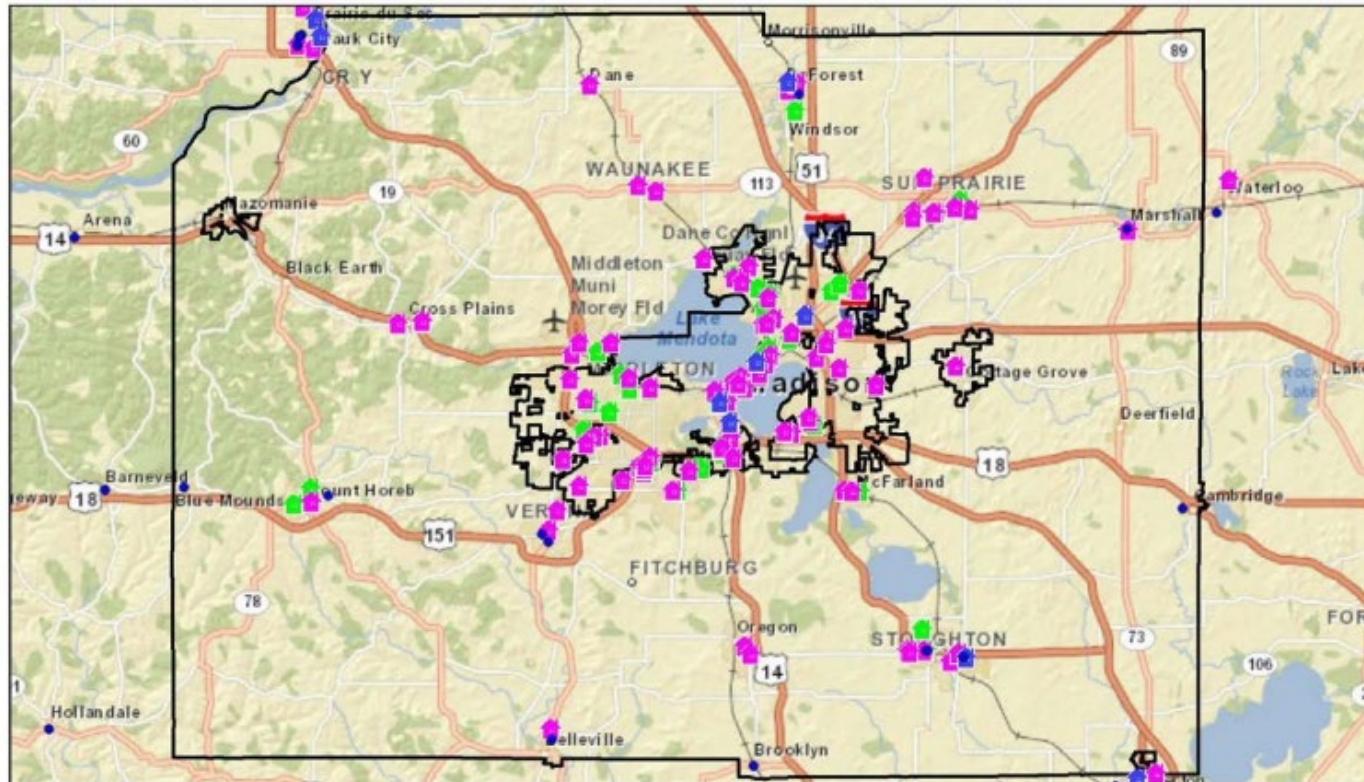


	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Efficiency	595	588	614	620	640	655	673	769	776	861	889
1 Bedroom	742	733	734	742	766	780	813	924	931	1,015	1,039
2 Bedrooms	877	867	889	898	928	936	964	1,091	1,093	1,186	1,211
3 Bedrooms	1,177	1,164	1,226	1,239	1,280	1,294	1,342	1,522	1,519	1,635	1,641
4 Bedrooms	1,458	1,441	1,366	1,380	1,426	1,479	1,549	1,817	1,844	1,972	1,965

HUD PROPERTIES

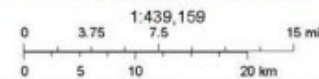


HUD, USDA, and LIHTC Assisted Properties - HUD Community Planning and Development Maps



October 14, 2015

- USDA Rural Housing
- Public Housing Development
- LIHTC Property
- Multifamily Properties - Assisted
- Override 1

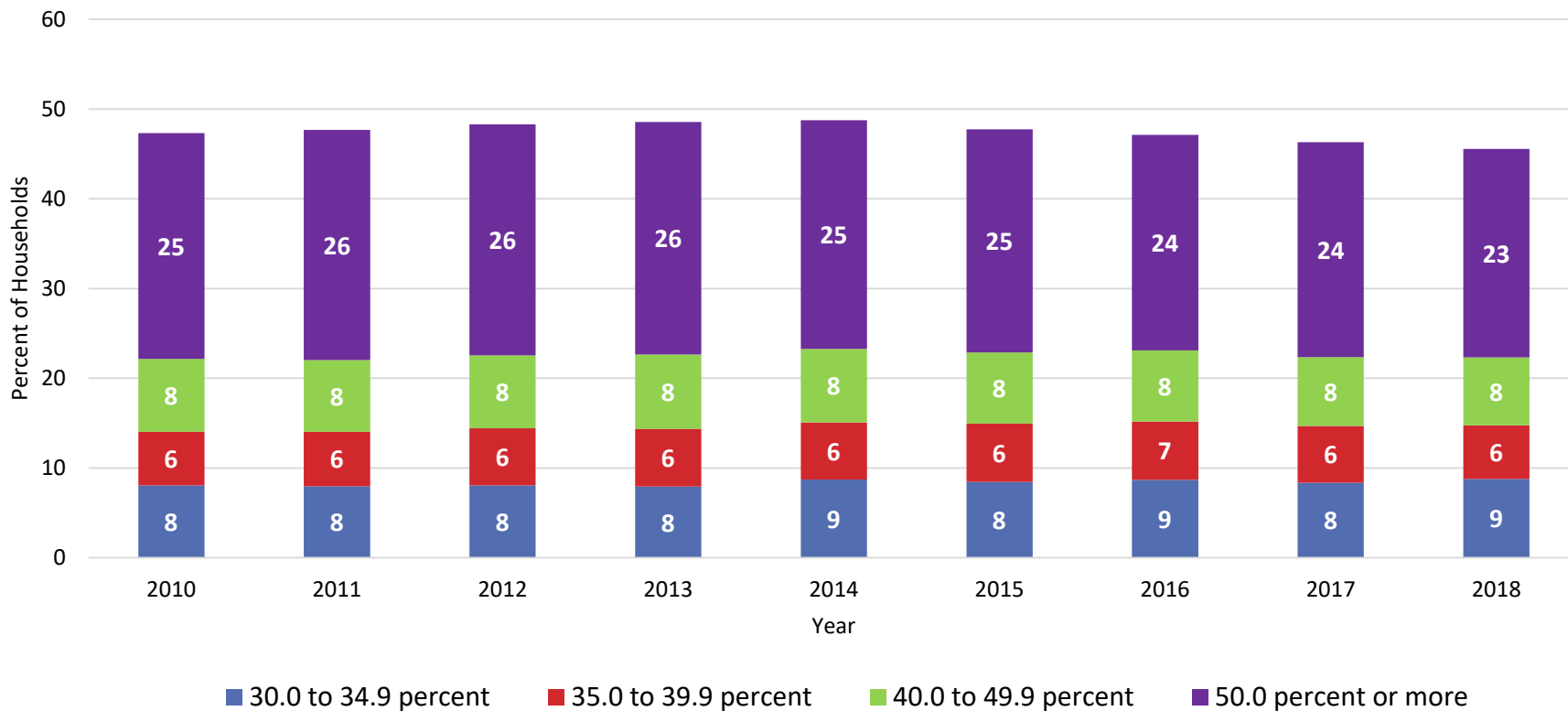


Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), Mapbox, OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

GROSS INCOME EXPENDITURE



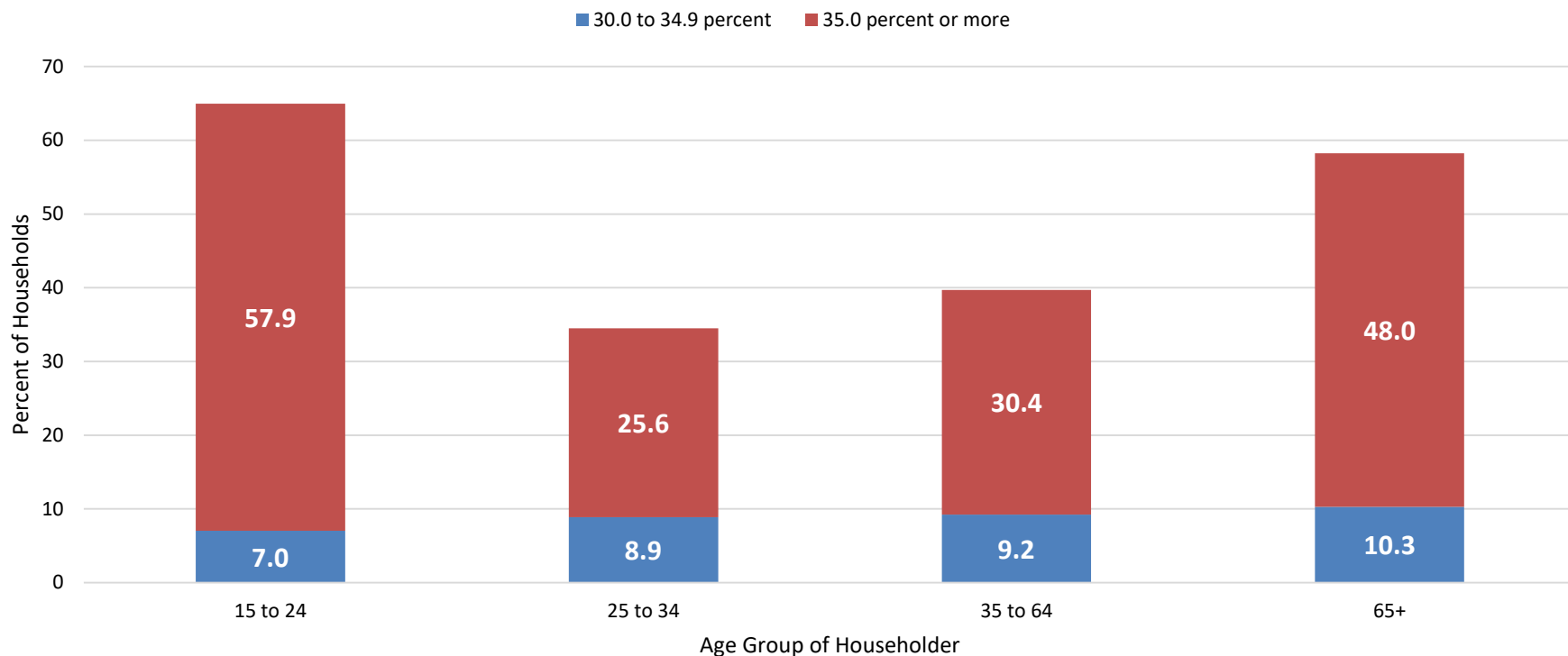
Percent of Gross Income Spent on Rent by Dane County Households by Year



HOUSING INSECURITY RATE



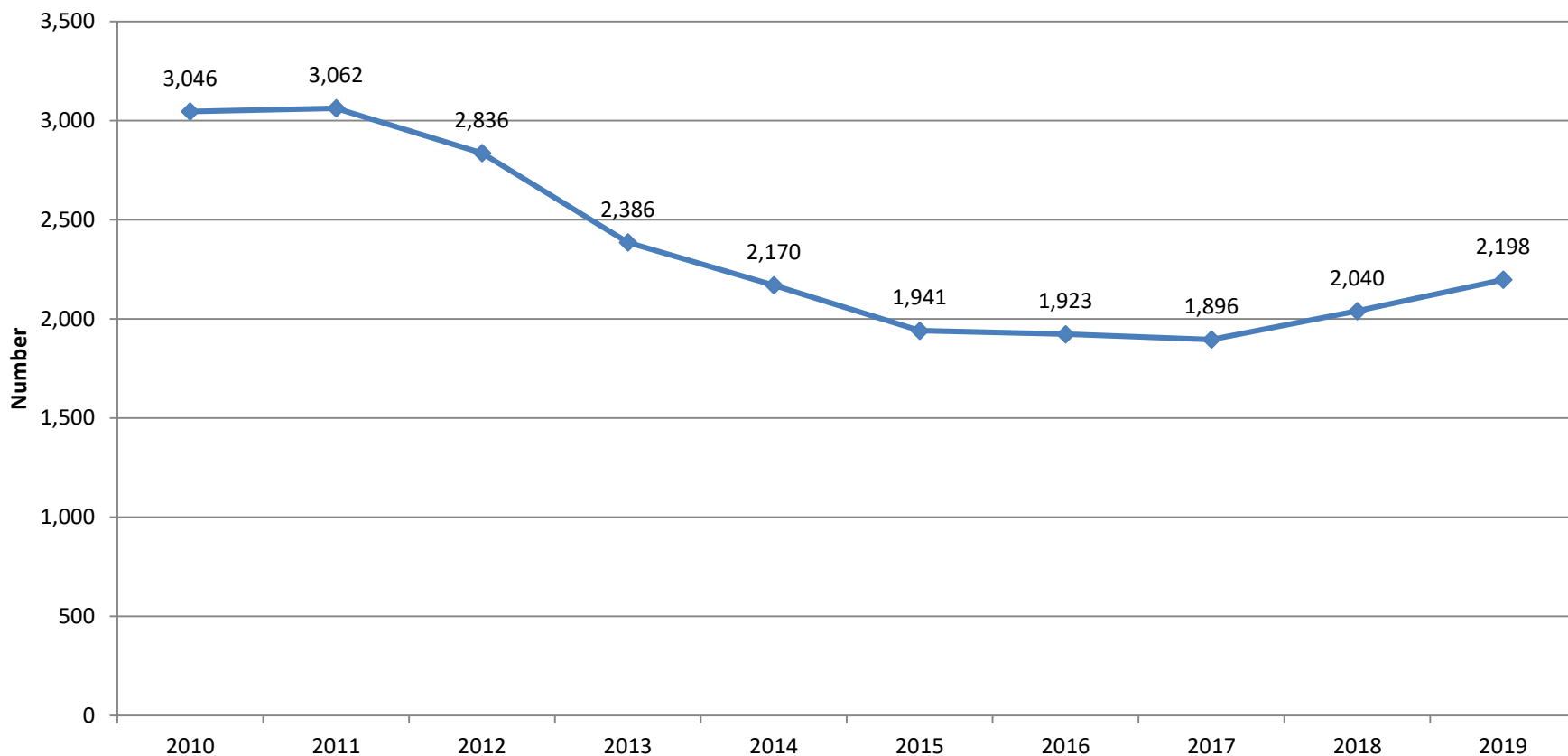
Percent of Households in Dane County Paying 30-34.0% and 35% or More of Gross Income in Rent in 2018 by Age Group of Householder



DANE COUNTY EVICTIONS



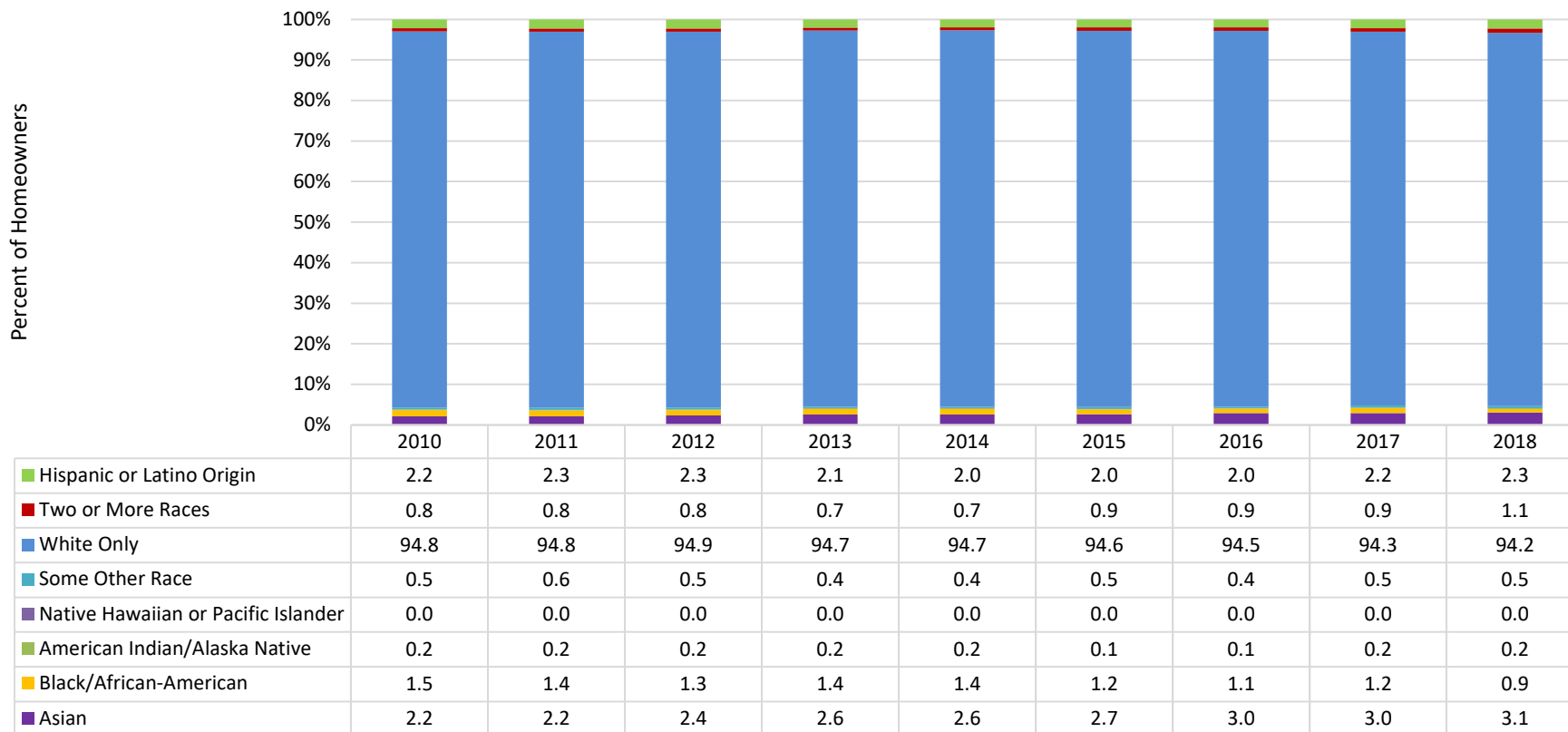
Evictions Filed - Dane County by Year



OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING BY RACE



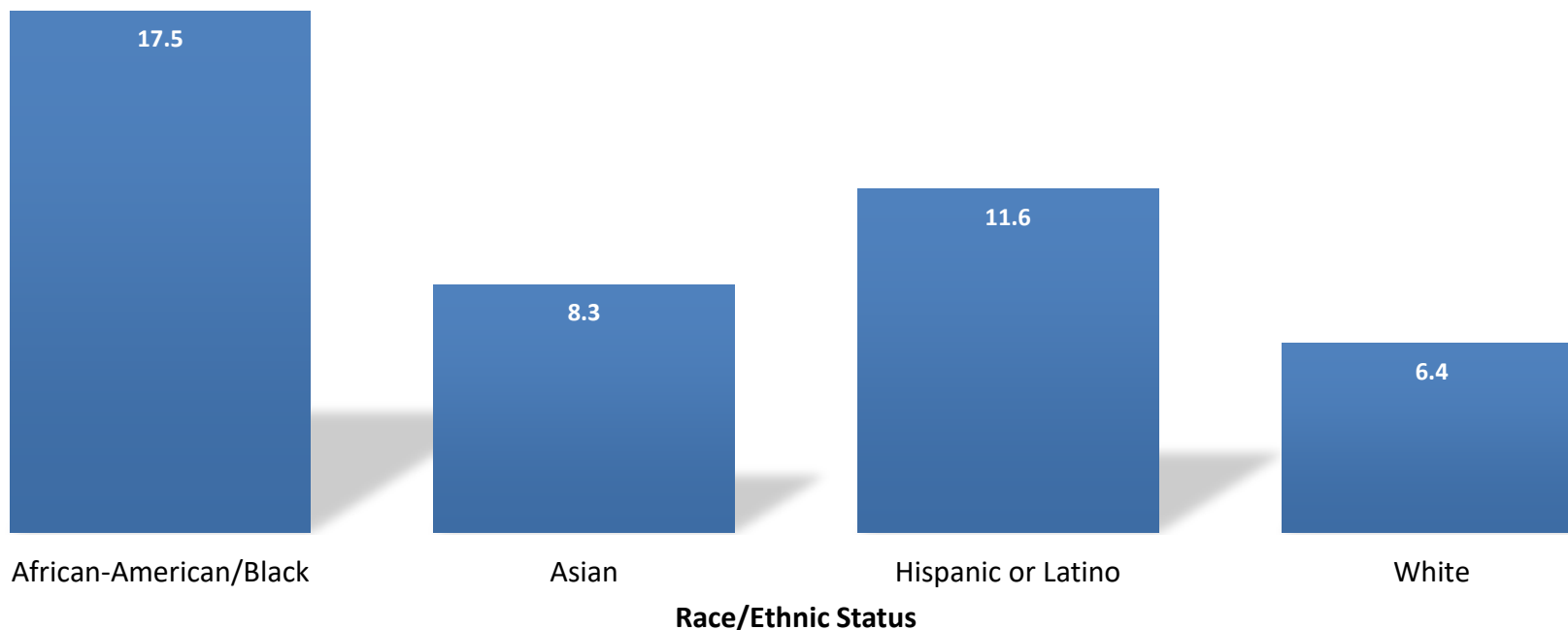
Owner Occupied Housing Units by Race or Hispanic/Latinx Origin of Homeowner by Year for Dane County



HOME LOAN APPLICATIONS

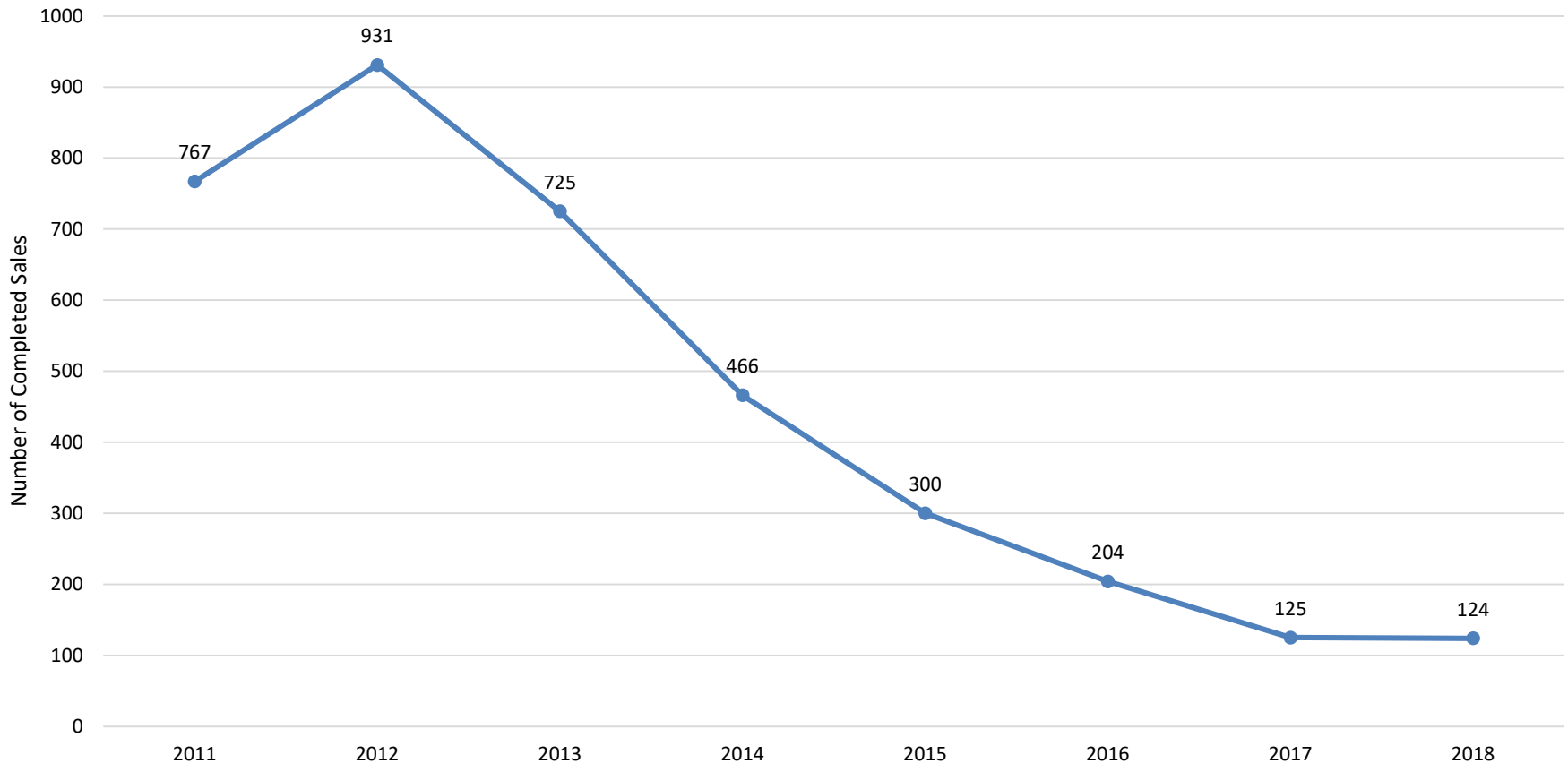


Percent of Applications for Conventional Home Purchase Loans for 1-4 Family and Manufactured Home Dwellings in the Madison MSA Denied by Race in 2016



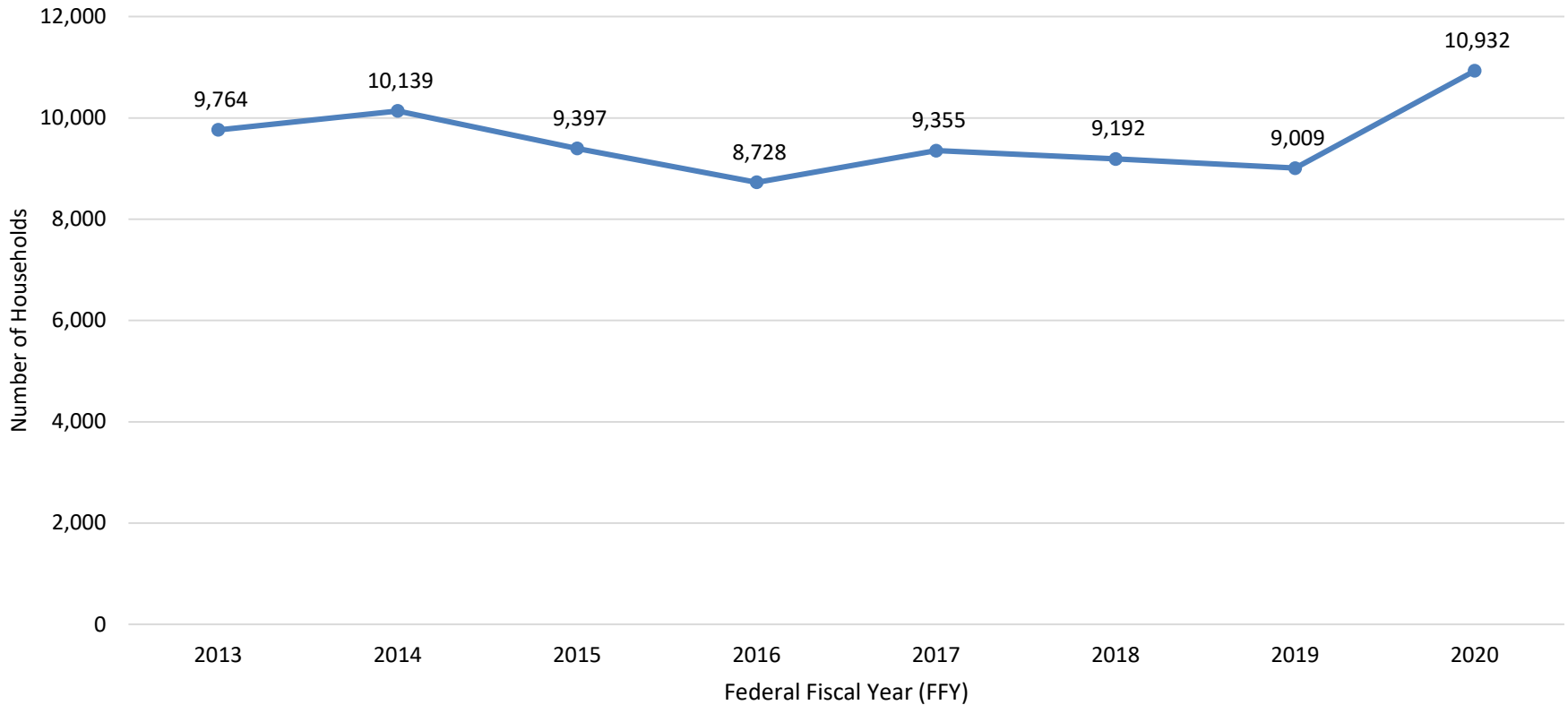


Completed Foreclosure Sales - Dane County by Year

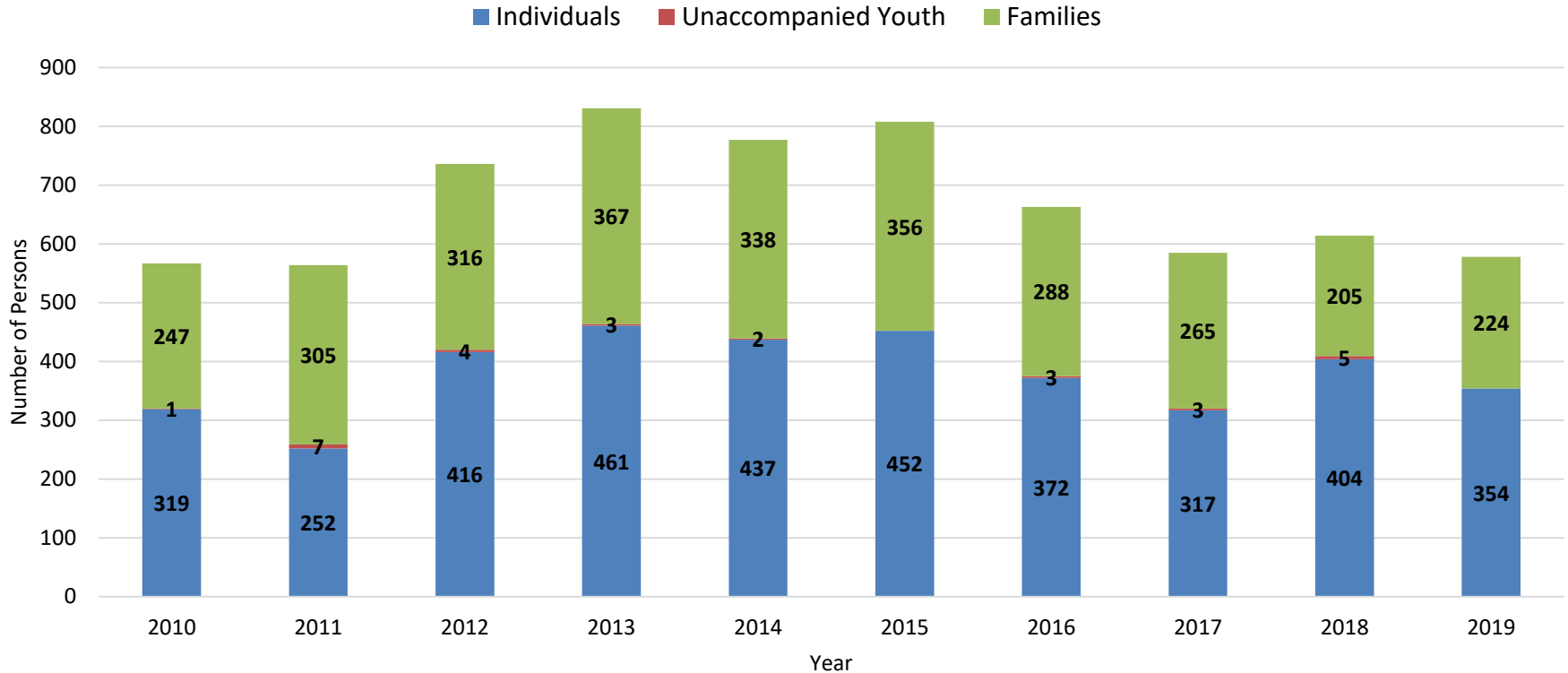




Dane County Paid Households Receiving WI Home Energy Assistance Program (WHEAP) Benefits by Year



January Point-In-Time Count of Persons Who are Homeless in Dane County by Household Type by Year



HOUSING KEY POINTS

- 62.3% of white individuals own their home while only 12.8% of African American individuals own their home. This disparity in home ownership perpetuates disparities in generational wealth. Home ownership is the primary way families generate wealth and pass it on to future generations.
- This disparity is perpetuated by higher rates of home loan denials for African American and Latinx applicants.
- The portion homes that are rented, as opposed to owned, has increased since 2010. This further chips into families ability to build generational wealth.
- The slightly increasing vacancy rate has not lowered market rate rents across the county. The 2019 vacancy rate in Dane County (3.56%) is lower than the state average (4.8%).
- Nearly half (46%) of families pay more than 30% of their monthly income toward rent. 23% of families pay more than 50% of their income toward rent. This is a crisis in affordable housing in the County.
- Housing for undocumented families are nearly nonexistent.

HOUSING KEY POINTS

- The Covid-19 pandemic necessitated creating social distancing in shelters through the use of hotel rooms for high risk and vulnerable homeless individuals. Hundreds of individuals have been housed in hotel rooms through the pandemic. Focus Counseling has partnered with the City and County to provide on-site services to individuals and transition individuals to housing. This model has resulted in greater service connection and stability for many homeless individuals.
- Homelessness is caused by¹:
 - Lack of affordable housing
 - Unemployment
 - Poverty and low wages
 - Mental illness and a lack of services
 - Substance abuse and a lack of services

Vision: Next

FOOD



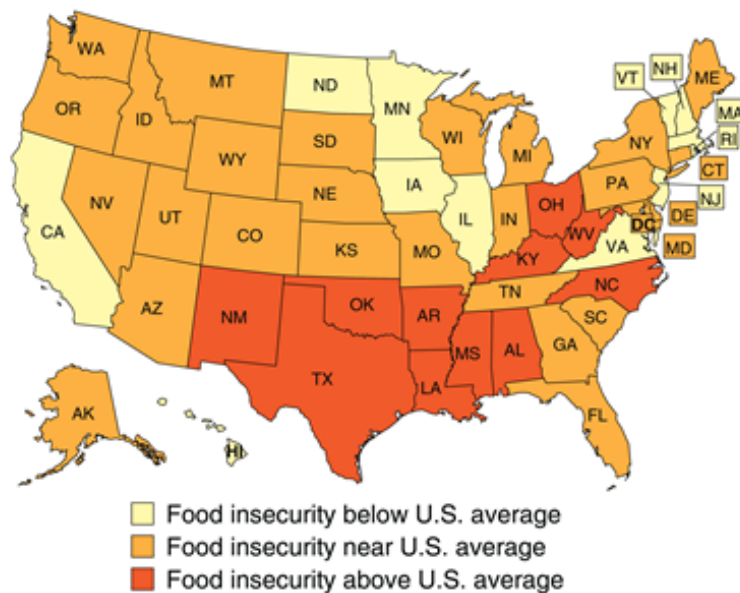
FOOD SECURITY FACTORS

- **ECONOMIC SECURITY** – an individual or family’s income, wages, personal finance, ability to access credit and generate wealth, all influence the ability to purchase food.
- **ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD** – the ability to live within a reasonable distance from stores, farmers’ markets, restaurants or other retail outlets that sell foods that are both affordable and nutritious.
- **NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS** – the safety net of federal programs that augment income and help supply food to those at risk of hunger. Examples include SNAP (FoodShare), WIC (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children), and free and reduced-price meals in schools.
- **THE EMERGENCY FOOD SYSTEM** – the food banks, food pantries, meal sites, and shelters that serve individuals and families during food crises.

FOOD SECURITY DEFINITIONS

- **Food secure**—Households that had access, at all times, to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members.
- **Food insecure**—At times during the year, these households were uncertain of having, or unable to acquire, enough food to meet the needs of all their members because they had insufficient money or other resources for food. Food-insecure households include those with *low food security* and *very low food security*.

Prevalence of food insecurity, average 2017-19

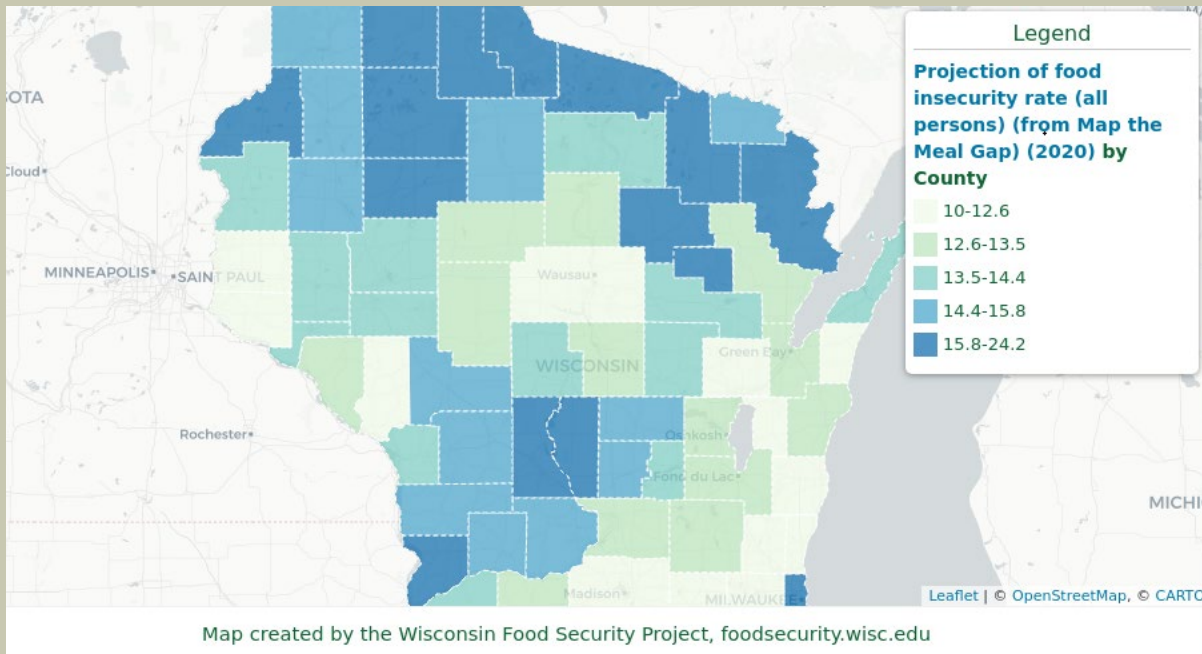


Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the December 2017, 2018, and 2019 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplements.

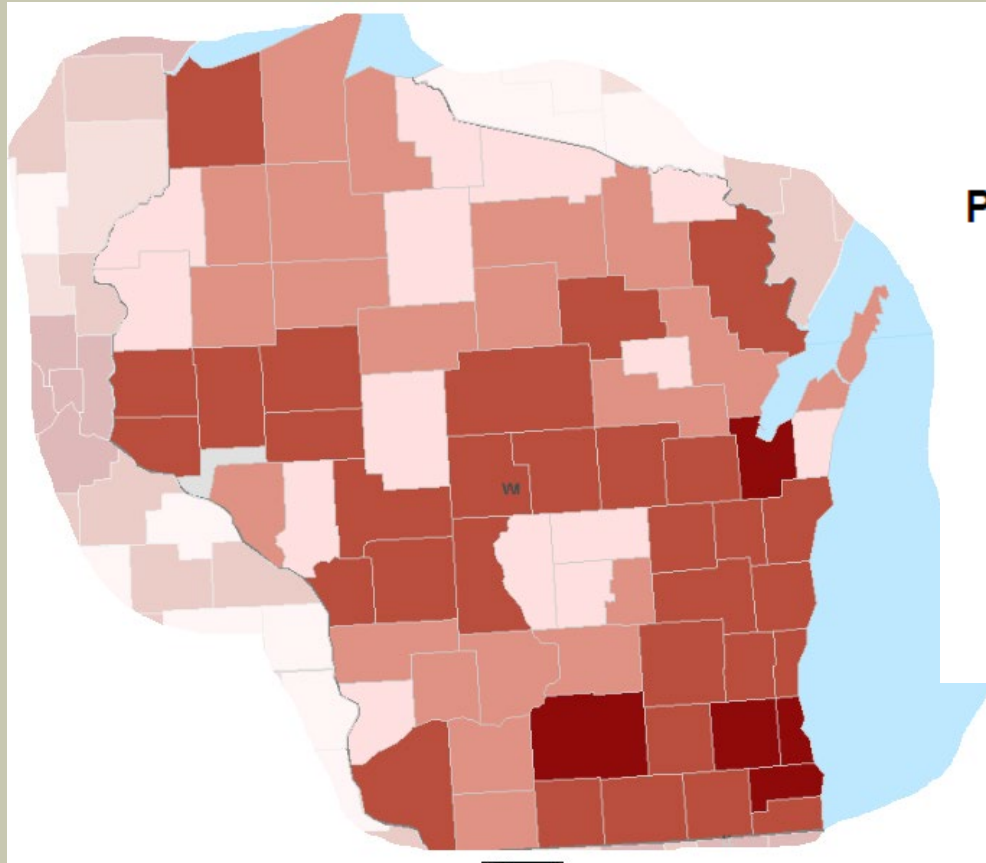
- 10.1% of the WI population was considered food insecure compared with 11.1% of the U.S. population.
- 3.3% of the WI population compared with 4.3% of the U.S. population had very low food security.

