

WISCONSIN'S CULTURAL INDICATORS

2014 Edition

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About the Author



Darryn C. Beckstrom graduated in 2010 from the University of Wisconsin with Ph.D. in Political Science and in 2009 graduated *magna cum laude* from the University of Minnesota Law School. She also has earned two master's degrees from the University of Wisconsin: an M.A. in Political Science (2005) and an M.P.A. in Policy Analysis and Management (2006). Darryn has been awarded numerous honors during her academic career, including the Clara Penniman Distinguished Graduate Fellowship, the Hovland

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Executive Summary

Julaine K. Appling, President

In 1997, Wisconsin Family Council released the first edition of *Wisconsin's Cultural Indicators*. It was a well-received publication in part because it was the only document of its kind that brought together important statistics giving a panoramic snapshot of Wisconsin. We released the second edition in 2008.

Modeled after William Bennett's *The Index of Leading Cultural Indicators* at the national level, our *Wisconsin's Cultural Indicators* provides an overview of important indicators that impact Wisconsin's best natural resource: traditional families. When Wisconsin's families are healthy, Wisconsin is healthy. When our state's families are weak, struggling, and dependent on the government, that is sure to be reflected in the overall health of the state. As the family, so the state.

This greatly expanded 2014 edition of *Wisconsin's Cultural Indicators* follows in the footsteps of the 1997 and 2008 editions and continues to track critical indicators, typically, over a substantial amount of time, almost 50 years in some instances. When we present these indicators graphically, we are able to see trends—trends that reveal how healthy or unhealthy our state is in specific areas and in a general sense. As we look at these trends, we are also able to assess whether or not interventions have been helpful. This in turn can provide direction for policy and decision makers on whether or not to maintain such interventions or to introduce others.

The statistics provided throughout this publication are the most recent available. Not all statistics are released at the same time, which can result in some 2012, or even more current, statistics being available for one indicator, but not for another. In comparative data, it is important to use statistics that are comparable over time. This means that in some instances we needed to rely on the most recent statistics that show the same data in comparison to previous years. The constitutionally required national ten-year census, most recently done in 2010, provides the cornerstone of much of this data. These statistics generally come from the Wisconsin and/or national government agencies responsible for tracking these indicators. As such, the numbers speak for themselves.

As you use this resource, bear in mind certain watershed moments in our state and national history (e.g., *Roe v. Wade* in 1973, the U.S. Supreme Court dismissal of prayer and Bible reading in public schools in the 1960s, no-fault divorce laws in the 1970s, etc.). Superimposing these dates over the data in this publication will prove to be very interesting and instructive. It is also worth noting that every year Wisconsin spends at least \$737 million of taxpayer money for fractured families, defined as divorce and unwed child birth.¹

We trust that public officials, educators at all levels, business leaders, pastors, ministry leaders, and lay citizens will find this *Wisconsin Cultural Indicators 2014 Edition* instructive and helpful as they make decisions affecting Wisconsin's future.

Following is a snapshot of some of the leading cultural indicators of Wisconsin from recent years.

Vital Statistics

- In 2012, the population of Wisconsin was 5.7 million, making it the 20th largest state in the nation. The population of Wisconsin has increased almost 7 percent since 2000.
- Births to unmarried women have increased significantly over the past 25 years. In 2010, more than 1 out of every 3 babies born in Wisconsin was to an unmarried mother.
- Unmarried women in Wisconsin who gave birth in the past 12 months were more likely to be in poverty and depend on government assistance than married women in Wisconsin who gave birth in the past 12 months.
 - In 2010, while just 11 percent of married women who had given birth in the past twelve months were in poverty, 48 percent of unmarried women who had given birth in the past 12 months were in poverty. .
 - In 2010, 2 percent of married women and 14 percent of unmarried women who had a birth in the last 12 months were recipients of public assistance income in the past 12 months in Wisconsin.
 - Medicaid pays for approximately 50 percent of all births in Wisconsin.
- In 2012, there were 6,927 abortions performed in Wisconsin. This equates to about 10 abortions performed in Wisconsin for every 100 live births or an average of 19 abortions each day.

Family

- Between 1980 and 2012, the marriage rate in Wisconsin fell 38 percent.
- In 2012, 52 percent of all divorces in Wisconsin involved families with children less than 18 years of age—almost 16,000 children.
- Married-couple households with children under 18 in Wisconsin are less likely to have received food stamps in the past 12 months than single-parent households with children under 18.
 - In 2010, 10 percent of married-couple households in Wisconsin with children received food stamps compared to 46 percent of single-female households with children but with no-husband-present.
- Married-couple families with children under 18 in Wisconsin are more likely to have a higher median income than single parent families with children under 18.
 - In 2010, married-couple and single-mother families with children in Wisconsin had a median family income of \$78,126 and \$22,443, respectively.

- Between 2000 and 2012, the rate of reported sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in Wisconsin increased 35 percent. In 2012, the STD rate was almost 13 times higher among African-Americans than among Whites, and 68 percent of all reported STD cases were female.
- Between 1996 and 2012, the number of reported STDs among 15-19 year olds in Wisconsin increased 35 percent. In 2012, the STD rate among 15-19 year olds was almost three times higher in Milwaukee County than the Wisconsin average for this age group.
- In 2012, there were 400 reported cases of HIV infection in Wisconsin. Seventy percent of these cases were attributed to men having sex with men.

Family Structure

Overview

- The facts and figures in this section were obtained from the U.S. Census 2010 and numerous American Community Survey charts, available through the American FactFinder.²
- According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2010, the population of Wisconsin was 5.7 million. During that year, there were 2.3 million households in Wisconsin, of which about 1.45 million were family households. The U.S. Census Bureau defines a **family** as a group of two or more people, one of whom is the householder, who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption and are residing together. A **householder**, according to the U.S. Census Bureau is “the person (or one of the people) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented (maintained). ... The number of householders is equal to the number of households.” The Bureau defines a **family household** as a household that is maintained by a householder in a family. The number of family households is the number of families. A **nonfamily household**, by contrast, is defined as either a homeowner living alone or living with unrelated housemates. Sixty-four percent of all households in Wisconsin are family households (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Household Type (WI)
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey (S0901)

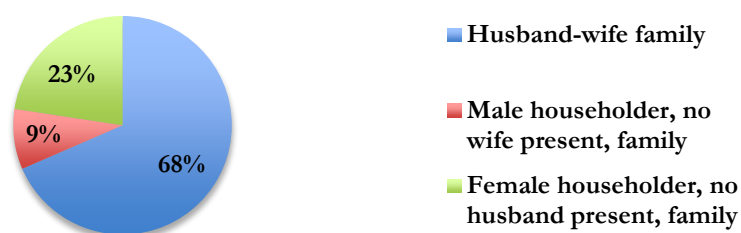
- Of the 1.45 million family households in Wisconsin in 2010, 1.12 million were married couple families, and 231,781 were female householder, no-husband-present families.

Children and Family Structure

- In 2010, there were 644,861 households with one or more children under 18 in Wisconsin. Sixty-eight percent of the households with children in Wisconsin were married-couple family households; 23 percent were female householder, no-husband-present, family households; and 9 percent were male householder, no-wife-present, family households (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution by Family Structure of Households with Children Under 18 Years (WI)

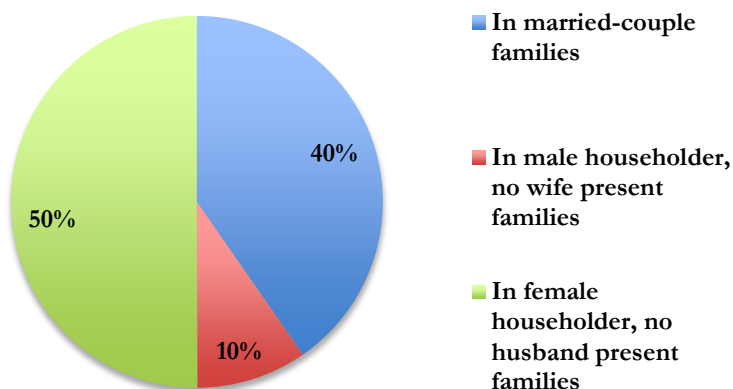
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey (S0901)



- In 2010, 68 percent of children under 18 living in family households in Wisconsin lived in married-couple families; 23 percent of children lived in female householder, no-husband-present families; and 9 percent of children lived in male householder, no-wife-present families.
- In Milwaukee, the majority of children under 18 live in single-parent families. In 2010, only 40 percent of children under 18 living in family households in Milwaukee lived in married-couple family households. Sixty percent of children under 18 living in family households lived in households headed by unmarried householders (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: Percentage Distribution by Family Structure of Families with Children Under 18 Years (Milwaukee)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey (S0901)

