

2023 metrics

(including tabling events, visits to, and meeting hosted at OAAA) **6,395**

Individual metrics

1. Number of clients receiving services or referrals in:
 - *Employment consultation (**796**)
 - *Health literacy training and outreach (**3,383**)
 - *Smoking cessation (**41**)
 - *First time home ownership (**56**)
 - *Overdose prevention education (**301**)
 - Driver's License Recovery
 - Expungement and Pardon Applications (information pending)
 - *Financial literacy (**387**) with **164** referred to credit repair services

Educational attainment

1. Students participating in mentoring activities (**876**)
2. Trained Community Health Workers (**28**)
3. Parenting Education (**219**) with **527** parent education referrals

Child Support Interest Debt Forgiveness

- \$292,136.37 in State owed interest for fathers referred by OAAA who worked with child support services staff

Disparity Data

1. Black income is 42% of white median income.
2. Using the U.S. Census Bureau data covering the five years from 2016 to 2020, the report found that 55.8% of the white population owned their homes in Milwaukee, in line with other cities at 55.8%. Among Hispanic residents, 38.5% owned their homes, the third-lowest rate among the cities in the comparison. **The number of African Americans who owned their own homes in Milwaukee, the rate was 25.2%, the lowest among the peer cities**
3. A large amount of U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funds in Milwaukee have gone to home rehabilitation rather than higher-cost services like home financing.
4. According to the National Association of Realtors, 4 percent of Milwaukee-area home buyers in 2022 were Black, while 93 percent were white.
5. Wisconsin also incarcerates the most black males in the country, and in Milwaukee County, more than half of all black men in their 30s and 40s have served time. In the 53206 Zip Code alone, 62 percent of all men have spent time in an adult correctional facility by age 34. (UWM Marc Lavine)
6. Milwaukee is among the top 10 poorest U.S. cities, with 38% of its Black population living below the poverty level and deep disparities between Black and white males.

Focal Points:

1. Increase high school graduation rates and train for readiness in job training, college and/or workplace settings.
 2. Increase rates of graduation from post-secondary education or job training.
 3. Increase rates of employee retention and promotion.
 4. Make workplaces attractive and accessible.
 5. Improve the administration of justice.
 6. Improve physical, emotional, behavioral and mental.
 7. Fuel creativity and entrepreneurship
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The Black poverty rate in Milwaukee – **33.4%** – is the highest Black poverty rate among the nation's largest metropolitan areas, and almost five times the white rate

Fatal overdoses among Black people in Milwaukee County increased by 52% between 2020 and 2021, the highest rate of increase of any racial group. The community continues to be moved to action to address this crisis

<u>Health Behaviors</u>	Milwaukee County	Wisconsin	United States
Adult Smoking	17%	14%	15%
Adult Obesity	38%	34%	34%
Excessive Drinking	24%	25%	18%

*In 2020, Milwaukee County received one of the lowest health rankings at 71 of 72 counties, with **white people outliving their Black counterparts by nearly 14 years** and a Black infant mortality rate three times higher than that of white infants. Feb 1, 2020*