Vision: Next

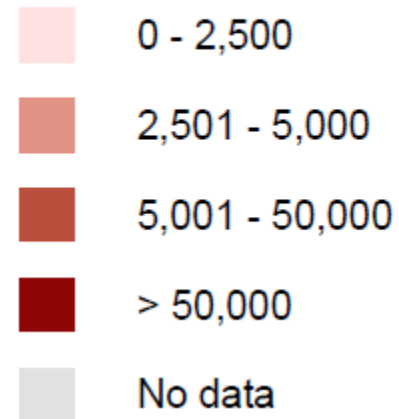
FOOD INSECURITY RATE



- **12% - the projected food insecurity rate for Dane County in 2020.**



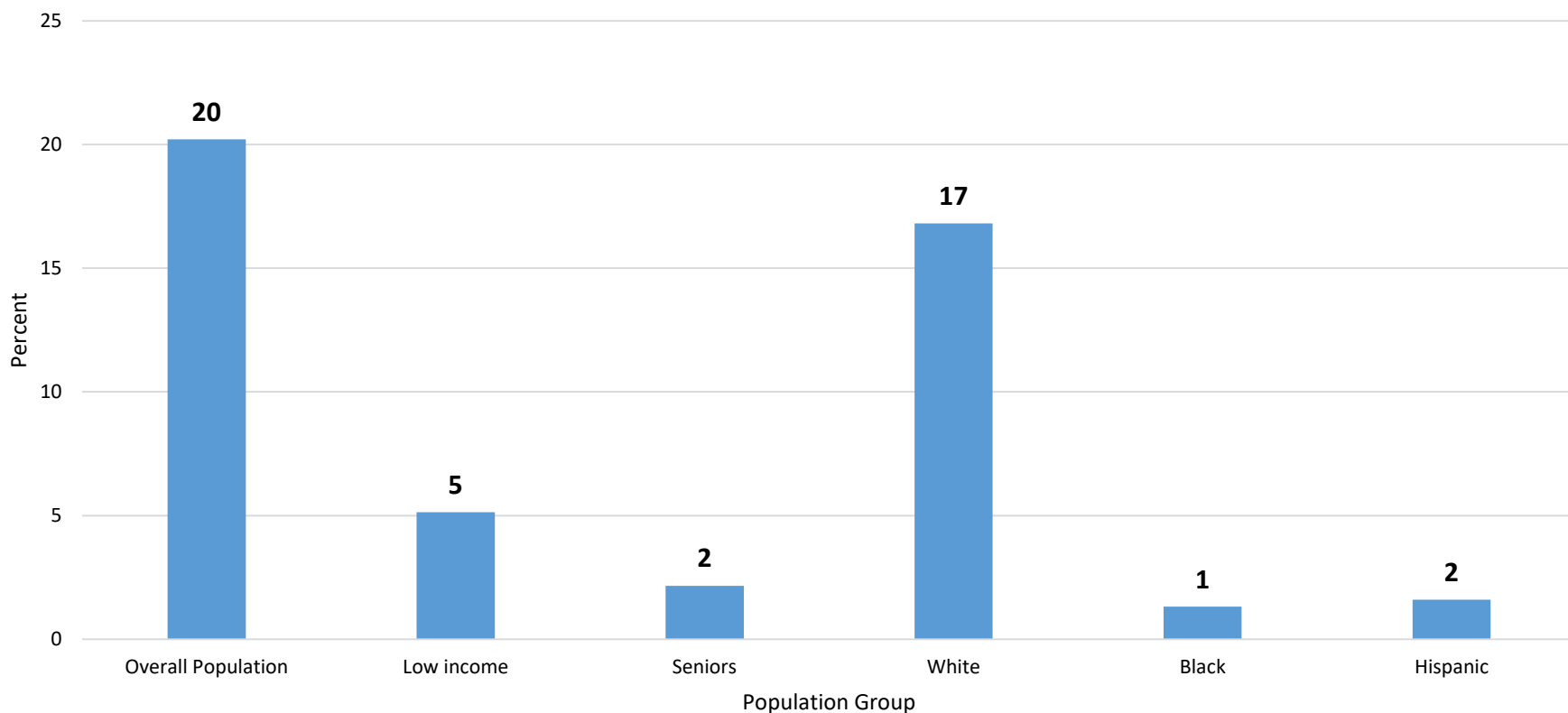
Population, low access to store, 2015



GROCERY STORE ACCESS



Percent of Dane County Population with Low Access to Grocery Stores by Select Populations, 2015

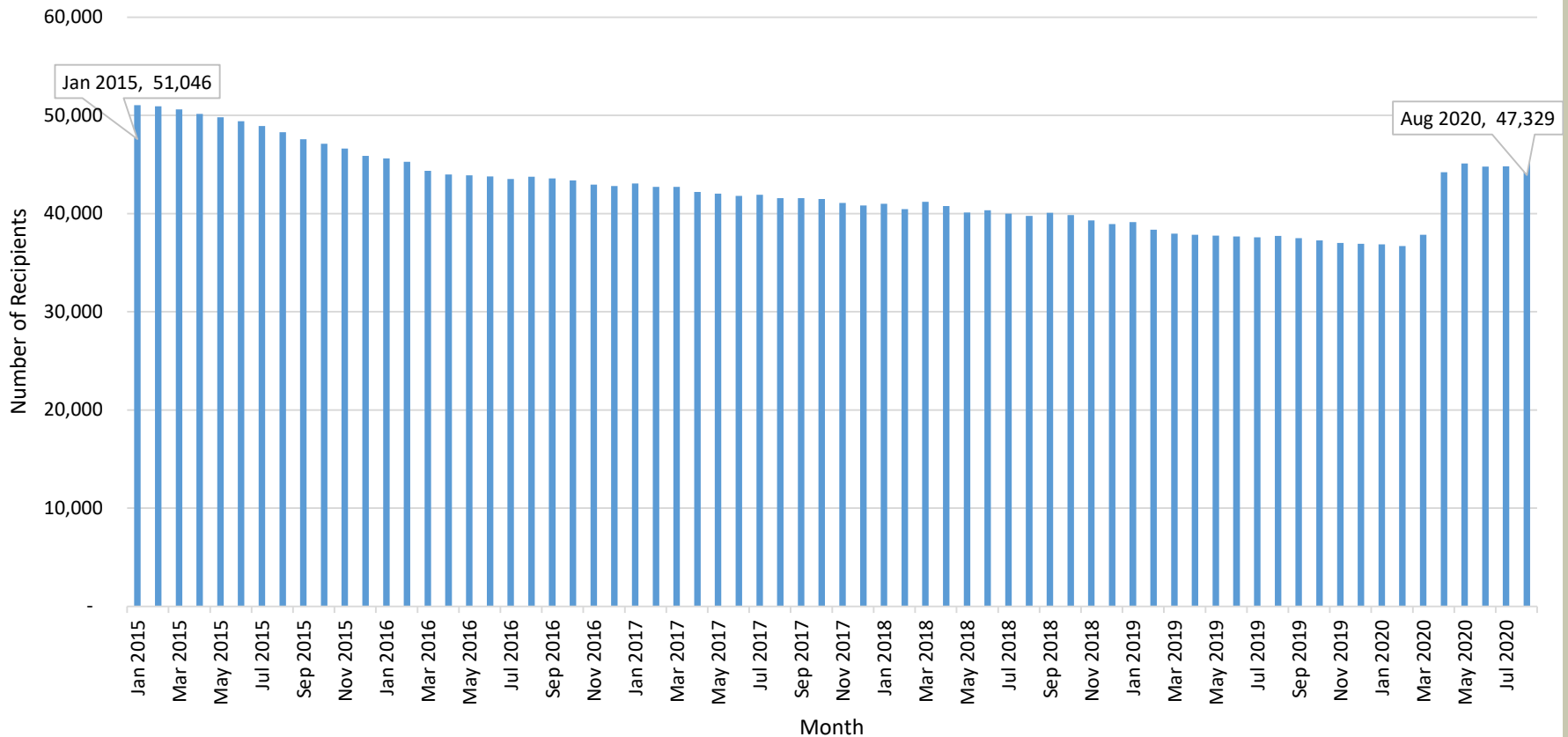


Vision: Next

FOODSHARE

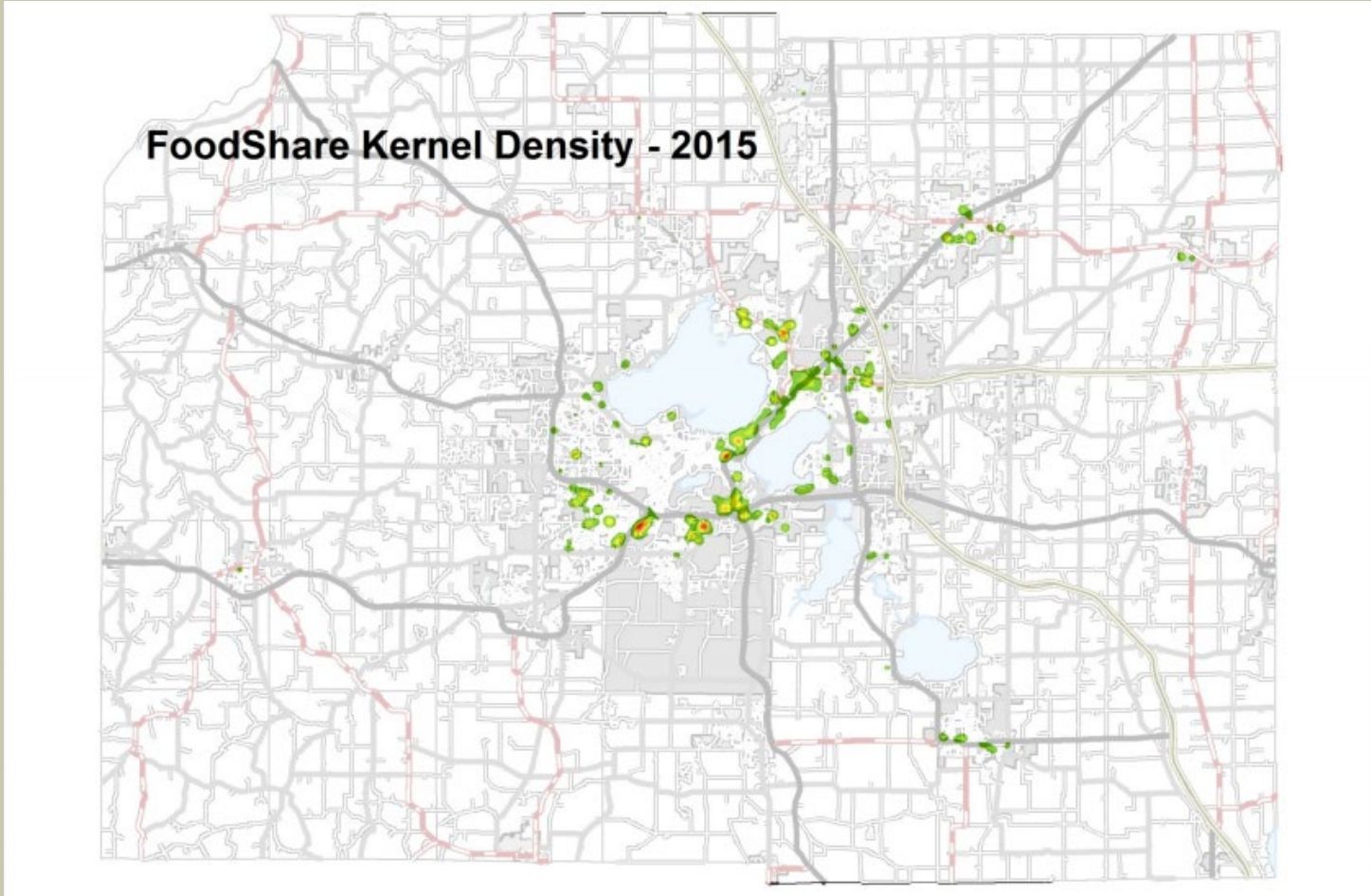


FoodShare Recipient Caseload 2015 - August, 2020

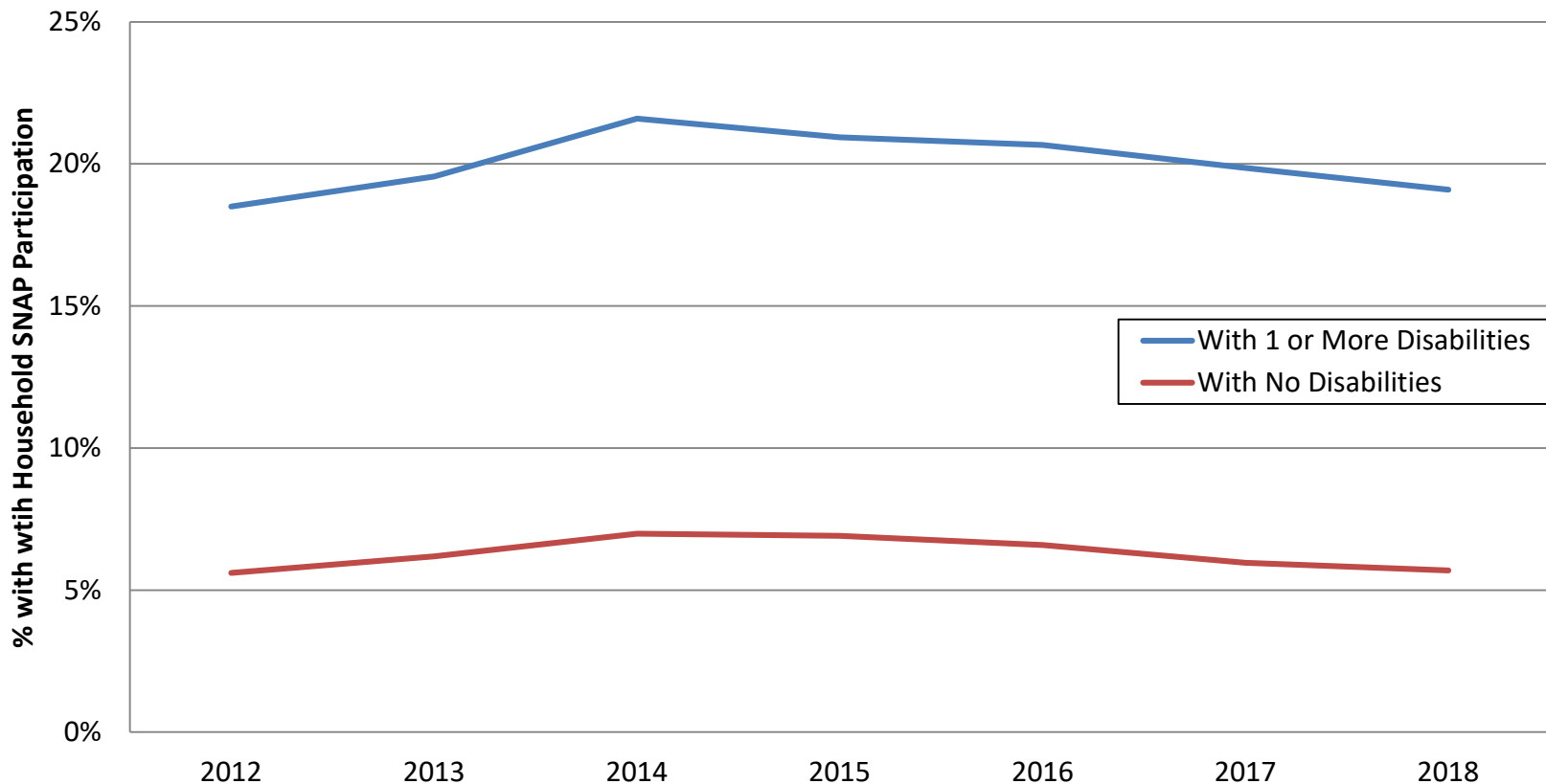


Vision: Next

FOODSHARE KERNEL DENSITY - 2015

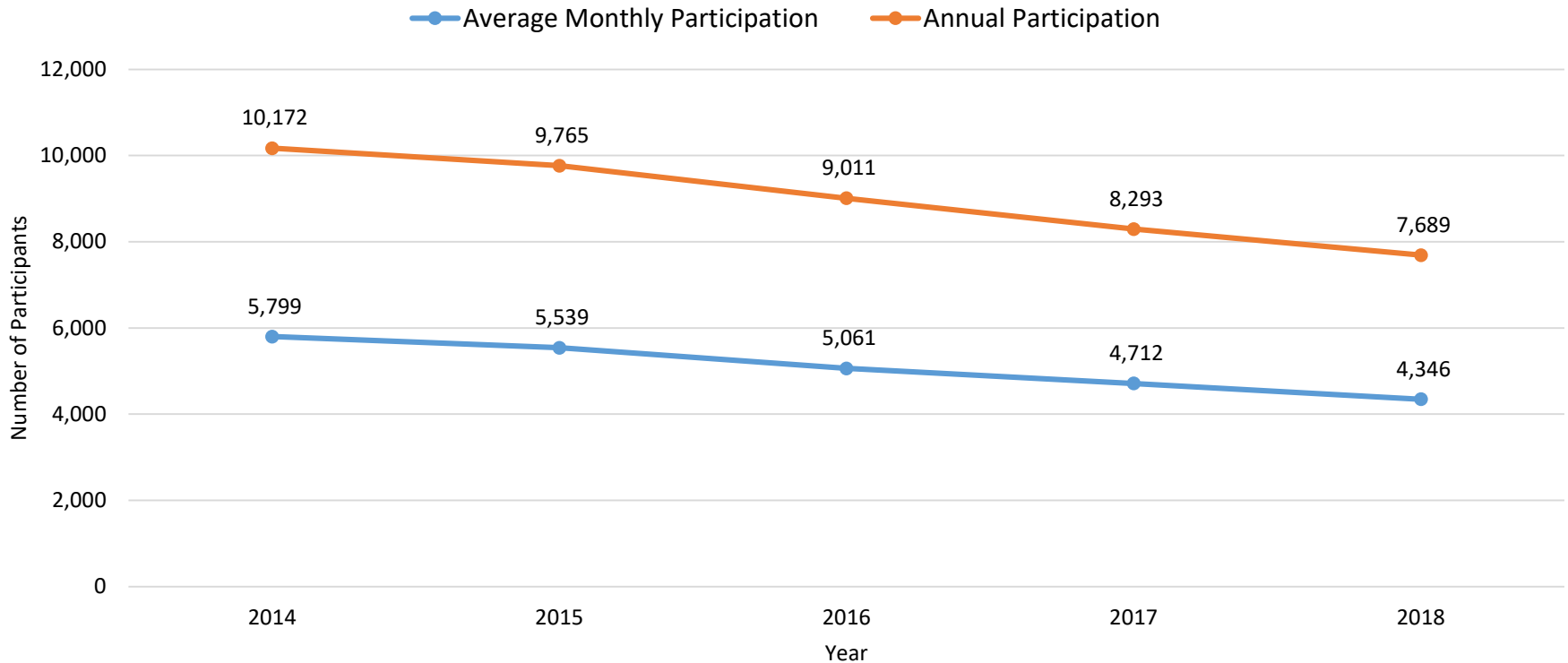


Dane County - Food Stamp/SNAP Household Participation by Disability Status





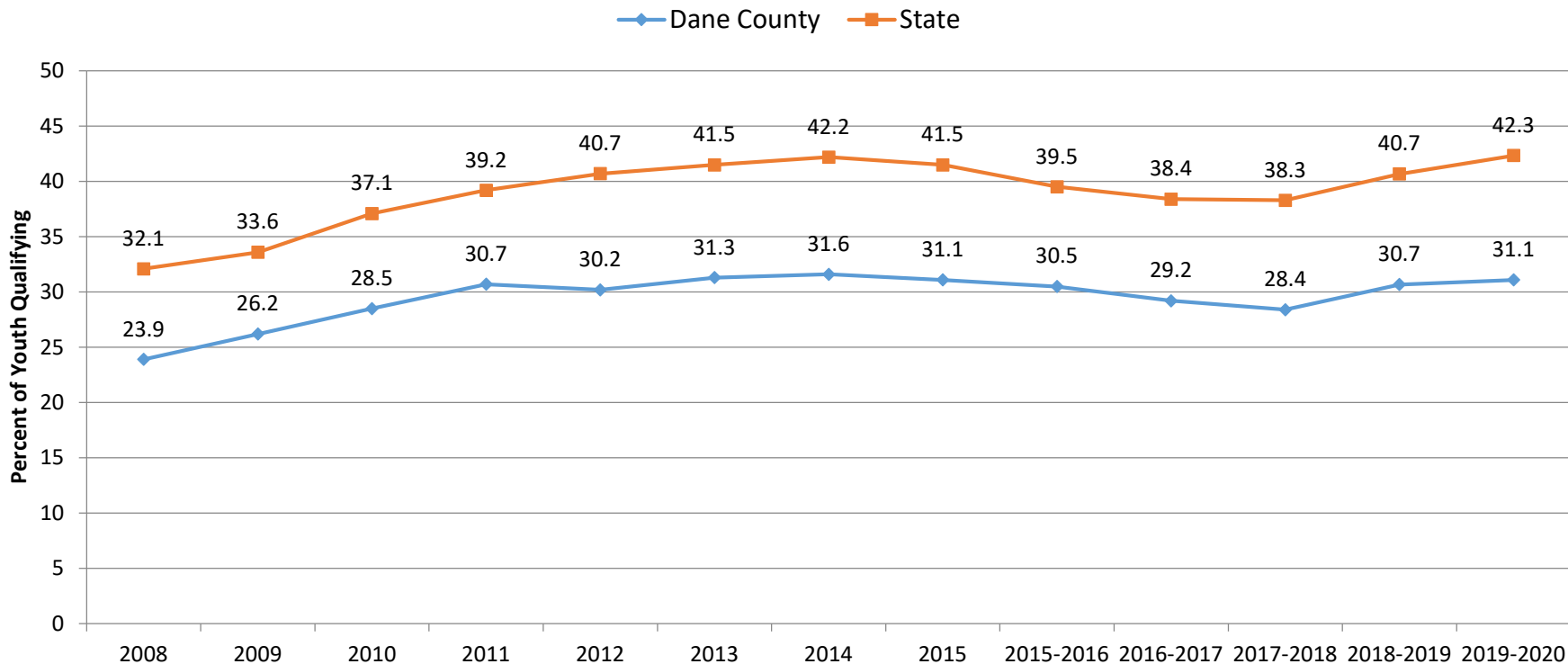
Number of Dane County Participants in the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program by Year: Average Monthly Participation and Annual Participation



FREE/REDUCED LUNCHES



Percent of Youth Enrolled in Public Schools Districts Qualifying for Free or Reduced Lunches: Dane County Compared to Statewide 2008 to 2019-2020 Academic Year

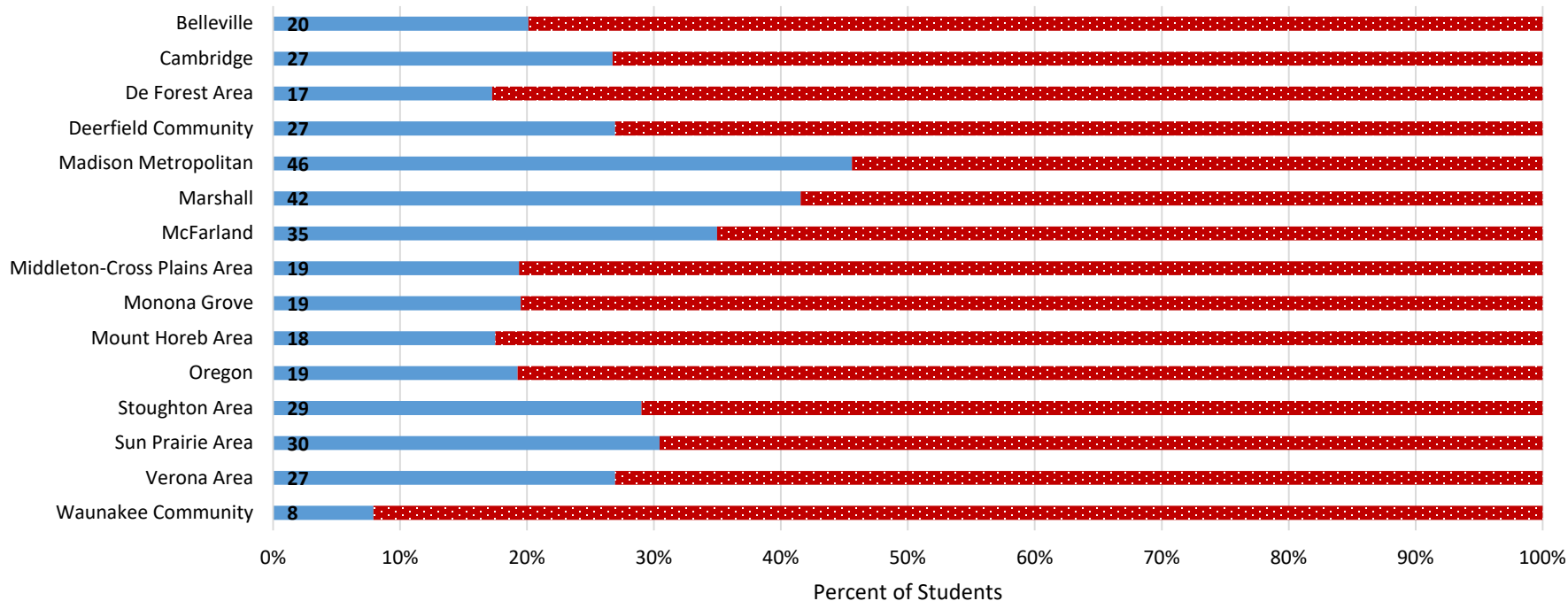


FREE/REDUCED LUNCHES



Percent of Dane County Public School Students by District During the 2019-2020 Academic Year Designated as Economically Disadvantaged Based on Qualification for Free and Reduced Lunches

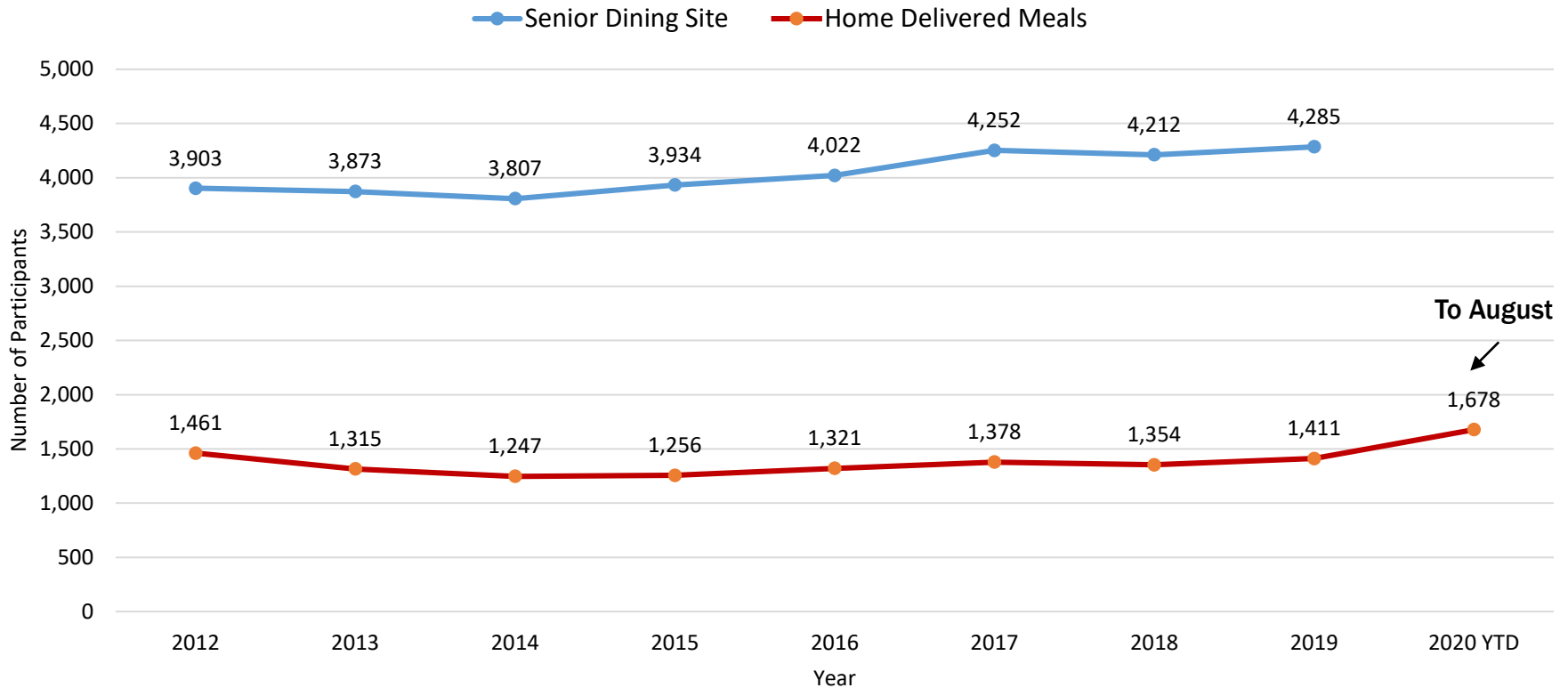
■ Percent Economically Disadvantaged (ED) ■ Percent - Not ED



SENIORS DINING SITES & HOME-DELIVERED MEALS



Number of Unduplicated Dane County Seniors Participating in the Senior Dining Site or Home-Delivered Meals Programs by Year



FOOD KEY POINTS

- Wisconsin experiences slightly lower rates of food insecurity than the U.S. as a whole. Dane county's food insecurity rate is comparable to the state of Wisconsin.
- Nearly 100,000 individuals in Dane County have reduced access to grocery stores.
- Until early 2020, the portion of families participating in FoodShare (SNAP) was declining steadily. A similar trend was experienced by WIC.
- FoodShare participation rate has increased significantly since March, 2020, the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- The number of seniors participating in dining site and home delivered meal programs has remained relatively stable over the past 8 years.

Vision: Next

BASIC NEEDS

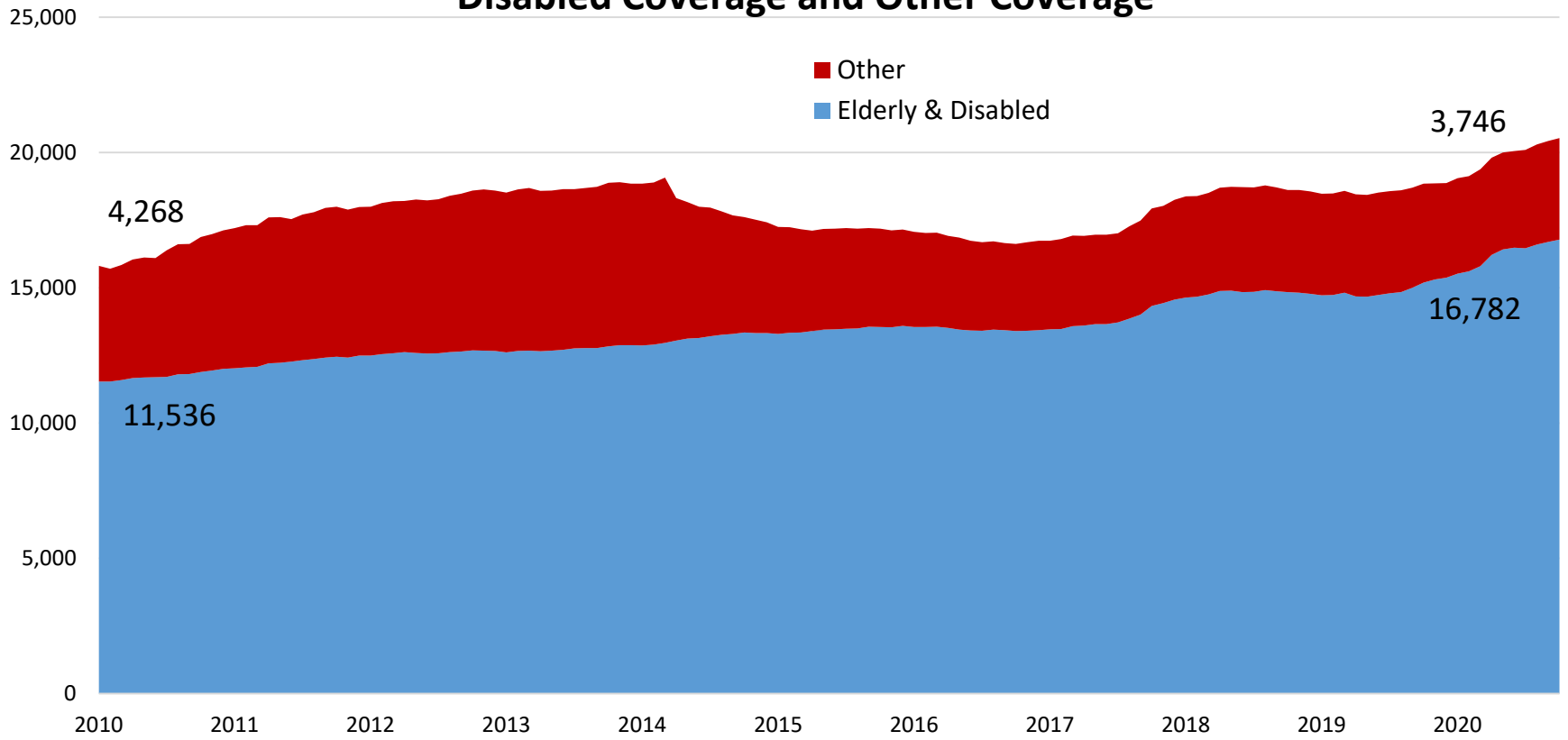


Vision: Next

MEDICAID



WI Medicaid Certified Members by Month in Dane County for Elderly & Disabled Coverage and Other Coverage

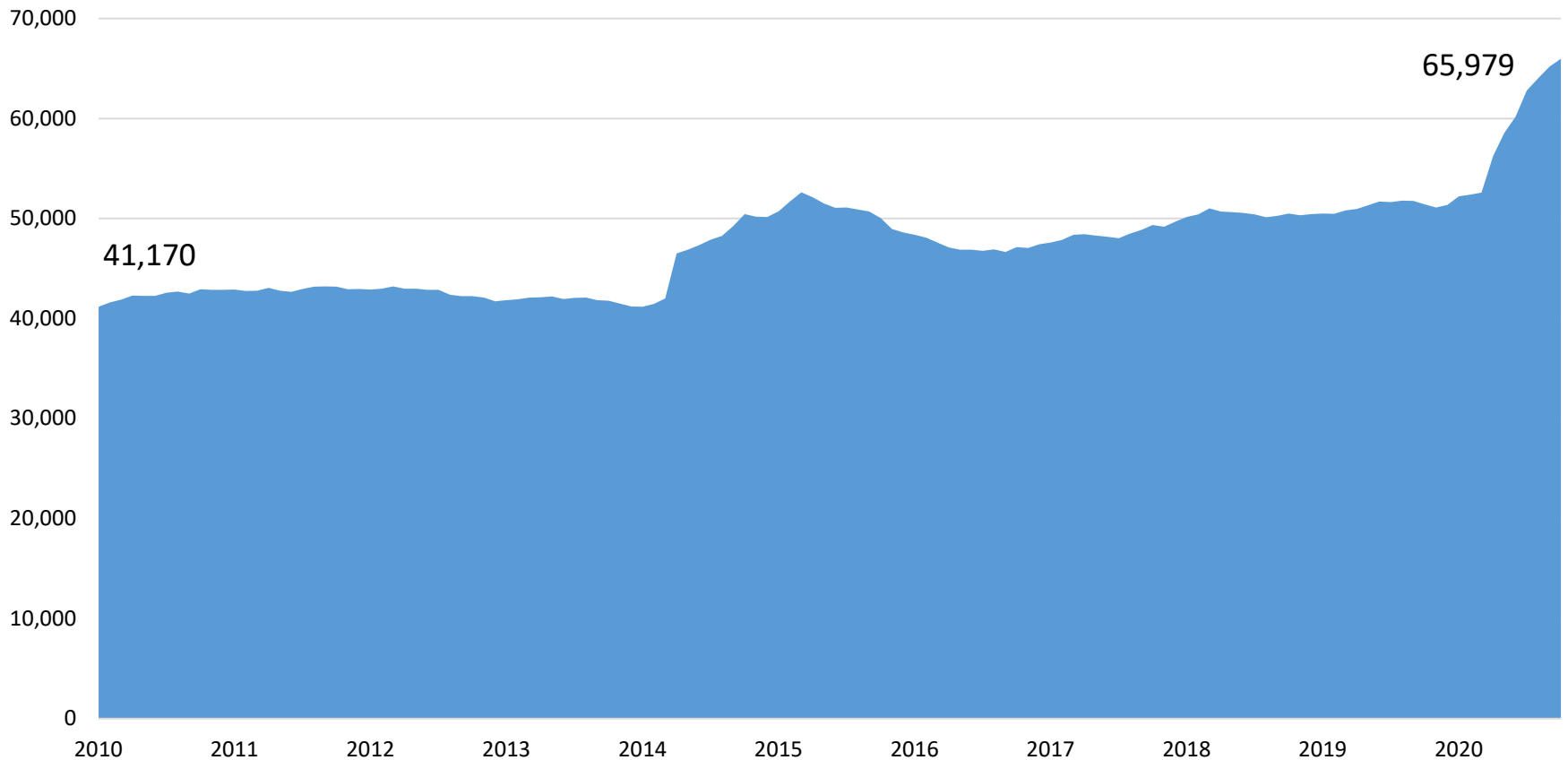


Vision: Next

BADGER CARE

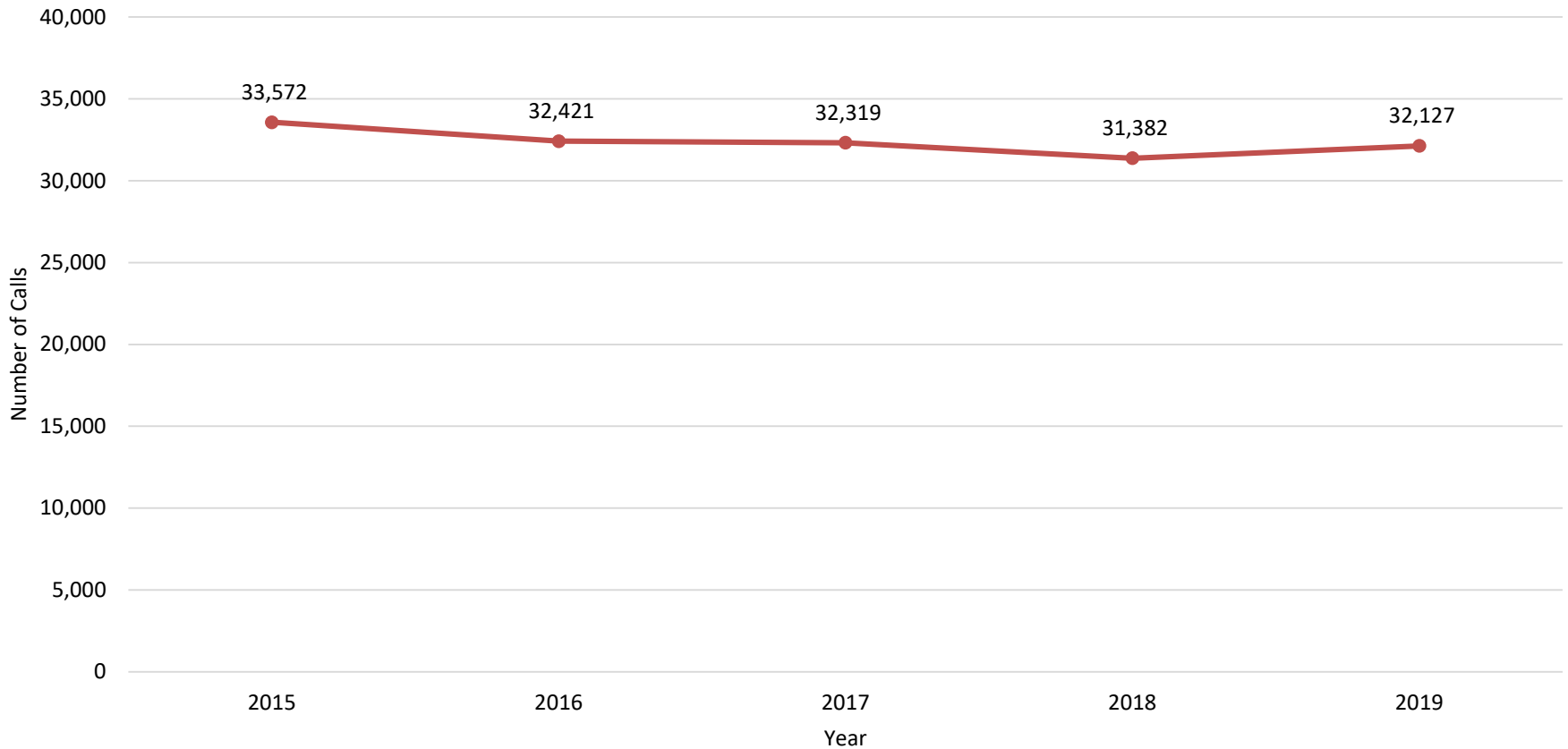


BadgerCare Plus Members Certified by Dane County by Month



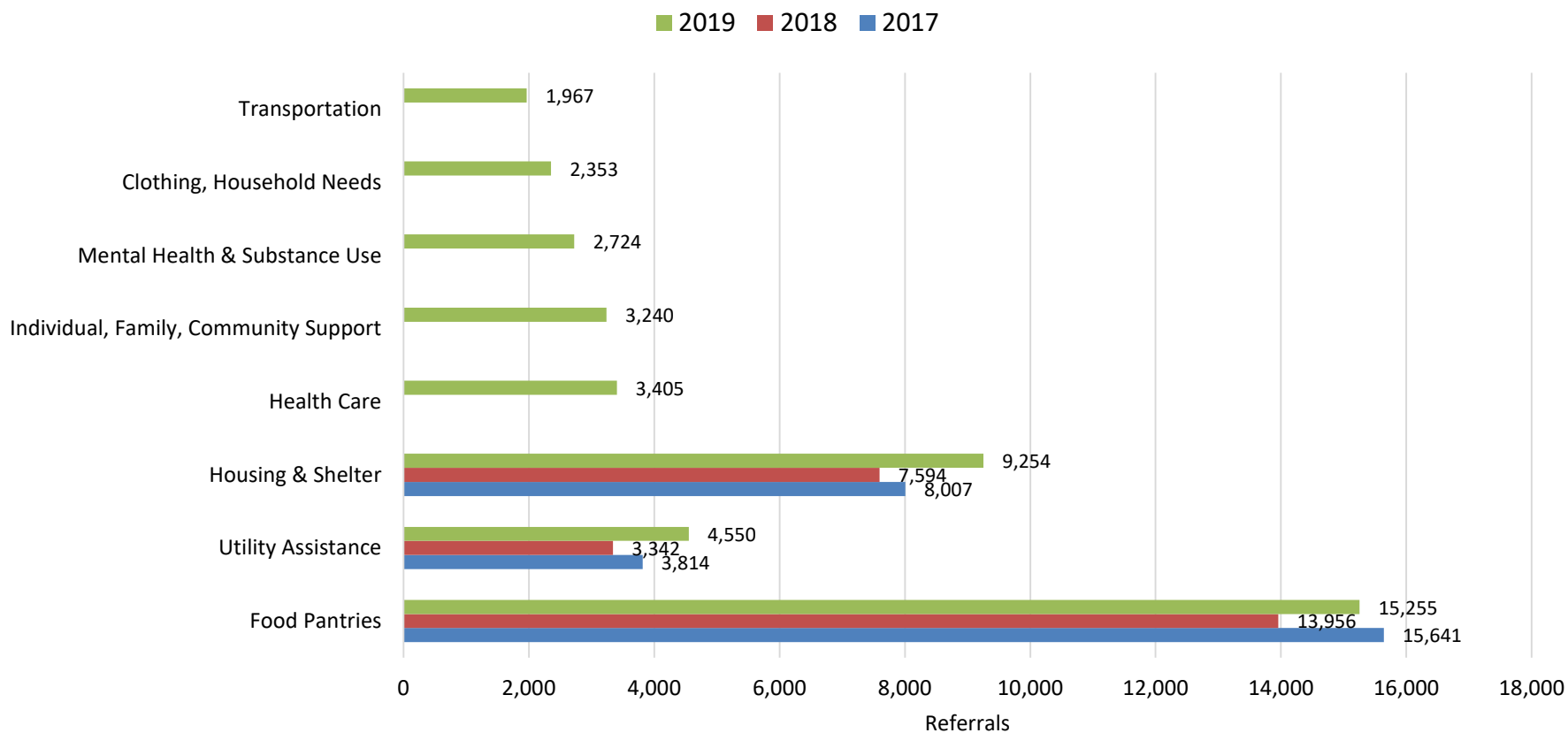


Total Calls to United Way 211 Center by Year





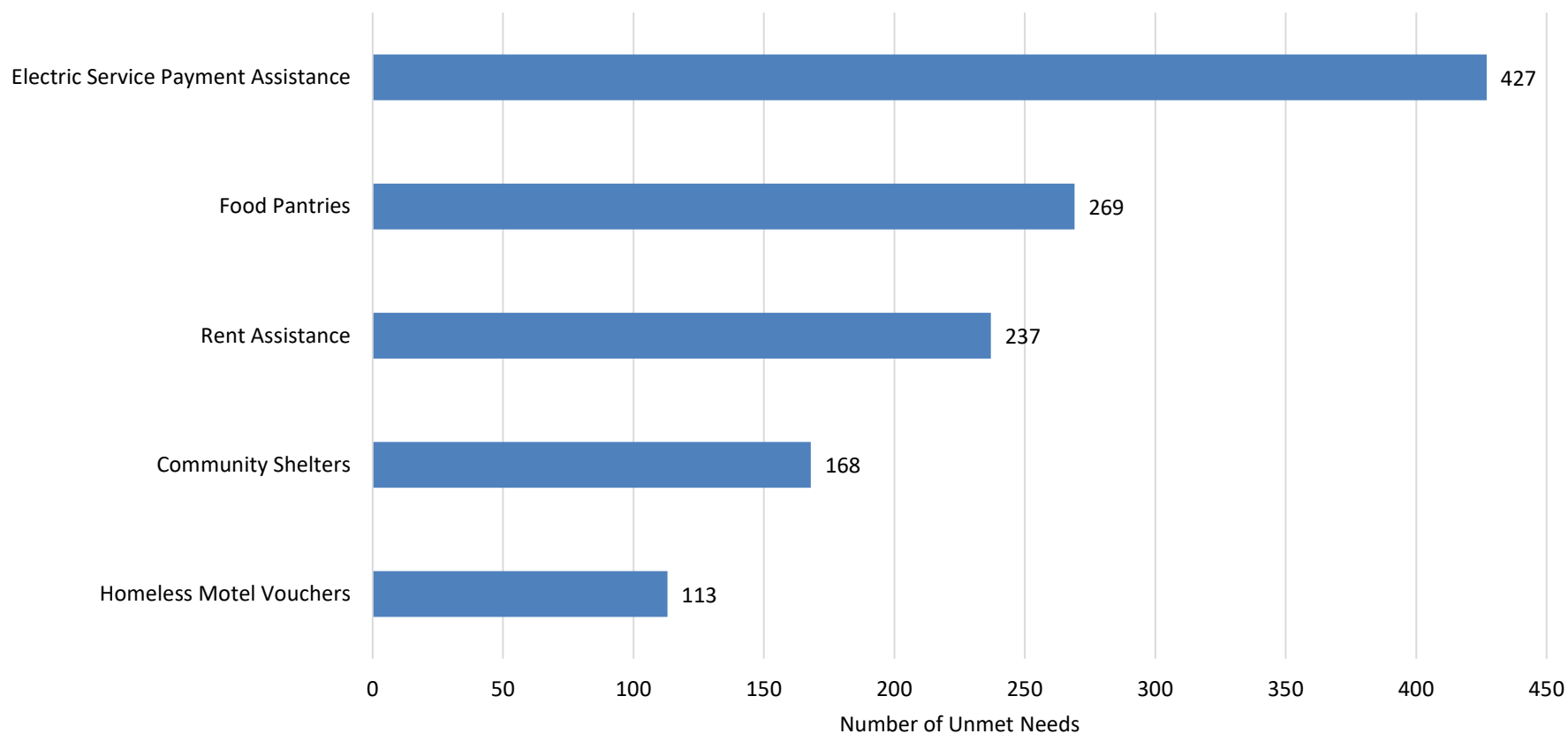
United Way of Dane County 211 Center - Top Referrals by Year



211 UNMET NEEDS

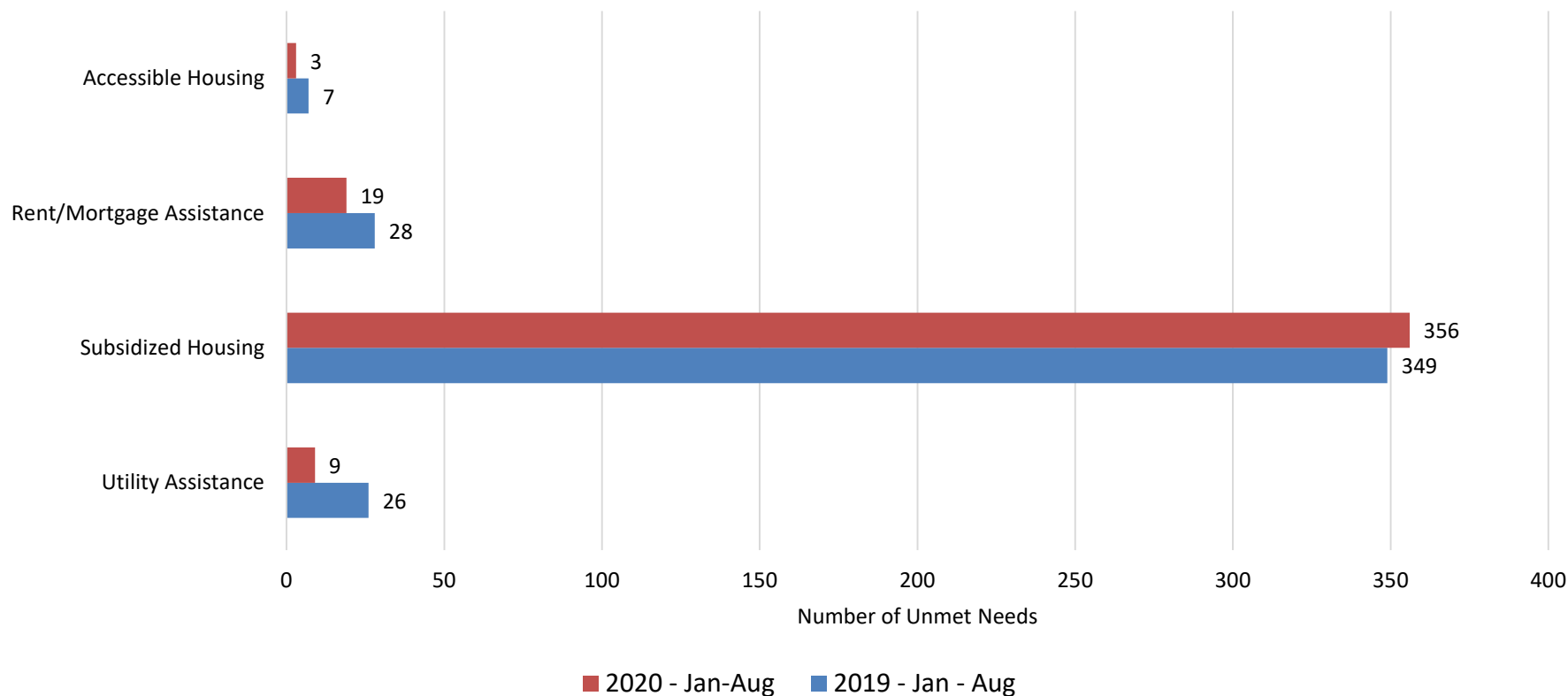


2019 Unmet Needs Identified by United Way of Dane County 211 Center



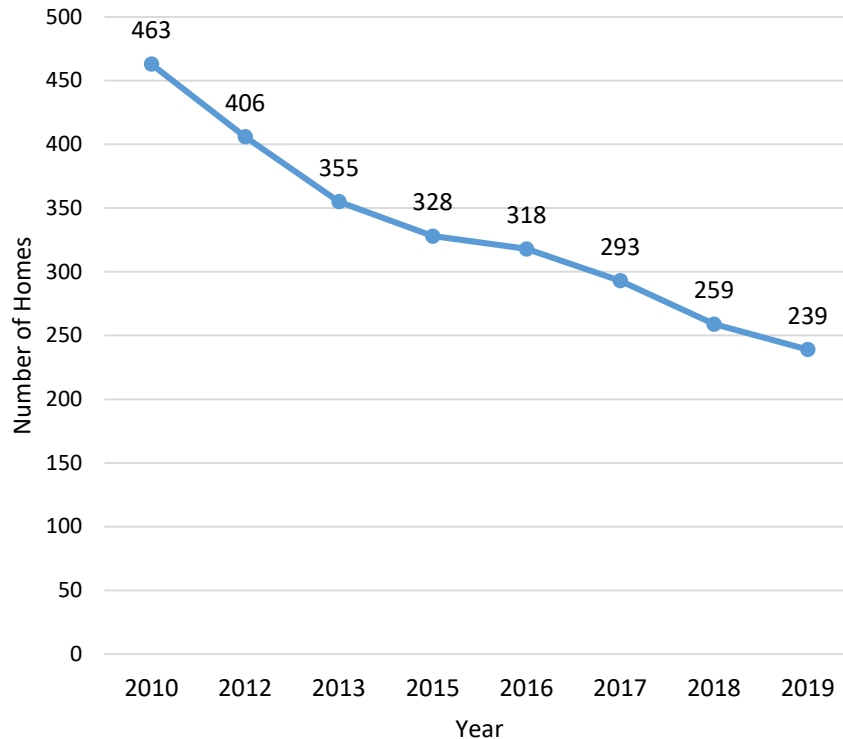


Unmet Housing Needs Identified by the Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC) Jan - August of 2019 and 2020





Number of Regulated Family Child Care Homes in Dane County by Year



- In contrast to the decrease in regulated family child care homes, the number of licensed group care centers in Dane County increased from 294 in 2018 to 297 in 2019. The capacity of the group care centers grew from 21,724 to 22,539.