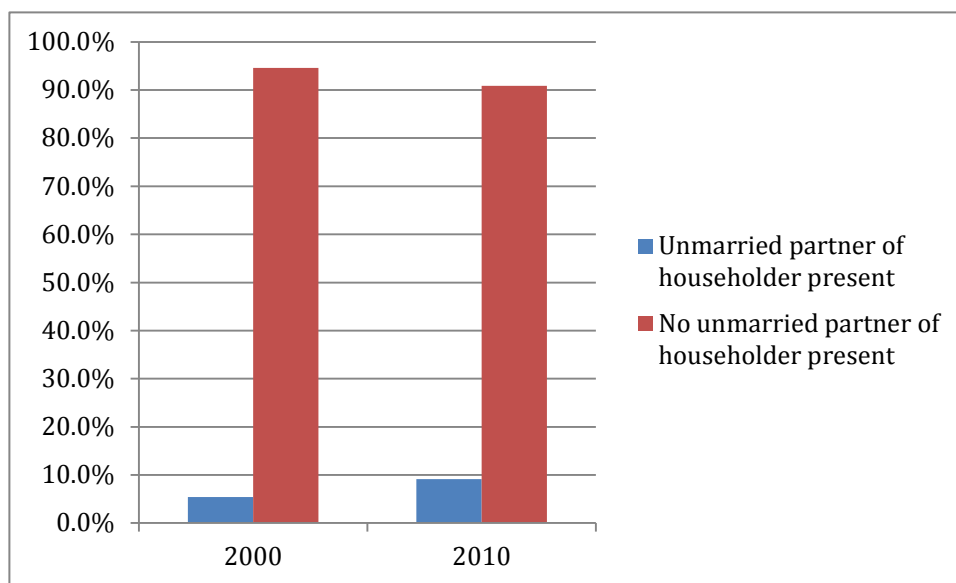


Children and the Presence of Unmarried Partners

- Almost one out of ten children under 18 in Wisconsin live in family households where the householder (most often a parent) is cohabitating with an unmarried partner (see Figure 4).
- In 2010, 9 percent of children under 18 in Wisconsin were living in a family household where the householder was cohabitating with an unmarried partner. In this same year, 14 percent of children under 18 in Milwaukee were living in a family household where the householder was cohabitating with an unmarried partner.³
- In 2010, 43 percent of Wisconsin children under 18 living in a male householder, no-wife-present family household, lived in a household where the householder lived with an unmarried partner (*i.e.* the father's girlfriend lived in the home). About 1 out of every 4 children under 18 living in a female householder, no-husband-present family household, lived with the householder and her unmarried partner (*i.e.* the mother's boyfriend lived in the home).

Figure 4: Percentage of Children Under 18 Years Living in a Household with an Unmarried Partner of the Householder Present

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey (S0901)



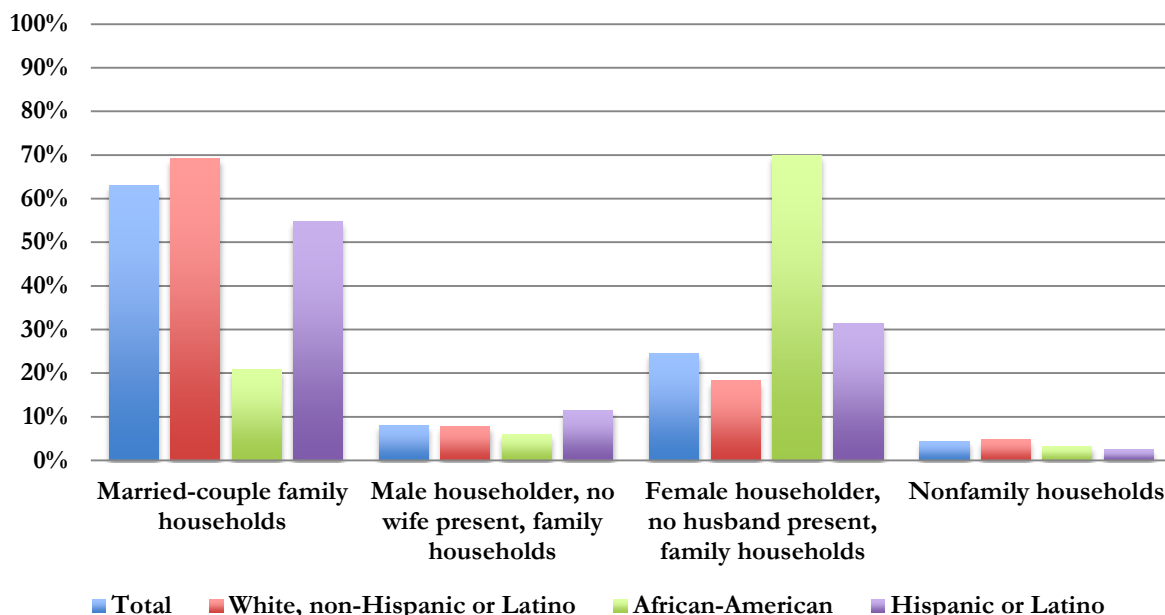
Children, Race and Family Structure

- Race significantly and disproportionately affects family structure among teenagers between the ages of 15 to 19 years. In 2010, 69 percent of White, non-Hispanic/Latino teenagers in Wisconsin lived in married-couple family households compared to 21 percent of African-American teenagers and 55 percent of Hispanic/Latino teenagers (see Figure 5 on next page).

- Women are responsible for raising most African-American teenagers in Wisconsin. In 2010, 70 percent of African-American teenagers between 15 and 19 in Wisconsin were raised in female householder, no-husband-present, family households.

Figure 5: Percentage of Wisconsin Teenagers 15 to 19 Years Living in Family Structure by Race

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey (S0902)



Children and Same-Sex Couples⁴

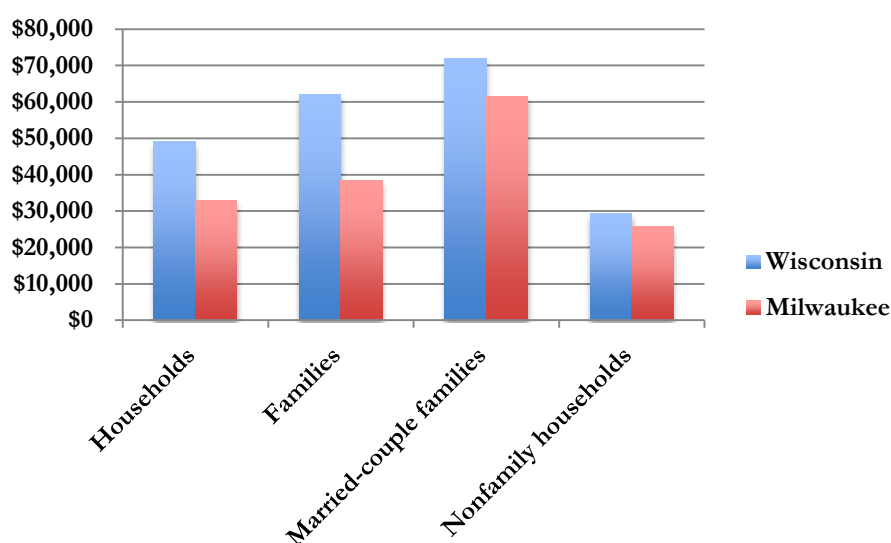
- In 2010, 9,179 same-sex couples lived in Wisconsin. Of these couples, 1,194 were “married” and 7,985 were unmarried. Wisconsin has a constitutional amendment defining legal marriage as only between one man and one woman, which means the “married” same-sex couples in Wisconsin married outside the state, in a location where such a practice is legal. Fifty-seven percent of same-sex couples were female and 43 percent of same-sex couples were male. In 2010, there were 4 same-sex couples per 1,000 households in Wisconsin.⁵ More specifically, there were 1.1 “married” same-sex couples per 1,000 “husband/wife” married couples and 49.8 same-sex “unmarried partner” couples per 1,000 opposite-sex “unmarried partner” couples in Wisconsin.
- Sixteen percent of same-sex couples in Wisconsin are raising their own children. The U.S. Census defines “own children” as never-married children under 18 who are sons and daughters of one partner or spouse by birth, marriage (including stepchild), or adoption. The percentage of same-sex couples raising their own children (children biologically related to at least one partner) in Wisconsin varies greatly by county. In Dane County, the county with the highest rate of same-sex couples per households (9.51 same-sex couples per 1,000 households), 24 percent of same-sex couples were raising their own children in 2010.

Family Structure and Income

Overview of Household and Family Income in Wisconsin

- In 2010, the median income in Wisconsin varied widely based on the living arrangement of the household (see Figure 6). Again, the U.S. Census Bureau defines a family household as a household that is maintained by a householder in a family. A nonfamily household, by contrast, is defined as either a homeowner living alone or living with unrelated housemates.

Figure 6: Median Income Within the Past 12 Months by Family Structure
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey (S1901)



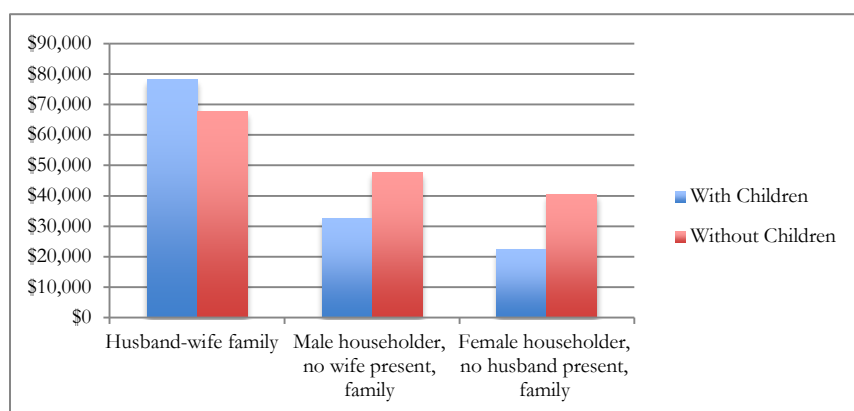
- Married-couple families had the highest median income in Wisconsin and Milwaukee with \$72,003 and \$61,415, respectively, while nonfamily households had the lowest median income in Wisconsin and Milwaukee with \$29,375 and \$25,624, respectively.
- Of married-couple families in Wisconsin in 2010, 72 percent of these households made at least \$50,000 in income in the past 12 months, and 85 percent of these households made at least \$35,000 in income in the past 12 months. Comparatively, of non-married couple families in Wisconsin in 2010, 62 percent of these households made at least \$50,000 in income in the past 12 months, and 76 percent of these households made at least \$35,000 in income in the past 12 months.

Family Structure, Children and Median Family Income

- In 2010, the median family income in the past 12 months in Wisconsin and Milwaukee for families living with their own children under 18 was \$62,088 and \$38,316, respectively.
- A correlation exists between income and family structure. In 2010, married-couple families living with their own children under 18 in Wisconsin had a median family income of \$78,126 compared to male householder, no-wife-present families with children, whose median family income was \$32,574 and female householder, no-husband-present families with children, whose median family income was \$22,443 (see Figure 7).
- The same correlation exists between median family income in the past 12 months and family structure when considering Milwaukee alone in 2010. In 2010, the median family income for married-couple families living with their own children in Milwaukee was \$58,434 compared to \$18,645 and \$17,707 for male householder, no-wife-present and female householder, no-husband-present families who lived with their own children in Milwaukee, respectively.⁶

Figure 7: Median Family Income in the Past 12 Months by Family Structure and Presence of Own Children Under 18 Years (WI)

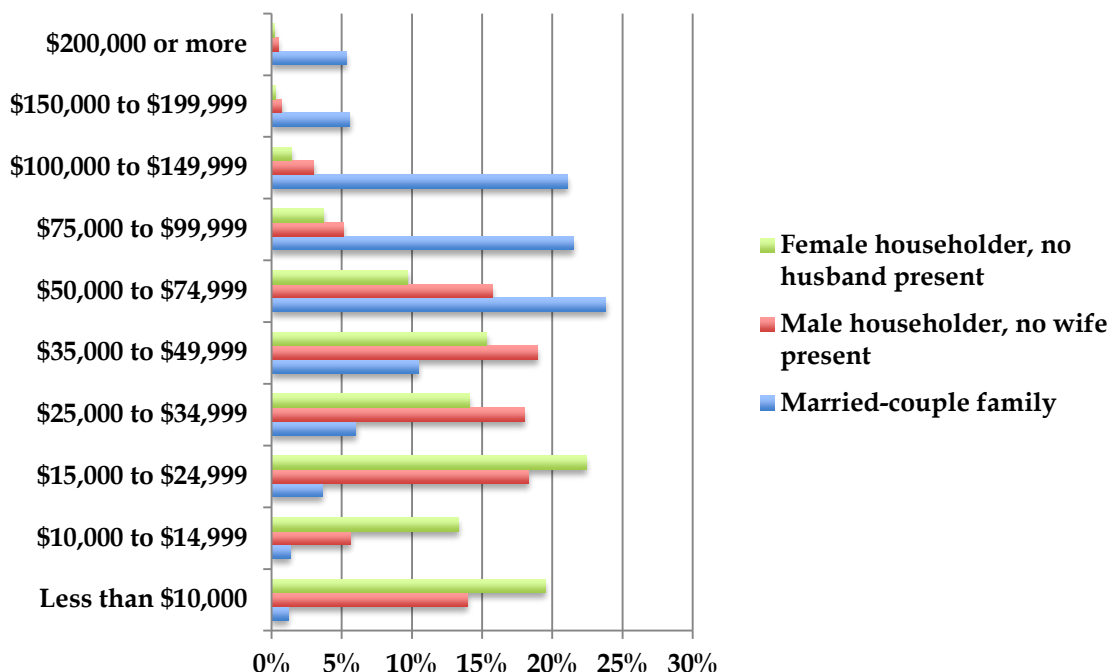
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey (B19126)



Family Structure, Children and Income Level

- Of the various family structures living with their own children under 18 in Wisconsin, married-couple families, on average, earn higher incomes when compared to other family structures (see Figure 8).

Figure 8: Family Income by Family Structure and Presence of Own Children Under 18 Years (Wisconsin)
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey (B19131)



- In 2010, 78 percent of married-couple families made at least \$50,000 in the past 12 months compared to just 26 percent of male householder, no-wife-present and 15 percent of female householder, no-husband-present families. During this same year, 54 percent of married-couple families living with their own children under 18 made at least \$75,000 in the past 12 months compared to 11 percent of male householder, no-wife-present and 5 percent of female householder, no-husband-present, families living with their own children. Finally, one-third of all married-couple families living with children under 18 made at least \$100,000 in the past 12 months compared to just 5 percent of male householder, no-wife-present, and only 1 percent of female householder, no-husband-present, families.

Family Structure, Children and Aggregate Family Income

- In 2010, the aggregate family income in Wisconsin for families living with their own children under 18 was over \$40 billion. **Aggregate family income** represents the total amount of income earned—through salaries, rent collection, interest payments, and other means—by Wisconsin families. Married-couple families contributed 86 percent to this total while female householder, no-husband-present families contributed 9 percent, and male householder, no-wife-present families, contributed 5 percent (see Figures 9 and 10).

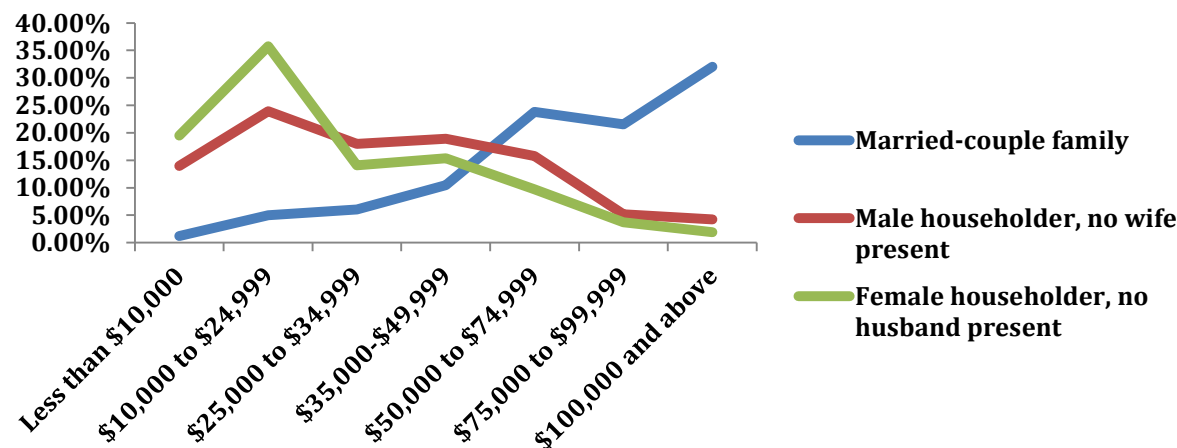
Figure 9: Contribution to Aggregate Family Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) by Family Structure Living With Own Children Under 18 (WI)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey (B19128)

Family Structure	Contribution to Aggregate Family Income in the Past 12 Months by Families with Own Children Under 18
	Wisconsin
Married-couple family	\$40,333,267,600
Male householder, no-wife-present	\$2,166,818,500
Female householder, no-husband-present	\$4,419,715,300

Figure 10: Percent of Total Aggregate Family Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) by Family Structure Living With Own Children Under 18 (WI)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey (B19128)



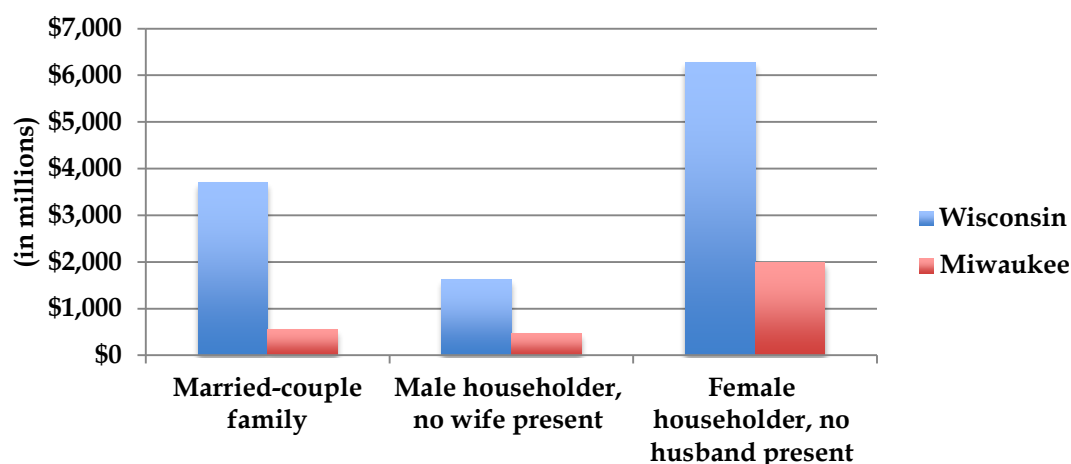
Family Structure and Aggregate Income Deficit

- The U.S. Census Bureau defines **income deficit** as the difference between the total income of families below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds, showing how much additional income such families would need to earn to be considered “above the poverty line.” Aggregate income deficit for families refers only to those families who are classified as below the poverty level.

- The U.S. Census Bureau states that measuring income deficit is important because “[t]his measure provides an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the income of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual.”
- In 2010, female householder, no-husband-present, family households in Wisconsin had an aggregate income deficit in the past 12 months that was 40 percent larger than the aggregate income deficit for married-couple family households in Wisconsin—\$6.28 billion compared to \$3.7 billion (see Figure 11).