BASIC NEEDS KEY POINTS

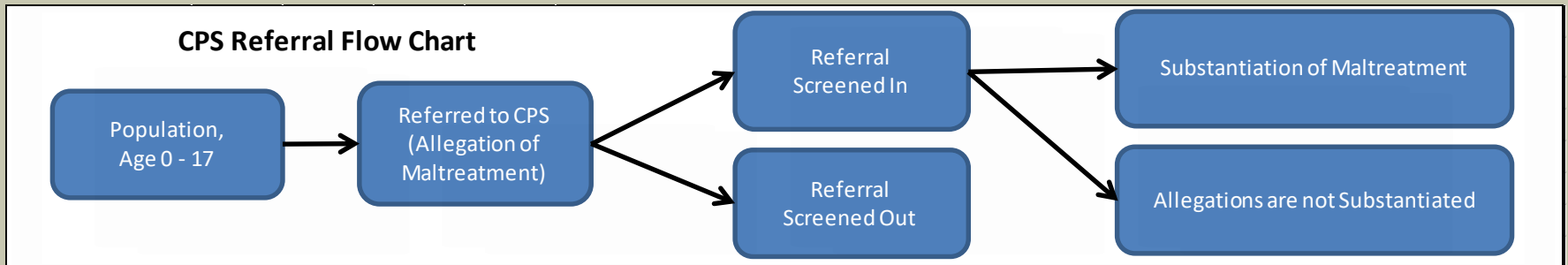
- Medicaid and BadgerCare caseload increases have been generally proportional to the Dane County population growth, with the exception of growth due to the economic impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Unmet needs continue to be related overwhelmingly to rent and housing issues.
- “In Dane County, there are significant racial disparities in infant mortality rates attributable to social determinants like income, racism, access to health care, disease status, chronic stress, nutrition and weight status.”¹

1. Public Health Madison and Dane County. (n.d.) Improve Health of Moms and Babies.
<https://www.publichealthmdc.com/community-initiatives/improve-health-of-moms-babies#Birthoutcomes>

Vision: Next

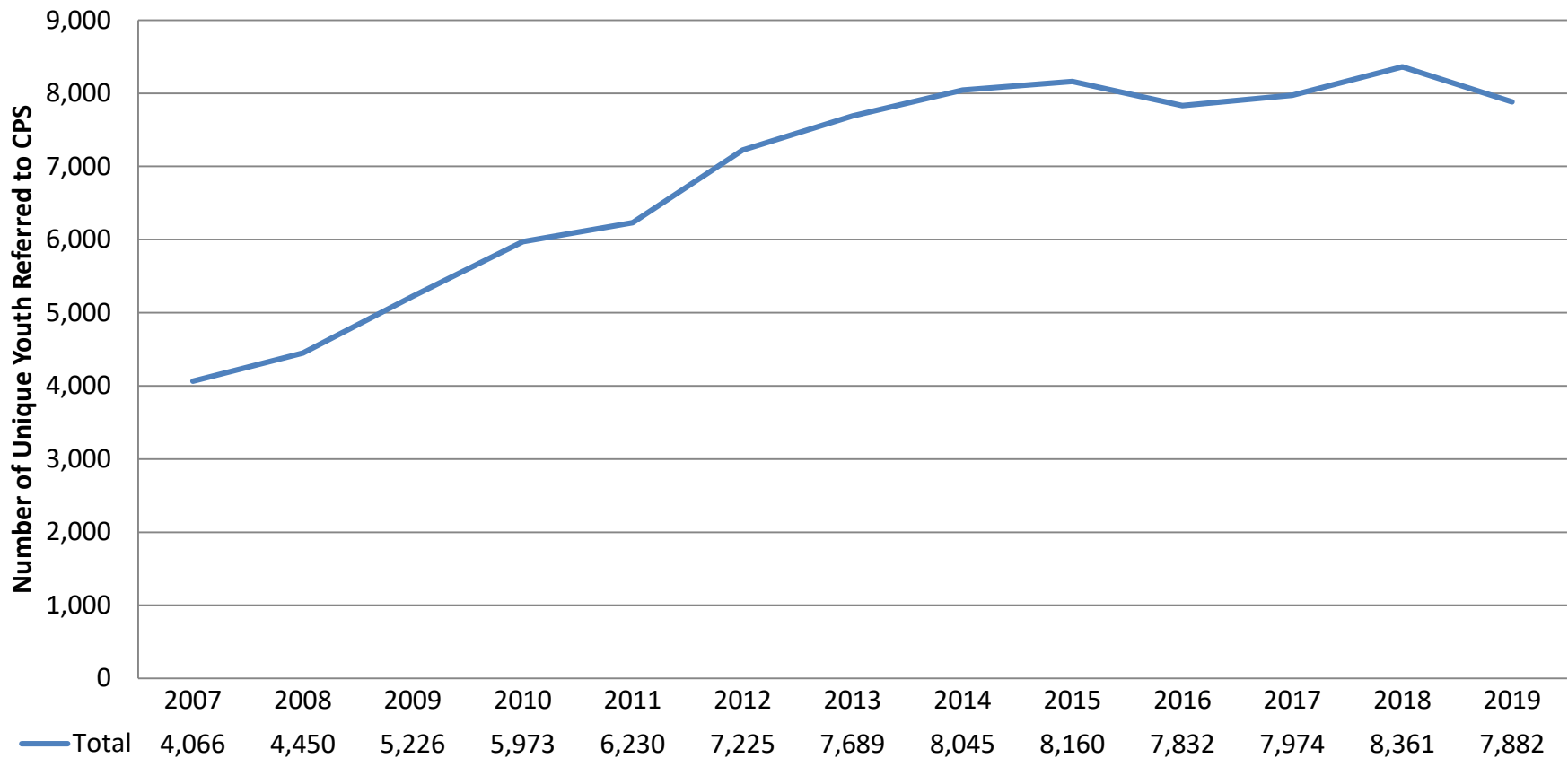
CPS AND OUT-OF-HOME CARE







Number of Unique Youth per Access Report Referred to CPS

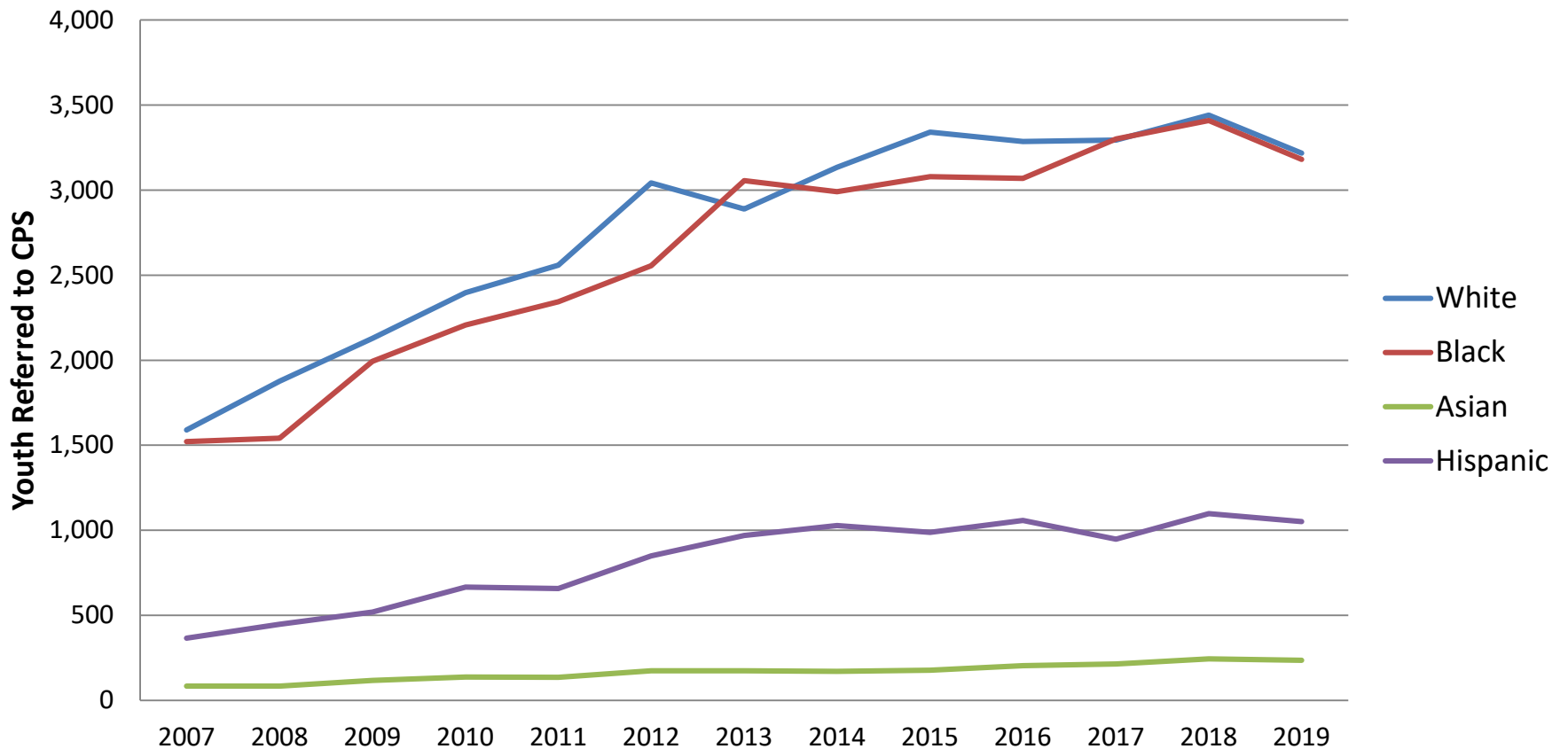


Vision: Next

YOUTH REFERRED TO CPS BY RACE



Youth Referred to CPS by Race

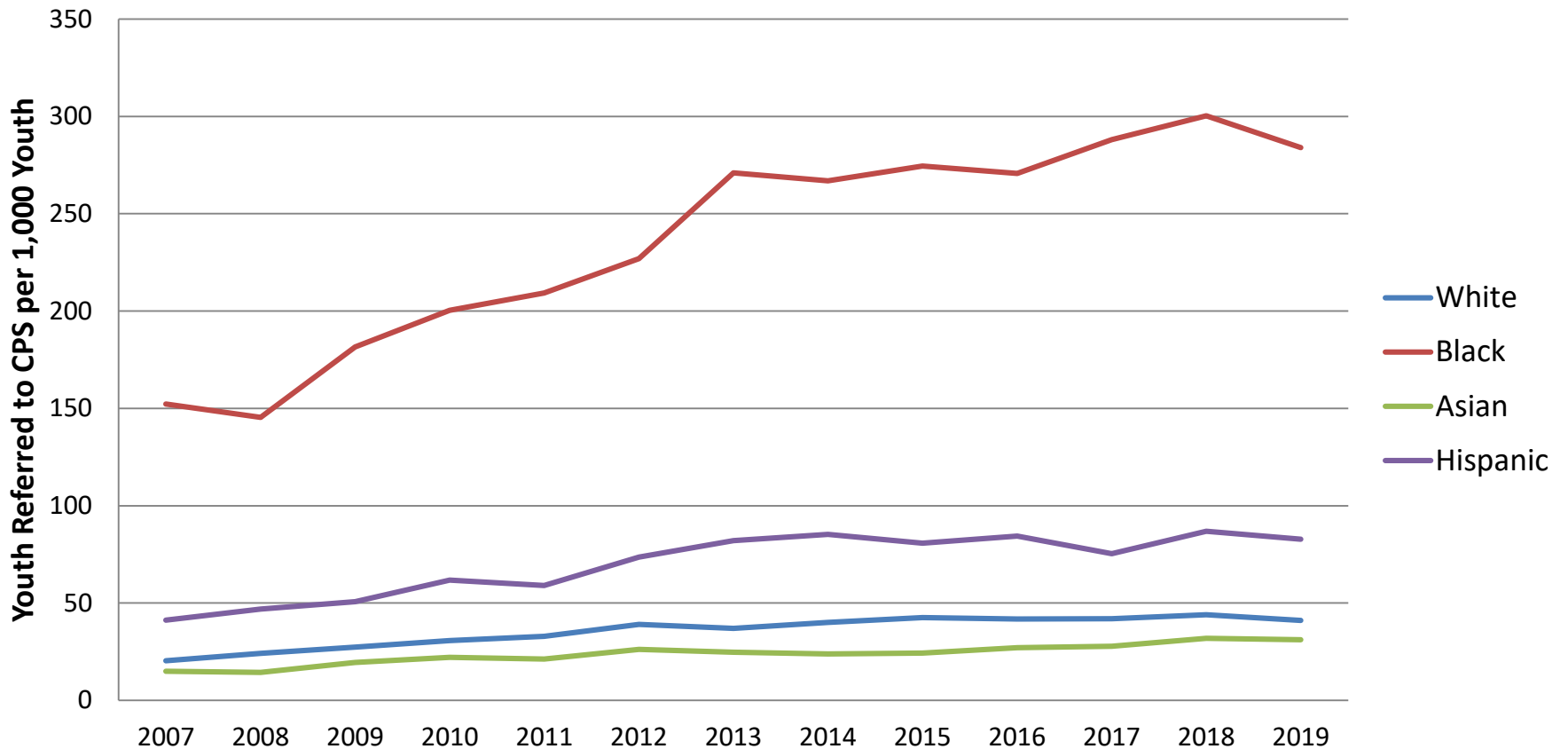


Vision: Next

YOUTH REFERRED TO CPS RATE BY RACE



Youth Referred to CPS per 1,000 by Race

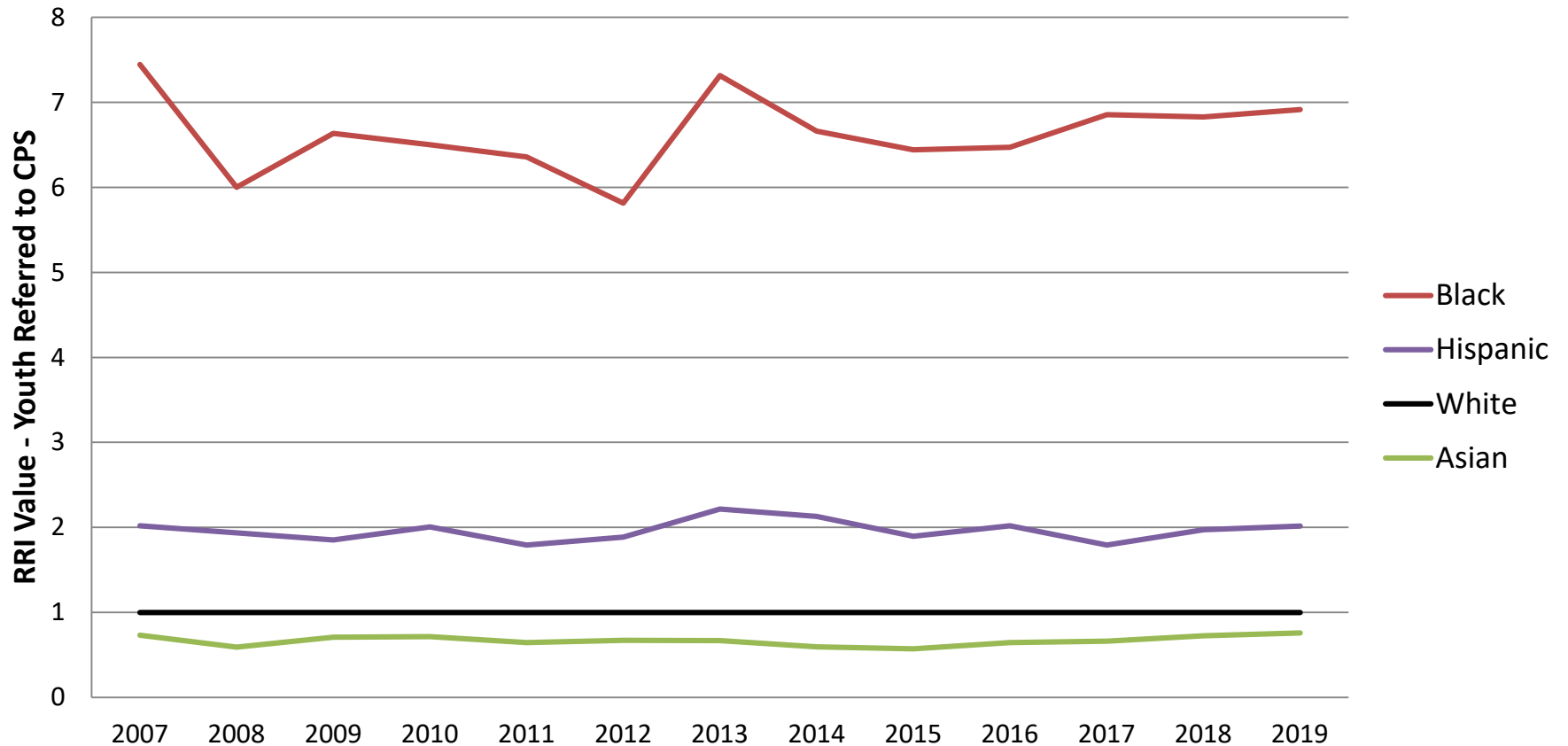


Vision: Next

CPS REFERRAL RRI



Youth Referred to CPS Relative Rate Index (RRI)

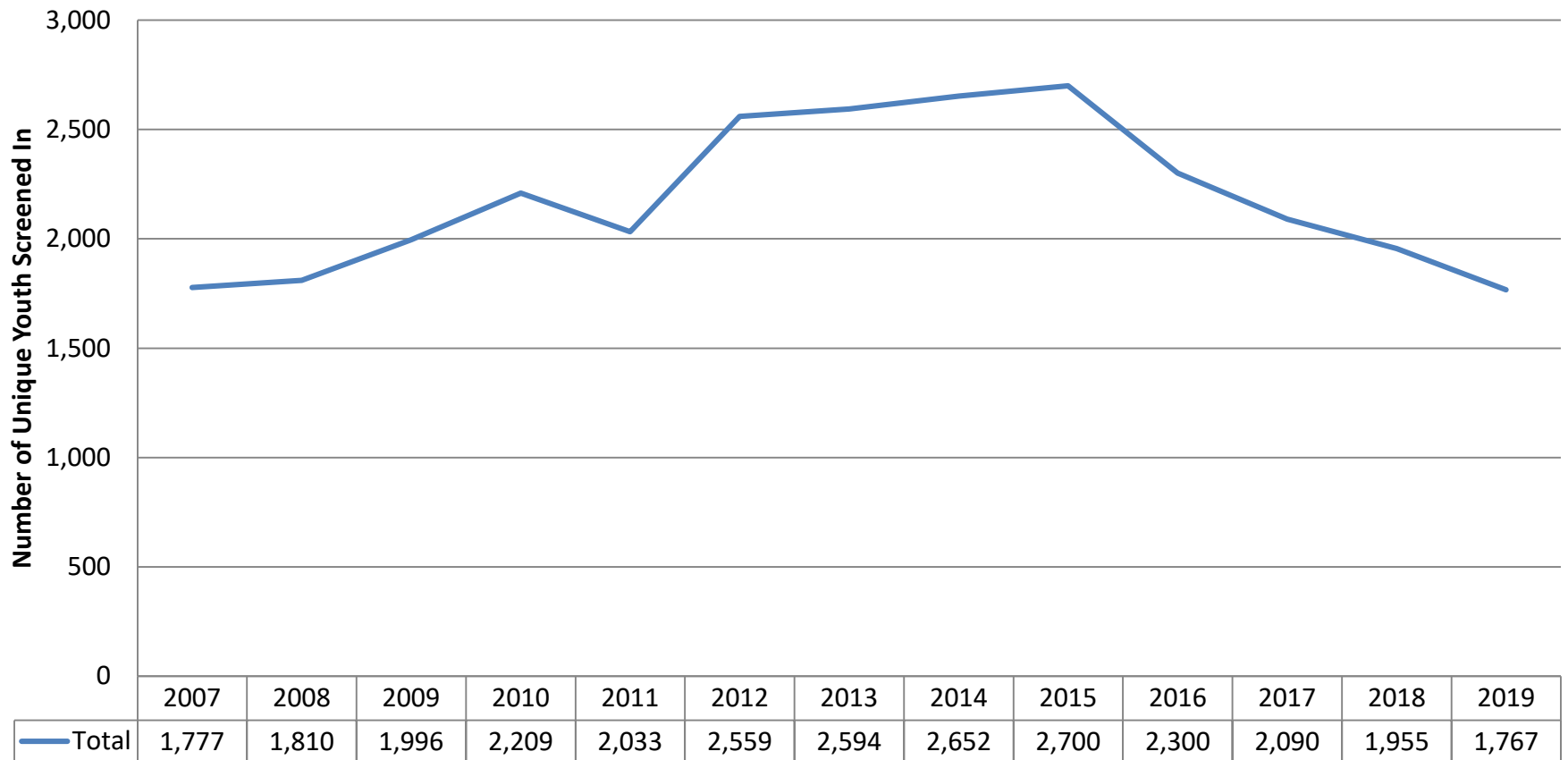


Vision: Next

REPORTS SCREENED IN



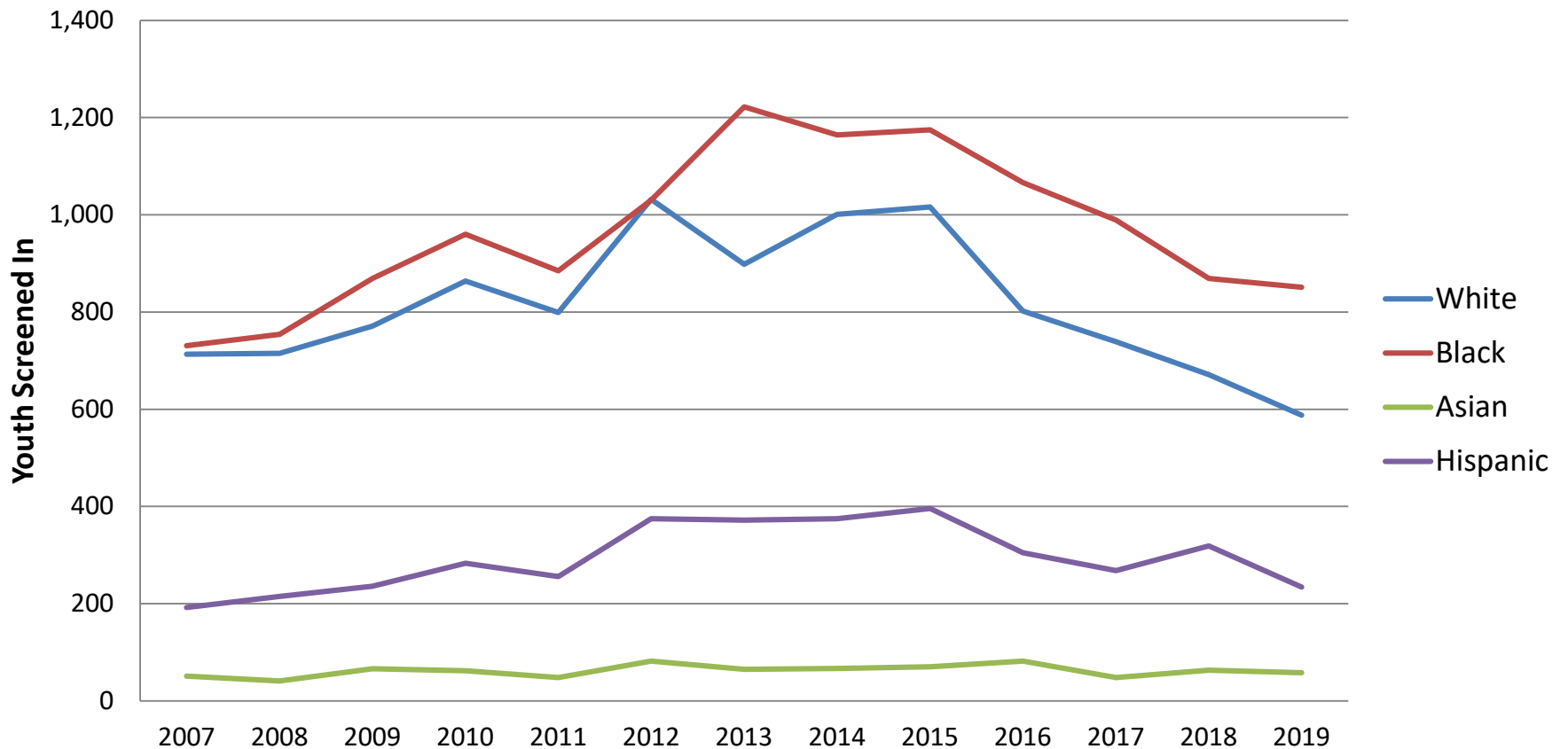
Number of Unique Youth per Access Report Screened In



SCREEN IN BY RACE



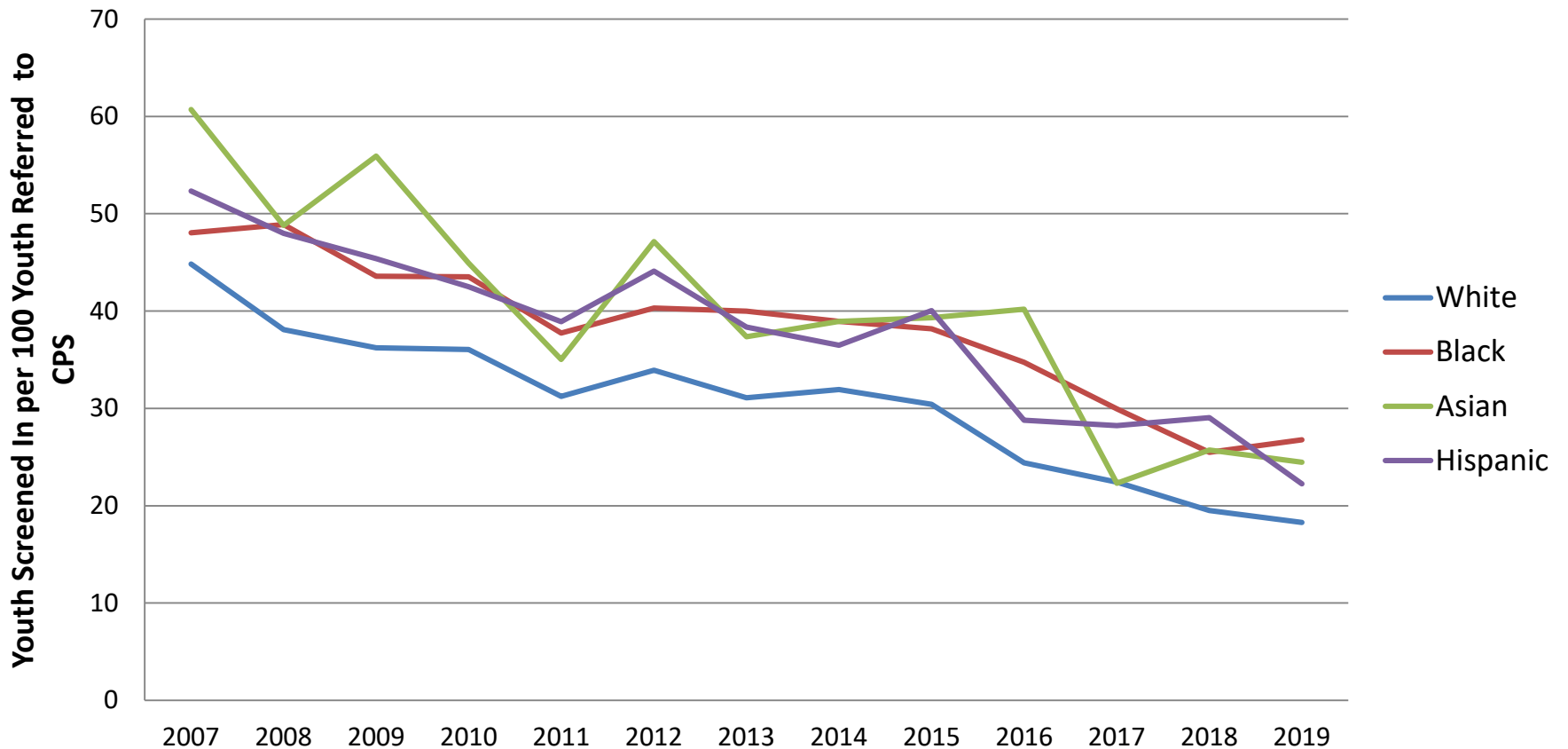
Youth Screened In by Race



SCREEN IN RATE BY RACE



Youth Screened In per 100 Youth Referred by Race

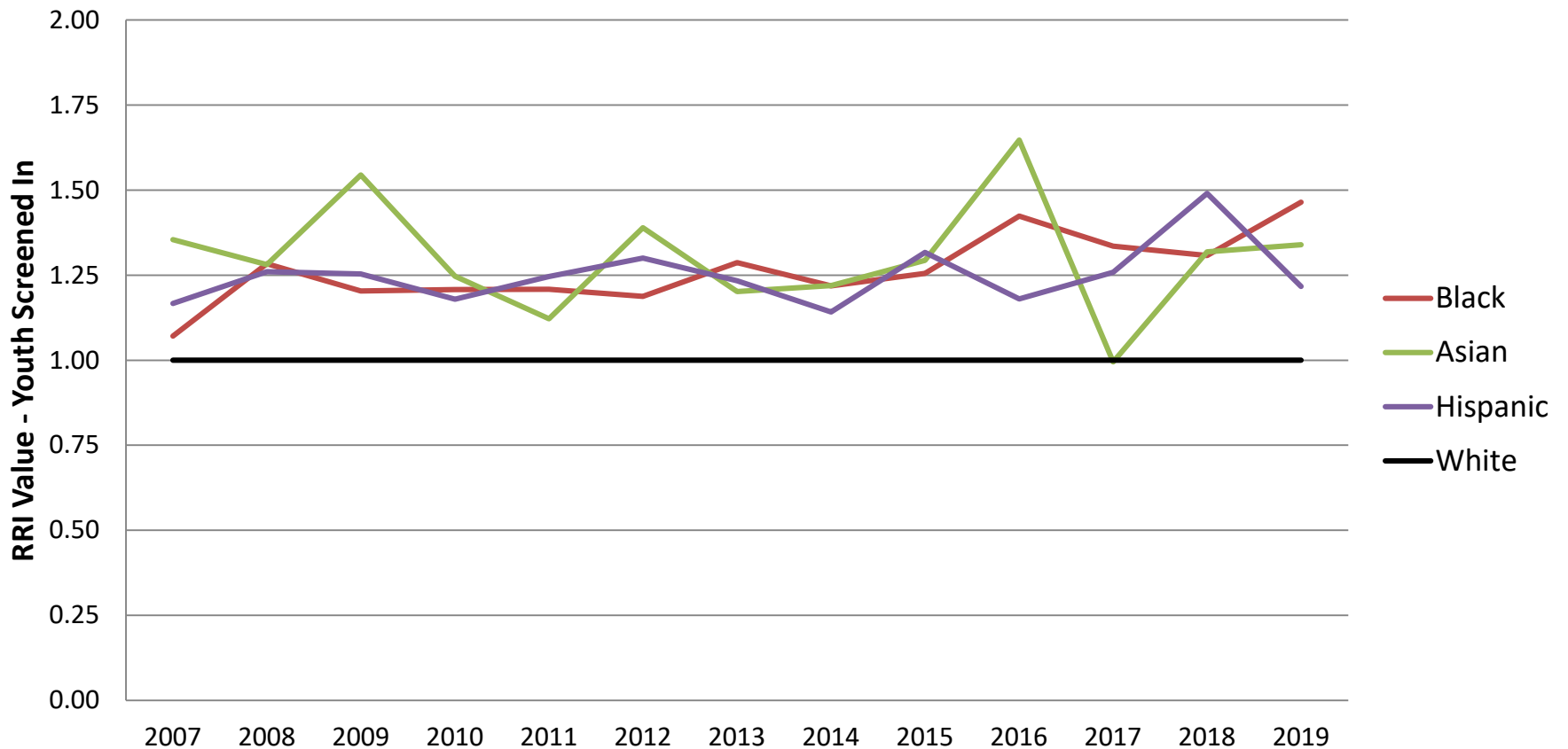


Vision: Next

SCREEN IN RRI



Youth Screened In Relative Rate Index (RRI)

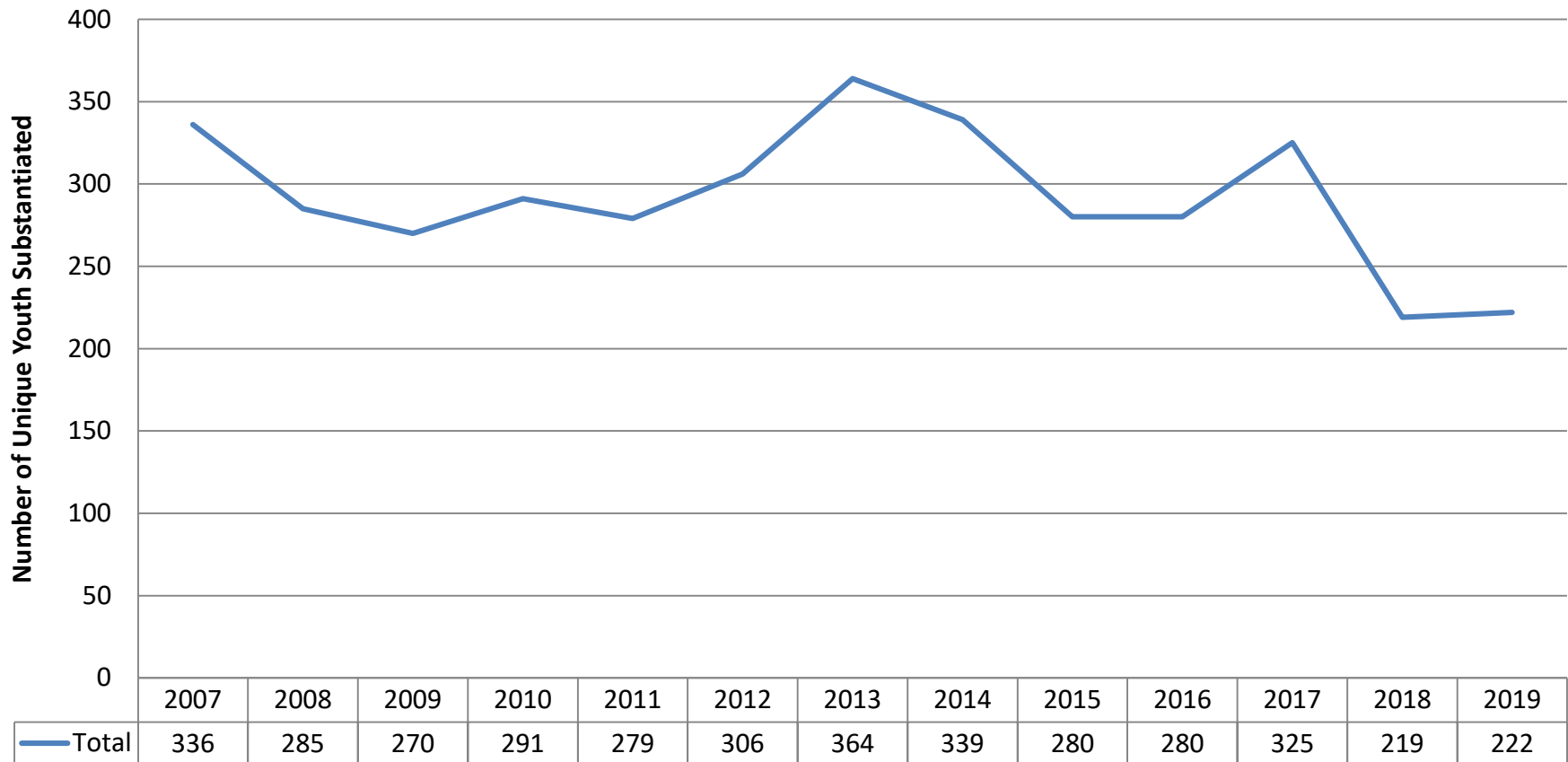


Vision: Next

SUBSTANTIATED



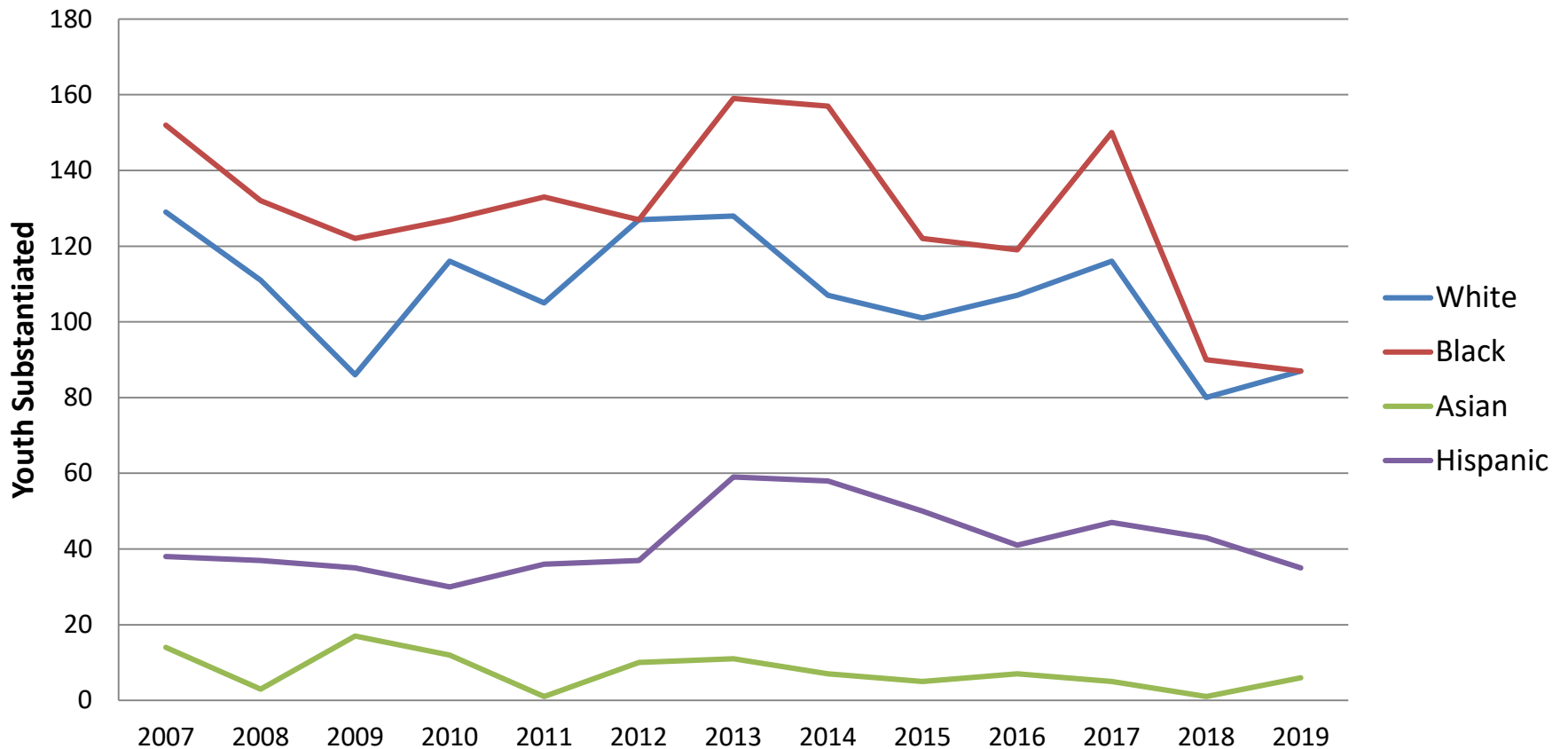
Number of Unique Youth per Access Report Substantiated