Figure 11: Aggregate Income Deficit in the Past 12 Months for Families by Family Type

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B17011)



- There is a disparity in Wisconsin among family types and those responsible for the state’s aggregate income deficit among families. In 2010, female householder, no-husband-present, families made up just 16 percent of the total number of family households in Wisconsin, but these families were responsible for 54 percent of the state’s aggregate income deficit in the past 12 months. Conversely, married-couple families made up over 77 percent of the family households in this state in 2010, but these families were responsible for only 32 percent of the aggregate income deficit.⁷

Family Structure and Food Stamp/Income Assistance

Overview of Food Stamps in Wisconsin

- In 2010, 11 percent of households in Wisconsin received food stamp benefits. In Milwaukee alone, 24 percent of households, or 1 in 4 households, received food stamp benefits in 2010.
- In 2010, almost 50 percent of households who received food stamp benefits were living in poverty in the past 12 months compared to 7.4 percent of households who did not receive food stamp benefits. In Milwaukee, the poverty rate was 59 percent and 13 percent for households who did and did not receive food stamp benefits, respectively.
- In 2010, the median household income in the past 12 months for households receiving food stamp benefits in Wisconsin was \$18,945 (in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars) compared to \$53,404 for those families who did not receive food stamp benefits. In Milwaukee, the median household income for households receiving food stamp benefits was \$17,166 compared to \$40,274 for households who did not receive food stamp benefits.
- Those who receive food stamp benefits in Wisconsin are more likely to have children. In 2010, 57 percent of households in Wisconsin who received food stamp benefits had children under 18. During this same year, in Milwaukee, almost 62 percent of households receiving food stamp benefits had children under 18 (see Figure 12).

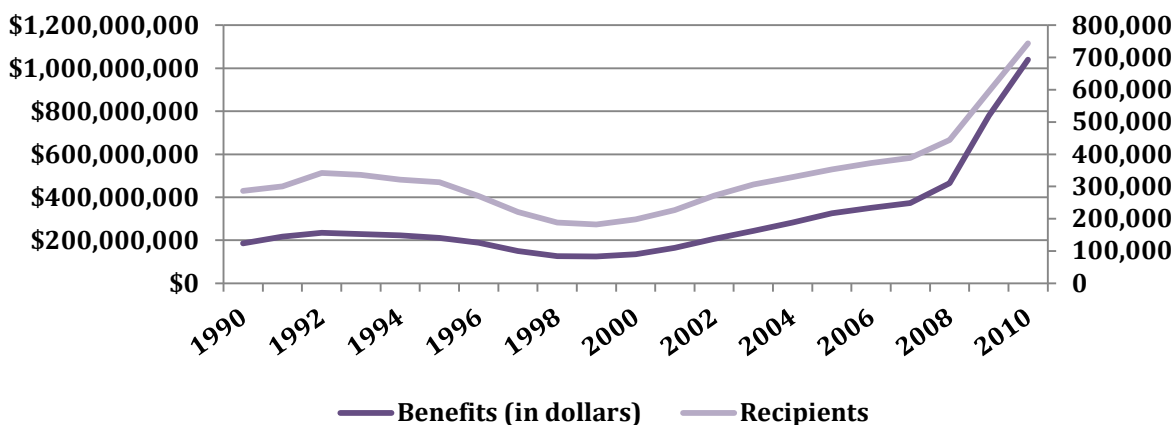
Figure 12: Percentage of Households in Wisconsin Receiving Food Stamp Benefits
Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010 American Community Survey (S2201)

Subject	Characteristics of Households Receiving Food Stamps in Wisconsin			
	Wisconsin		Milwaukee	
	Households Receiving Food Stamps	Households Not Receiving Food Stamps	Households Receiving Food Stamps	Households Not Receiving Food Stamps
Households	249,977	2,029,555	54,990	173,995
With Children Under 18 Years	57.1%	27.1%	61.5%	23.4%
Below Poverty Level in the Past 12 Months	49.5%	7.4%	59.2%	13.2%
Median Income (dollars)	\$18,945	\$53,404	\$17,166	\$40,274

Benefits, Payments and Recipients in Wisconsin under FoodShare Program

- Both the payments made to food stamp recipients and the number of recipients receiving food stamp benefits in Wisconsin under the FoodShare Program have increased substantially over the past few decades. Between 1990 and 2010, there was an almost six-fold increase in the amount of food stamp benefits paid out under the FoodShare Program in Wisconsin. In 1990, \$185 million was paid out in food stamp benefits compared to \$1 billion in 2010 (see Figure 13).

Figure 13: FoodShare Benefits Payment and Recipients by Calendar Year in Wisconsin
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (S2201)



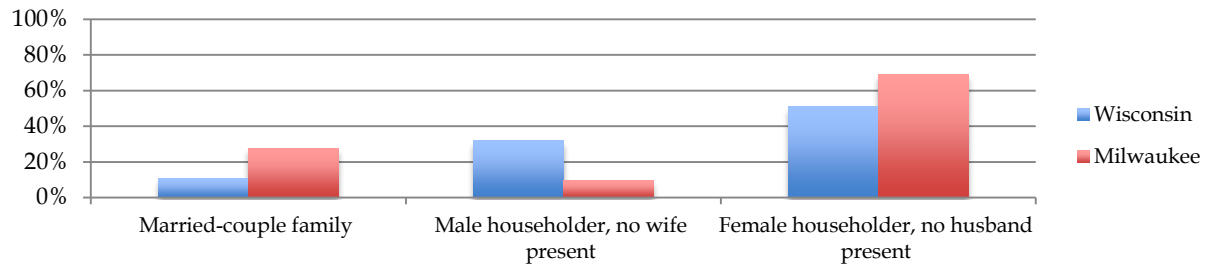
- The amount of food stamp benefits paid under the FoodShare Program increased almost eight-fold between 2000 and 2010 alone. Since 2005, there has been a 219 percent increase in the annual amount paid in benefits.
- Between 1990 and 2010, there was an almost three-fold increase in the number of recipients of food stamp benefits in Wisconsin. In 1990, there were 286,018 recipients compared to 743,836 in 2010. Since 2000, there has been a 275 percent increase in the number of food stamp recipients in Wisconsin and a 110 percent increase since 2005 alone.

The Relationship Between Food Stamp Benefits and Family Structure

- There is a correlation between family structure and receipt of food stamp benefits. In 2010, in the past 12 months, married-couple families with children under 18 in Wisconsin were, on average, significantly less likely to receive food stamps when compared to male householder, no-wife-present, and female householder, no-husband-present, families with children. In 2010, 10 percent of married-couple families with children in Wisconsin received food stamp benefits in the past 12 months compared to 29 percent of male householder, no-wife-present, and 46 percent of female householder, no-husband-present, families with children (see Figure 14 on next page).

Figure 14: Percentage of Households Receiving Food Stamps by Presence of Children under 18 and Family Structure

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010 American Community Survey (S2201)



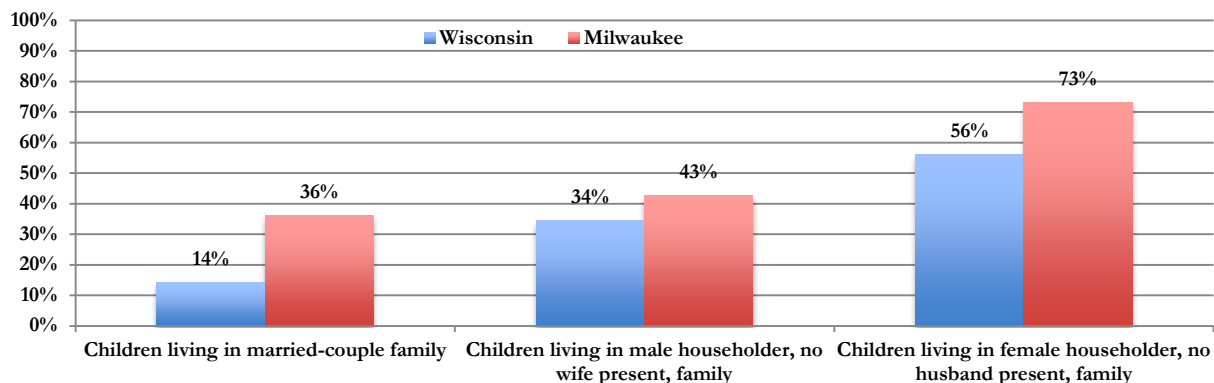
- Married-couple families with children in Milwaukee are also less likely to receive food stamp benefits in comparison to unmarried families. In 2010, 26 percent of married-couple families with children in Milwaukee received food stamp benefits in the past 12 months in comparison to 38 percent of male householder, no-wife-present, and 61 percent of female householder, no-husband-present, families with children.

The Relationship Between Government Assistance and Family Structure

- There appears to be a correlation between government assistance in general and family structure. In 2010, 14 percent of children under 18 living in married-couple families in Wisconsin were living in families that received government assistance in the past 12 months. During this same year, 34 percent and 56 percent of children under 18 living in male household, no-wife-present, and female householder, no-husband-present families, respectively, were living in families that received government assistance in the past 12 months.
- The same relationship between government assistance and family structure is seen in Milwaukee (see Figure 15).

Figure 15: Percentage of Children Living in Households Receiving Government Assistance in the Past 12 Months by Family Structure

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010 American Community Survey (B09010)

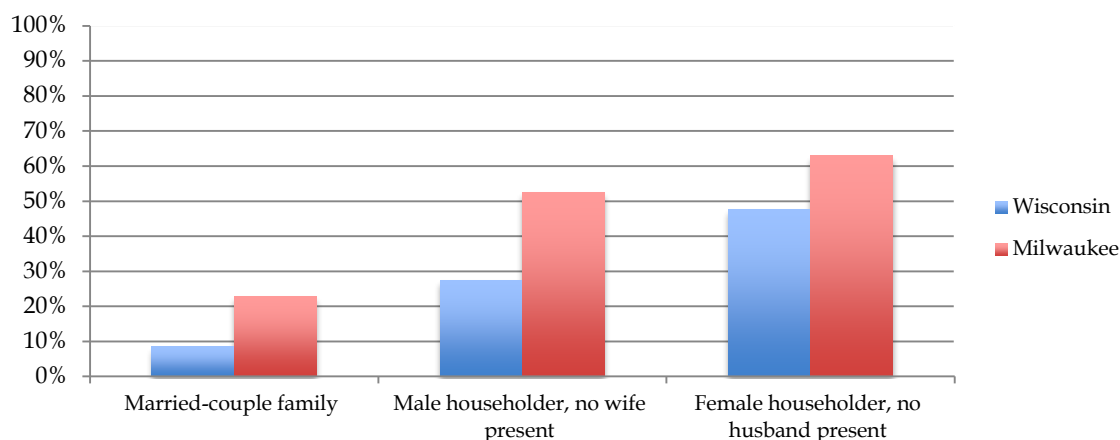


Family Structure and Poverty Status

Children, Poverty and Family Structure

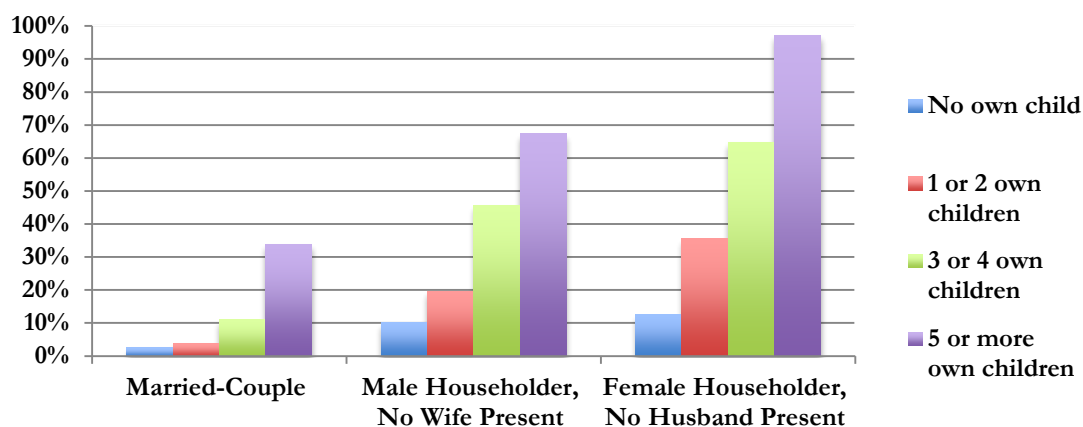
- Married-couple families with children under 18 are significantly less likely to be in poverty than single-mother families. Families, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, are classified as being in poverty if their income is less than their poverty threshold (*i.e.*, poverty level). The federal poverty levels are determined annually.
- In 2010, 8 percent of children under 18 living in married-couple families in Wisconsin were living in poverty in the past 12 months (see Figure 16). Comparatively, 27 percent of children under 18 living in male householder, no-wife-present households and 48 percent of children under 18 living in female householder, no-husband-present households were living in poverty in the past 12 months.
- The same relationship among children, poverty and family structure is present in Milwaukee (see Figure 16). In 2010, 23 percent of children living in married-couple families lived in poverty in the past 12 months compared to 52 percent of children living in male householder, no-wife-present families, and 63 percent of female householder, no-husband-present families.

Figure 16: Percentage of Wisconsin Children Living in Households in Poverty in the Past 12 Months by Family Status
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey (S901)



- There is also a relationship between households in poverty, number of own children in said households, and family structure (see Figure 17 on next page). In 2010, married-couple families were, on average, less likely to live in poverty in the last 12 months in Wisconsin as the number of their own children increased when compared to male householder, no-wife-present, and female householder, no-husband-present families.

Figure 17: Percentage of WI Households in Poverty by Number of Own Children Under 18 Years by Family Structure
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey (B17023)

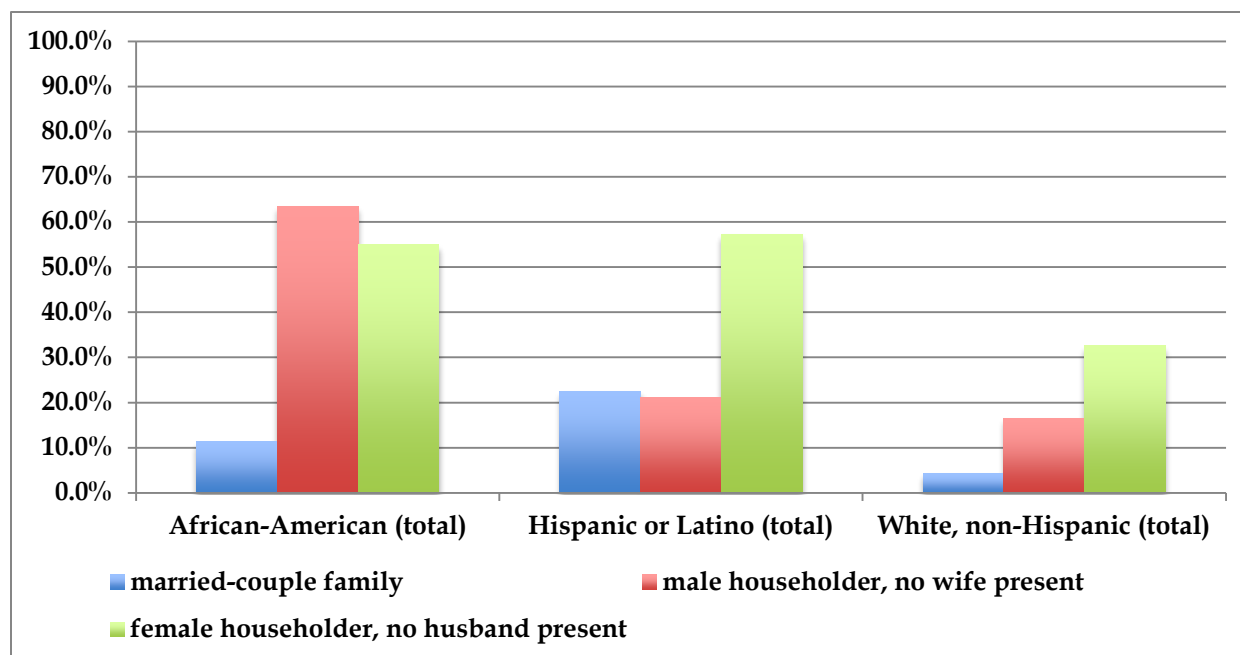


- In 2010, just 11 percent of married-couple households in Wisconsin who had 3 or 4 children under 18 were living in poverty in the past 12 months compared to 46 percent of male householder, no-wife-present and 65 percent of female householder, no-husband-present households.

Race, Poverty and Family Structure

- There is a correlation between race, poverty and family structure. Minorities are, on average, less likely to live in poverty in the past 12 months in Wisconsin if they live in married-couple families than if they live in another type of family structure (see Figure 18).

Figure 18: Percentage of Persons Living in Poverty in the Past 12 Months by Living Arrangement and Race (WI)
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey (B17010H, B17010I, B17010B)



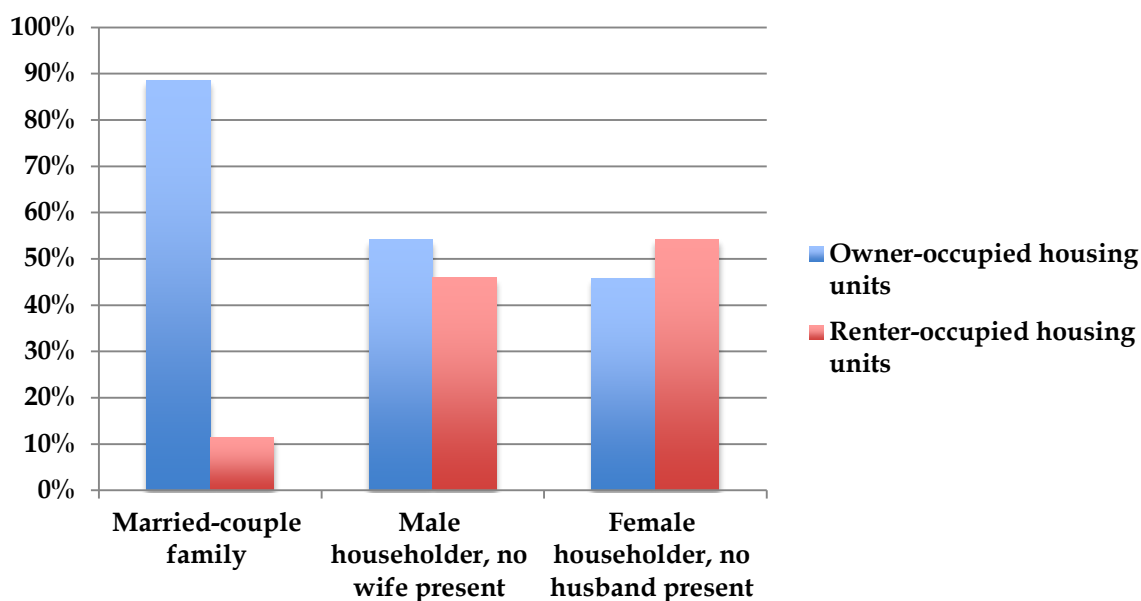
Family Status and Housing Tenure

Overview of Housing Tenure in Wisconsin

- There is a correlation between family structure and households in owner-occupied housing units. The Census Bureau defines a housing unit as “owner-occupied” if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if they have not fully paid for the unit or it is mortgaged.
- In 2010, married-couple family households in Wisconsin were the household type with the highest percentage of households living in owner-occupied housing units in Wisconsin with 89 percent living in owner-occupied units (see Figure 19).