SUBSTANTIATED BY RACE



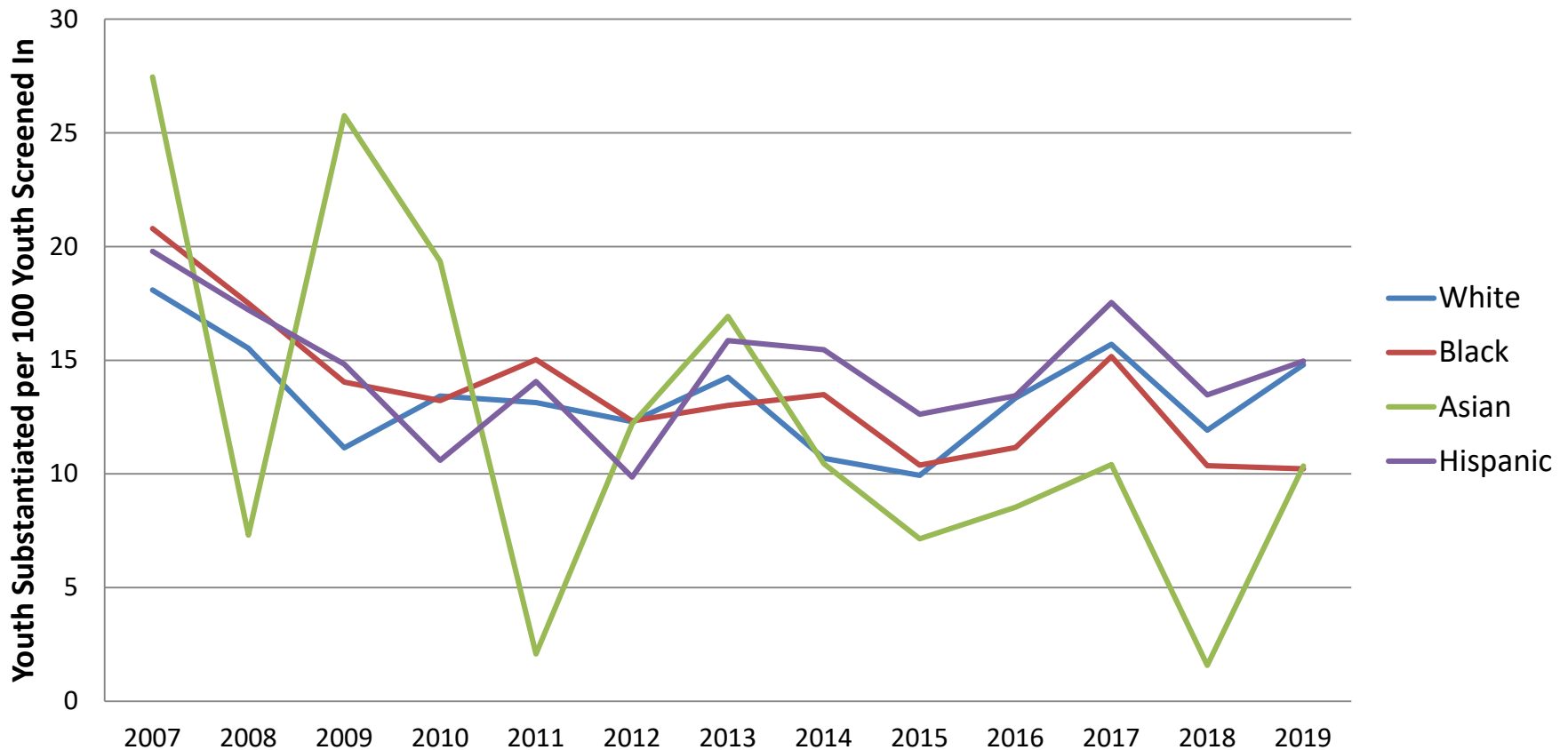
Youth Substantiated by Race



SUBSTANTIATED RATE BY RACE



Youth Substantiated per 100 Youth Screened In by Race

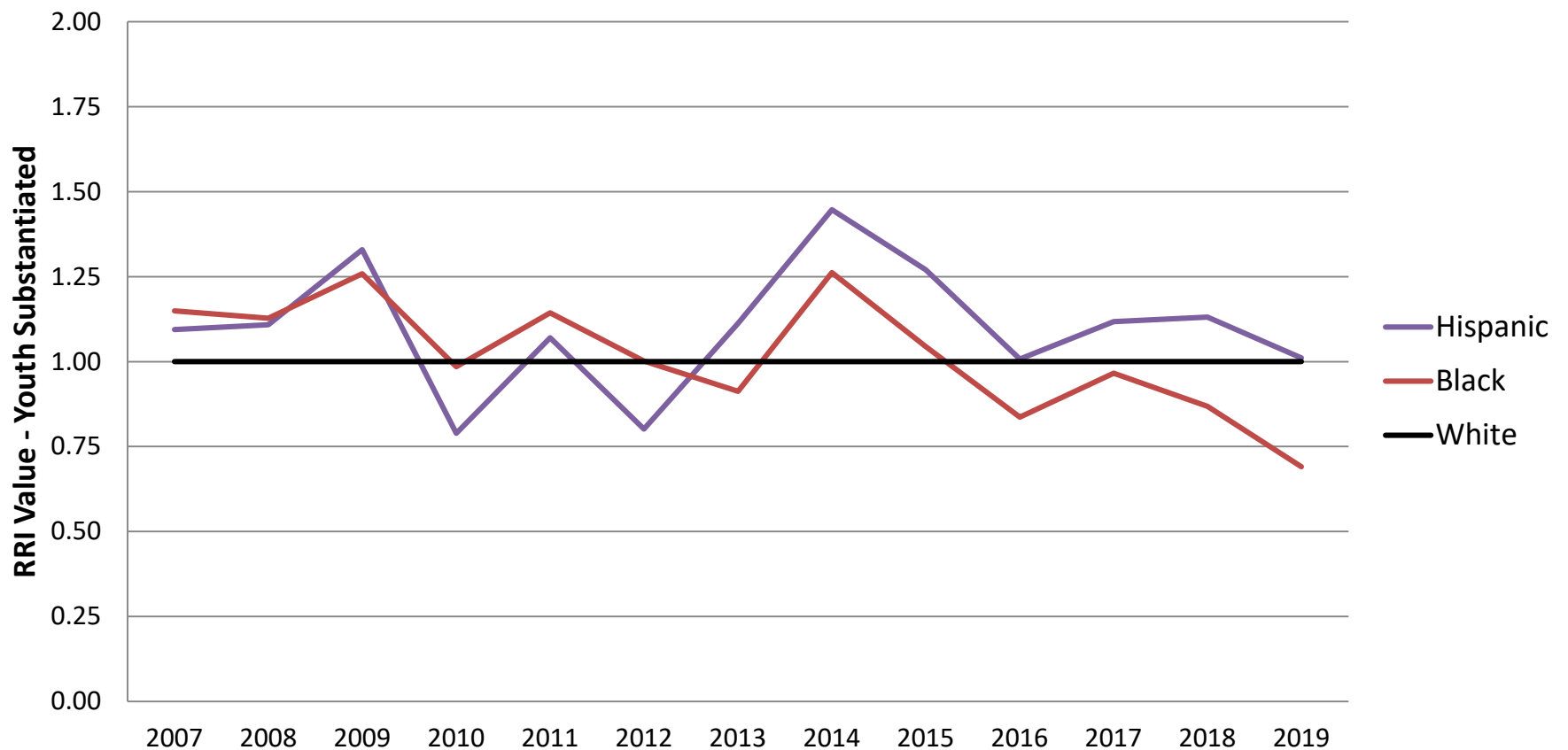


Vision: Next

SUBSTANTIATED RRI



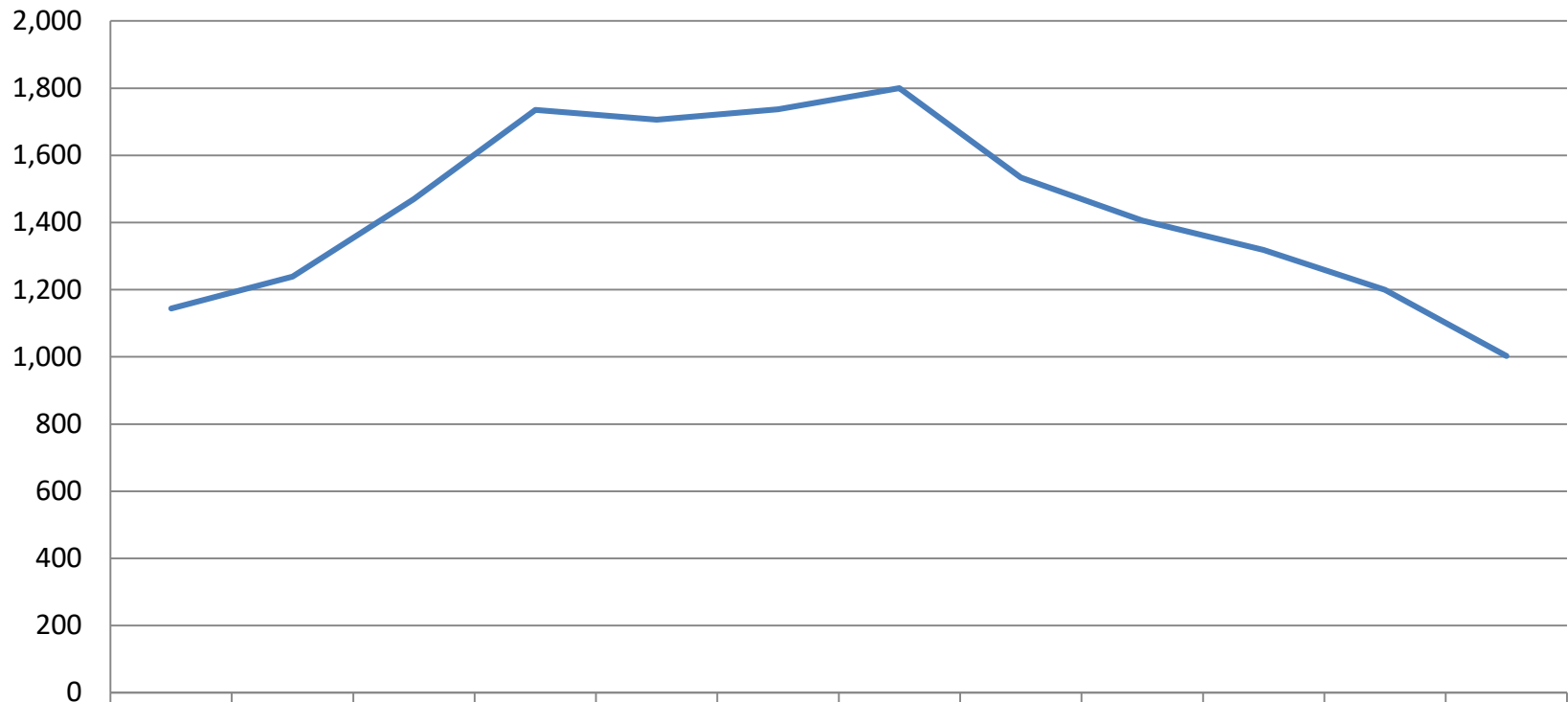
Youth Substantiated Relative Rate Index (RRI)



INITIAL ASSESSMENTS



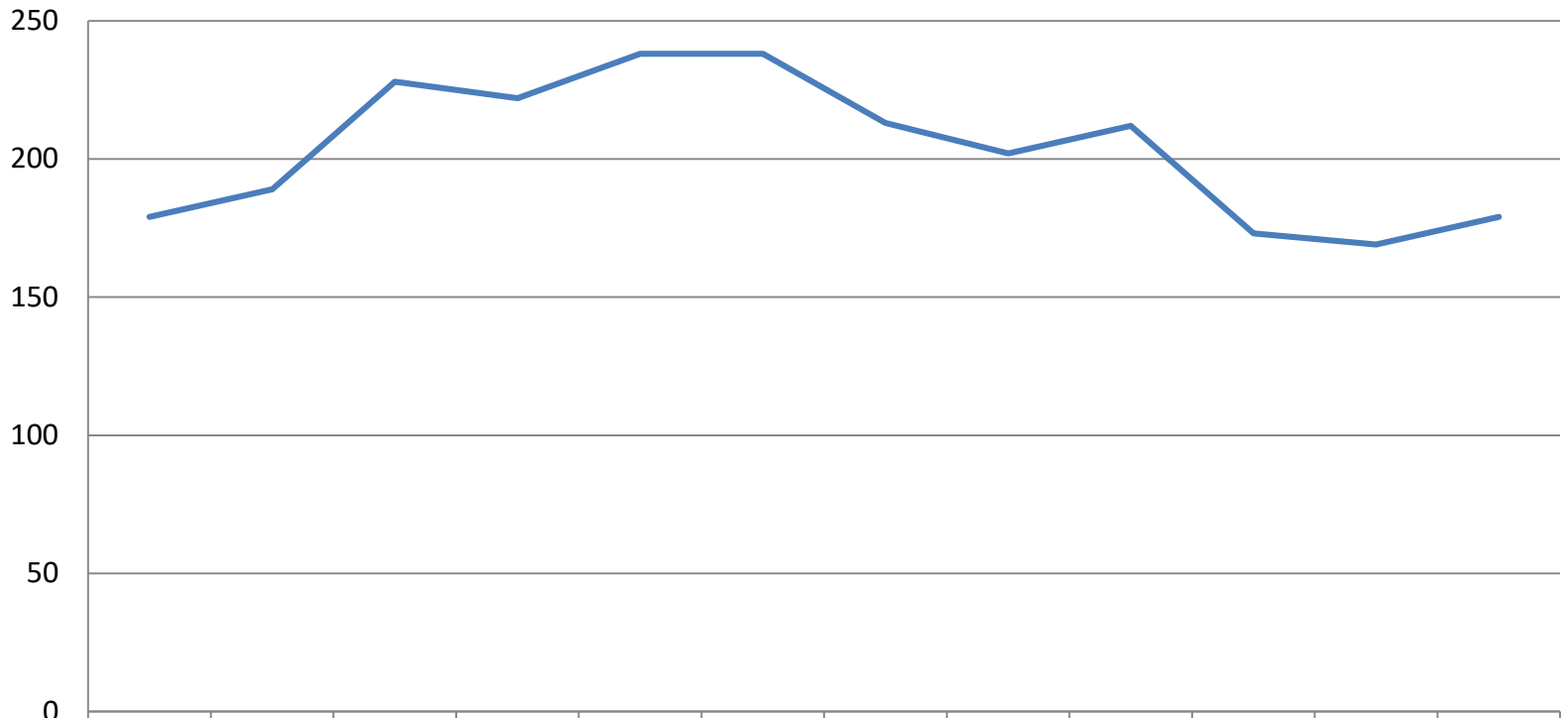
Initial Assessments Completed



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 Proj
IA's Completed	1144	1239	1470	1735	1706	1737	1800	1534	1406	1318	1200	1003



Initial Assessments - Substantiated

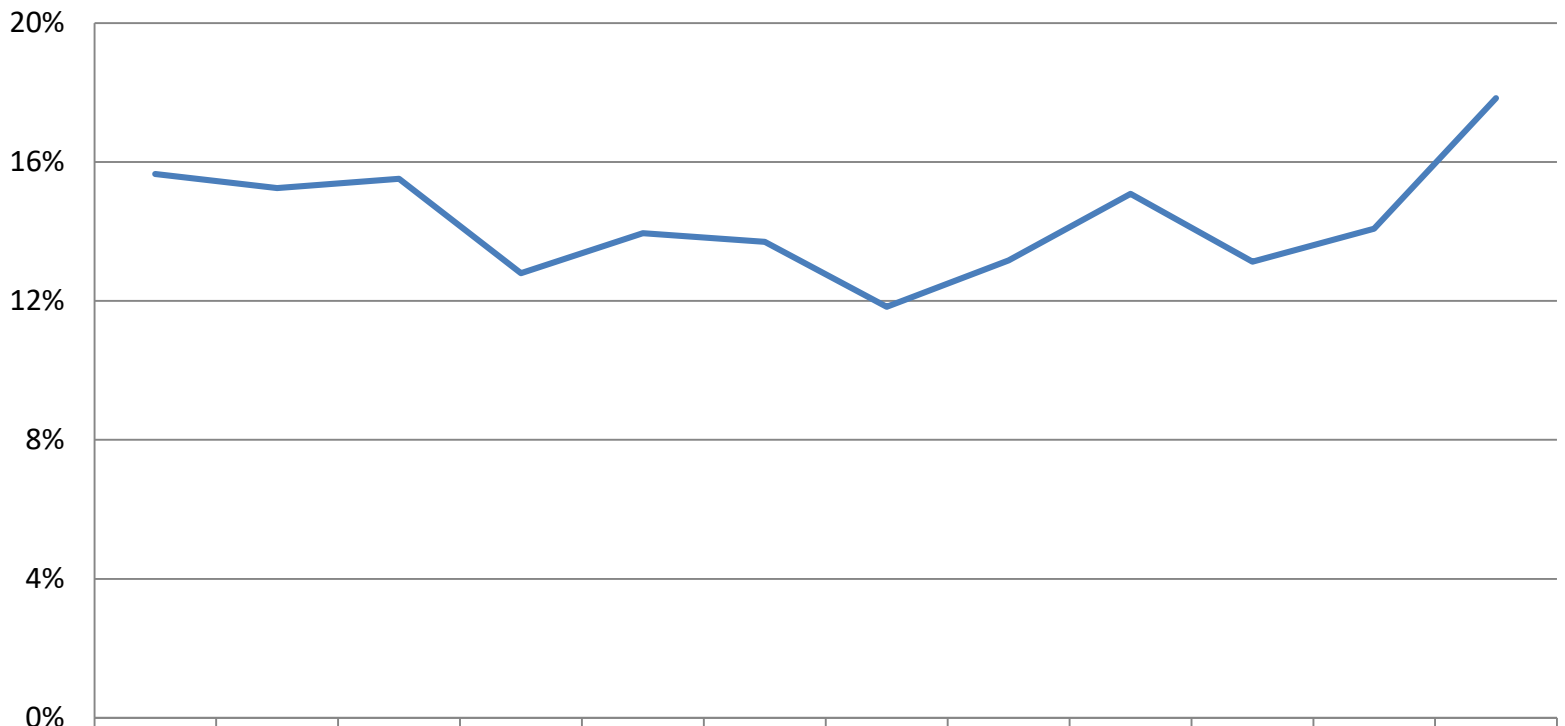


	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 Proj
IA's Substantiated	179	189	228	222	238	238	213	202	212	173	169	179

IA SUBSTANTIATION RATE



Initial Assessments - Substantiation Rate

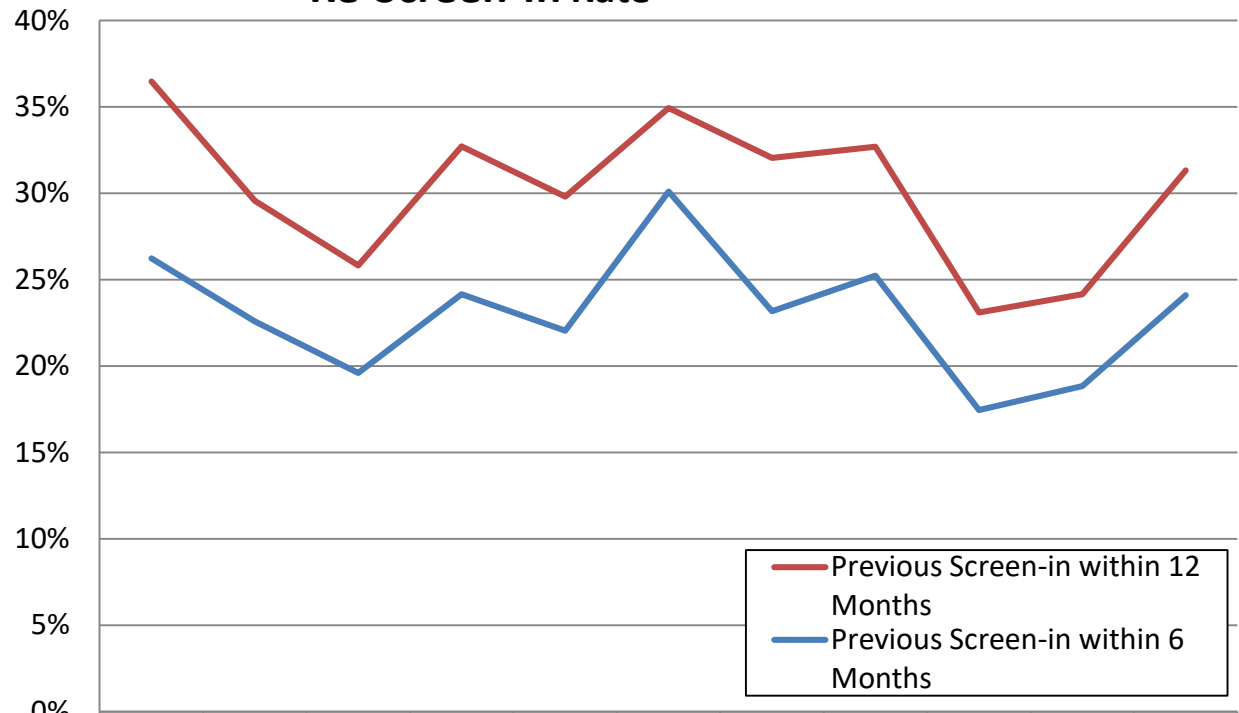


	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 Proj
Substantiation Rate	16%	15%	16%	13%	14%	14%	12%	13%	15%	13%	14%	18%

RE-SCREEN IN RATE



Re-Screen-In Rate

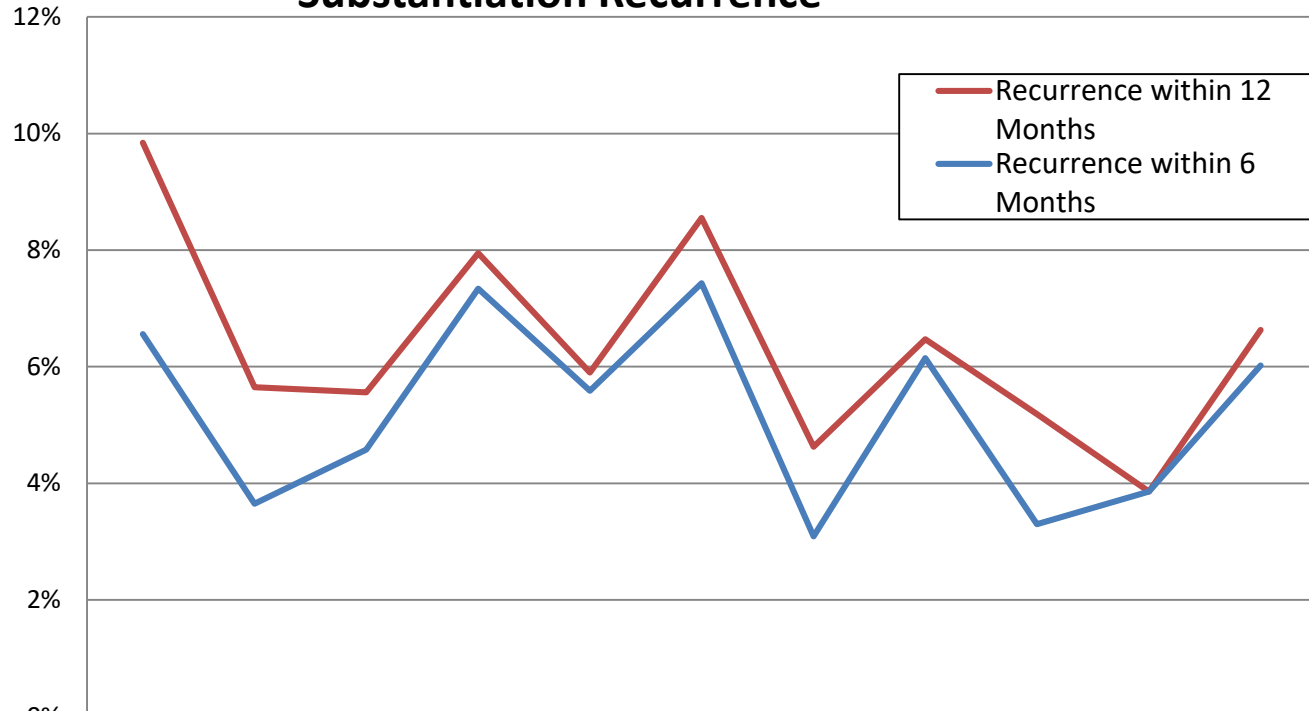


	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020.01-09
Previous Screen-in within 12 Months	36%	30%	26%	33%	30%	35%	32%	33%	23%	24%	31%
Previous Screen-in within 6 Months	26%	23%	20%	24%	22%	30%	23%	25%	17%	19%	24%

SUBSTANTIATION RECURRENCE



Substantiation Recurrence

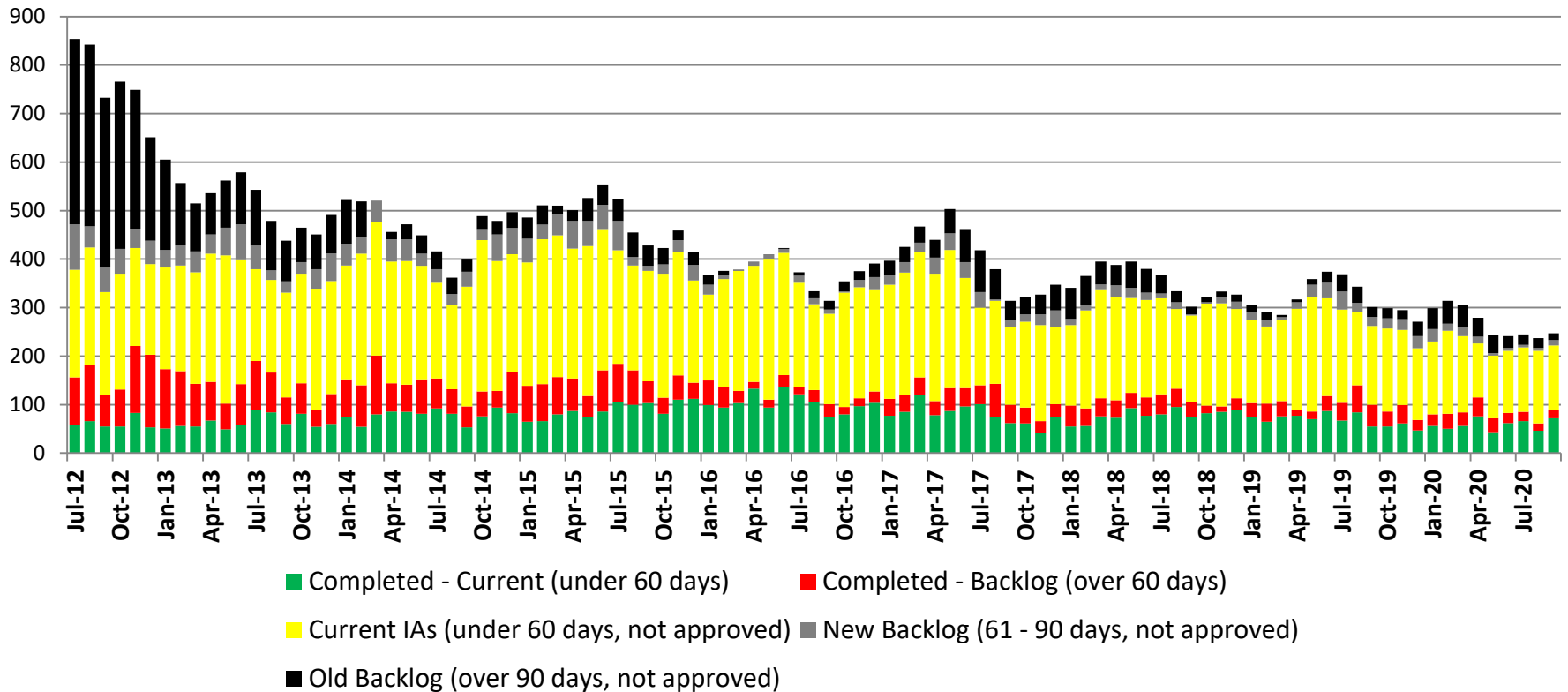


	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020.0 1-09
Recurrence within 12 Months	10%	6%	6%	8%	6%	9%	5%	6%	5%	4%	7%
Recurrence within 6 Months	7%	4%	5%	7%	6%	7%	3%	6%	3%	4%	6%

INITIAL ASSESSMENTS BY STATUS



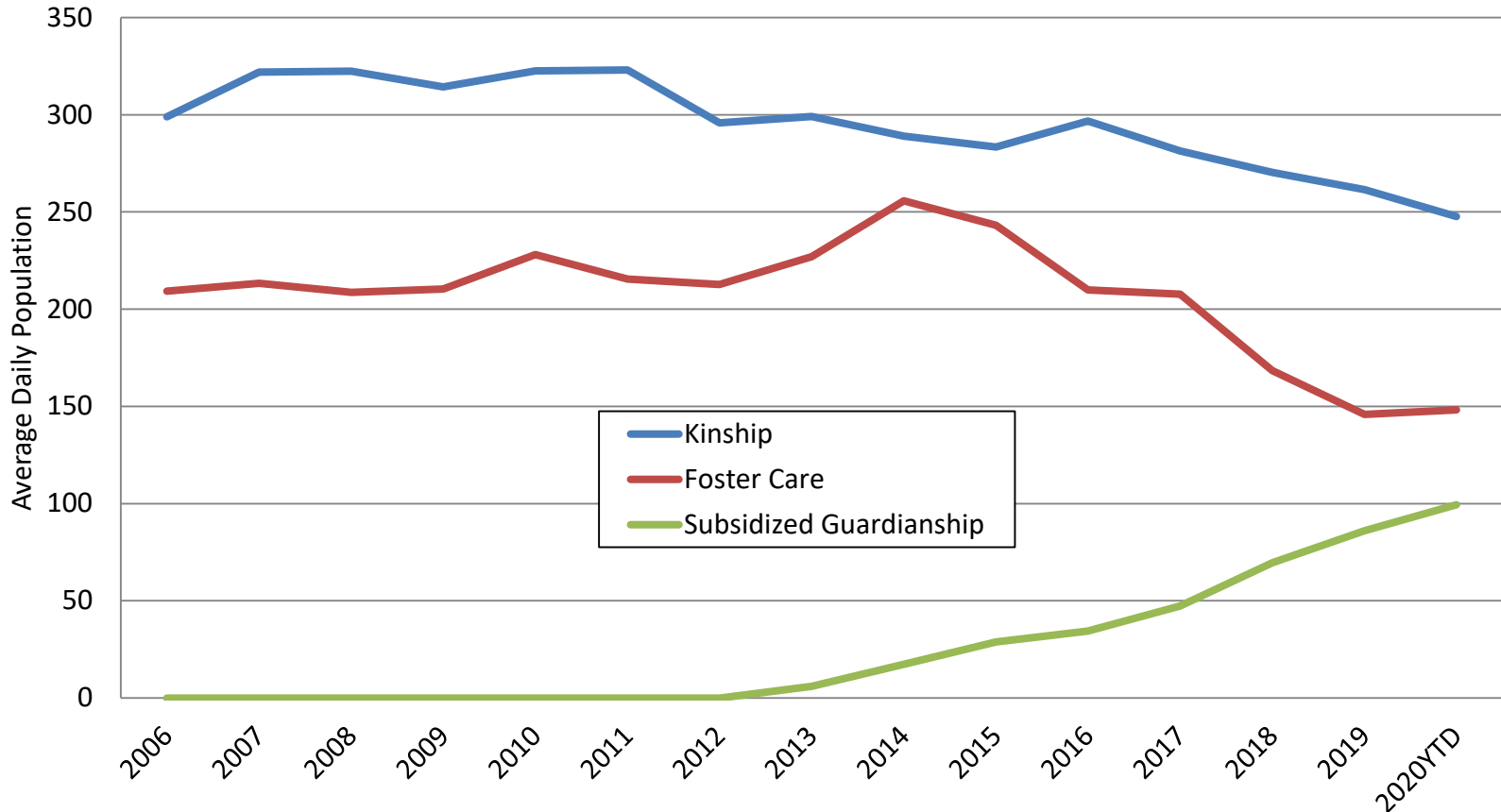
Dane County Initial Assessments: Current, Completed and Backlog



AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION



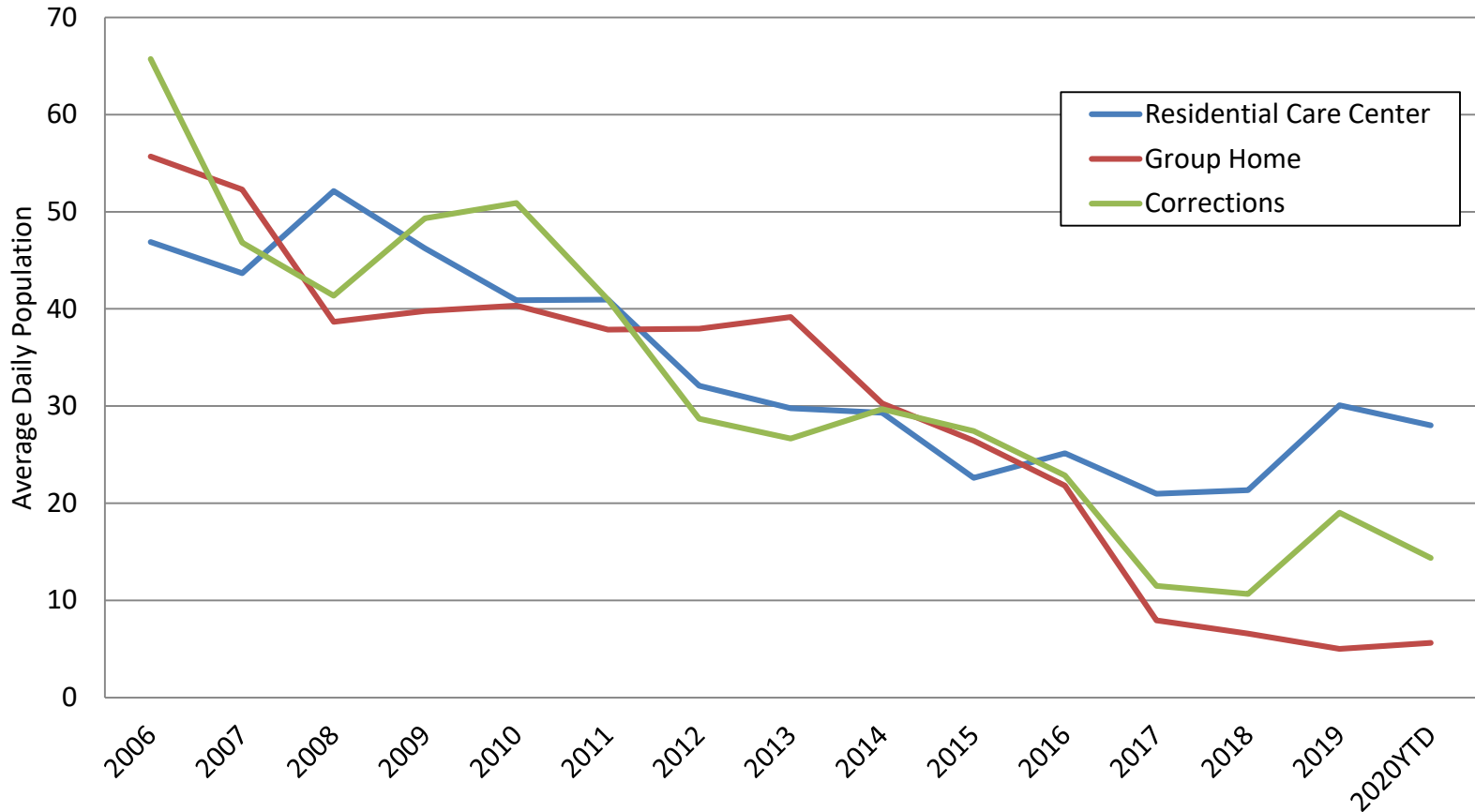
Kinship Care, Foster Care, and Subsidized Guardianship ADP



AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION



Residential Care Center, Group Home, and Corrections ADP

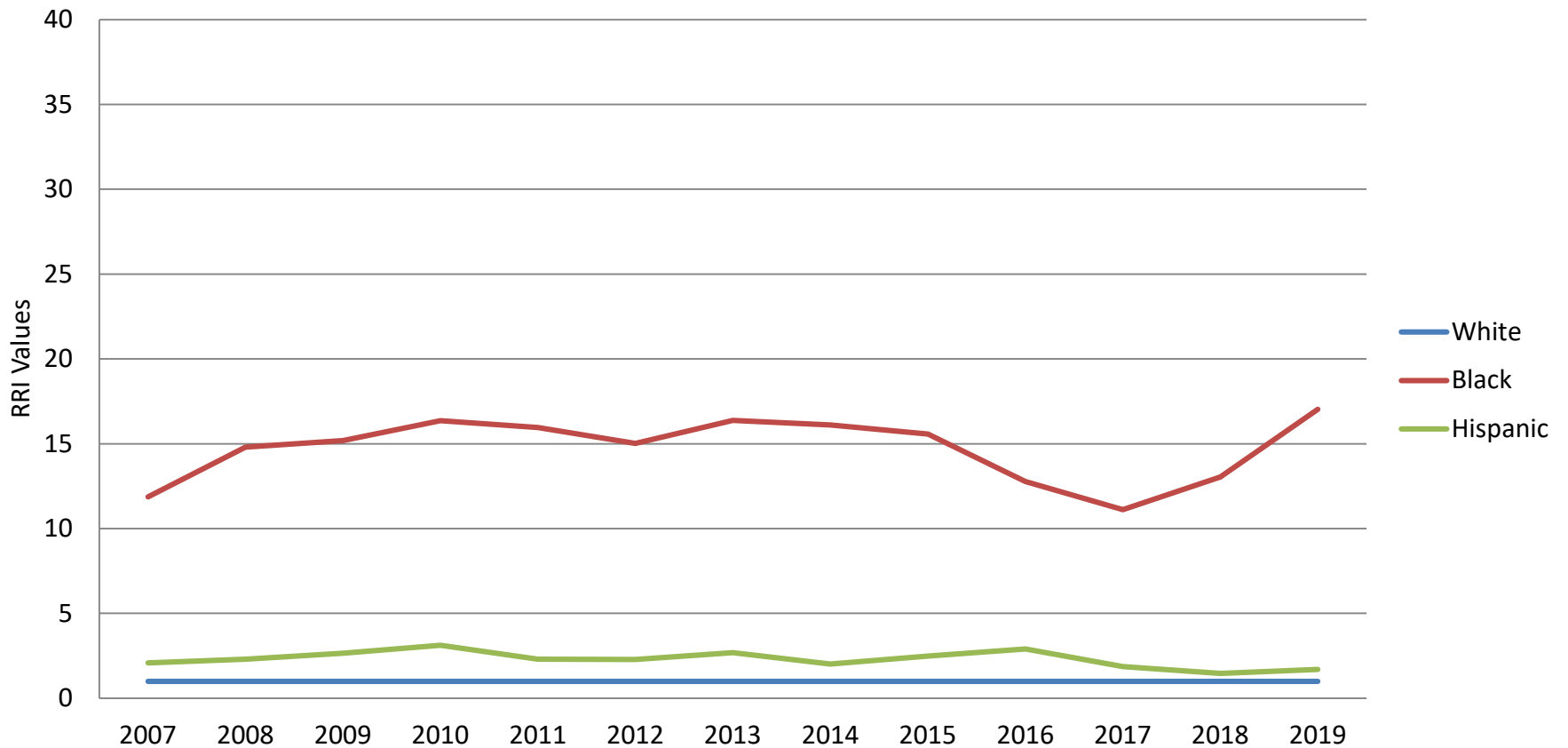


Vision: Next

TOTAL RELATIVE RATE INDEX



Total Alt Care ADP RRI Values

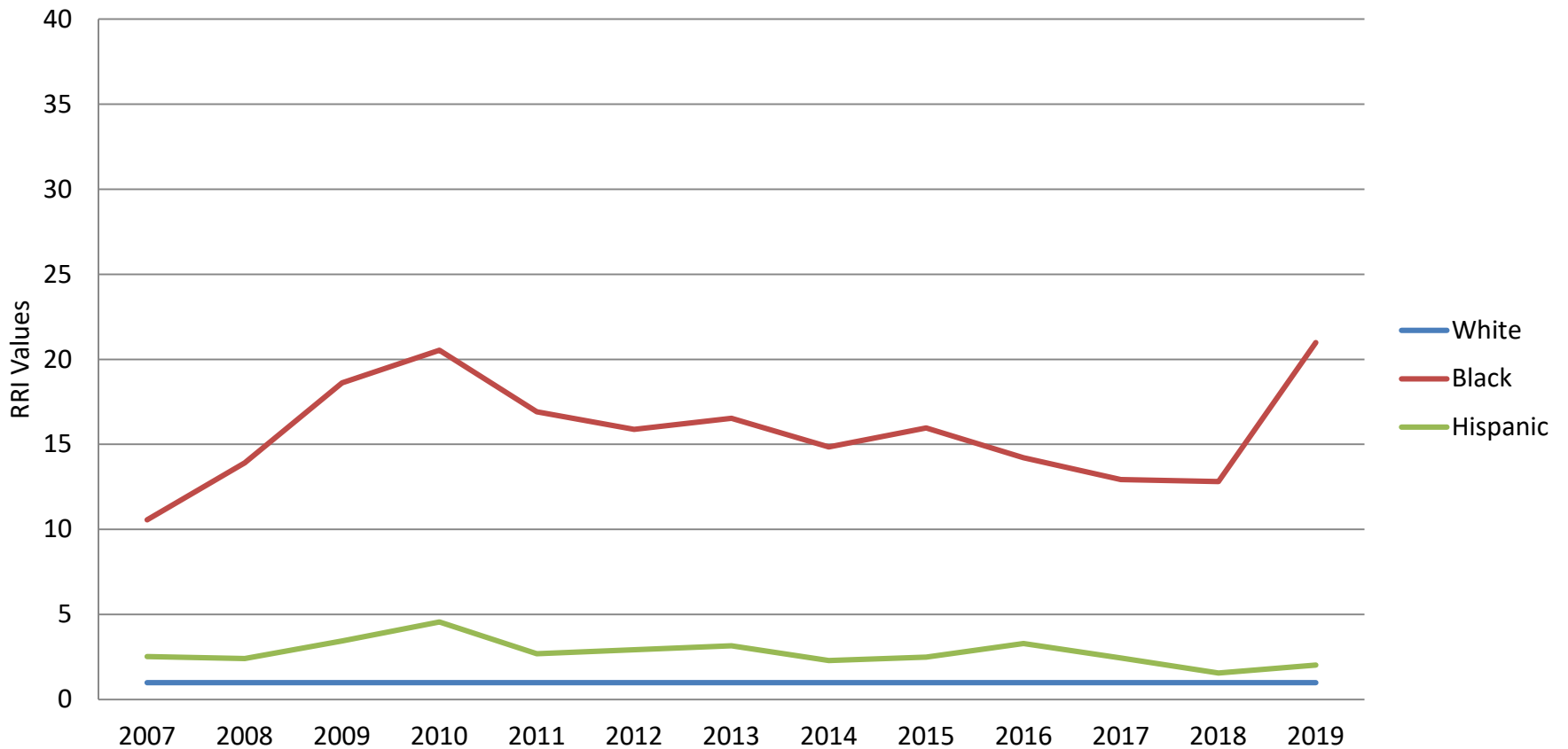


Vision: Next

FOSTER CARE RRI



Foster Care ADP RRI Values

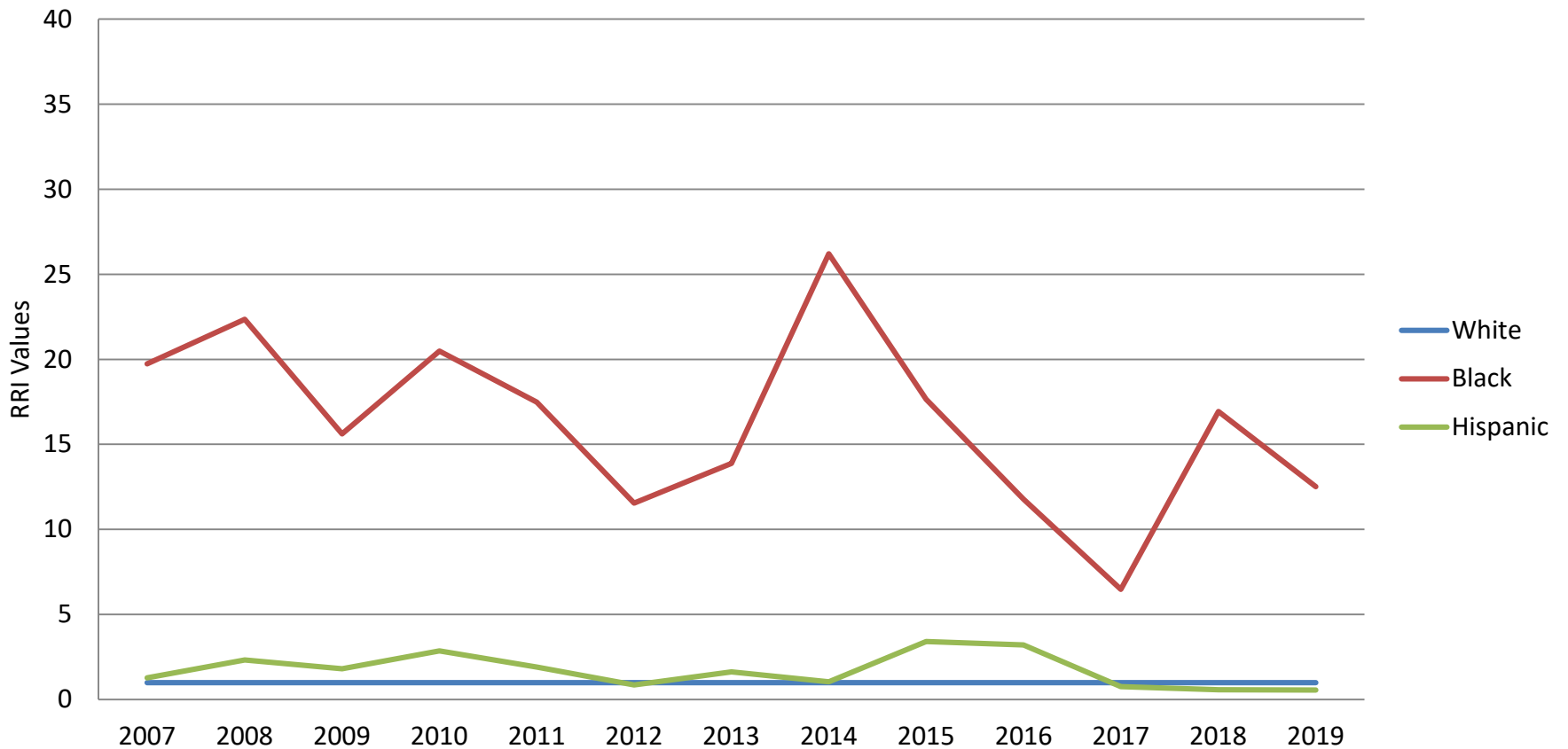


Vision: Next

KINSHIP CARE RRI



Court-Ordered Kinship Care ADP RRI Values

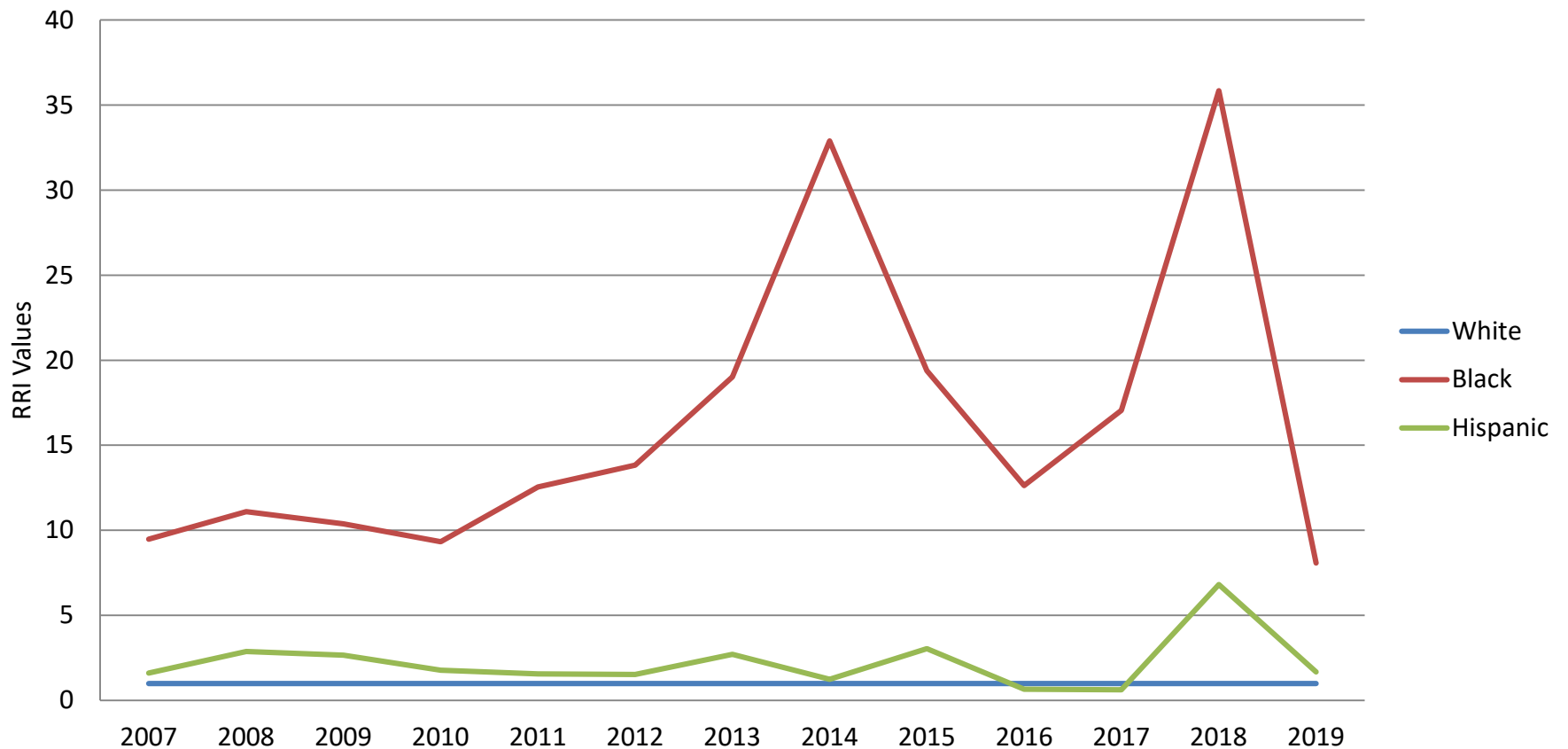


Vision: Next

GROUP HOME RRI



Group Home ADP Care RRI Values

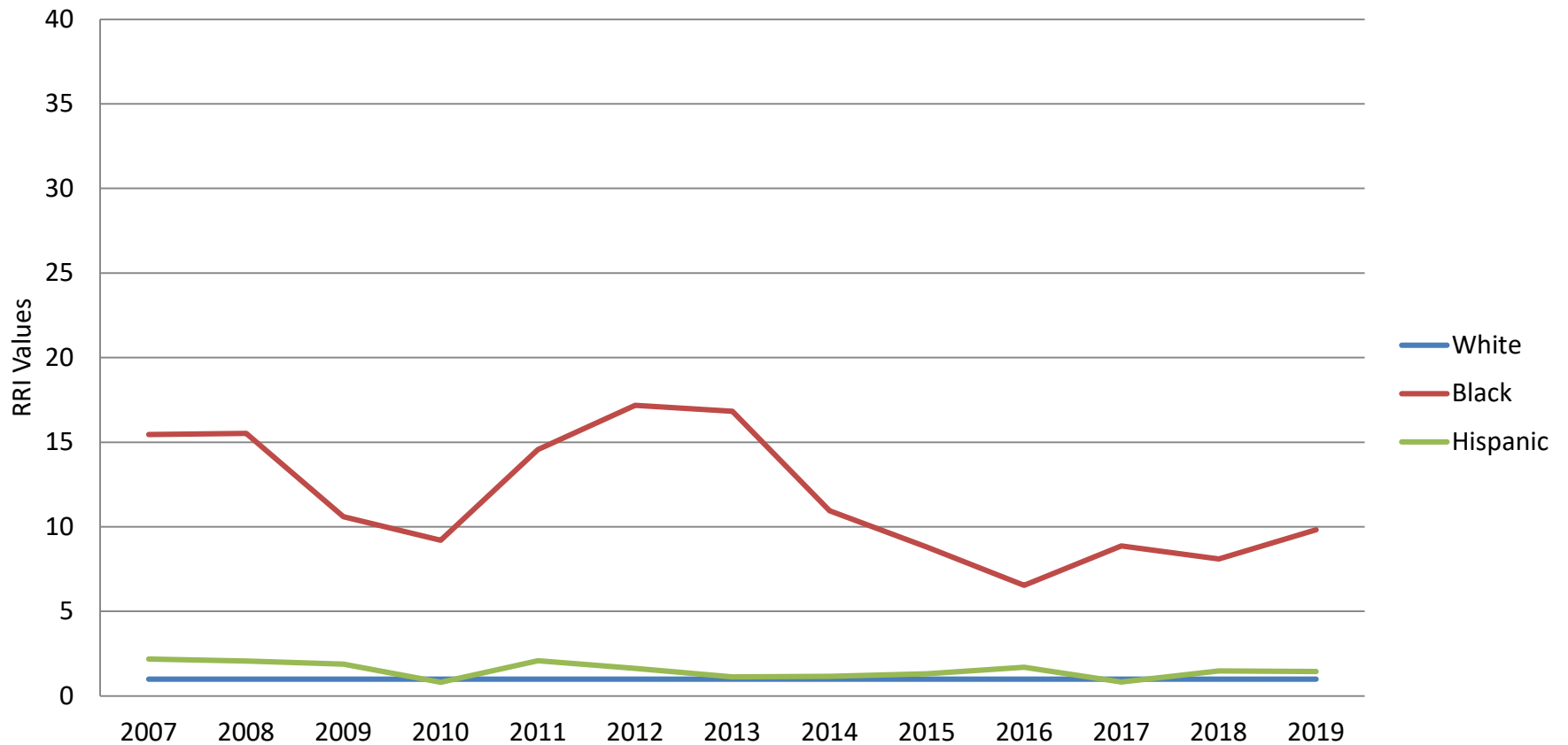


Vision: Next

RESIDENTIAL CARE RRI



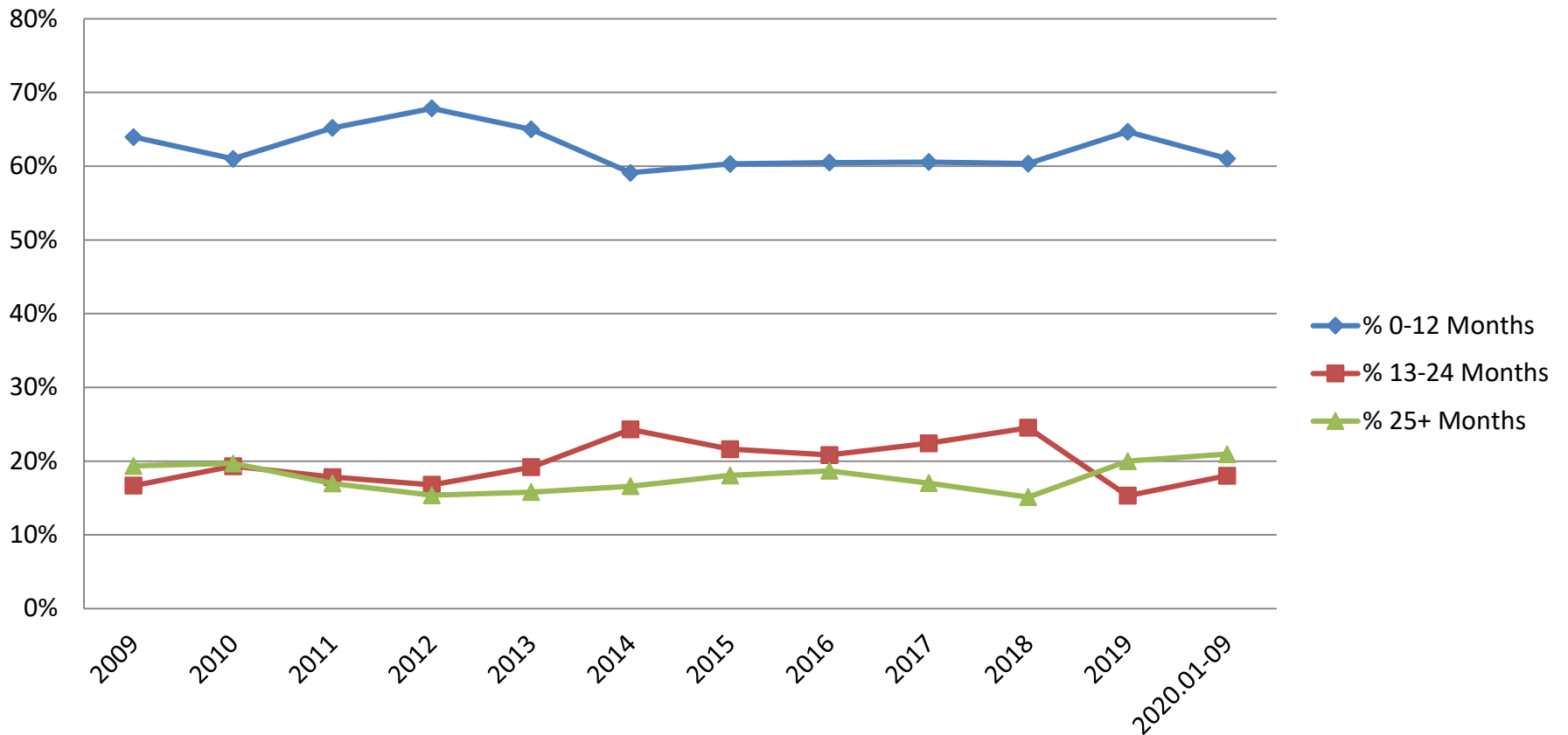
Residential Care Center ADP RRI Values



DISCHARGES BY LENGTH



Out of Home Discharges by Length

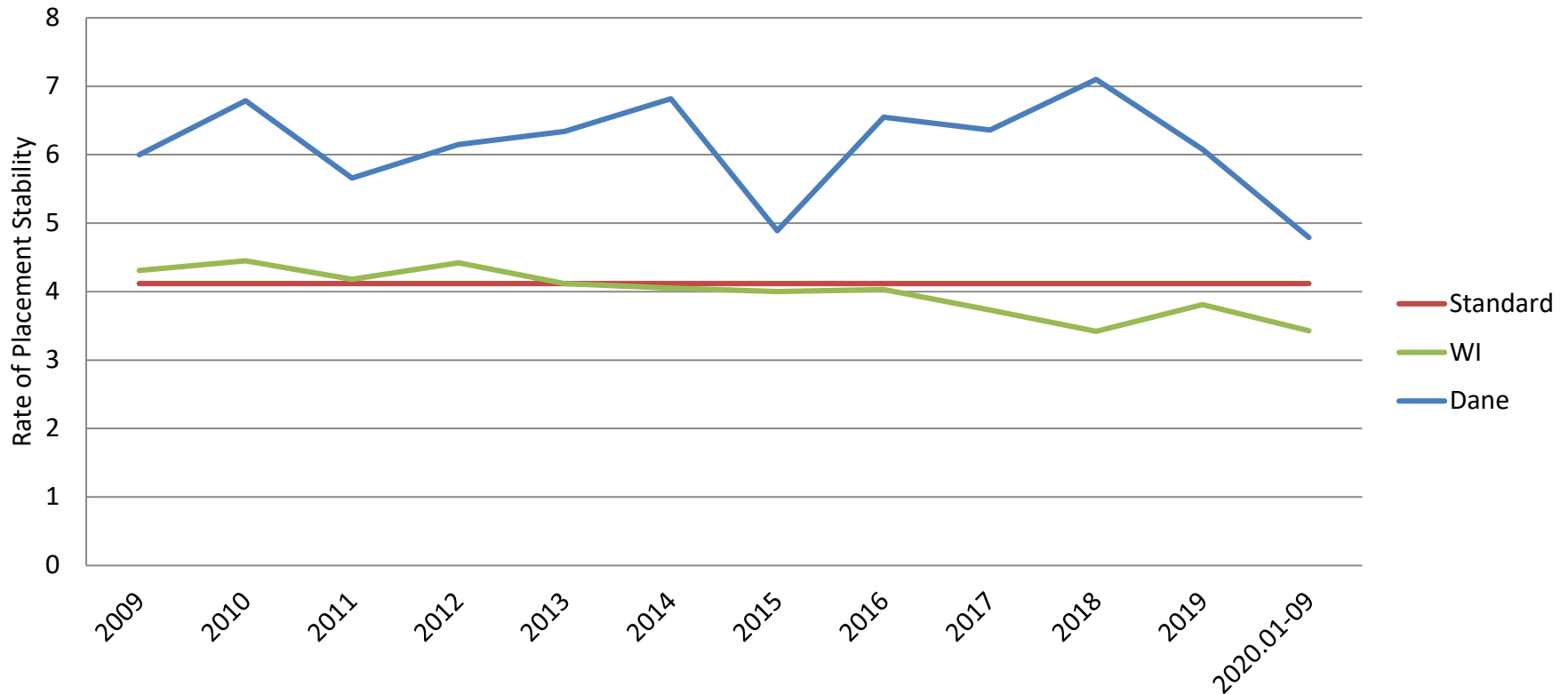


Vision: Next

PLACEMENT STABILITY

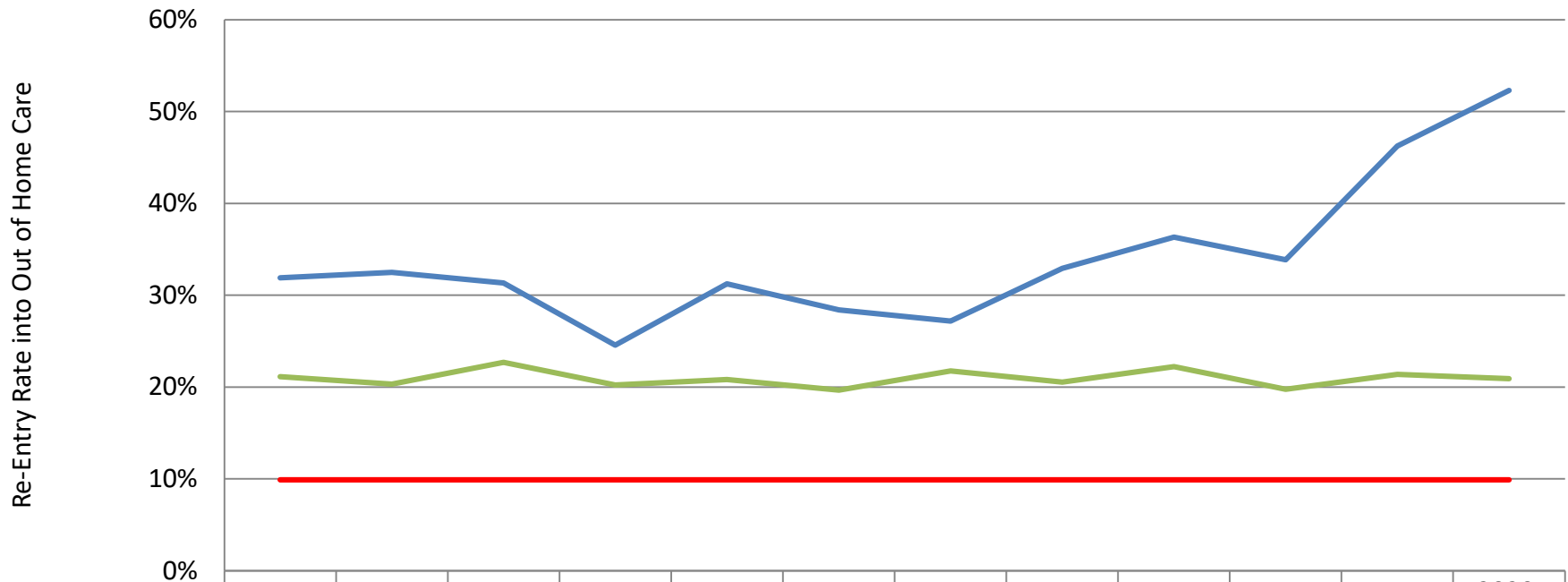


**Placement Stability - CFSR3 -
of Placement Moves per 1,000 days in OHC**





Re-entry w/i 12 Months - WI vs. Dane - 2009-2020.01-09



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020.01-09
Dane	31.9%	32.5%	31.3%	24.6%	31.2%	28.4%	27.2%	32.9%	36.3%	33.9%	46.3%	52.3%
WI	21.1%	20.3%	22.7%	20.2%	20.8%	19.7%	21.8%	20.6%	22.2%	19.8%	21.4%	20.9%
Benchmark	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%

CPS & OUT-OF-HOME CARE KEY POINTS

- There are disparities in the CPS system for Black or African American children, it is especially pronounced in the rate of referrals.
- The rate at which reports are screened in has decreased significantly over the past 12+ years.
- The substantiation relative rate index (RRI) does not show significant disparities for youth.
- The average daily population for kinship care and foster care has decreased, while increasing for subsidized guardianship (this is due to a policy change at the state level).
- The relative rate index for out-of-home placement shows significant disparities for Black or African American youth.
- Dane County continues to have less placement stability than the state and the state standard.
- The rate of re-entry for Dane County remains above that of the balance of the state and the state standard.

Vision: Next

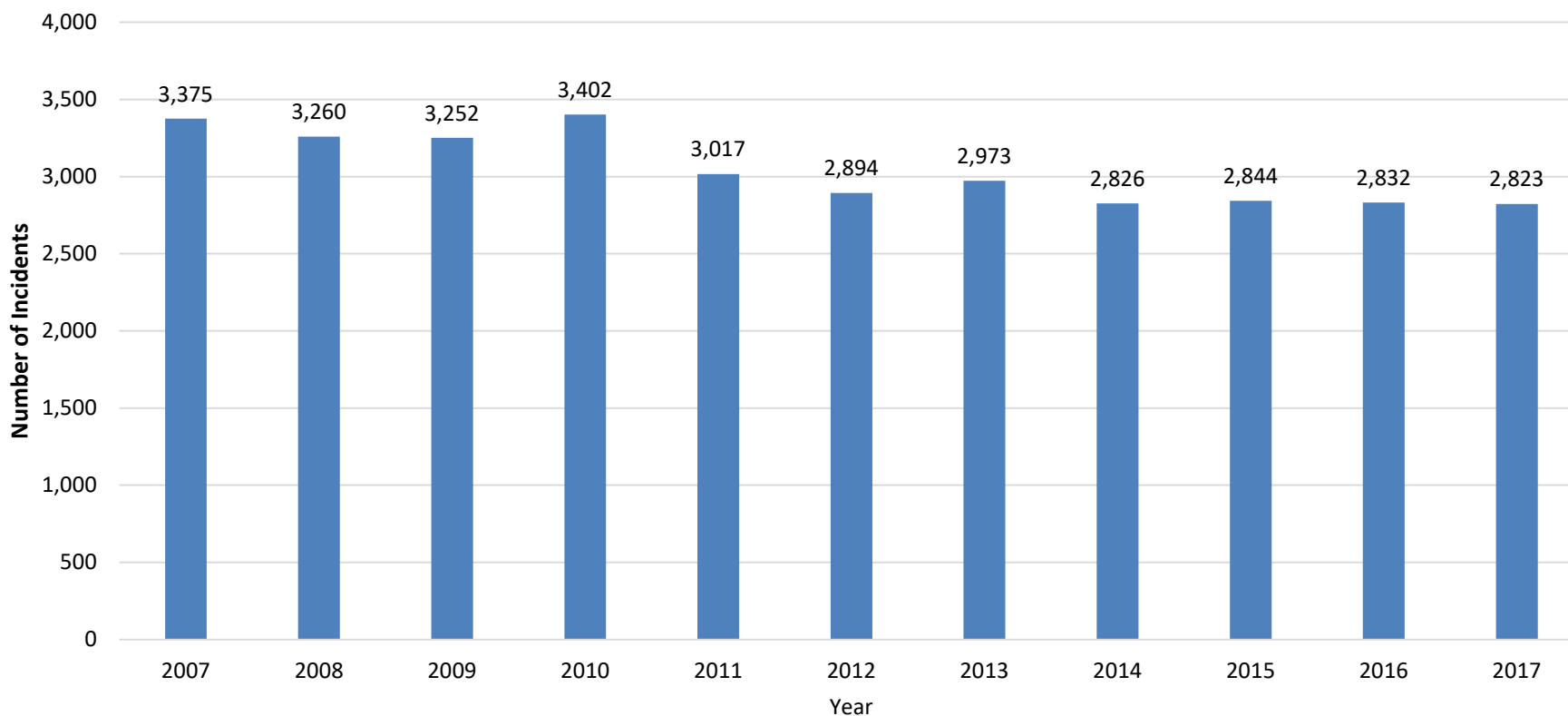
ARRESTS

Vision: Next

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE REPORTS



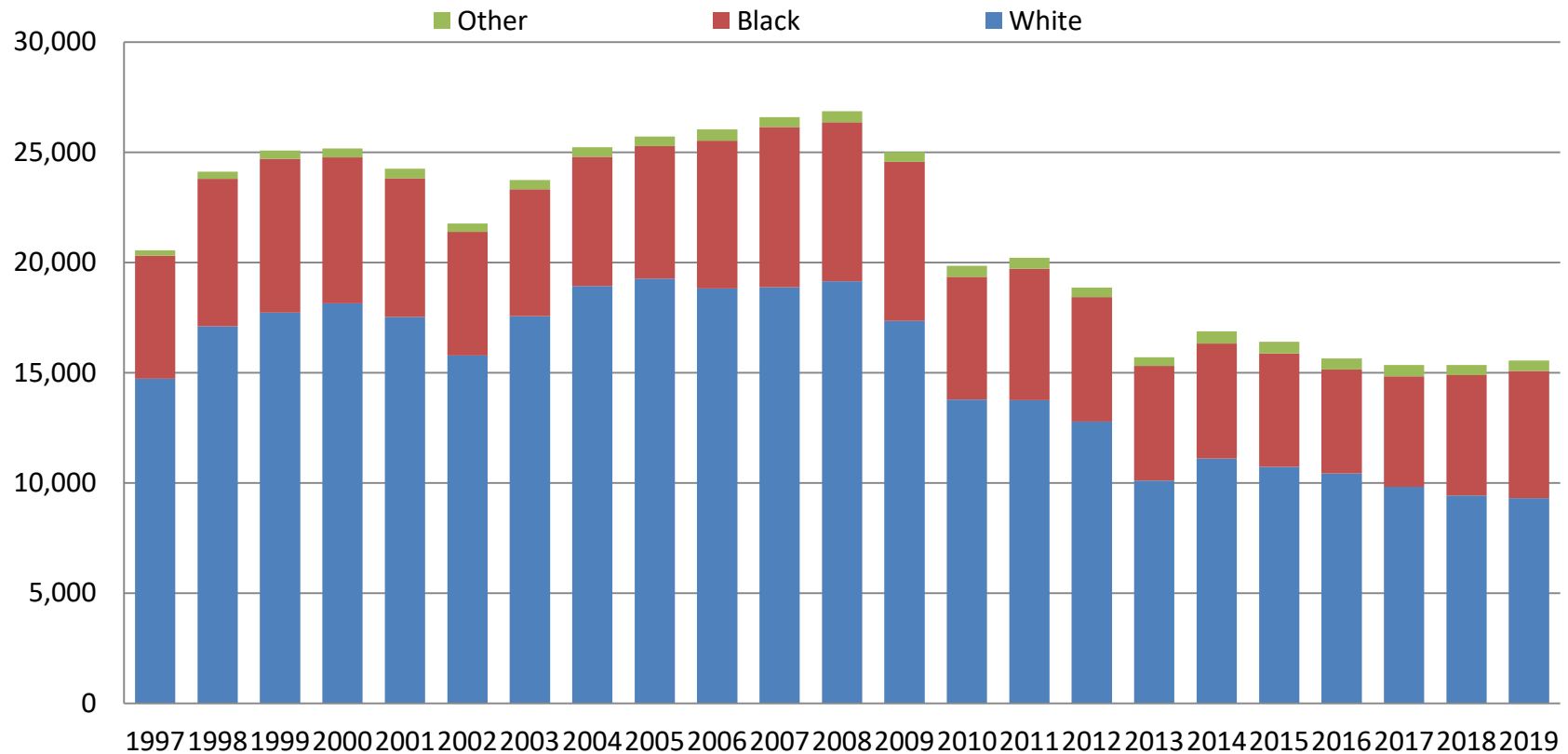
Number of Domestic Violence Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agencies in Dane County by Year



ADULT ARRESTS BY RACE



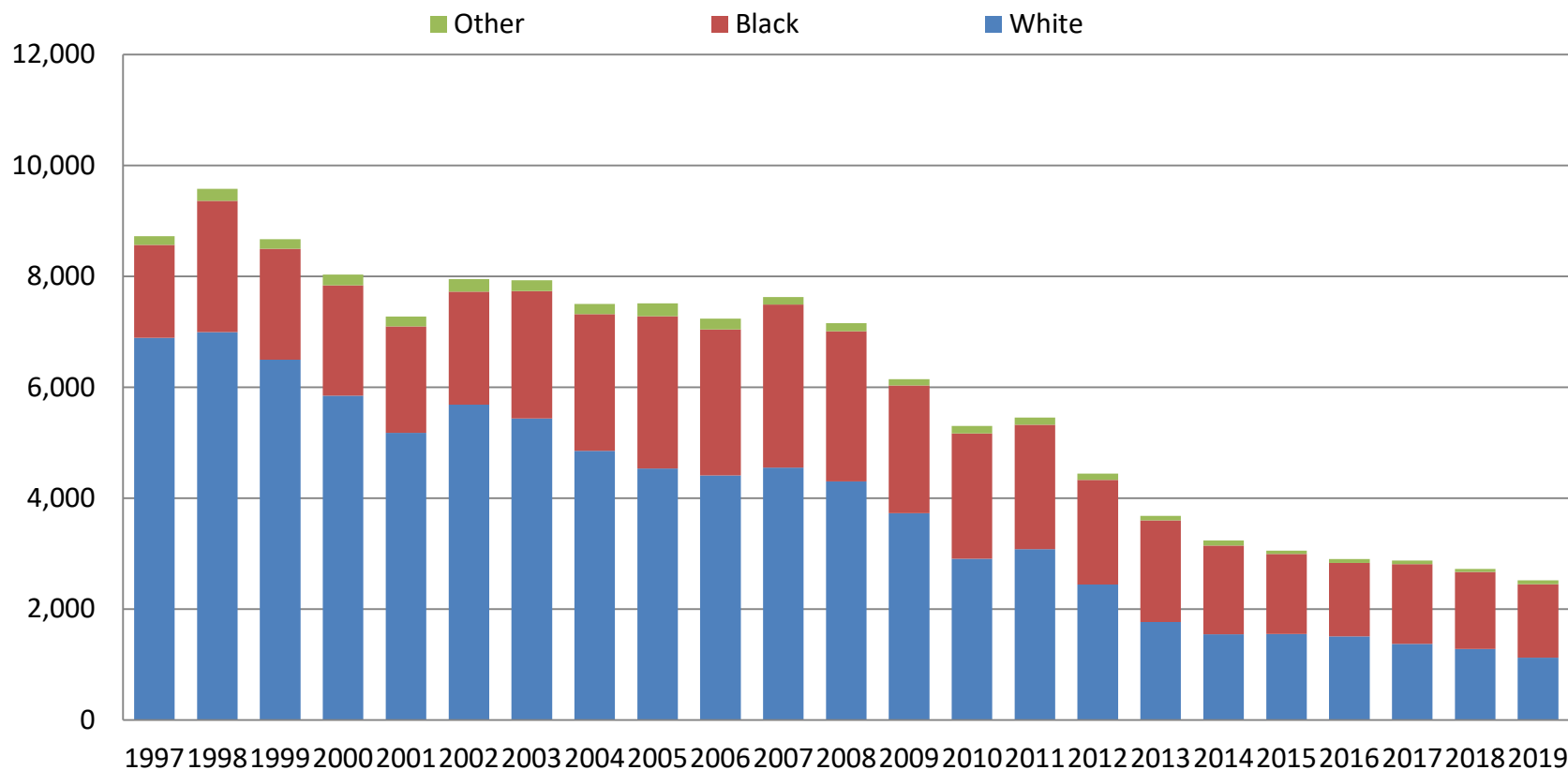
Adult Arrests by Race



JUVENILE ARRESTS BY RACE



Juvenile Arrests by Race

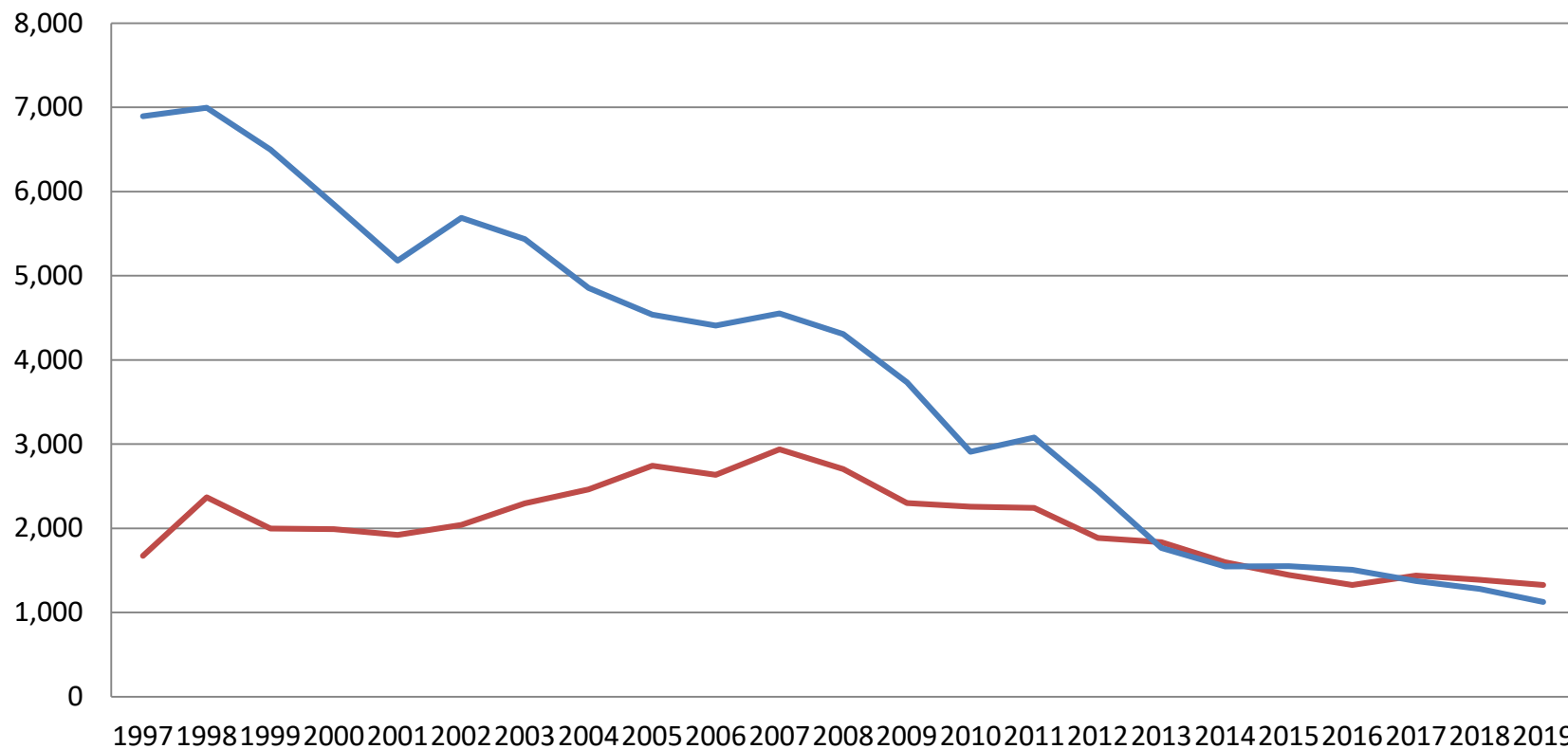


JUVENILE ARRESTS BY RACE



Juvenile Arrests by Race

— Black — White

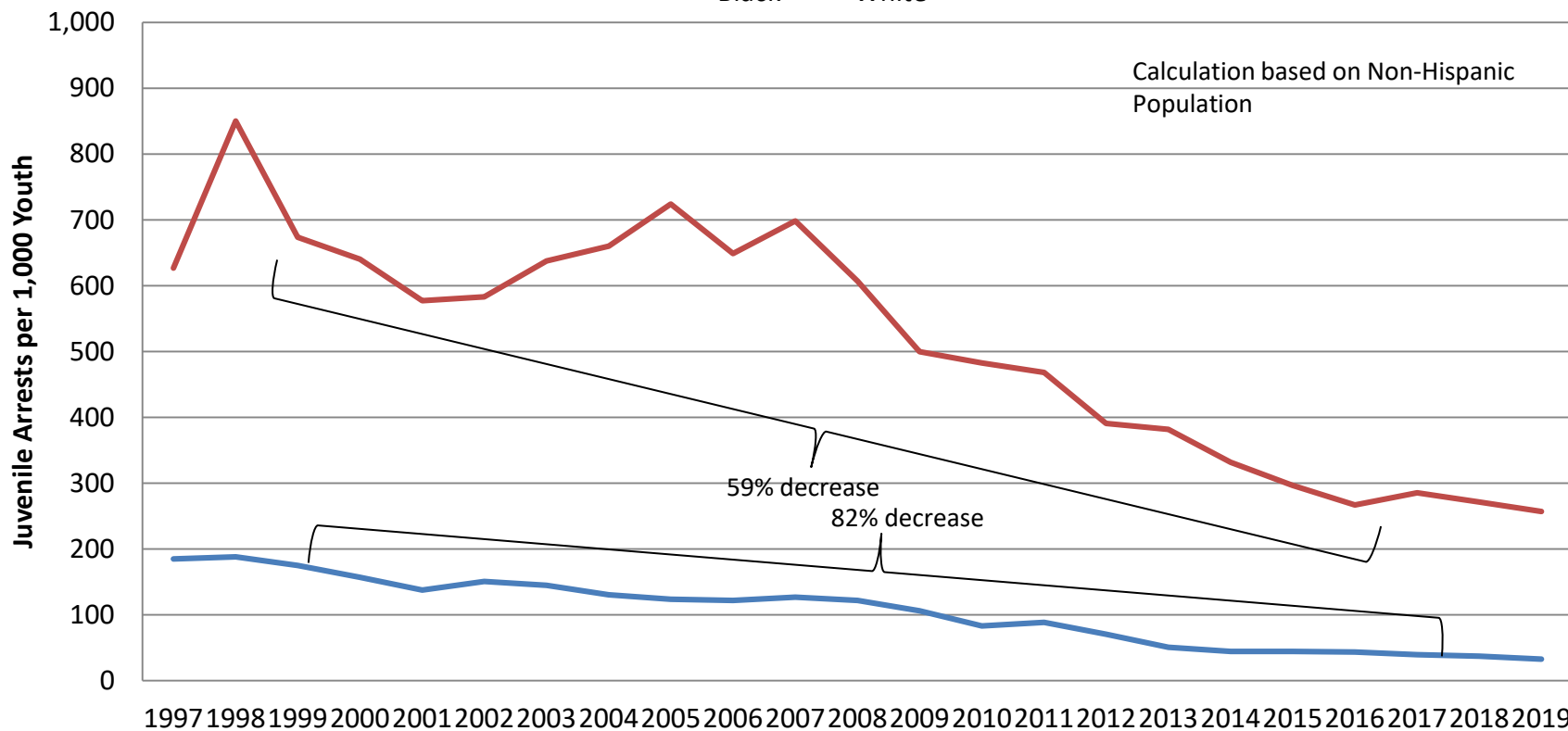


JUVENILE ARREST RATE



Dane County Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000 Youth (age 10-17)

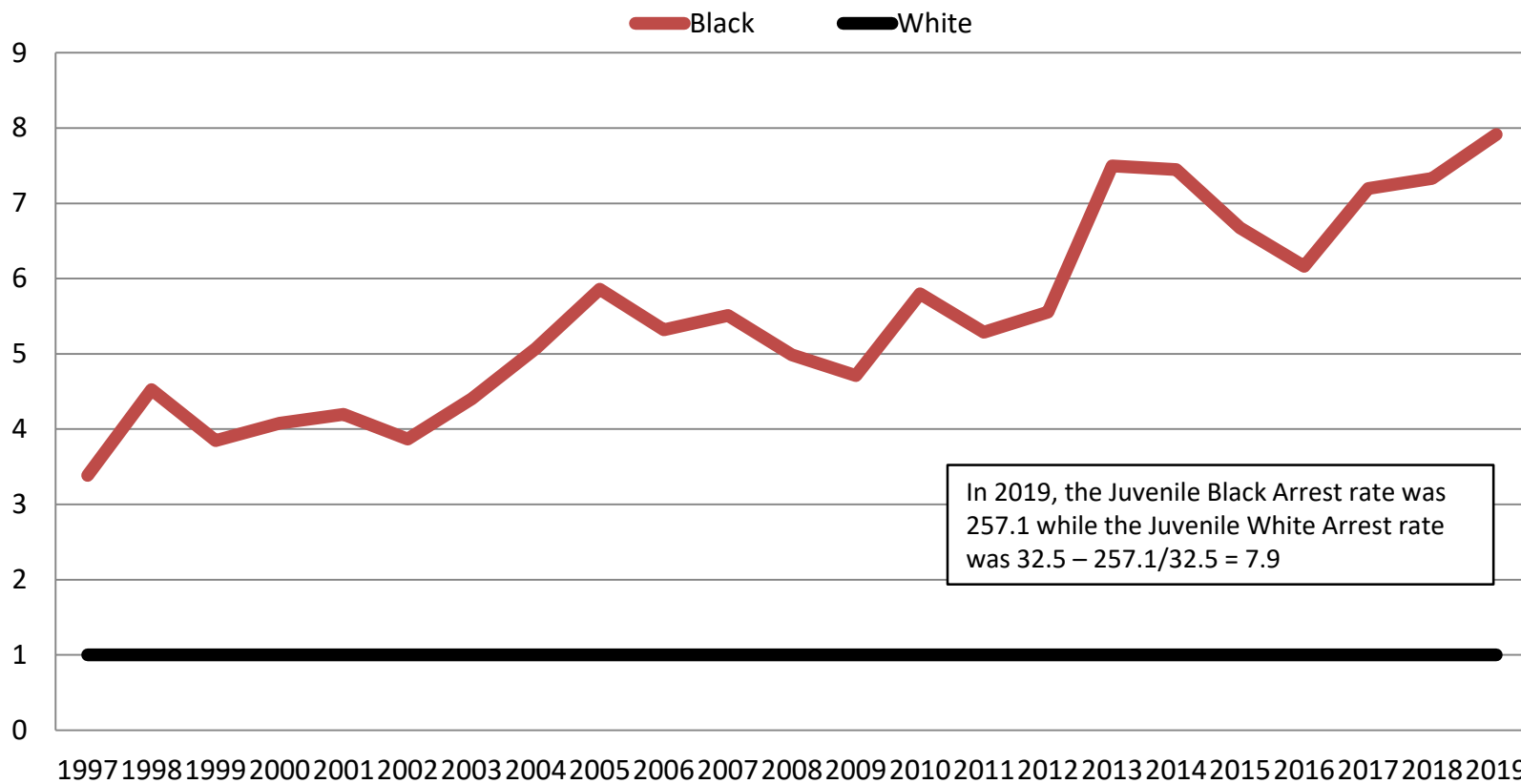
— Black — White



JUVENILE ARRESTS RRI



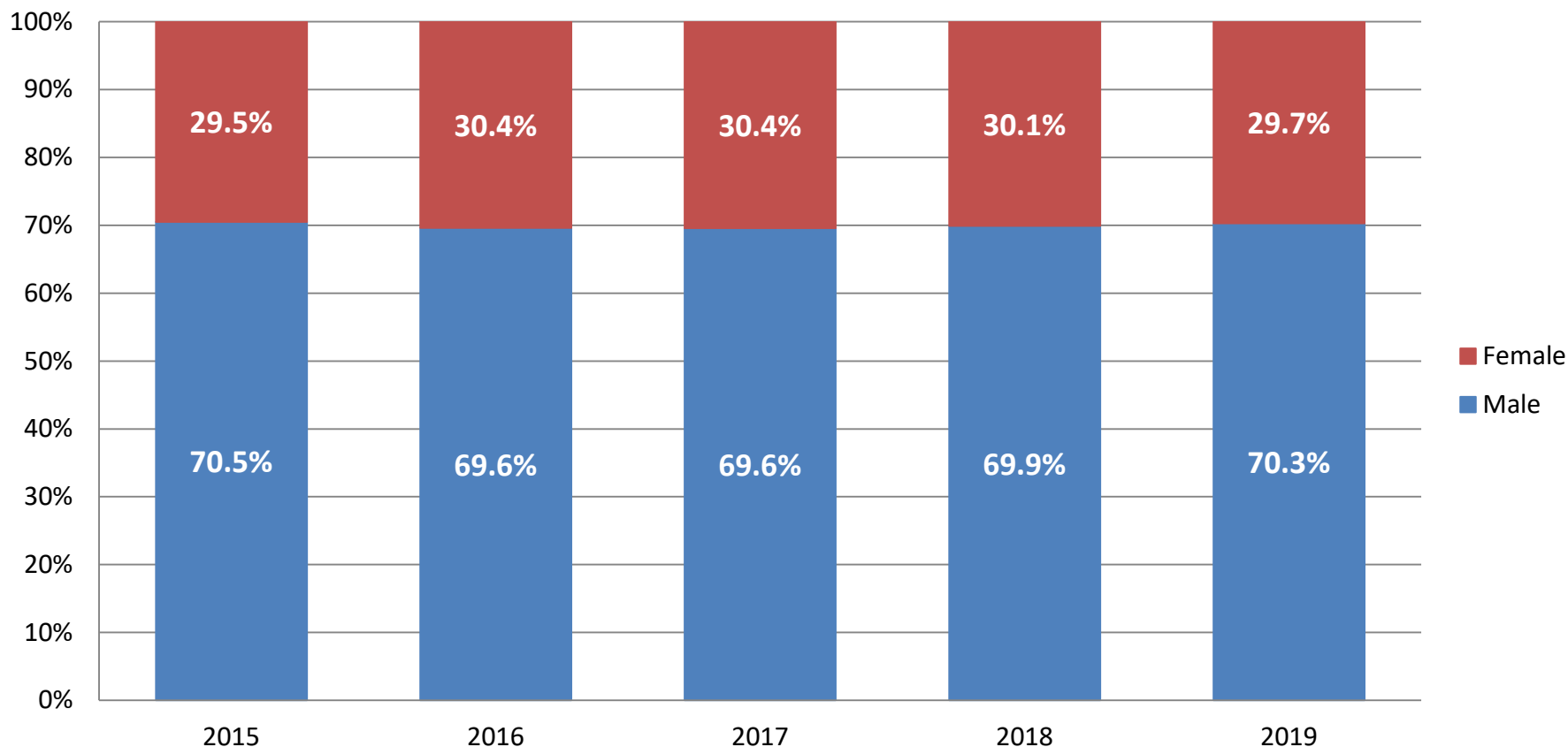
Juvenile Arrests - Relative Rate Index (RRI)