Figure 19: Percentage of Households in Owner-Occupied Housing Units by Household Type

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates, S1101

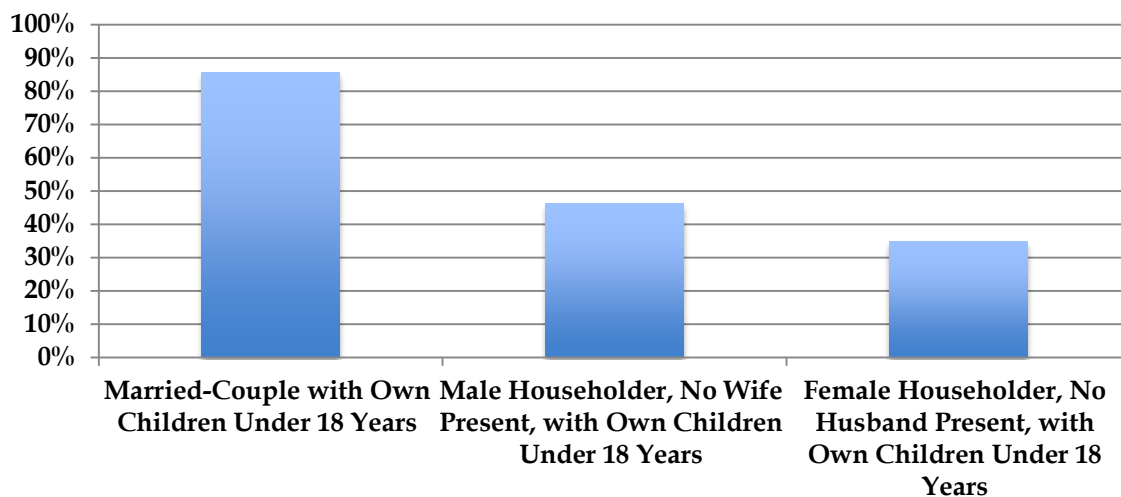


Housing Tenure and Presence of Children

- In 2010, married-couple family households with children were the only household type in either Wisconsin or Milwaukee that had at least a majority living in owner-occupied housing units. During this year, 86 percent and 69 percent of married-couple households with children lived in owner-occupied housing units in Wisconsin and Milwaukee, respectively.⁸
- Female householder, no-husband-present, family households with children had the lowest owner-occupancy rate in 2010 for Wisconsin. Only 35 percent of these households lived in owner-occupied housing units, respectively (see Figure 20).

Figure 20: Percentage of Children Under 18 Years Living in Owner-Occupied Housing Units by Household Type

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey (S0901)



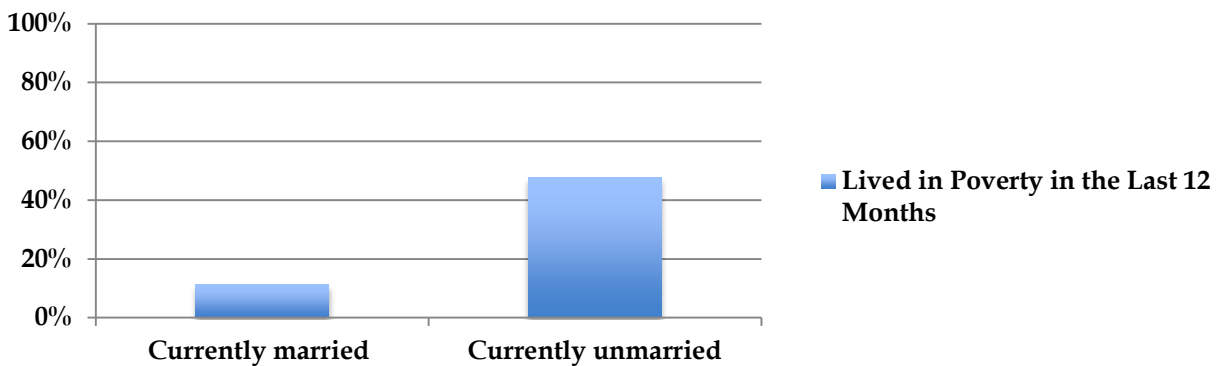
Childbearing and Poverty

Childbearing and Poverty Status

- There is a relationship between marital status, childbearing, and poverty status in Wisconsin. In 2010, 11 percent of currently married women between the ages of 15 and 50 in Wisconsin who had a birth within the past 12 months were in poverty in the past 12 months. Comparatively, 48 percent of currently unmarried women between the ages of 15 and 50 in Wisconsin who had a birth within the past 12 months were living in poverty in the past 12 months (see Figure 21).

Figure 21: Percentage of Women 15 to 50 Years Who Had a Birth Within the Past 12 Months by Poverty Status and Marital Status (WI)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010 American Community Survey (B13010)



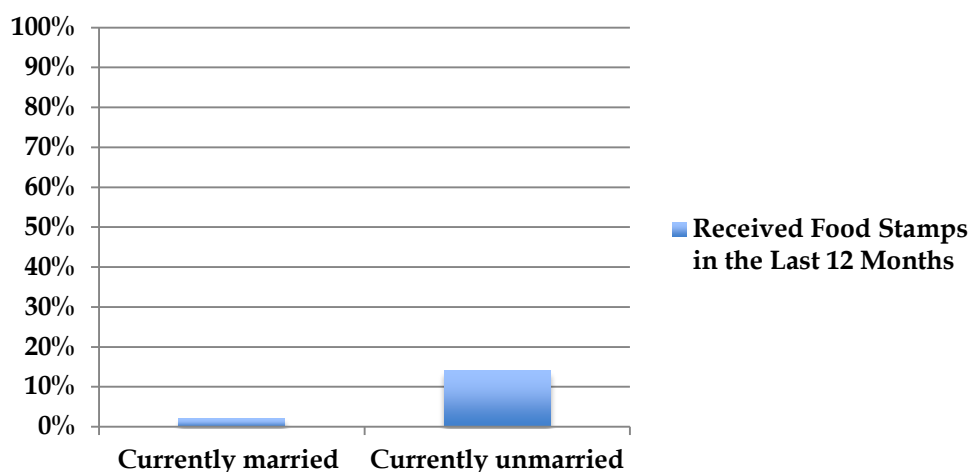
- This correlation between childbearing, poverty status and marital status is also present in Milwaukee. In 2010, 29 percent of currently married women between the ages of 15 and 50 in Milwaukee who had a birth within the past 12 months were below 100 percent of the FPL during the same time compared to 47 percent of currently unmarried women between the ages of 15 and 50 in Milwaukee who had a birth within the past 12 months.⁹

Childbearing and Receipt of Public Assistance

- There appears to be a correlation between marital status, childbearing, and receipt of public assistance in Wisconsin. In 2010, 2 percent of currently married women between the ages of 15 to 50 in Wisconsin who had a birth within the past 12 months received public assistance in the past 12 months compared to 14 percent of currently unmarried women between the ages of 15 to 50 in Wisconsin who had a birth in the past 12 months (see Figure 22).

Figure 22: Percentage of Women 15 to 50 Years Who Had a Birth Within the Last 12 Months by Receipt of Public Assistance Income in the Past 12 Months and Marital Status in Wisconsin

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010 American Community Survey (B13015)



- In Milwaukee, 8 percent of currently married women between the ages of 15 to 50 who had a birth in the past 12 months received public assistance during that time compared to 19 percent of currently unmarried women between the ages of 15 to 50 in Milwaukee who had a birth in the past 12 months.¹⁰

Contraception, Abortion and Unmarried Births

Notable Dates:

- 1960—The Food and Drug Administration grants approval of the first birth control pill (about 2.5 million women in the U.S are using it by 1963)
- 1965—U.S. Supreme Court holds in *Griswold v. Connecticut* that the right of privacy encompasses the right to use contraception
- 1972—U.S. Supreme Court holds that it is unconstitutional to prohibit the sale of contraception to unmarried women
- 1973—Abortion legalized as a result of *Roe v. Wade*
- 1978—Public funding for abortion prohibited in Wisconsin
- 1985—Wisconsin law requires that only physicians perform abortions
- 1992—Wisconsin passes the *Parental Consent Law*
- 1996—The *Woman's Right to Know Act* is passed in Wisconsin
- 1997—Public funding for abortion-related activities prohibited in Wisconsin
- 2003—Wisconsin passes the *Born Alive Infant Protection Act*
- 2008—Wisconsin passes the *Emergency Contraception for Rape Victims Act*, requiring hospitals to provide emergency contraception information and access to patients who are victims of rape (with no religious exemption).
- 2011—Wisconsin State Budget prohibits UW-Wisconsin from funding medical student residencies in which students learn to perform abortions.
- 2012—Wisconsin passes the *Coercive and Webcam Abortion Prevention Act* as well as state opt-out of abortion subsidies in a future *Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act* health insurance exchange.
- 2013—Wisconsin passes *Sonya's Law*, which requires women to have an ultrasound before receiving an abortion and also requires that abortionists have admitting privileges at a hospital within 30 miles of the abortion clinic.

Analysis:

Research suggests that, the legalization of abortion and the increase in contraception availability have substantially contributed to rising births to unmarried mothers in the United States.¹¹ Several prominent economists have promoted this theory—including Nobel Peace Prize recipient, George A. Akerlof, who is associated with more liberal positions. This theory suggests that this trend started in the 1960s and 1970s when women who were willing to use contraception or obtain an abortion no longer needed to condition premarital sex on a promise of marriage if they became pregnant. Prior to the introduction of the Pill and the legalization of abortion, women had to condition premarital sex on such a promise because the stigma of an out-of-wedlock pregnancy was too great: the so-called shotgun marriage. According to this theory, the availability of abortion and contraception helped change the behaviors and expectations of men and women regarding premarital sex, leading to an increase in out-of-wedlock births.