TOTAL ARRESTS BY SEX



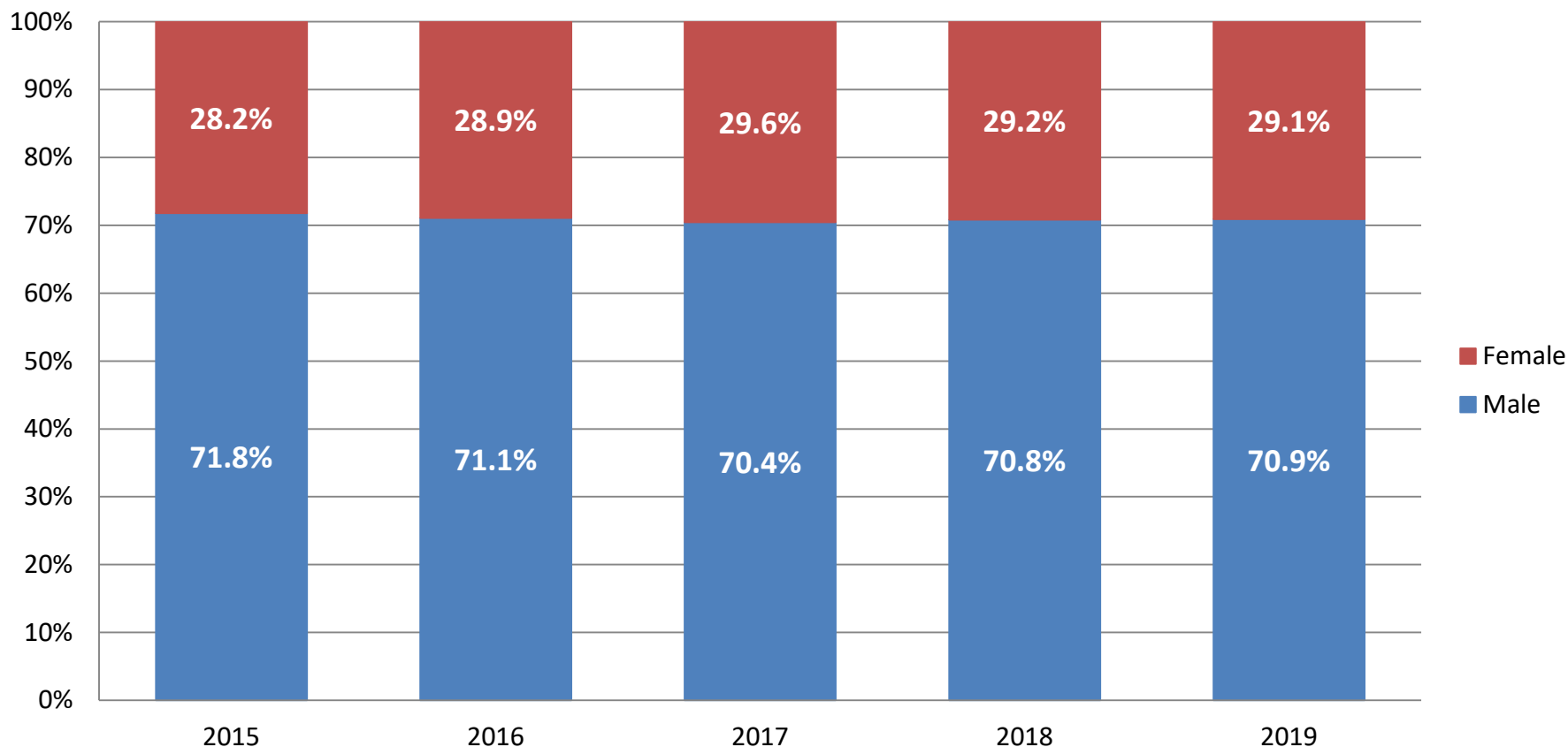
Total Arrests by Sex



ADULT ARRESTS BY SEX



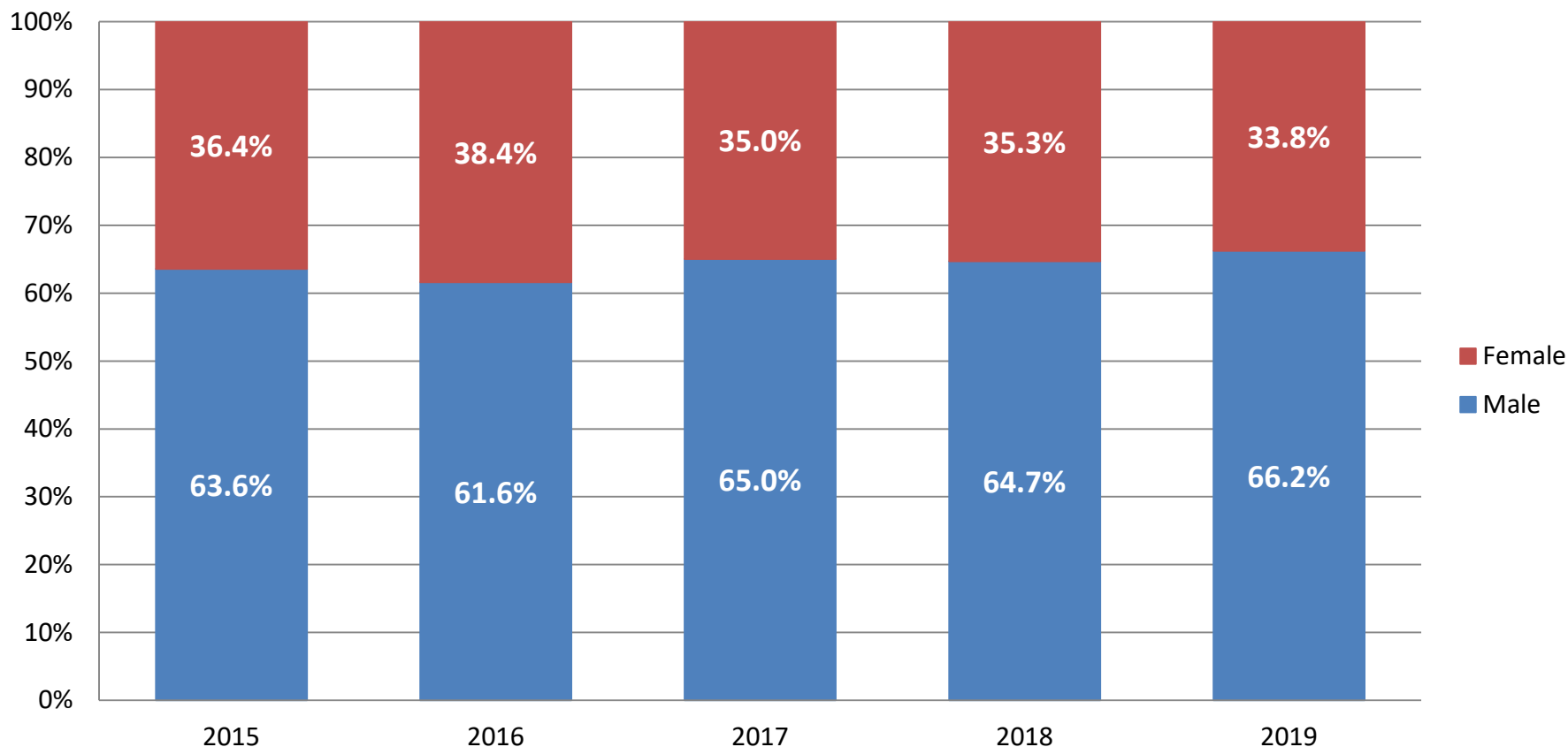
Adult Arrests by Sex



JUVENILE ARRESTS BY SEX

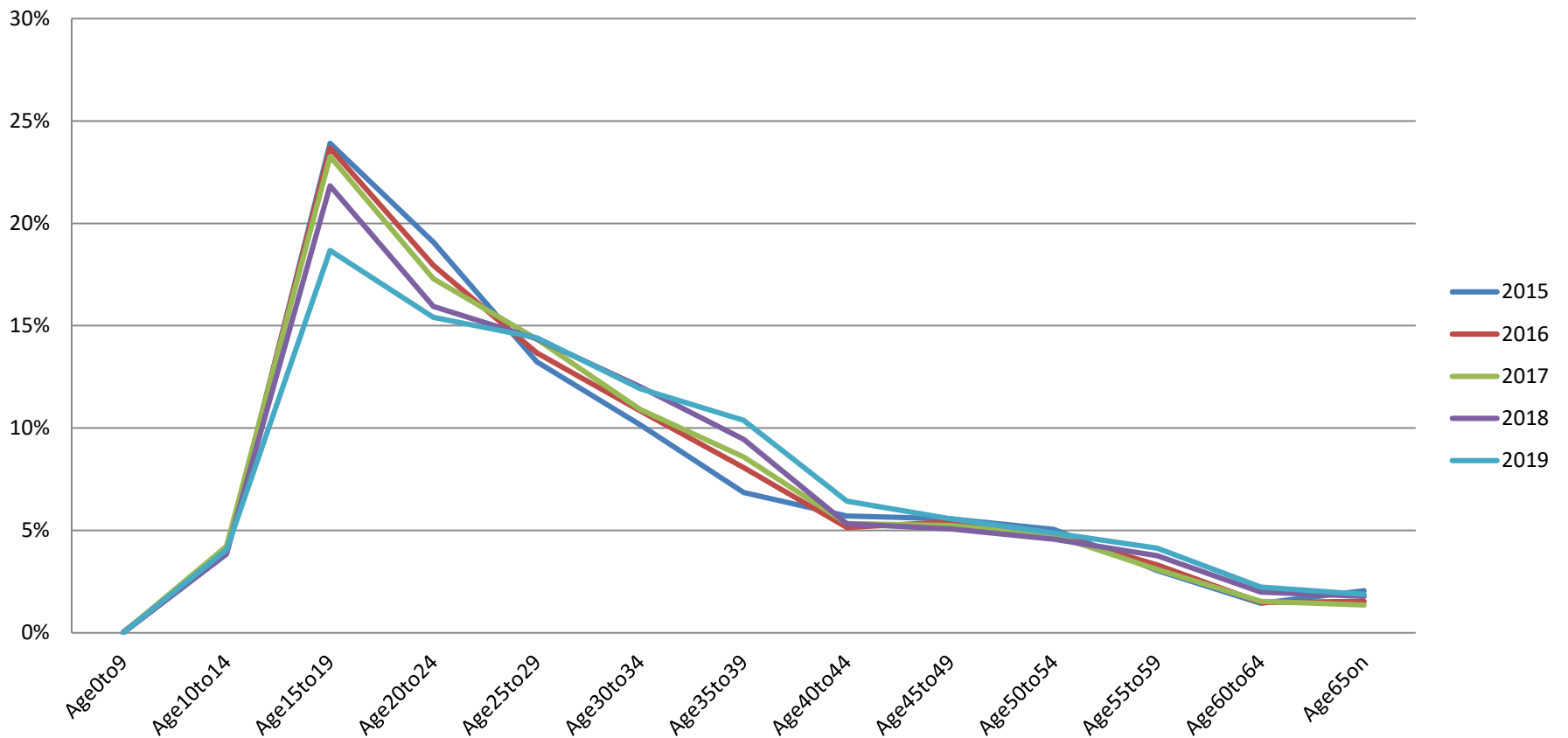


Juvenile Arrests by Sex

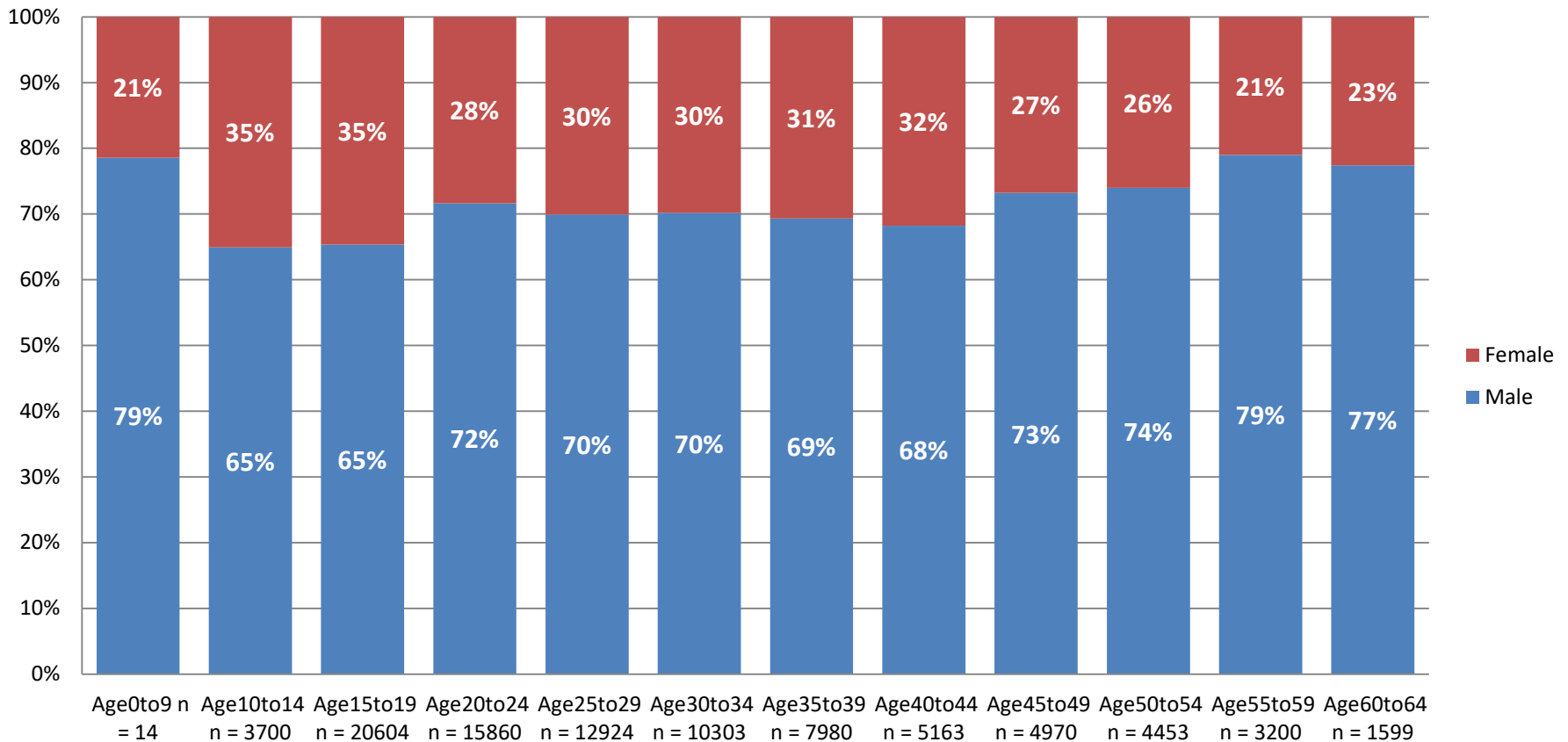




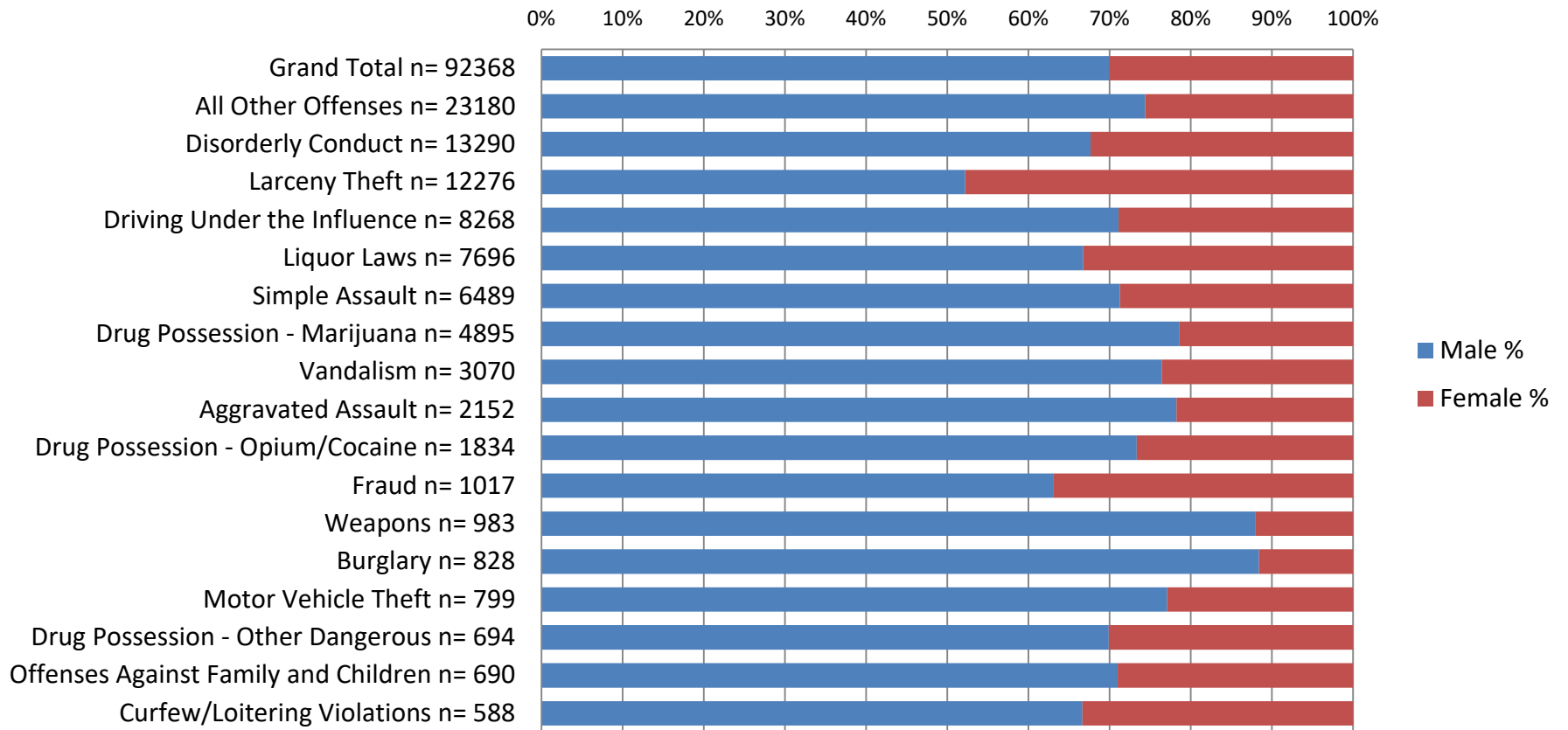
Arrests by Age Group



Arrests by Sex by Age Group, Aggregated 2015-2019



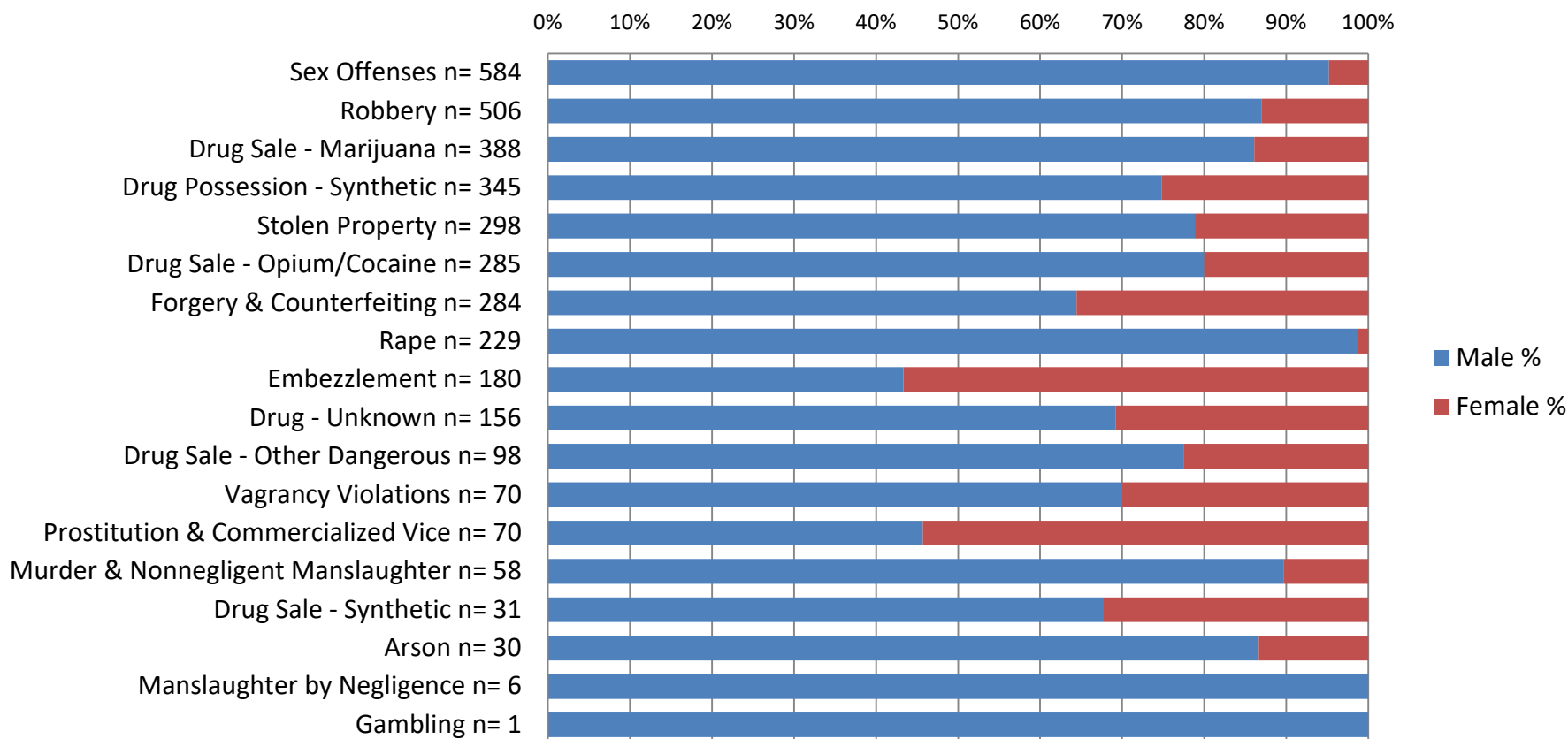
Arrest Description by Sex - Aggregated - 2015-2019, Pt 1



OFFENSE BY SEX



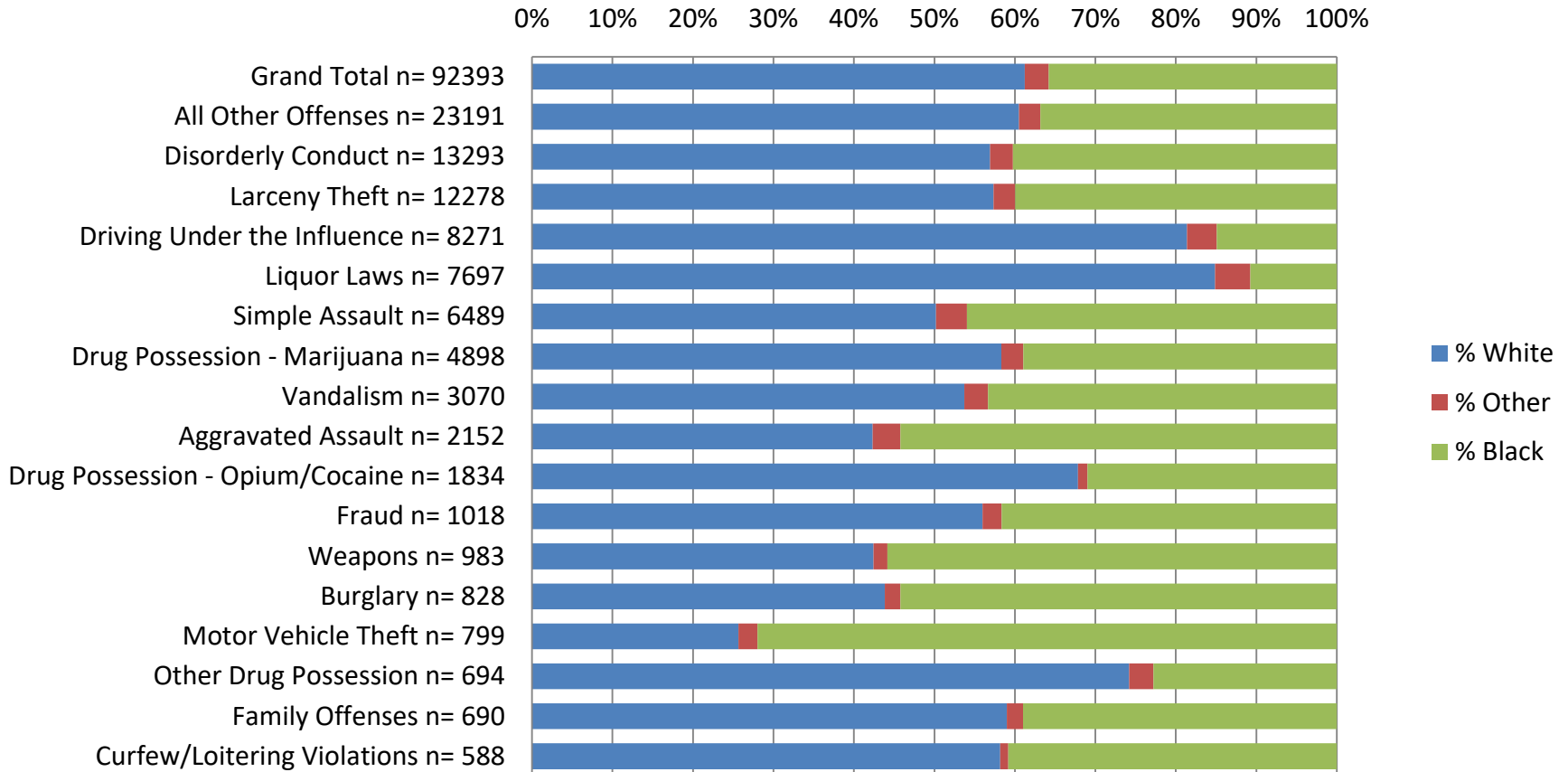
Arrest Description by Sex - Aggregated - 2015-2019, Pt 2



OFFENSE BY RACE

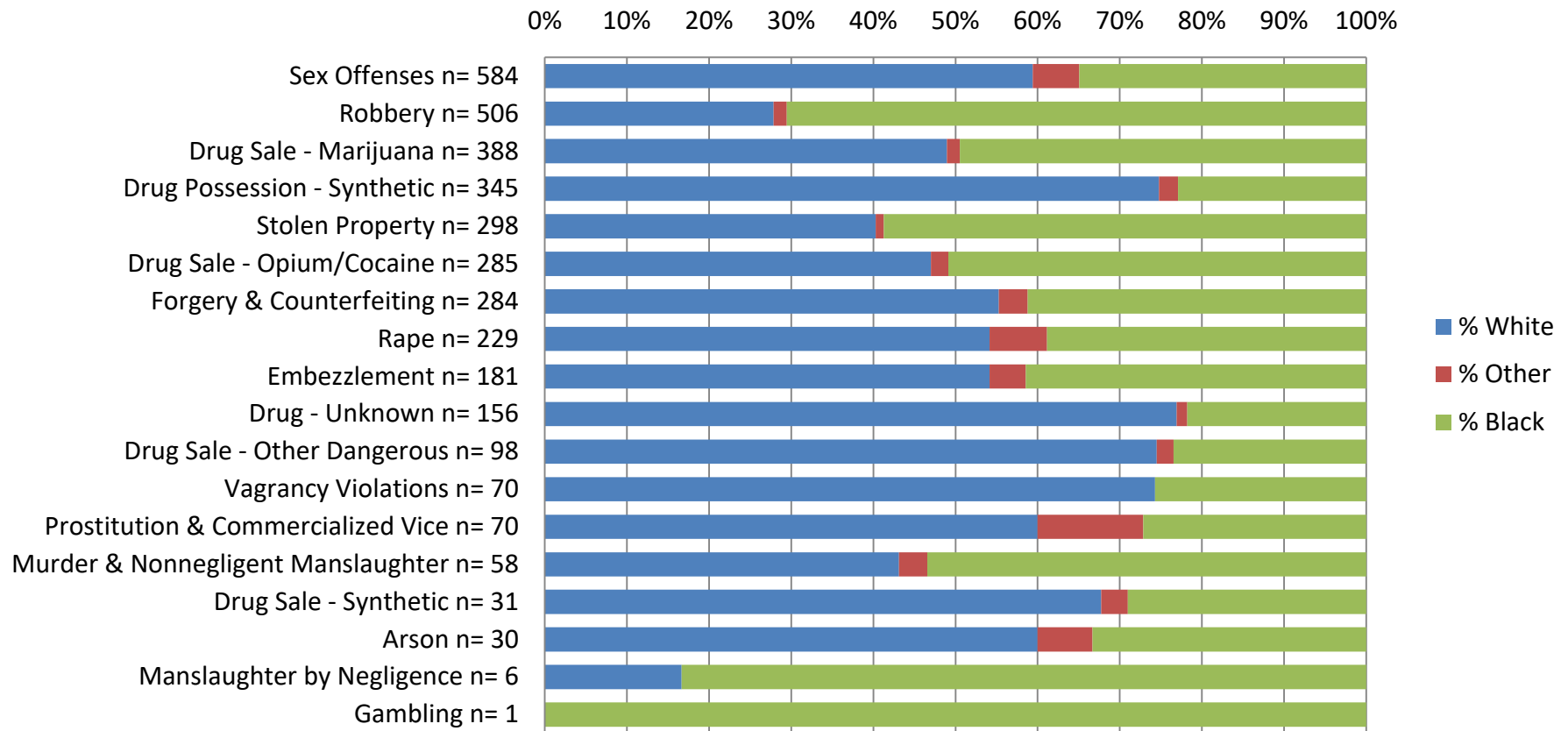


Arrest Description by Race - Aggregated - 2015-2019, Pt 1





Arrest Description by Race - Aggregated - 2015-2019, Pt 2

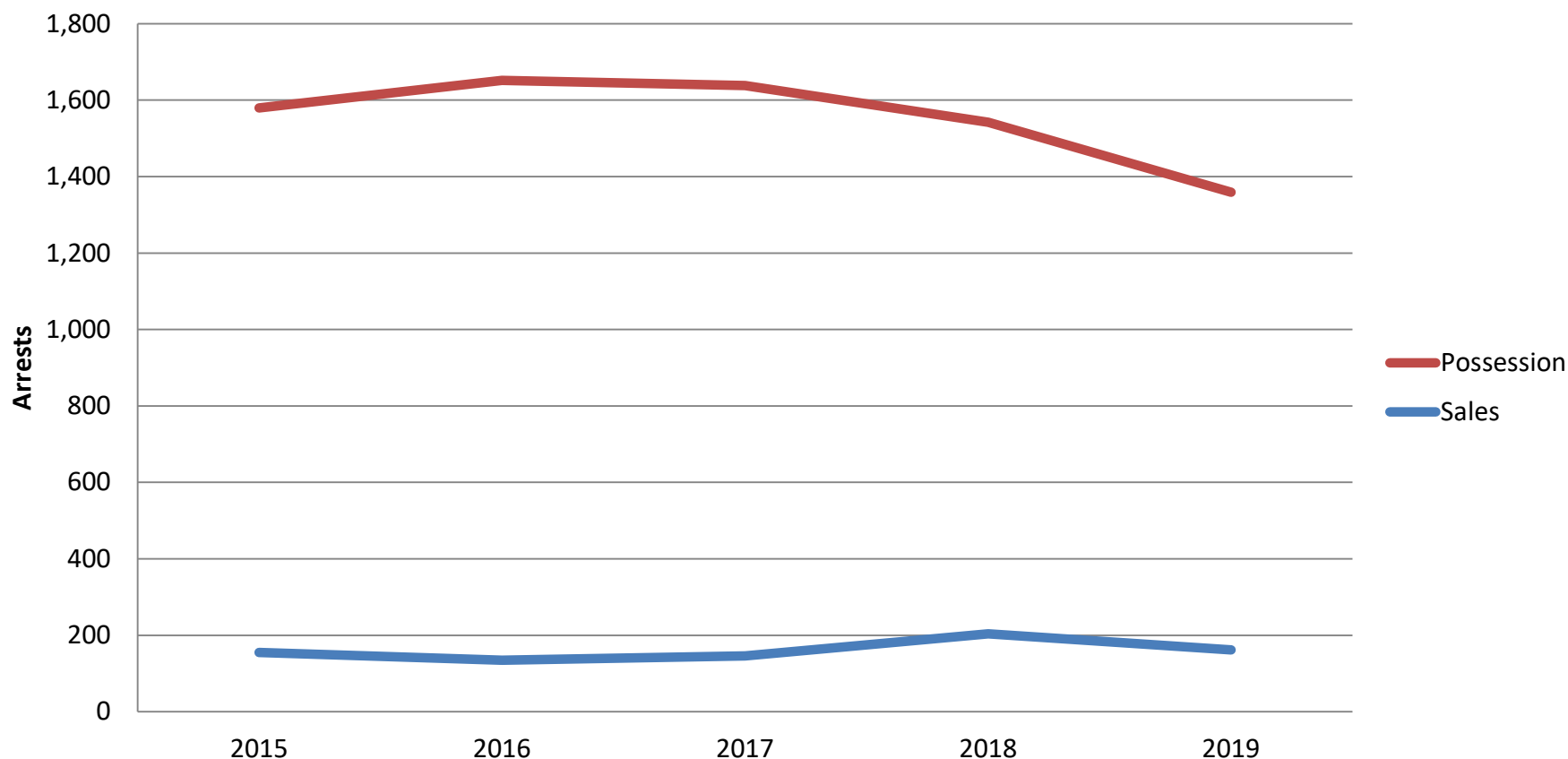


Vision: Next

DRUG RELATED ARRESTS



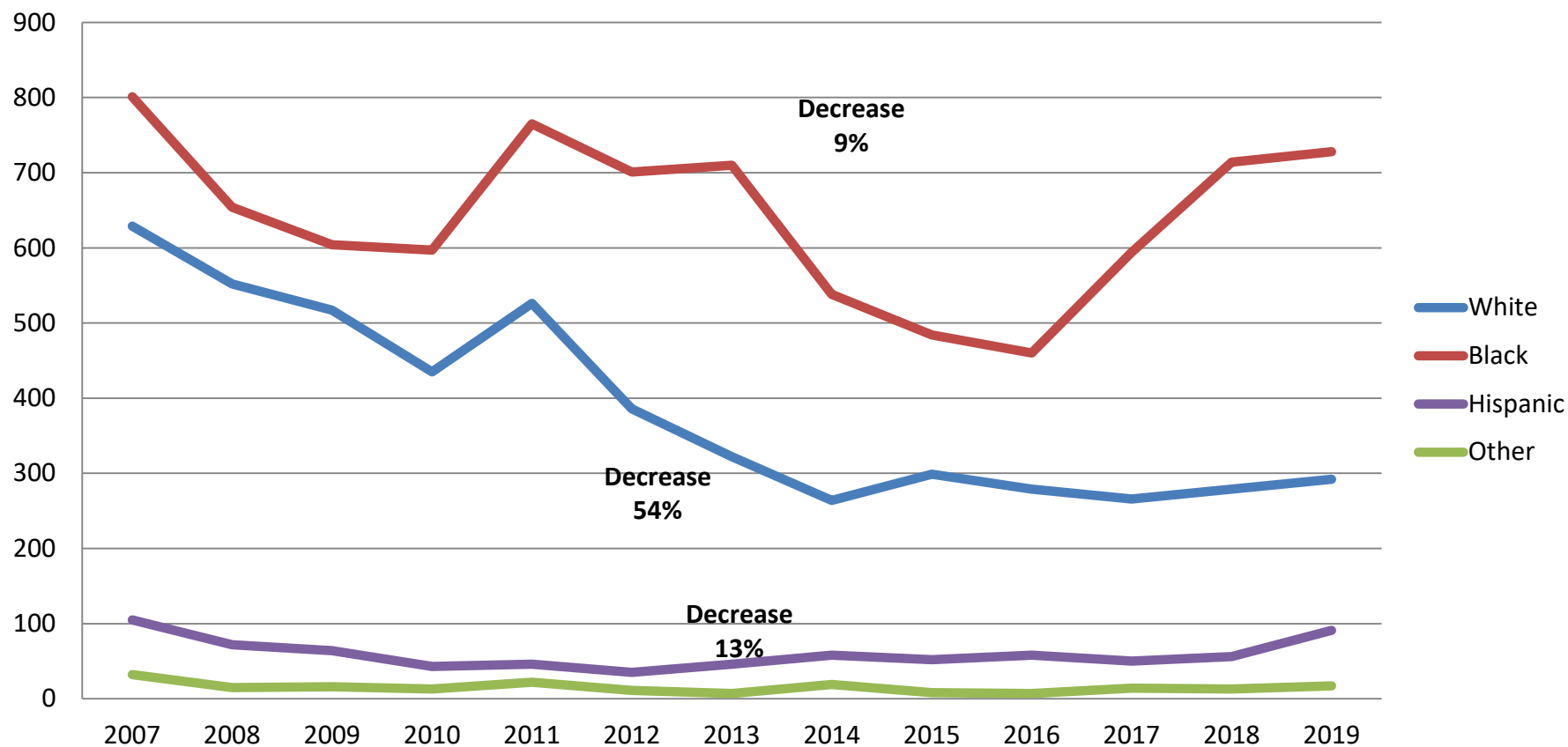
Drug Arrests - Possession vs. Sales



YOUTH JUSTICE REFERRALS



Youth Justice Referrals by Race and Ethnicity

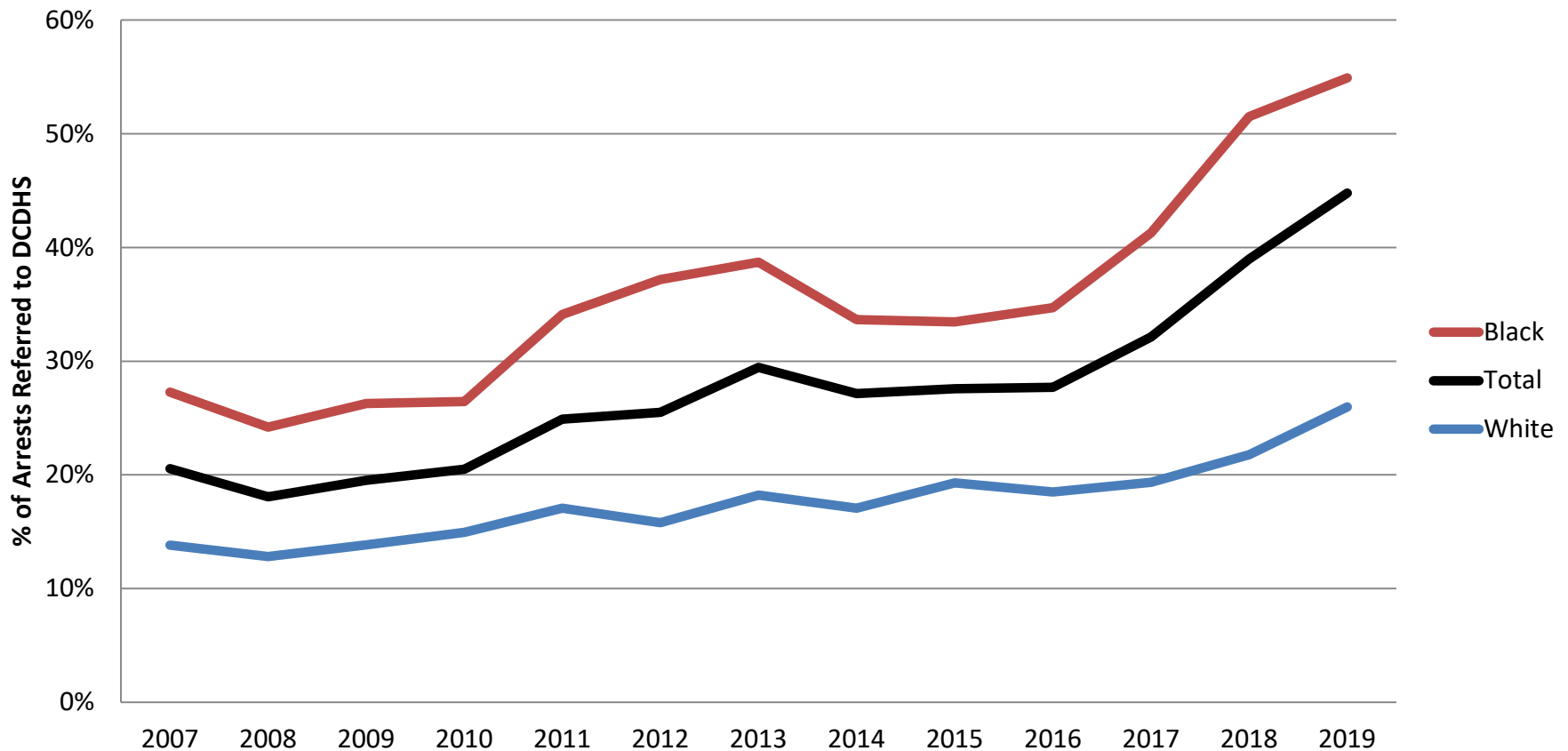


Vision: Next

YOUTH JUSTICE REFERRALS



Percent of Juvenile Arrests Referred to DCDHS



ARRESTS KEY POINTS

- The number of adult and juvenile arrest rates have decreased in the past several years relative to 10 to 15 years ago.
- The rate of decrease in juvenile arrests was significantly larger for white youth (82%) than for Black or African American youth (59%), resulting in an increased relative rate index.
- The percentage of arrests referred to DCDHS Youth Justice has increased. Due to the decreasing number of arrests, the absolute number of referrals has decreased slightly.

Vision: Next

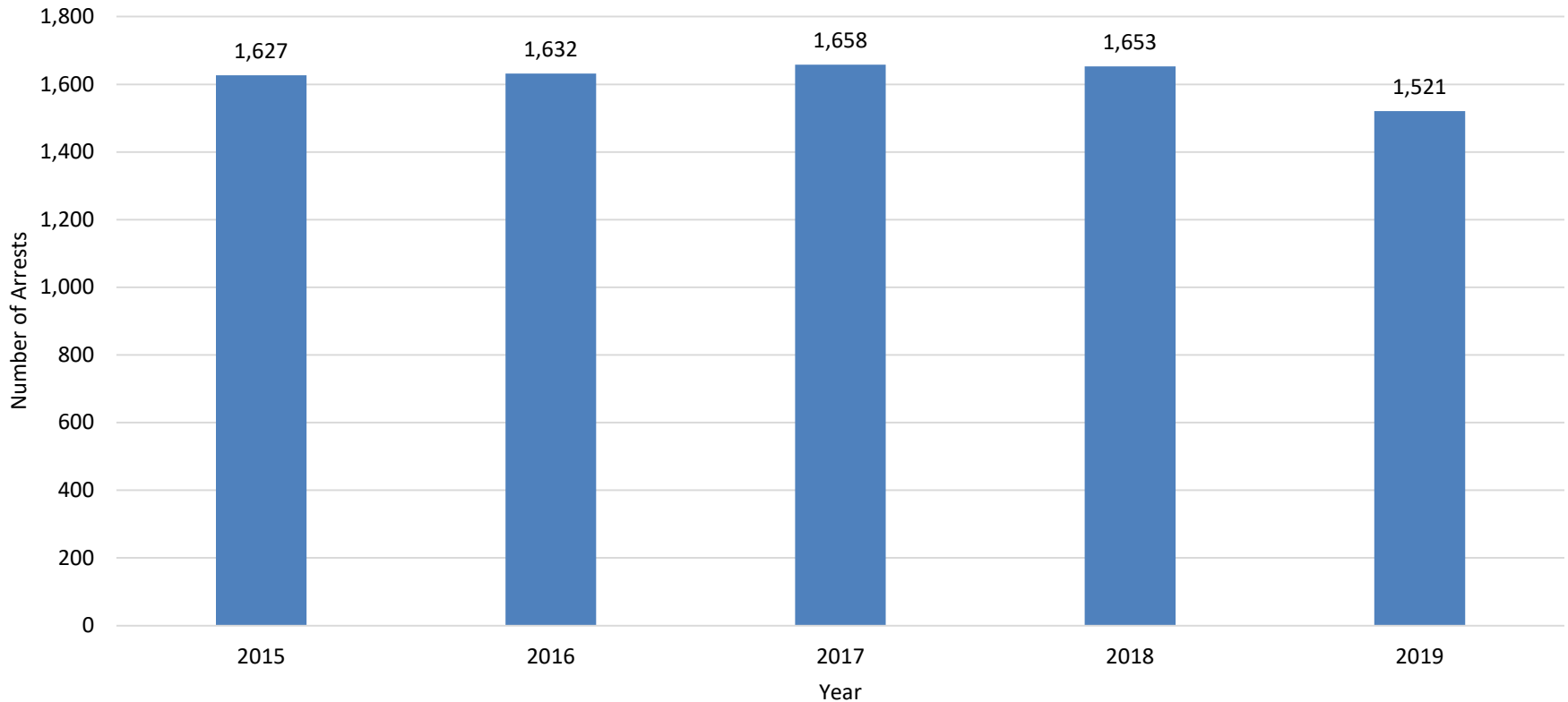
SUBSTANCE USE



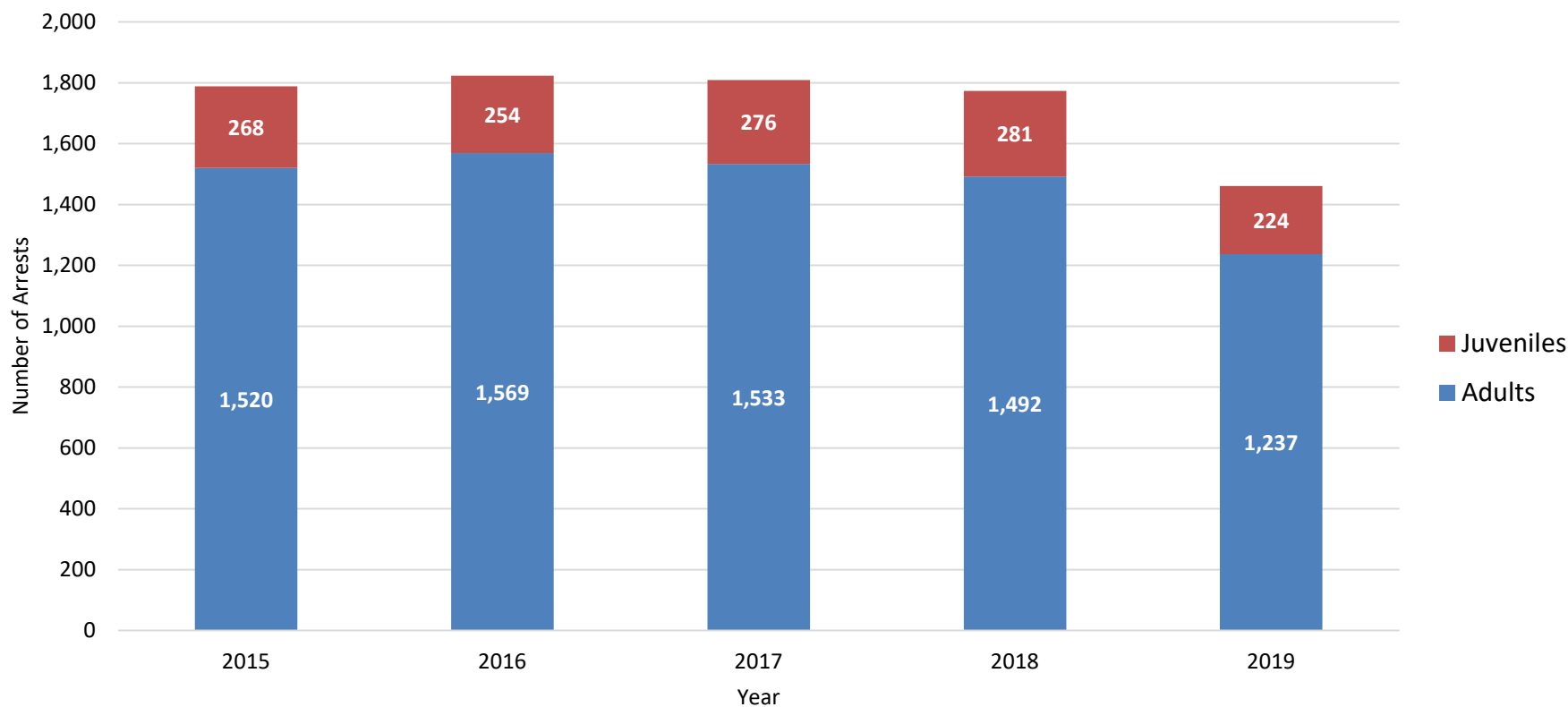
DUI BY YEAR



Number of Adult Arrests for Driving Under the Influence Dane County by Year



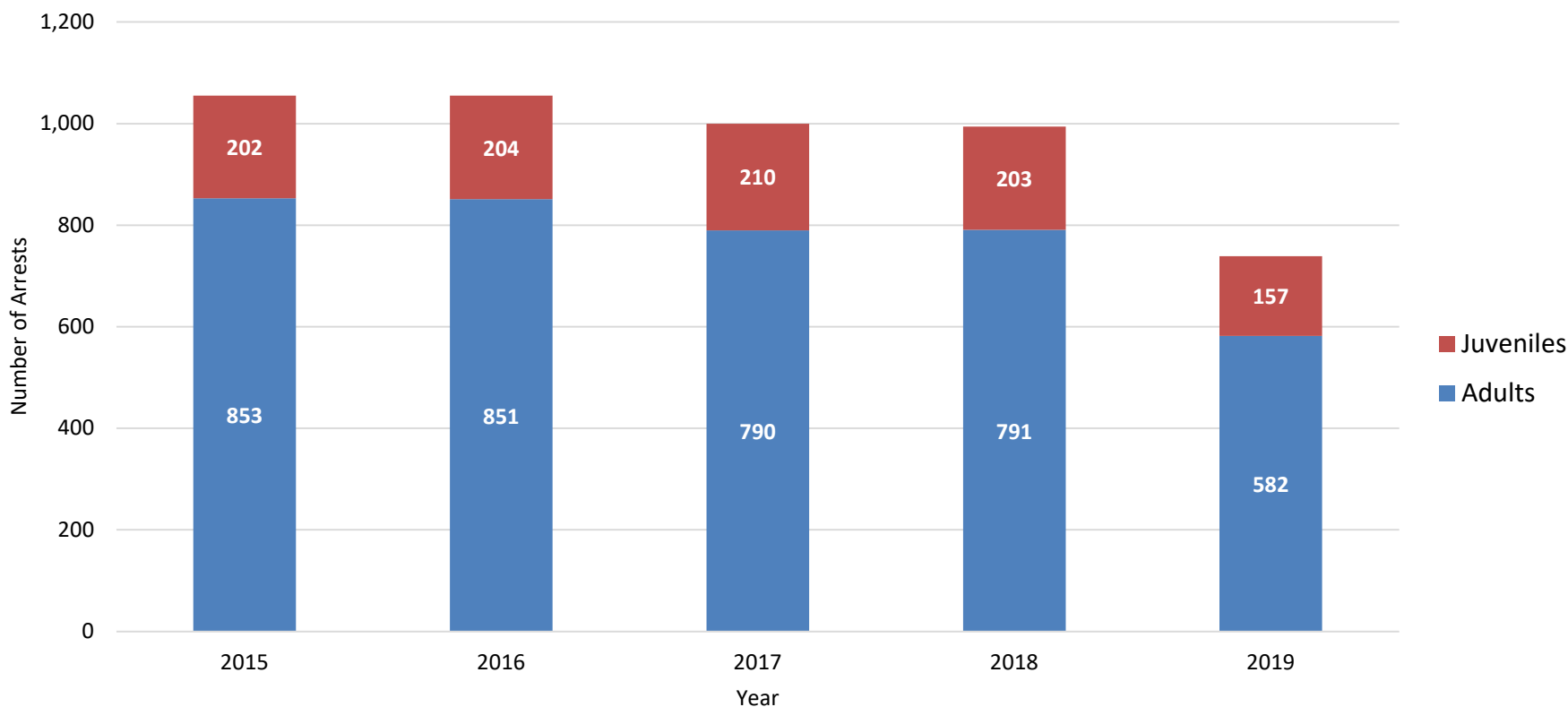
Number of Arrests for Drug Crimes in Dane County: Comparing Adults with Juveniles by Year



MARIJUANA POSSESSION ARRESTS



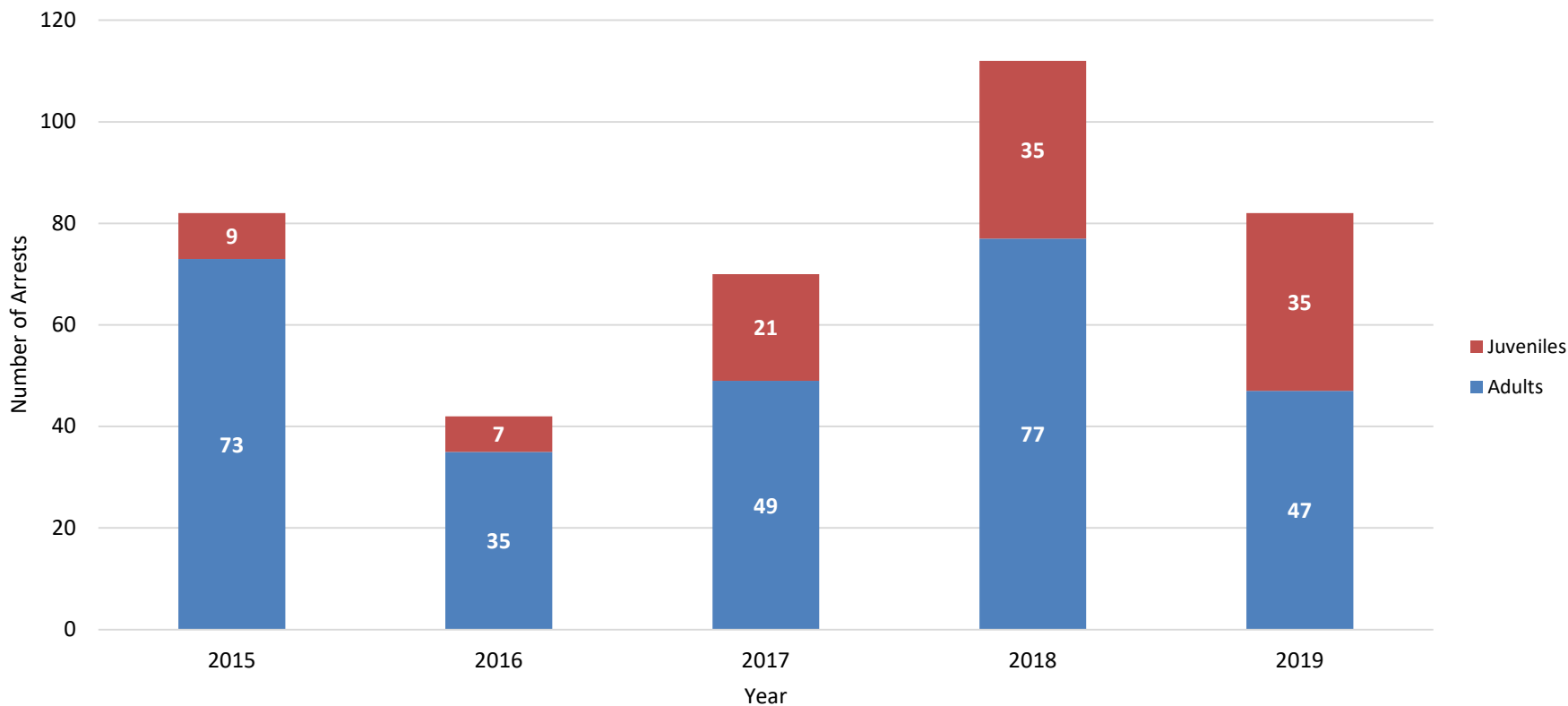
Number of Arrests for Drug Possession - Marijuana in Dane County: Adults Compared with Juveniles by Year



MARIJUANA SALE ARRESTS



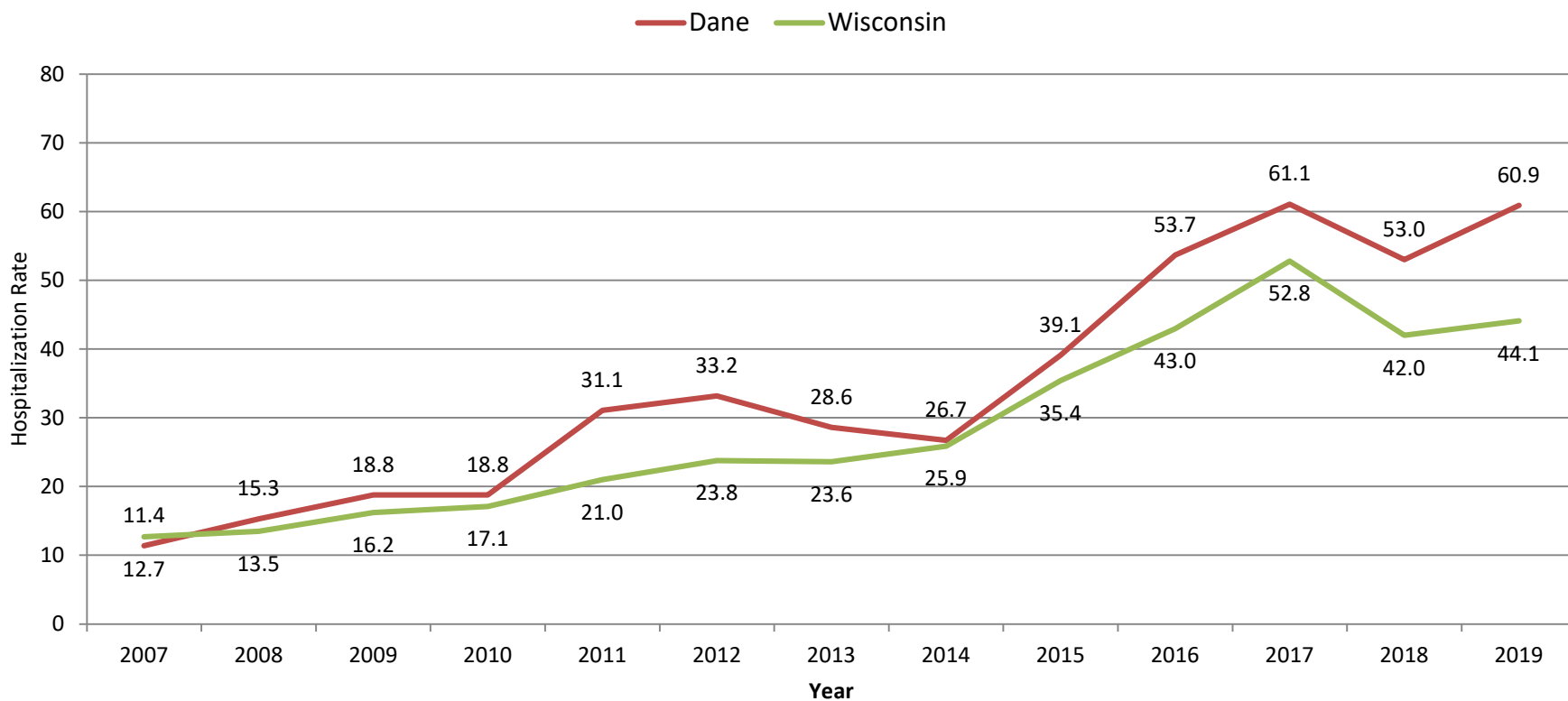
Number of Arrests for Drug Sale - Marijuana in Dane County: Adults Compared with Juveniles by Year



OPIOID EMERGENCY ROOM USE



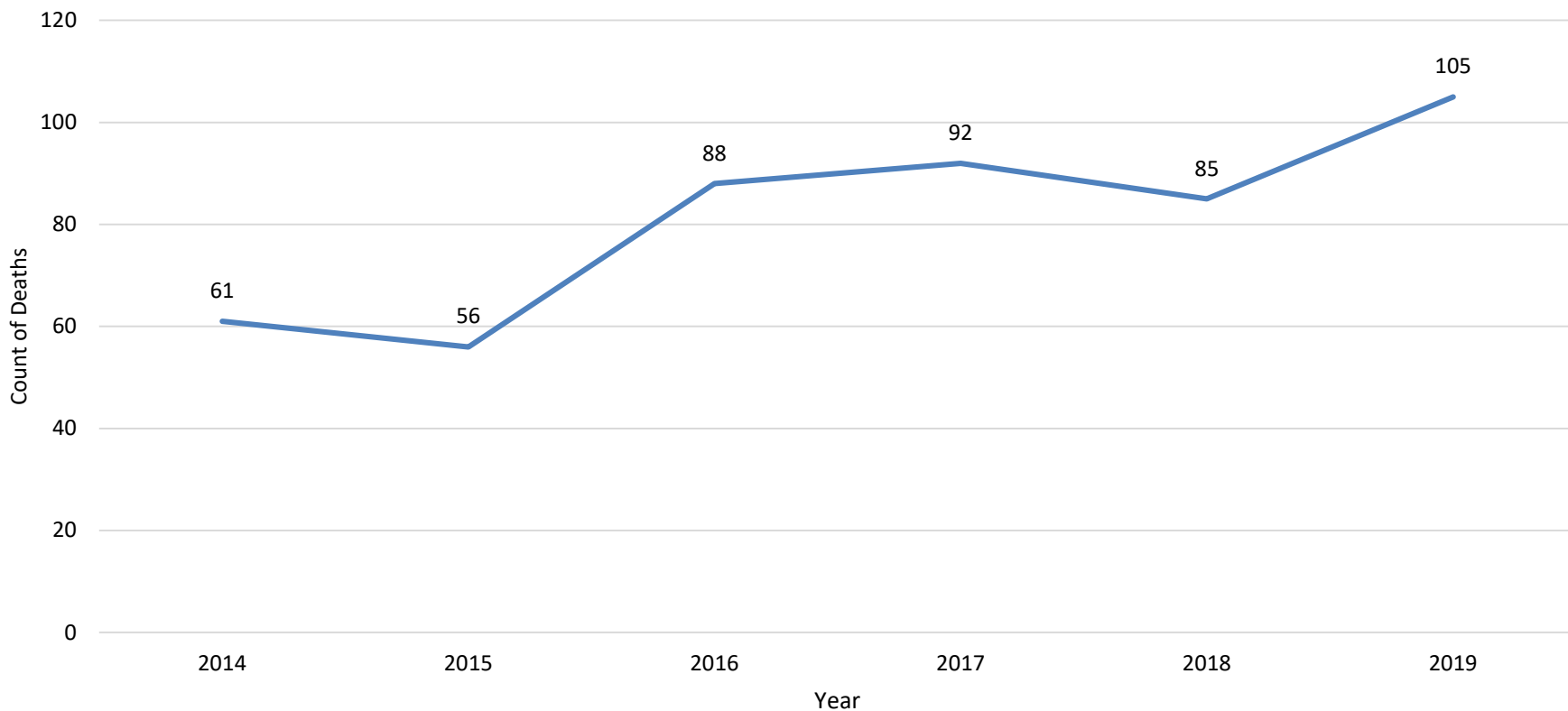
Rate Per 100,000 of Emergency Room Hospitalizations for All Opioid Overdoses - Dane County and Wisconsin



OPIOID DEATHS



Number of Opioid Deaths in Dane County 2014-2019

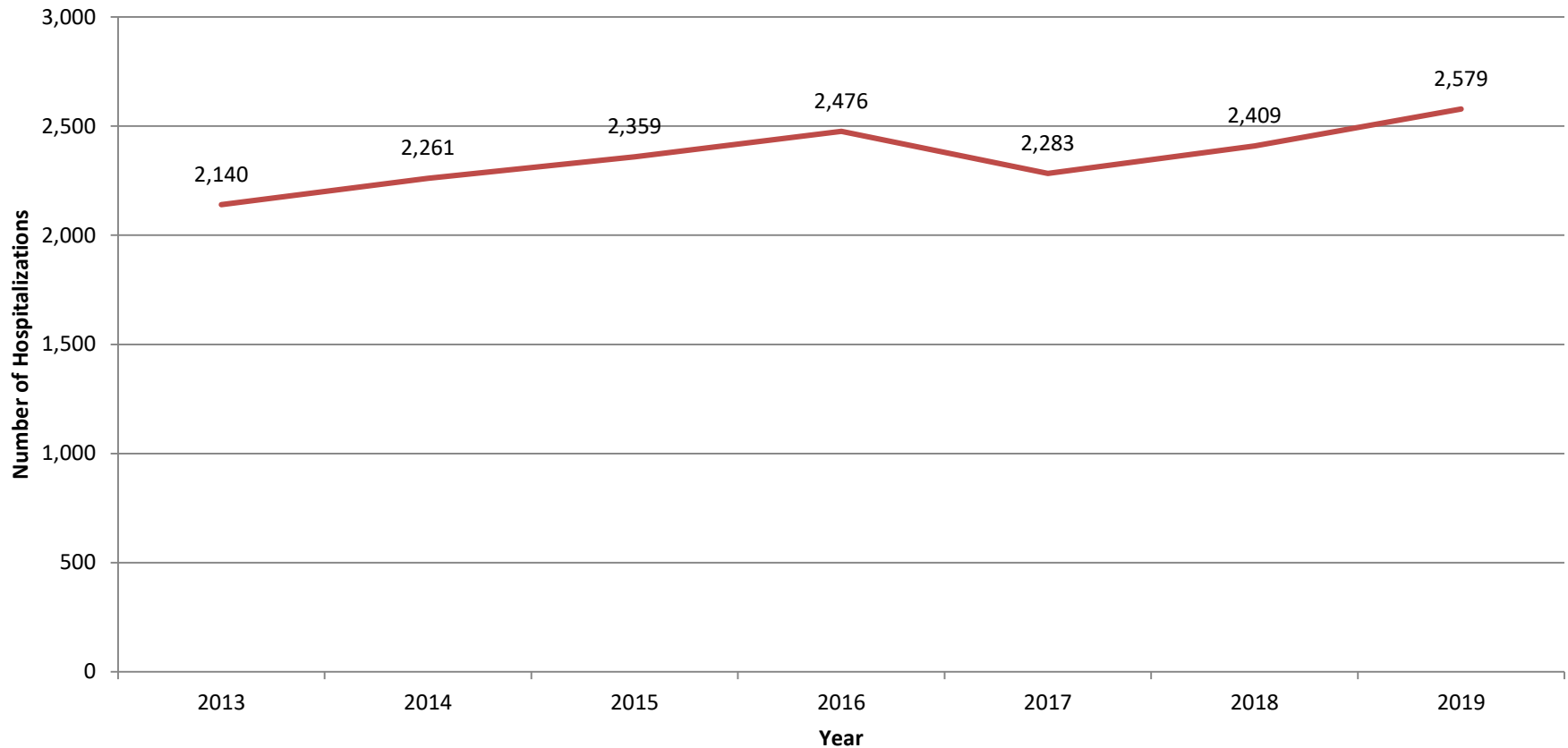


Vision: Next

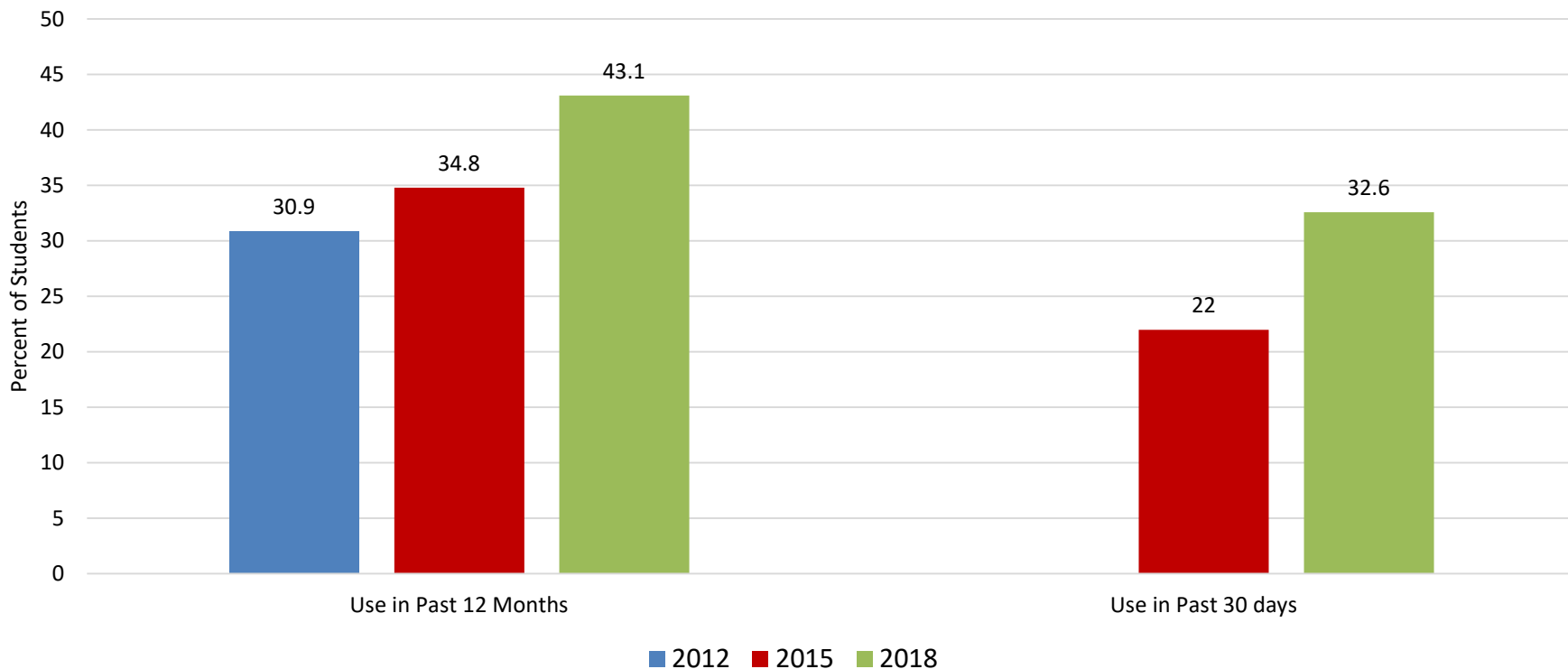
ALCOHOL-RELATED HOSPITALIZATIONS



Chronic Alcohol-Related Inpatient Hospitalizations in Dane County



Percent of High School Youth in Dane County Reporting Drinking Alcohol in the Past 12 Months and/or Consuming Alcohol in the Last 30 Days



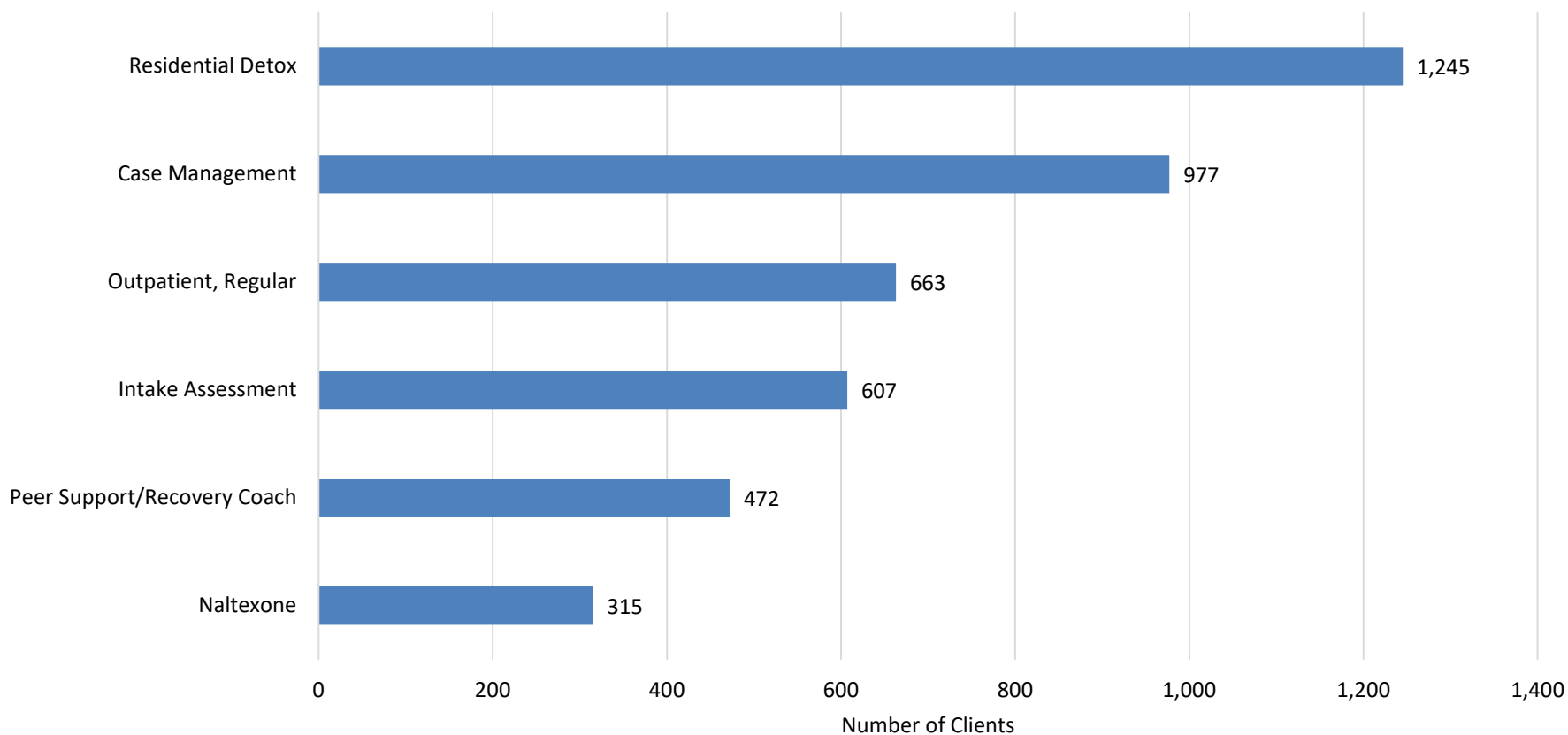


Percent of Dane County High School Youth that Report using the Following Substances in the Past 12 Months

	2012	2015	2018
Marijuana	28	22*	21
Synthetic Marijuana	9	5	2
Over the Counter (non-prescription drugs) to get high	5	5	6
Prescription drugs not prescribed for your	7	5	5
Ecstasy	3	4	2
Cocaine or Crack	3	3	1
Inhalants	2	3	2
Speed, Crystal meth, crank	2	2	1
Heroin	2	2	1
Bath Salts	2	2	2
Steroids	2	2	1



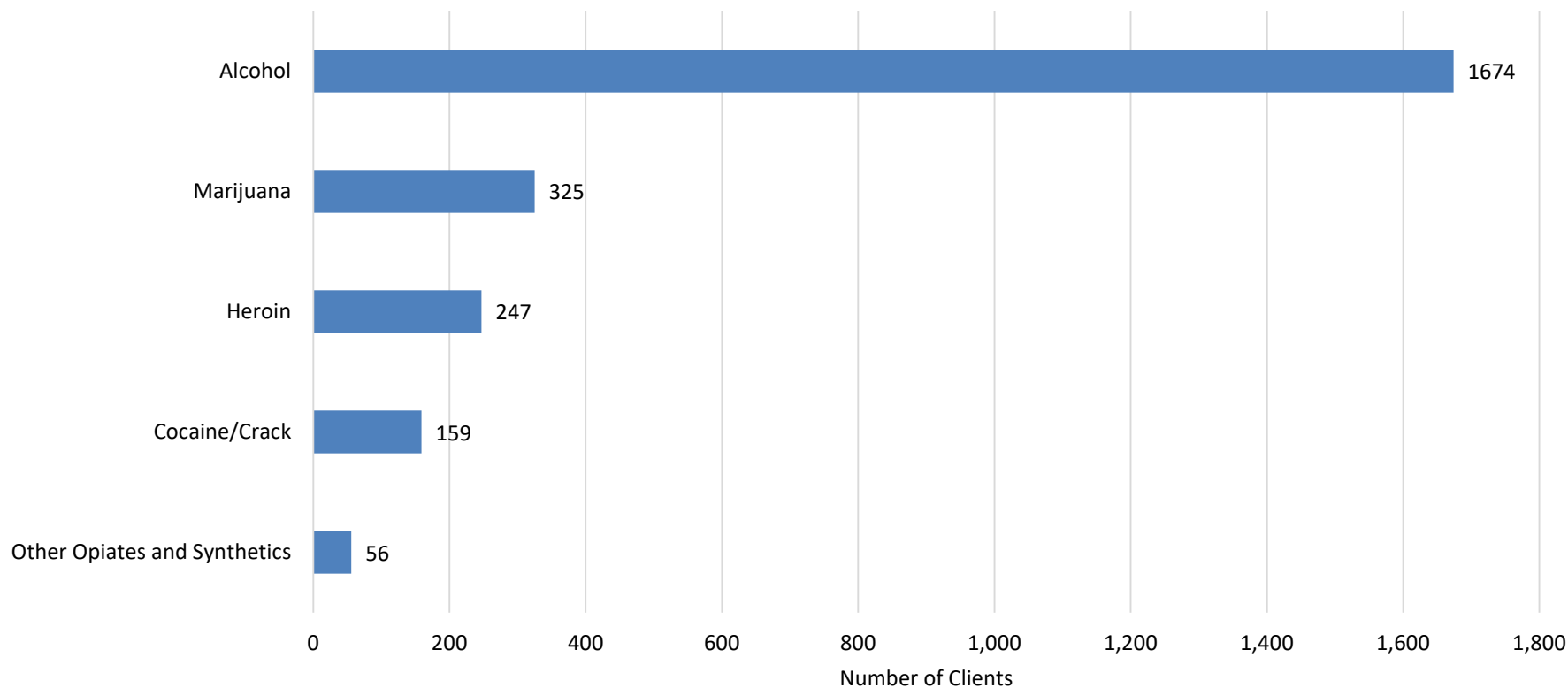
Most Frequently Used AODA Services by DCDHS Clients in 2019



SUBSTANCE FREQUENCY



Most Frequently Cited Substance Used by Clients with a New Episode of AODA Services in 2019



AODA KEY POINTS

- There were fewer drug arrests in 2019 than in the 4 preceding years.
- The rate of Opioid-related emergency room visits has continued to increase and Dane County's rate remains slightly above the state-wide rate.
- Youth self-reported alcohol use has increased since 2012.
- Alcohol continues to be the primary and more frequently used substance for clients with a new AODA episode.

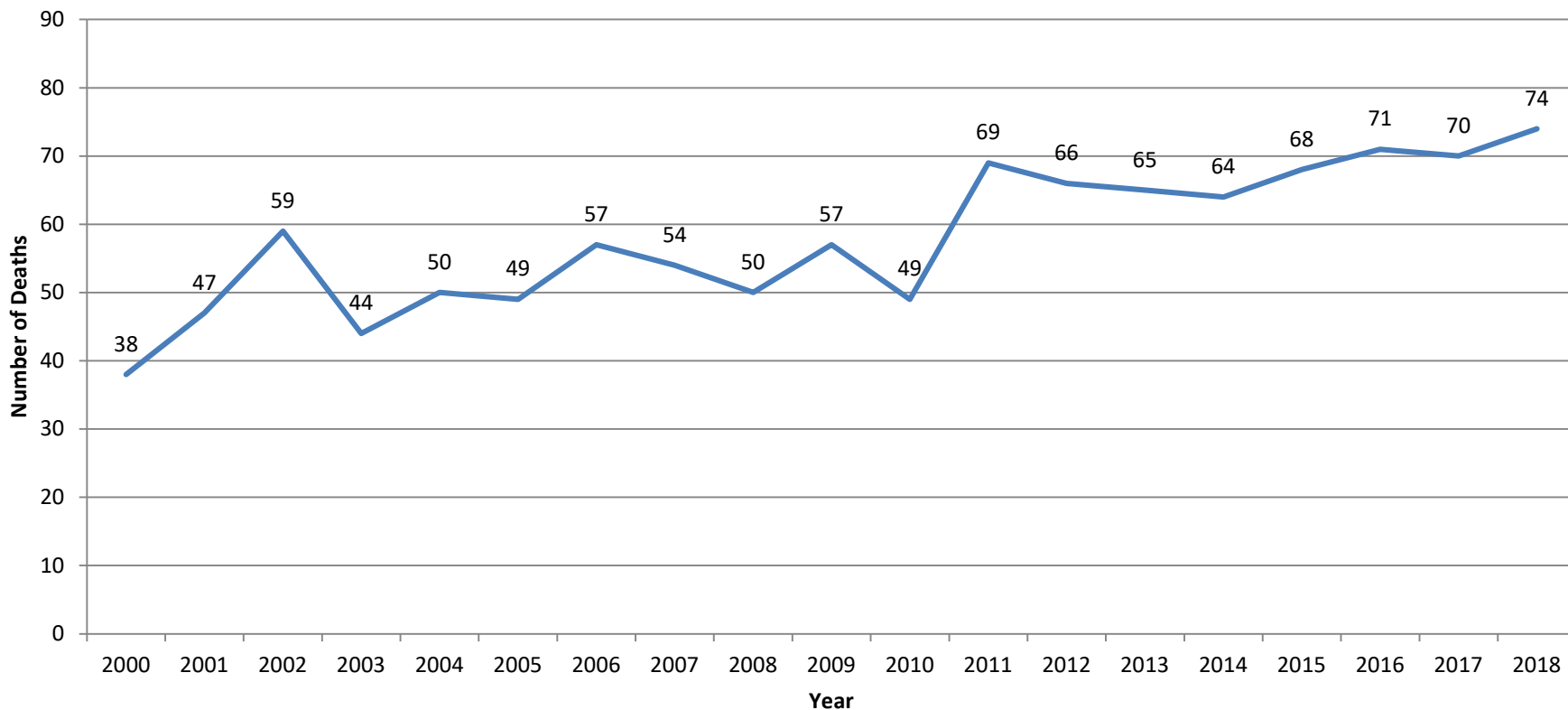
Vision: Next

MENTAL HEALTH

SUICIDE DEATHS



Number of Deaths Due to Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide) in Dane County by Year

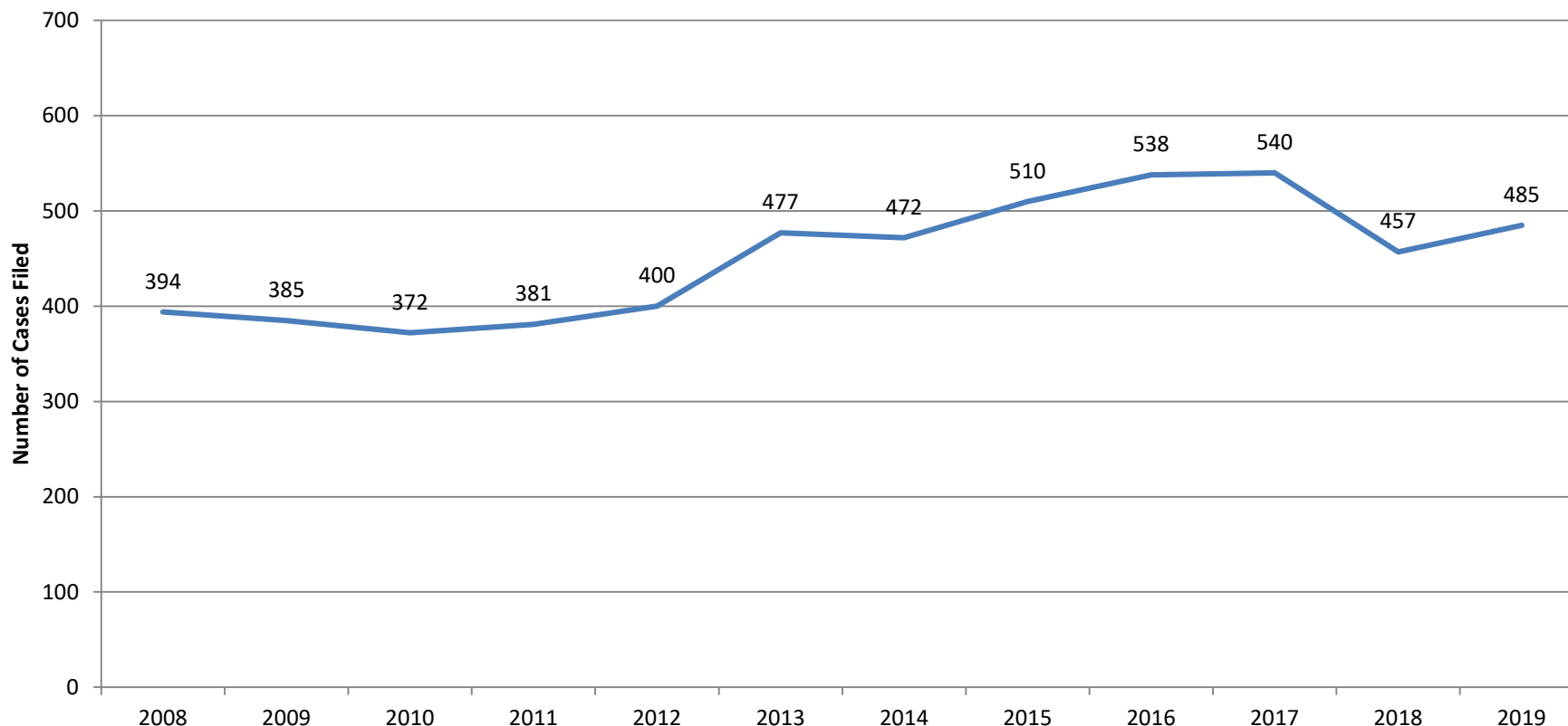


Vision: Next

MENTAL HEALTH CASES FILED



Number of Mental Health Cases Filed in Dane County Probate Court by Year

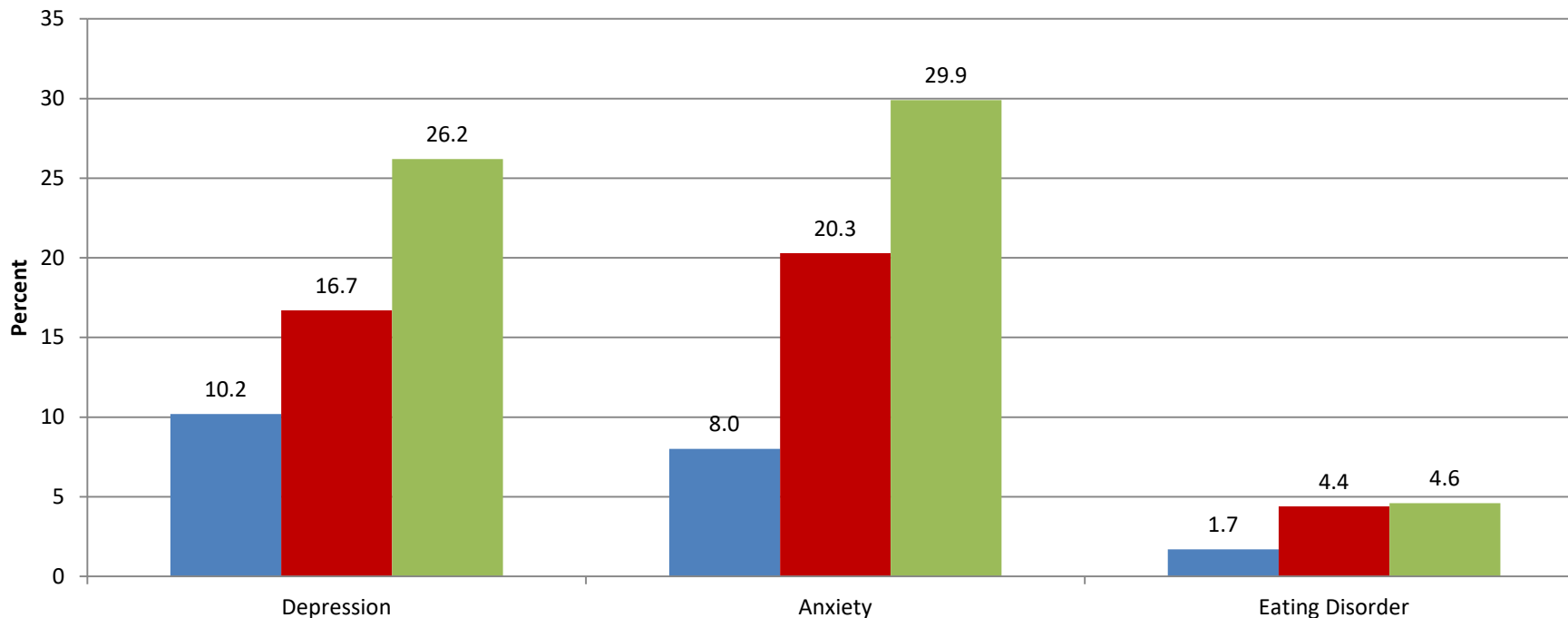


YOUTH REPORTING MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS



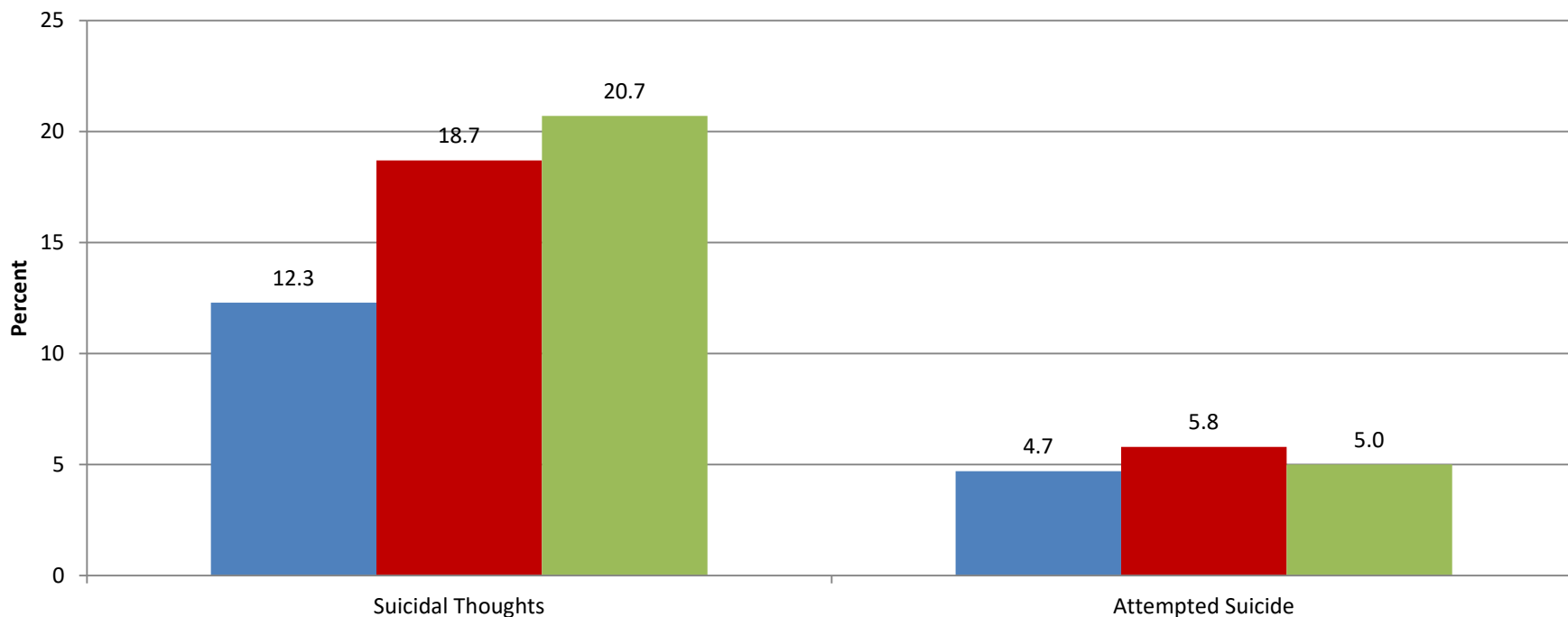
Percent of High School Youth in Dane County Reporting Long-Term Mental Health Problems Dane County Youth Assessment

■ 2012 ■ 2015 ■ 2018



Percent of Youth in Dane County Who Reported Having Suicidal Thoughts in Past 30 Days and Youth Who Have Attempted Suicide in Past 12 Months

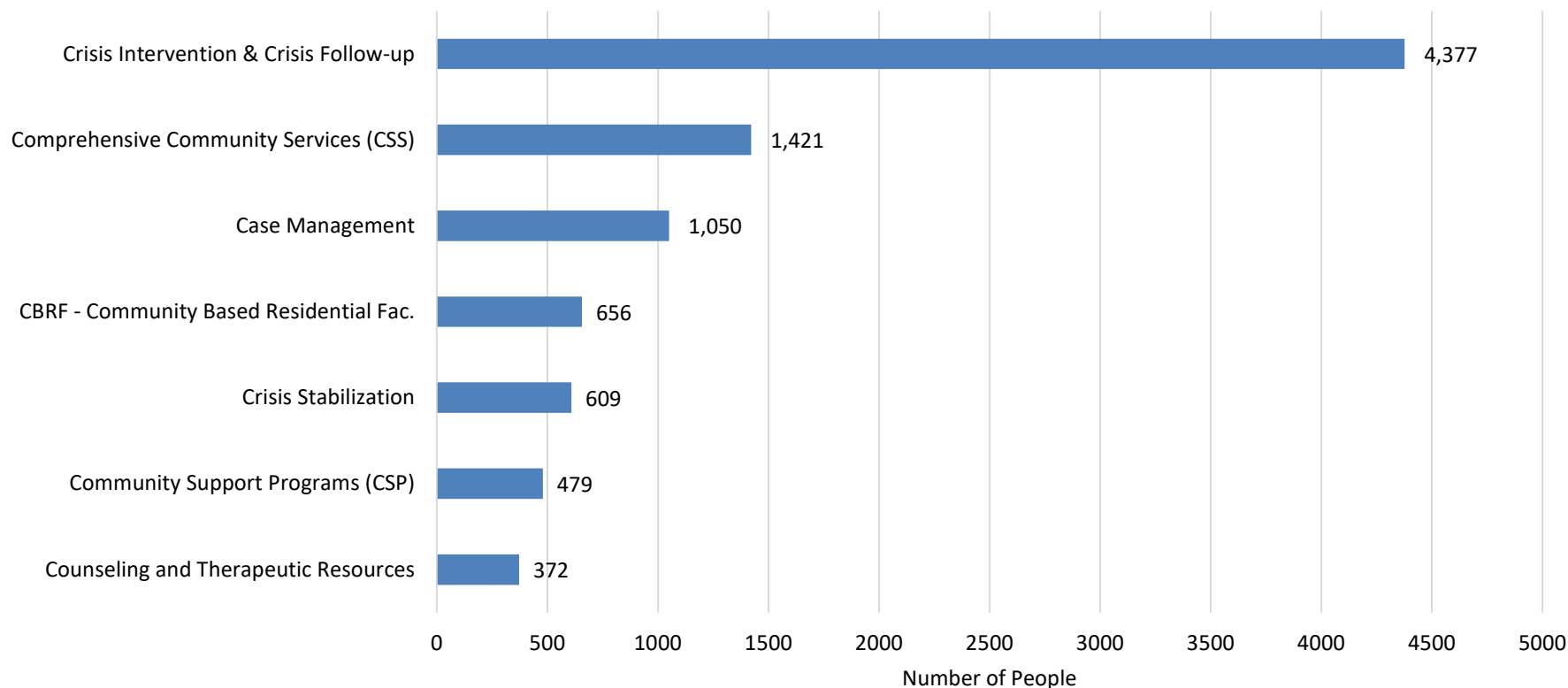
■ 2012 ■ 2015 ■ 2018



MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE FREQUENCY

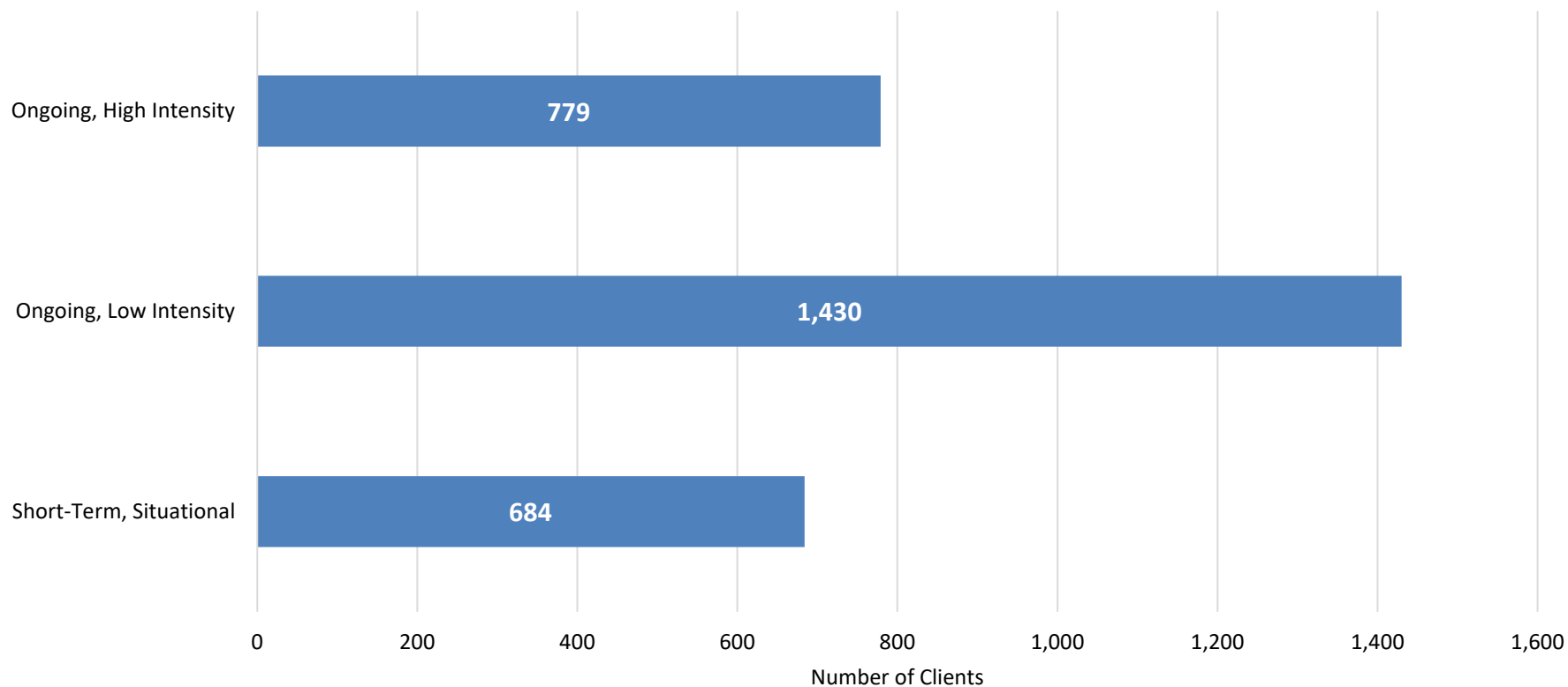


Most Used Services by Persons Served in the Dane County Public Mental Health System in 2019