At a minimum, the data support an increase in out-of-wedlock birth with an increase in contraception use (see Table 1 on next page). Access to contraception such as the Pill, which was thought to be a highly reliable form of birth control, and legalized abortion were expected to decrease the number of births to

unmarried women.¹² But it appears they had the exact opposite effect. In 1960, there were about 3,000 births to unwed mothers in Wisconsin (3 percent of all births) while in 1980 there were 10,352 births to unwed mothers, 14 percent of all births (see Figure 1 on next page). Between 1960 and 1980, the number of abortions performed in Wisconsin and contraceptive usage increased substantially. The number of abortions performed in Wisconsin increased from about 1,000 in 1960 to 21,754 in 1980. Furthermore, between 1960 and 1980, the percent of women aged 15-44 who used a method of contraception at first premarital intercourse increased 20 percent from 36 percent to 56 percent, respectively. Regarding the Pill specifically, the percentage of women aged 15-44 who used the Pill at first premarital intercourse was 10 percent in 1960 compared to 28 percent in 1980.

While the number of births to unmarried women has increased steadily since 1960 in Wisconsin, the number of abortions peaked in the 1980s and has steadily declined since that time. Although contraception use at the time of first premarital intercourse has also steadily increased in the United States, the percentage of women using one method of contraception or another has fluctuated since 1960. The data do not support a decrease in out-of-wedlock births with an increase in contraception use.

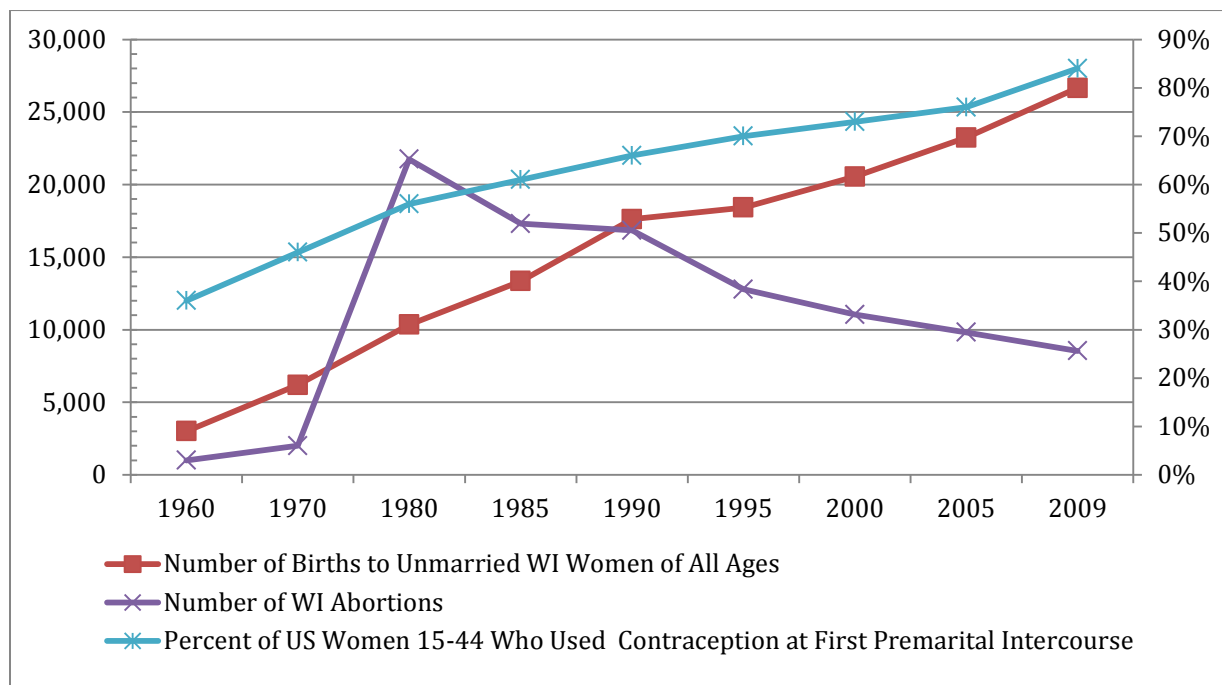
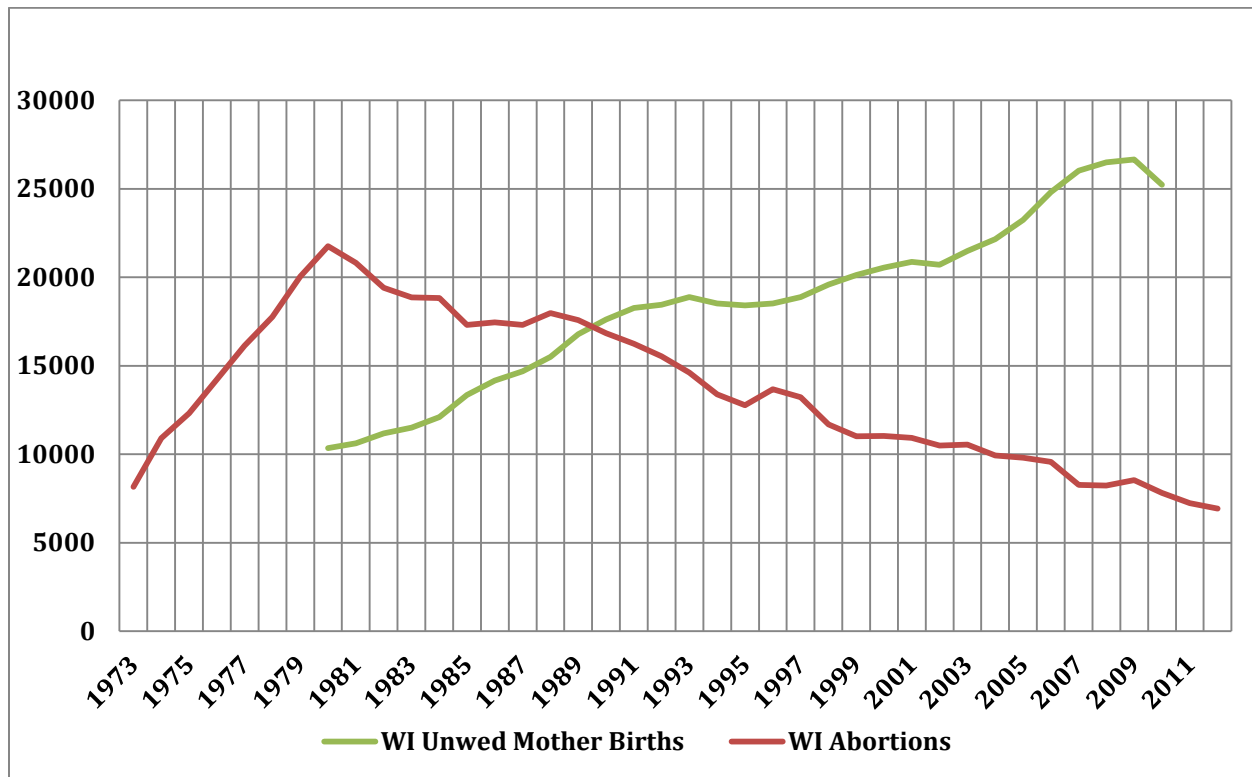
Table 1: Unmarried Births in Wisconsin

Year	Number of Births to Unmarried Women	Percent of All Births to Unmarried Women	Number of Abortions	Percent of Women 15-44 Who Used a Method of Contraception at First Premarital Intercourse*	Percent of Women 15-44 Who Used the Pill at First Premarital Intercourse*	Percent of Women 15-44 Who Used the Condom at First Premarital Intercourse*
1960	3,000	3%	1,000	36%	10%	--
1970	6,196	8%	2,000	46%	22%	20%
1980	10,352	14%	21,754	56%	28%	34%
1985	13,346	18%	17,309	61%	15%	48%
1990	17,615	24%	16,848	66%	18%	55%
1995	18,420	27%	12,782	70%	20%	58%
2000	20,543	29%	11,040	73%	20%	64%
2005	23,244	33%	9,817	76%	19%	72%
2009	26,656	38%	8,542	84%	--	--

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Health and Human Services; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Surveys of Family Growth (NSFG).

* Data for number of births to unmarried women, percent of all births to unmarried women, and number of abortions are from Wisconsin. Data on contraceptive usage is from a national sample from the National Surveys of Family Growth as data from Wisconsin specifically are not available.

Figure 1: Relationship Between Abortion Legalization, Contraception and Unmarried Births in Wisconsin



Sources: Wisconsin Department of Health and Human Services; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Surveys of Family Growth (NSFG). Most recent comparable data available.

Government Entitlement Analysis

Low-Income Family in Wisconsin: Monthly Benefits Based on Family Structure					
	Couple Lives Apart or Cohabits Without Reporting			Married (\$50K annually)	Lost Benefits Resulting from Marriage
	Woman (\$15K annually)	Man (\$35K annually)	Cohabiting (\$50K annually)		
Earnings:	\$1,250	\$2,917	\$4,174	\$4,174	
Earnings (after taxes)	\$1,154	\$2,298	\$3,452	\$3,488	
Benefits:					
Earned Income Credit (federal)	\$448	\$0	\$448	\$0	(\$448)
Earned Income Credit (WI)	\$48	\$0	\$48	\$0	(\$48)
Child Tax Credit (federal)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$167	\$167
Additional Child Tax Credit (federal)	\$150	\$0	\$150	\$0	(\$150)
Married Couple Tax Credit (WI)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$38	\$38
FoodShare	\$497	\$0	\$497	\$0	(\$497)
WIC	\$43	\$0	\$43	\$0	(\$43)
Housing Subsidy	\$477	\$0	\$477	\$0	(\$477)
Energy Assistance	\$37	\$0	\$37	\$0	(\$37)
Wisconsin Shares (day care)	\$844	\$0	\$844	\$0	(\$844)
BadgerCare Plus (health care)	\$493	\$0	\$493	\$232	(\$261)
Total Monthly Benefits:	\$3,037	\$0	\$3,037	\$437	Monthly Income Lost by Getting Married: \$2,600
Total Monthly Income (w/benefits):	\$4,191	\$2,298	\$6,489	\$3,925	
Annual Income (before benefits):	\$13,848	\$27,576	\$41,424	\$41,856	
Annual Income (after benefits):	\$50,292	\$27,576	\$77,868	\$47,100	

FoodShare = Wisconsin version of food stamps or SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program); WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children; BadgerCare Plus = State Children's Health Insurance Program; Wisconsin Shares = Wisconsin version of child-care subsidy. The numbers provided here assume that the woman works 40 hours a week at \$7.25 per hour (minimum wage) for about \$15,000 a year, has two children ages 1 and 5, lives in Milwaukee County, and participates in the specific programs indicated above. It is assumed that the man works 40 hours a week and makes \$35,000 a year. It is also assumed that the man and woman marry and combine their incomes to calculate benefits lost by marriage.