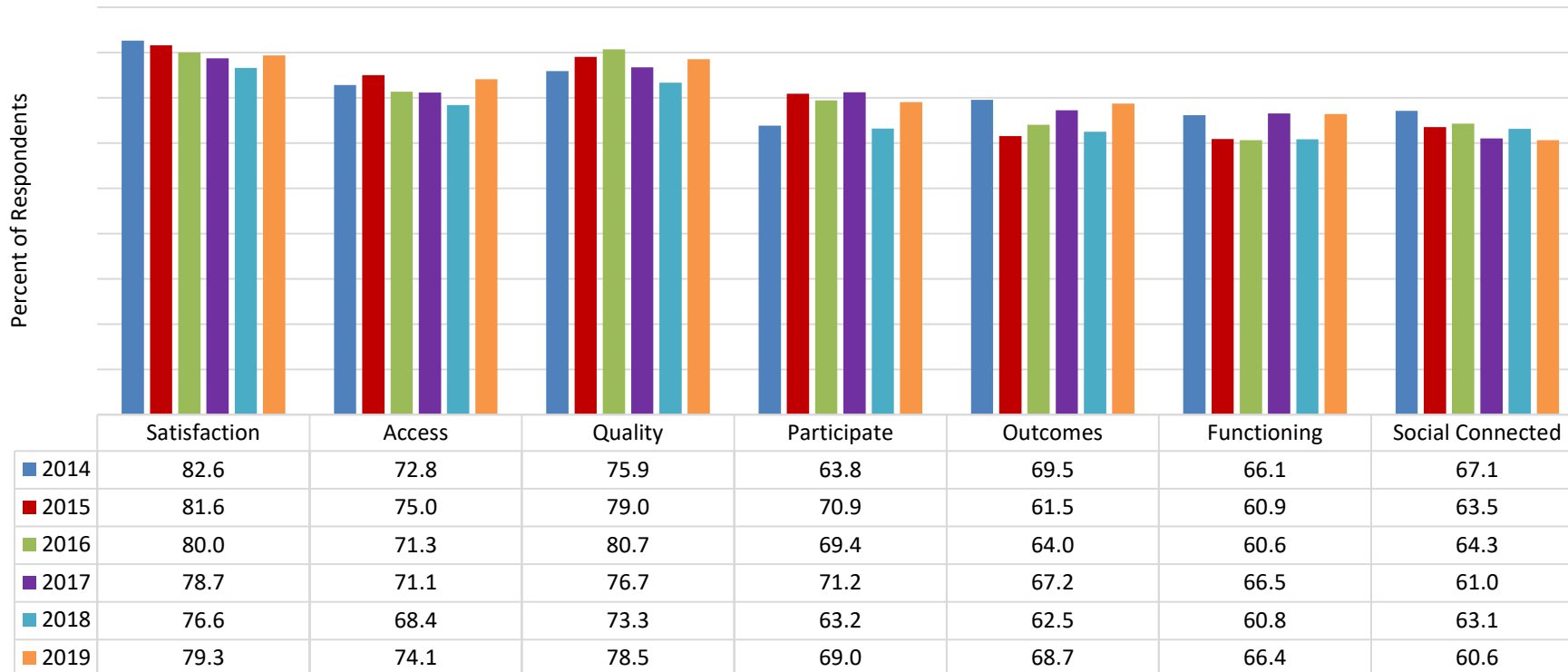




Service Level Need at Episode Start for Persons Served in the Public Mental Health System Dane County in 2019



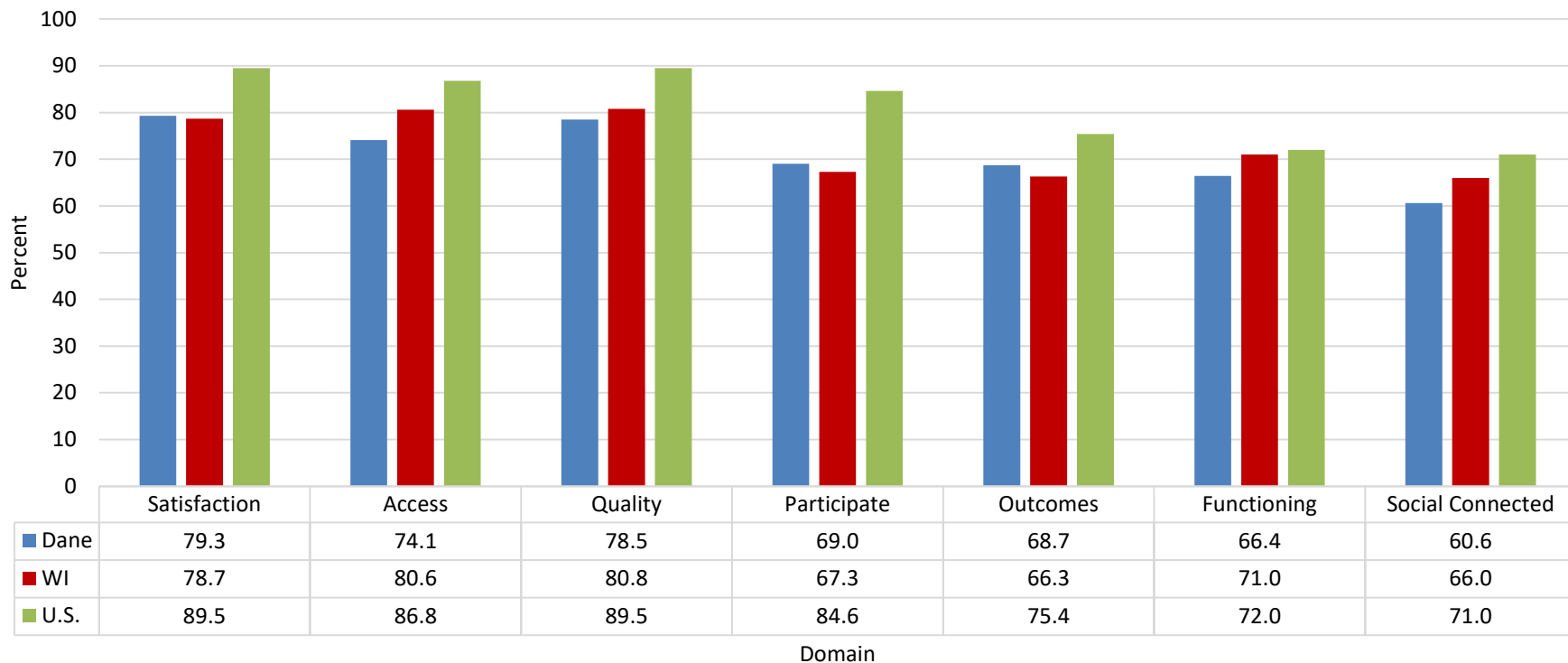
Perception of Care of Dane County Publicly Funded Mental Health System by Domain by Year: Percent with Average Scale Score <2.5



CLIENT FEEDBACK COMPARISON



Perception of Care by Domain: 2019 Dane County MHSIP Survey Results Compared with 2018 Wisconsin and U.S. - Percent Reporting Positively



MENTAL HEALTH KEY POINTS

- Youth reported measures of depression, anxiety, and suicidal thoughts have continued to increase from 2012 through 2018. It would be safe to assume that these mental health issues have increased in 2020 with social distancing and quarantining requirements as a result of the covid-19 pandemic.
- The most frequently used DCDHS mental health services are crisis intervention and follow up, CCS, and case management.
- About half of individuals accessing the county mental health system need ongoing low intensity services.
- Client feedback about mental health services is generally positive. It is not as positive as feedback in the balance of the state and the U.S.

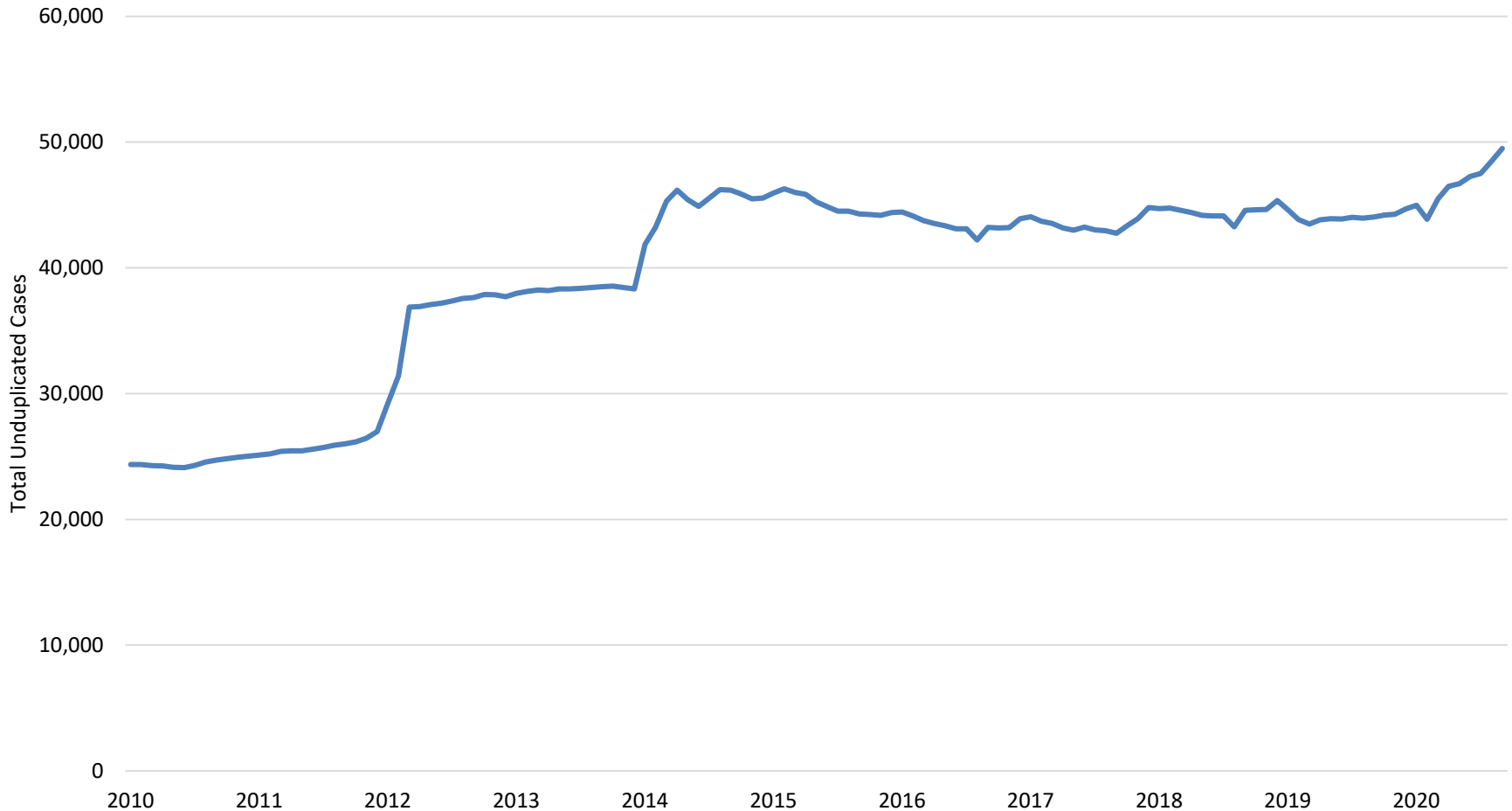
Vision: Next

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE AND WORK SERVICES



Vision: Next

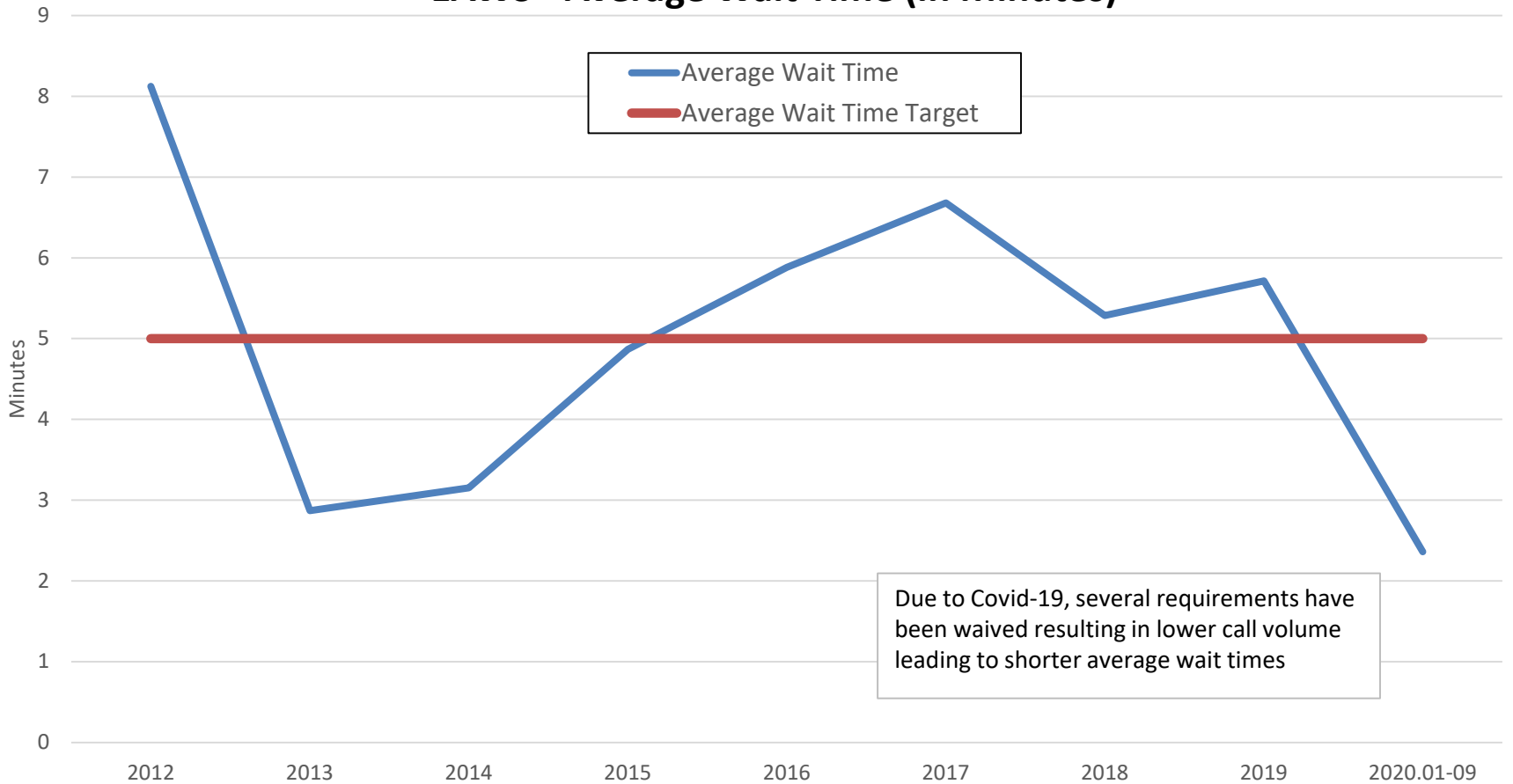
EAWS - TOTAL UNDUPLICATED CASES



EAWS - AVERAGE WAIT TIME

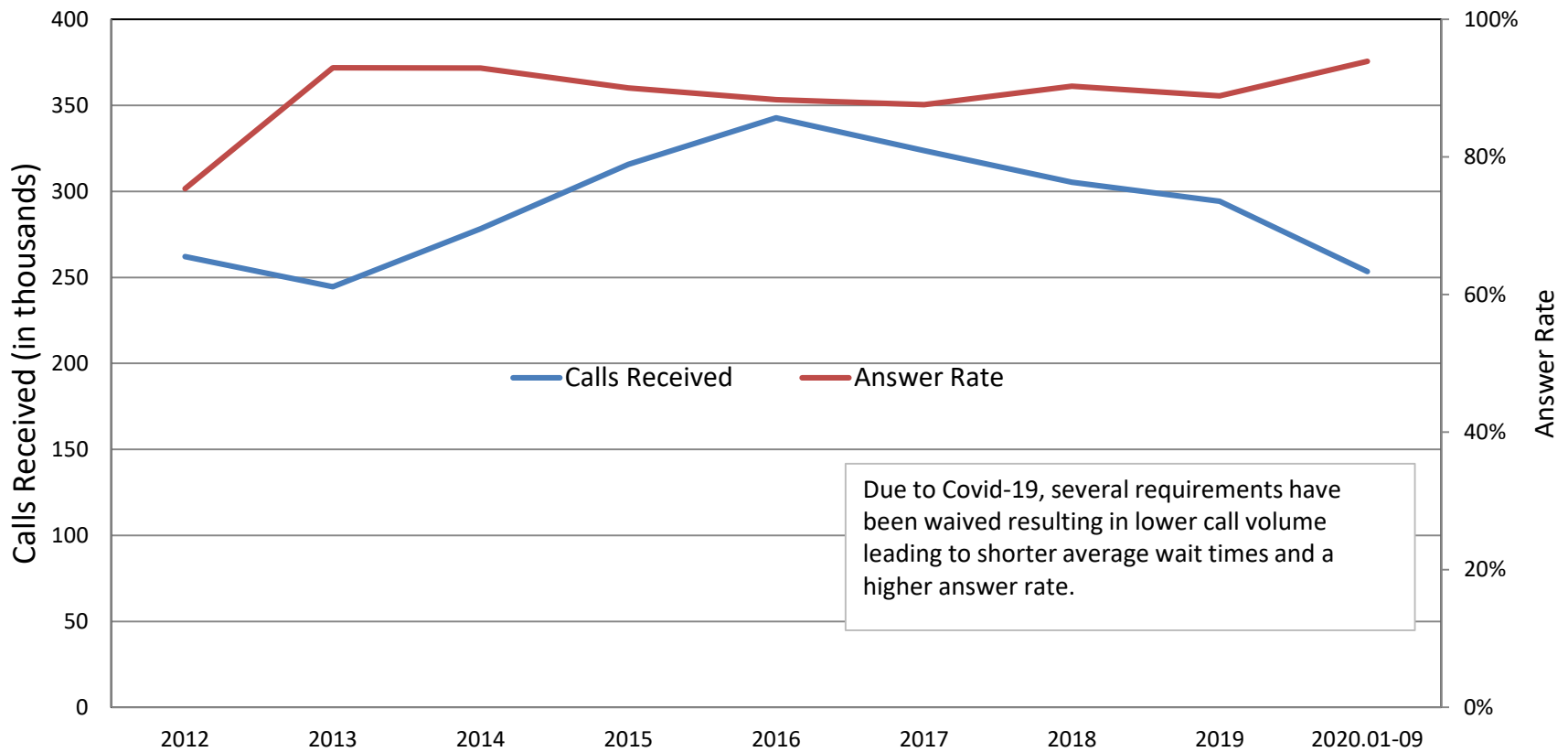


EAWS - Average Wait Time (in Minutes)



Vision: Next

EAWS - CALLS RECEIVED & ANSWER RATE



Vision: Next

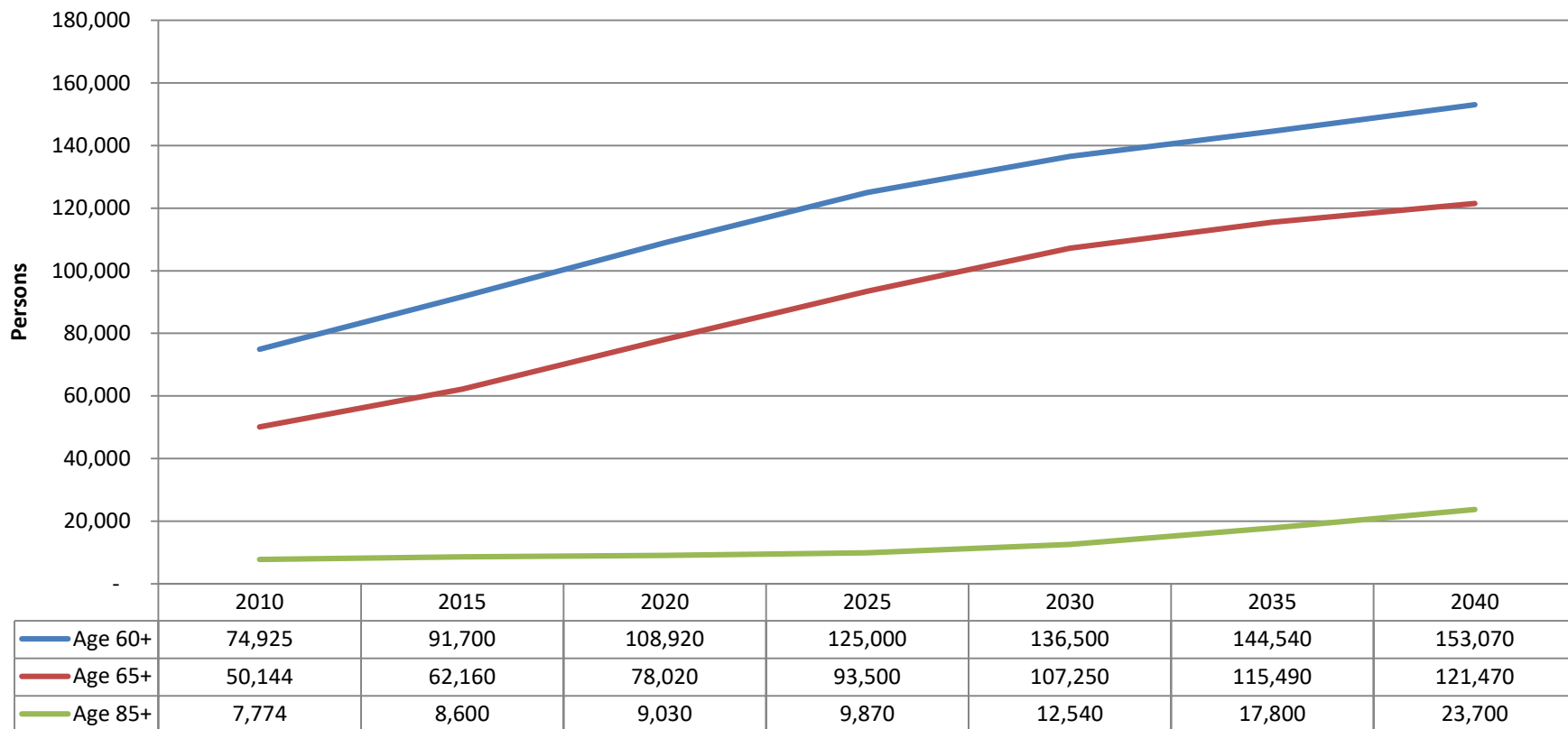
SENIORS



POPULATION 60+



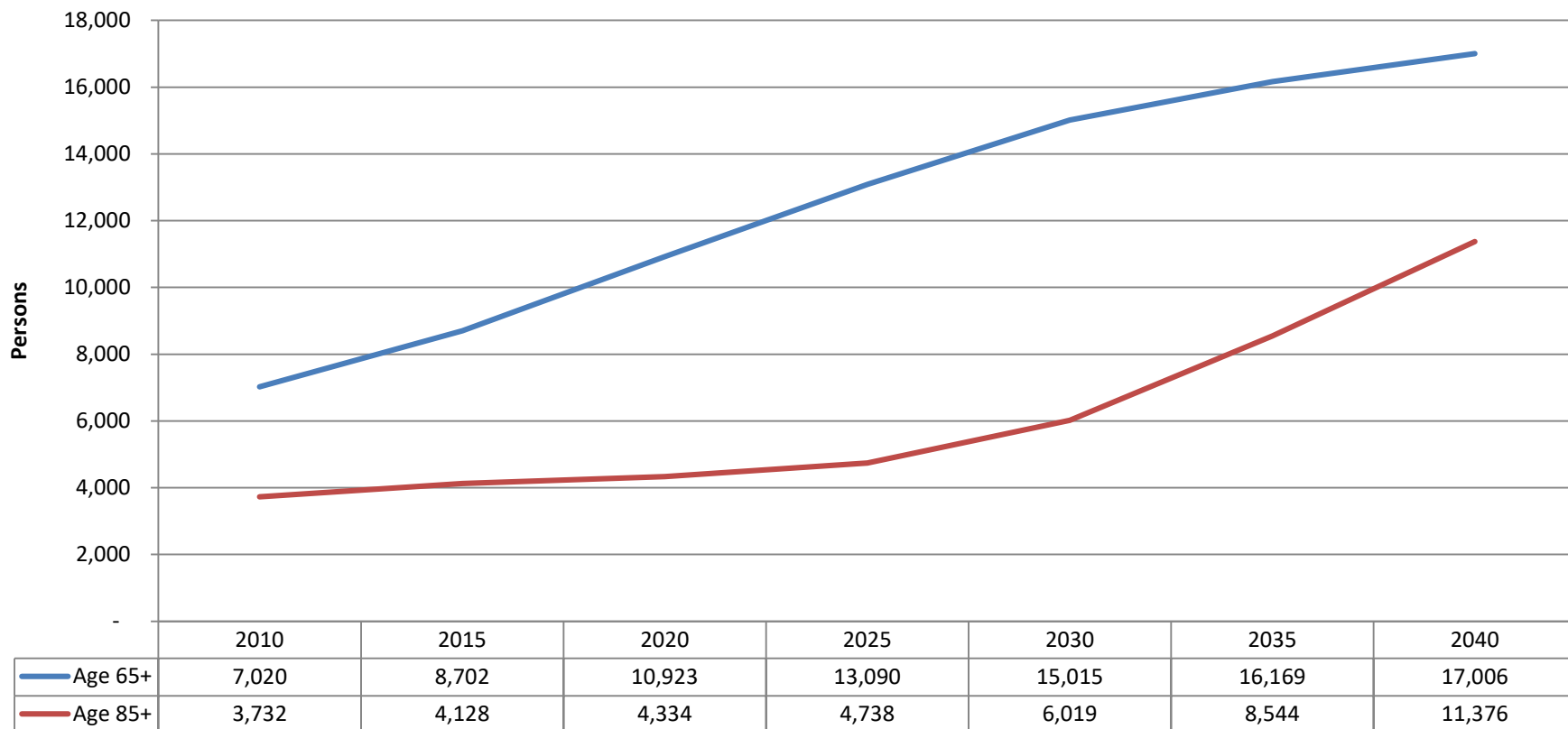
Dane County Population Projections for Persons Age 60 and Older by Age Group and Year



POPULATION – ALZHEIMER’S



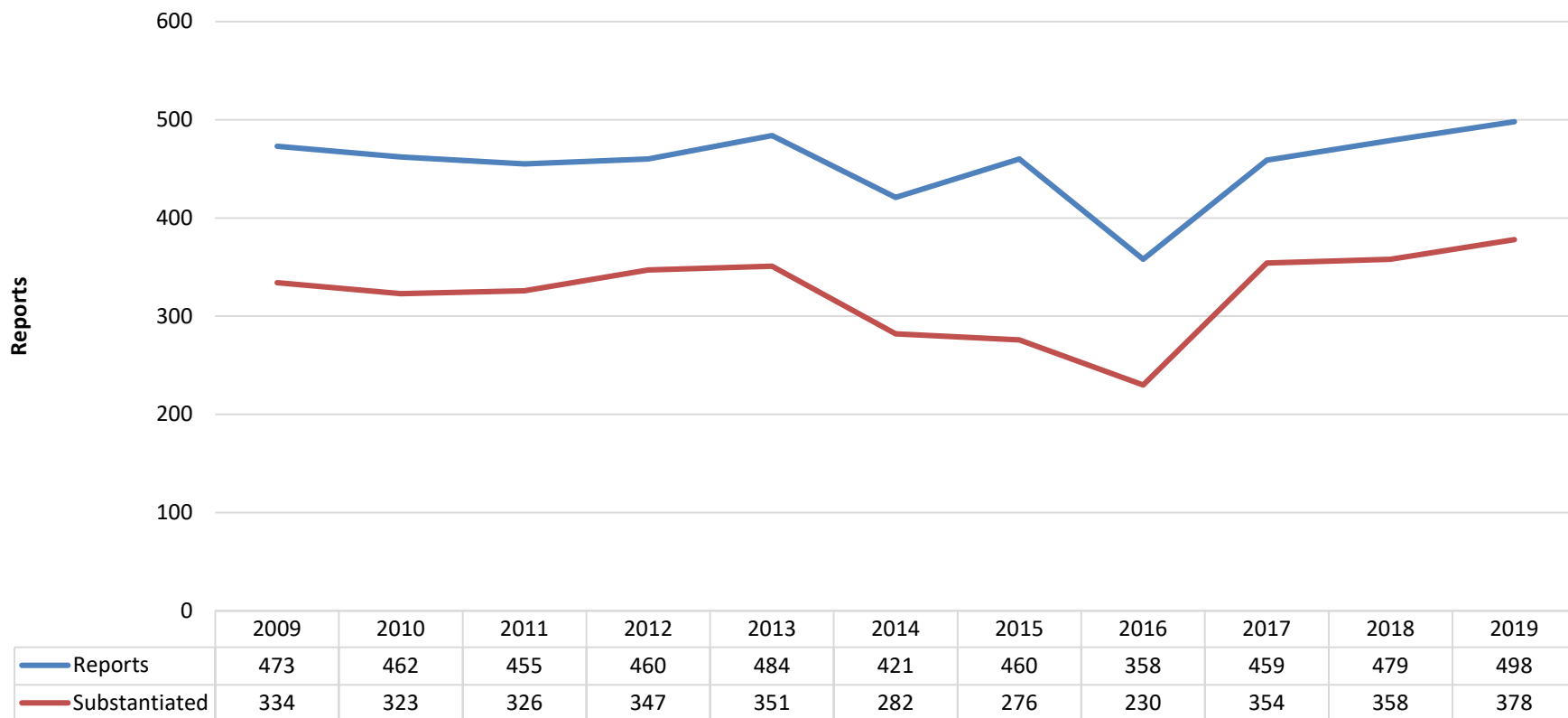
Dane County Population Projections for Persons with Alzheimer's Disease or Related Dementia by Year



ELDER ABUSE REPORTS



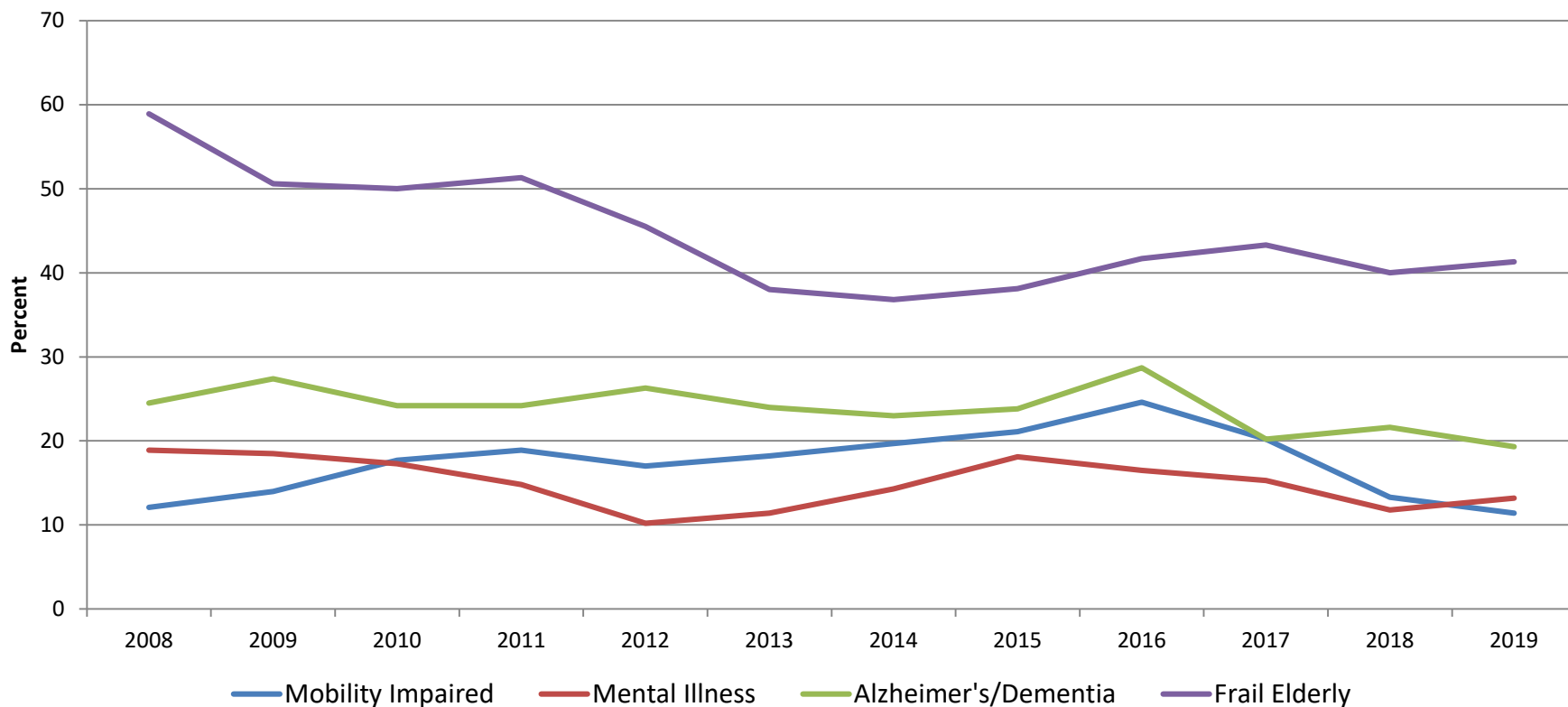
Number of Elder Adults-at-Risk (Age 60+) Abuse Reports for Dane County by Year



ELDER ABUSE REPORTS BY RISK CHARACTERISTIC



Percent of Elder Abuse Reports by Adults-at-Risk Select Characteristics

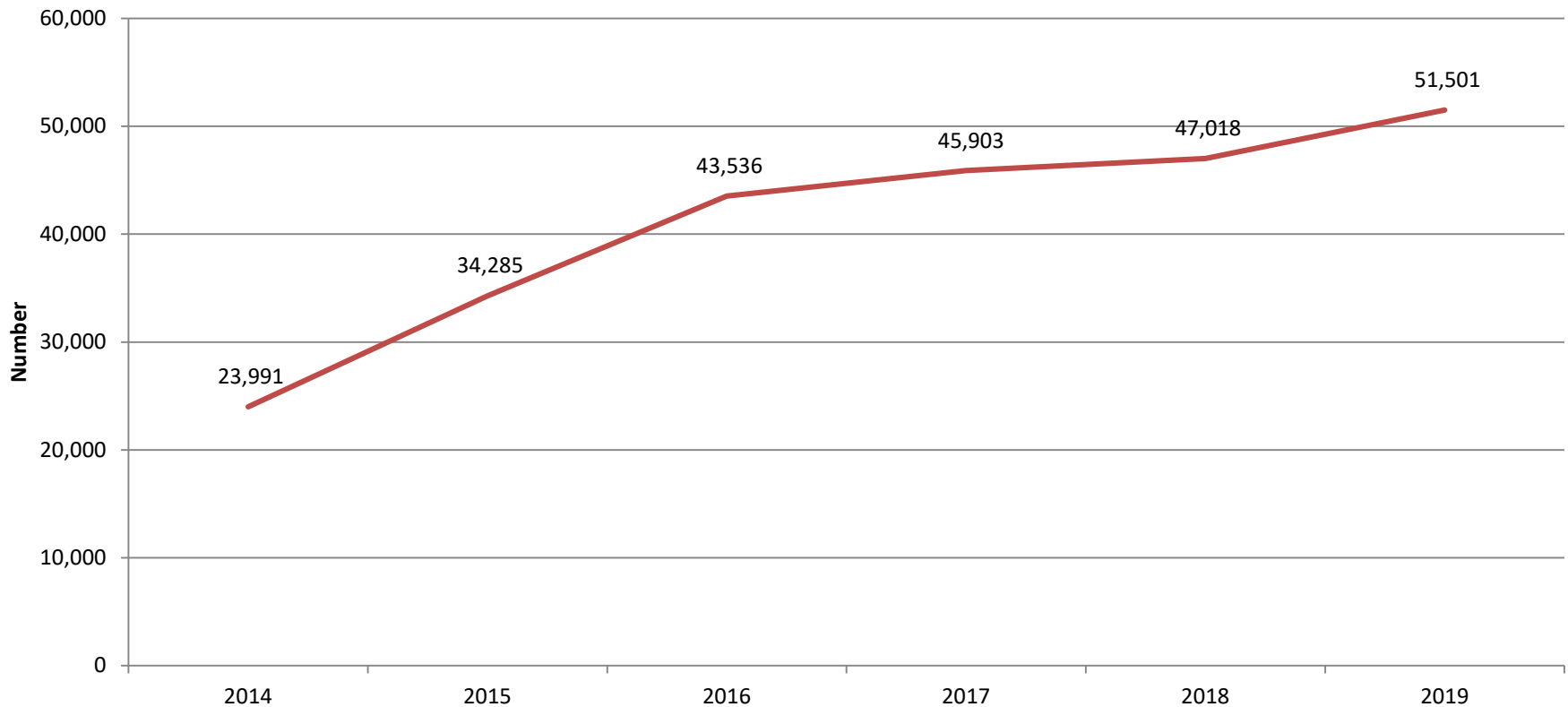


Vision: Next

ADRC ANNUAL CONTACTS



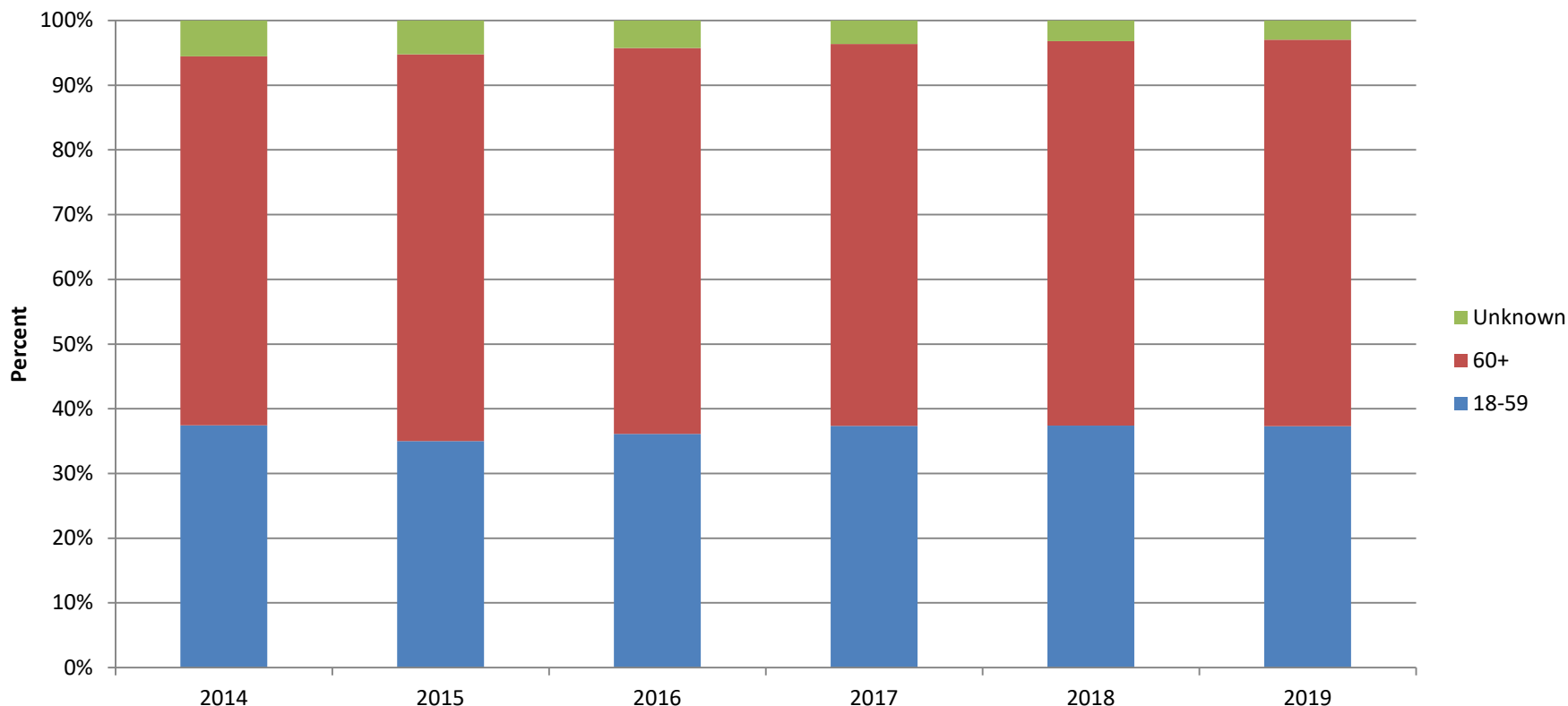
ADRC - Number of Contacts Per Year 2012-2019



ADRC CONSUMER AGE GROUP



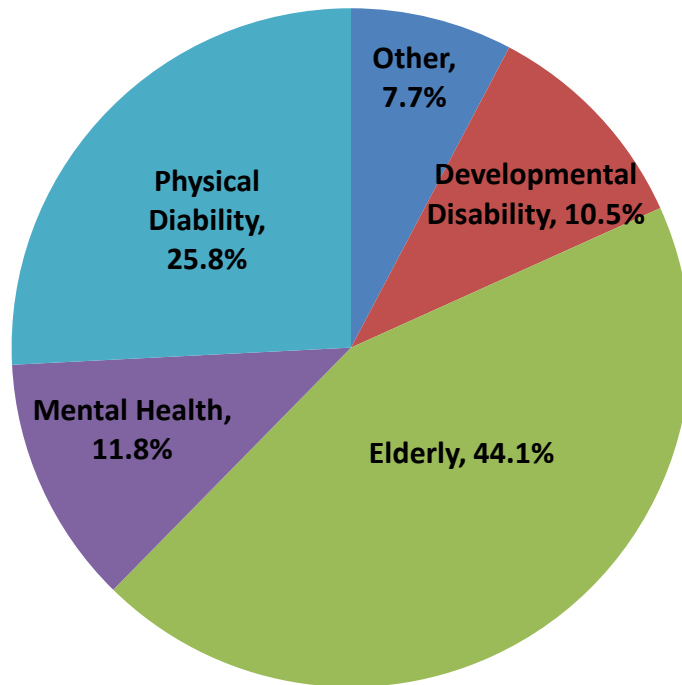
ADRC: Consumer Age Groups by Percent 2014-2019



ADRC TARGET GROUPS



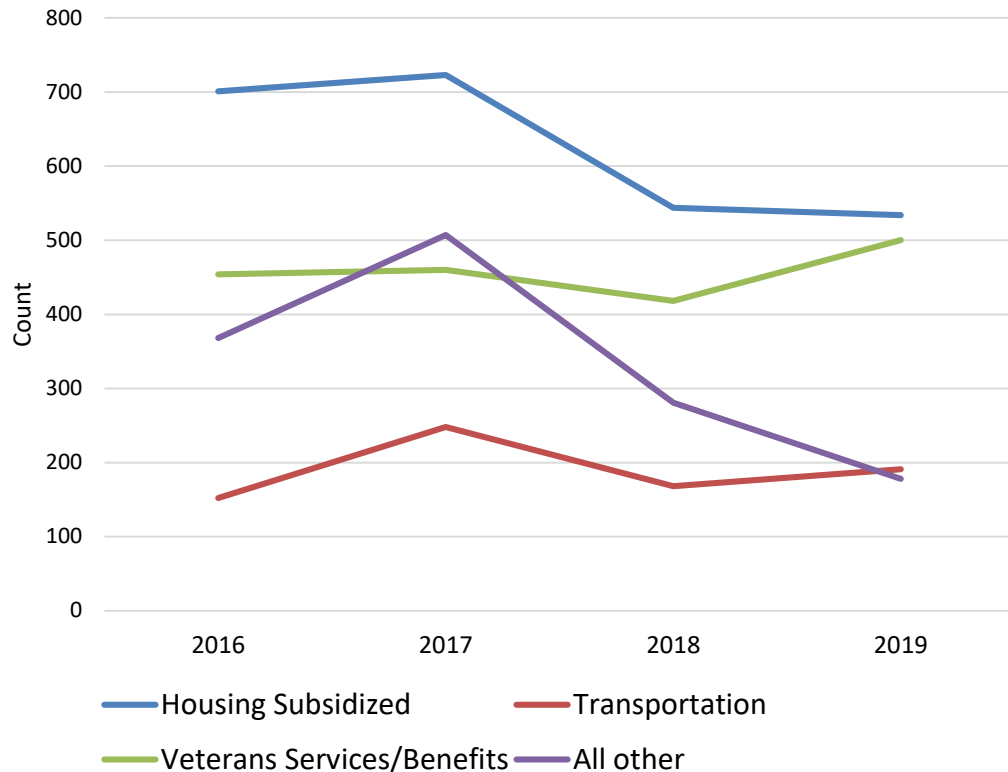
ADRC: Target Group 2019



- **Other (7.7%) includes:**
 - Alzheimer's/Dementia (3.1%)
 - AODA (1.5%)
 - Not reported (3.1%)
- **Target group proportions have remained relatively stable in the years 2014 through 2019.**



**ADRC Unmet Needs
2016-2019**



■ The ADRC collects data on 16 different types of unmet needs. “All other” includes the remaining 13 unmet needs reported by ADRC.

- Accessible Housing
- Assisted Living (AFH, CBRF, RCAC)
- Dental - Medicaid
- Employment
- Funding - Long-term Care Waiver Services
- Home Care - Medical
- Home Care - Non-Medical
- Medication Management
- Mental Health Case Management
- Other - Unmet Needs
- Prescription Drug Assistance
- Rent/Mortgage Assistance
- Utility Assistance (Low Income Energy Assistance)

SENIORS KEY POINTS

- The number of adults 60+ will increase in the coming 20 years.
- The number of individuals with Alzheimer's or dementia will also increase.
- The number of elder abuse reports has remained relatively stable.
- The number of ADRC contacts has increased steadily every year since the start of the ADRC. It should be expected that this will continue.
- Housing issues, veterans services and benefits, and transportation are the most common unmet needs the ADRC tracks.

Vision: Next

QUESTIONS



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