Note: the taxes, tax credits and state and federal programs used are not exhaustive and do not represent a comprehensive overview of every tax, tax credit or program applicable for the hypothetical individuals used in this illustration.

Explanation of Chart Elements

The chart assumes a single mother with two children.

Definition of Income:

This chart defines *income* as money earned through employment and benefits received from the government.

Most of the benefits the single mother receives are subsidies that are paid directly to third parties such as a landlord (housing subsidy), utility company (energy assistance), grocery store (FoodShare food stamps), child-care provider (Wisconsin Shares), or healthcare provider (BadgerCare Plus). But even if these benefits are provided to a third-party, these benefits still constitute income because the single mother is receiving financial support for services or commodities that she needs but would otherwise not be able to afford with her income. The single mother and her children need food, shelter, heat, health care, and access to safe childcare.

Earnings:

It is assumed that the **single mother** makes \$15,000 a year, has two dependents and files as head of household. For her 2013 federal tax liability, she would be entitled to a federal personal exemption of \$11,700 (personal exemption of \$3,900 x 3 persons) and a standard deduction of \$8,950 because she would be filing as head of household. This would make her total federal taxable income zero, and therefore she does not have to pay federal income taxes. She would owe about \$11 in state income tax, but the state Earned Income Credit gives her a refund, instead, of \$580. She will have to pay Social Security and Medicaid withholding of 6.2 percent and 1.45 percent respectively, for a total of \$1,147.50 annually.

This hypothetical assumes that the **single man** makes \$35,000 a year, has no dependents, and files singly. For his 2013 federal tax liability, he would be entitled to a federal personal exemption of \$3,900 and a standard exemption of \$6,100. This would make his total federal taxable income \$25,000 and therefore he is required to pay both state and federal income taxes. As a single filer, his federal tax income liability would be \$3,308. His state tax income liability would be \$1,436 based on a taxable income of \$26,883 because he would receive a standard deduction of \$7,417 and an exemption of \$700. He would pay about \$2,677 annually in Social Security and Medicaid withholding. He is not entitled to any tax credits.

Finally, this hypothetical assumes that **if this woman and man marry**, they would have \$50,000 in gross income, have two dependents, and file married, filing jointly. For their 2013 federal tax liability, the couple would be entitled to a federal personal exemption of \$15,600 (\$3,900 x 4 persons), and a federal standard exemption of \$12,200. The total federal taxable income would be \$22,200, and the couple would pay about \$2,441 in federal income tax. The couple's state tax income liability would be \$1,881 on a taxable income of \$35,285 because the couple would receive a standard deduction of \$11,915 and an exemption of \$2,800. The couple would pay about \$3,825 in social security and Medicaid withholding annually. The couple is entitled to the state married couple credit of \$450.

Federal Income Tax Brackets for Tax Year 2013 (Payable in 2014)			
Tax Bracket	Single	Married Filing Jointly	Head of Household
10% Bracket	\$0 – \$8,925	\$0 – \$17,850	\$0 – \$12,750
15% Bracket	\$8,925 – \$36,250	\$17,850 – \$72,500	\$12,750 – \$48,600
25% Bracket	\$36,250 – \$87,850	\$72,500 – \$146,400	\$48,600 – \$125,450
28% Bracket	\$87,850 – \$183,250	\$146,400 – \$223,050	\$125,450 – \$203,150
33% Bracket	\$183,250 – \$398,350	\$223,050 – \$398,350	\$203,150 – \$398,350
35% Bracket	\$398,350 – \$400,000	\$398,350 – \$450,000	\$398,350 – \$425,000
39.6% Bracket	\$400,000+	\$450,000+	\$425,000+

BadgerCare Plus:

Eligibility Requirements

BadgerCare Plus is a public health insurance program in Wisconsin that is aimed at covering children, parents and pregnant women.¹³ *Children* under 19 are eligible for BadgerCare Plus regardless of income if they are U.S. citizens or legal immigrants, although a sliding-scale premium applies for families with incomes from 200 percent to 300 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) (see chart below).¹⁴

Parents are also eligible for BadgerCare Plus. First, the family income needs to be at or below 133 percent of the FPL, unless the parents do not have access to an employer-sponsored insurance plan for which the premium is no more than 9.5% of the family's income.¹⁵ Second, the parent must be a U.S. citizen or a legal immigrant who has lived in the U.S. for at least five years. Third, the parent must be living with a child under the age of 19. Fourth, the family income must not be more than 200 percent of the federal poverty level.¹⁶ There are certain exceptions for self-employed parents.

Finally, *childless adults* are also eligible for BadgerCare Plus. Persons 19 and older who are not the caretaker of a child living in the home may be eligible for the BadgerCare Plus Core Plan if their income is less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level.¹⁷

Application

Under BadgerCare Plus, the single mother and her two children would be eligible for health insurance; and there would be no cost for this insurance because the mother's income is less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level, and she does not have access to employer-sponsored health insurance. Given this income level, the mother and her children would not have to pay premiums for their health insurance and would receive coverage worth approximately \$5,912 annually (most recent comparable available).¹⁸ If the mother married, then the combined income of the married couple would be \$50,000, well over 200 percent of the federal poverty level. Given this income level, the children would be eligible for BadgerCare Plus, but the parents would not be eligible for participation in this program. The premiums would cost about \$15 per month for each child. If the man remains single, he would not be eligible for BadgerCare Plus because he is a childless adult making more than 200 percent of the poverty level.

(Federal Poverty Levels, Effective February 1, 2013)

Family size	100% Monthly Income	133% Monthly Income	150% Monthly income	200% Monthly income	300% Monthly income
1	\$957.50	\$1,273.48	\$1,436.25	\$1,915.00	\$2,872.50
2	\$1,292.50	\$1,719.03	\$1,938.75	\$2,585.00	\$3,877.50
3	\$1,627.50	\$2,164.58	\$2,441.25	\$3,255.00	\$4,882.50
4	\$1,962.50	\$2,610.13	\$2,943.75	\$3,925.00	\$5,887.50

Earned Income Tax Credit:

The Earned Income Tax Credit is intended to assist low-income families. The woman in the hypothetical would qualify for the Earned Income Tax Credit because her adjusted gross income is less than \$43,038 (filing singly) with two qualifying children. In 2013, she would qualify for a \$5,372 credit with two

qualifying children. The man would not qualify for the Earned Income Tax Credit because he made over \$14,340 in 2013, the maximum limit for those with no qualifying children and filing as a single filer. If the man and woman were to marry, they would also not qualify for the Earned Income Tax Credit because together they would make over \$48,378, the maximum income limit for couples with two qualifying children who are married, filing jointly. The married couple misses the credit of \$5,372 by having an income that was less than \$2,000 over the maximum income limit for those with two qualifying children.

2013 Earned Income Tax Credit Limits and Maximum Credits Allowed	
Earned Income and adjusted gross income (AGI) must each be less than:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$46,227 (\$51,567 married filing jointly) with three or more qualifying children • \$43,038 (\$48,378 married filing jointly) with two qualifying children • \$37,870 (\$43,210 married filing jointly) with one qualifying child • \$14,340 (\$19,680 married filing jointly) with no qualifying children 	
Tax Year 2013 maximum credit:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$6,044 with three or more qualifying children • \$5,372 with two qualifying children • \$3,250 with one qualifying child • \$487 with no qualifying children 	

Number of Qualifying Children	Percentage of Federal Credit for 2013
0	No credit available
1	4% of federal credit
2	11% of federal credit
3 or more	34% of federal credit

Child Tax Credit:

Because the single mother in this hypothetical does not have to pay any federal income taxes, she does not qualify for the Child Tax Credit. However, she would qualify for an Additional Child Tax Credit of \$1,800 (estimated for 2013).¹⁹ The man in this hypothetical does not qualify for a child tax credit because he does not have any children. If the man and woman marry, they would qualify for a Child Tax Credit of about \$2,000 for having two children (estimated for 2013).

Married Couple Credit:

The state of Wisconsin provides married couples with a tax credit to offset the tax penalty that is caused when both spouses work. The married couple in the hypothetical is entitled to a tax credit of \$450 (\$480 is the maximum allowed by the state).

Wisconsin Shares (Child-Care):

Eligibility

Wisconsin Shares, a Child-Care Subsidy Program, provides child-care subsidies for low-income working families and certain families in W-2 (Wisconsin Works) approved activities with a gross income at or below 185 percent of the federal poverty level.²⁰ The amount of the subsidy depends on the maximum reimbursement rate for the county or tribe. The parent's income and the number of people in the family determine parent co-pays. The state pays this subsidy to the child-care provider directly.

Family Size	Monthly Income
2	\$2,391
3	\$3,011
4	\$3,631

Application

The hypothetical single mother is eligible for participation in Wisconsin Shares because she is participating in unsubsidized work (according to Wisconsin Works, this means her employer receives no public money towards salaries) and meets the income eligibility requirement. Under the income eligibility requirement, the family gross monthly income of the single mother must be equal to or less than \$3,011 for a family of three. Our hypothetical single mother has a monthly gross income of \$1,250, and therefore she meets the income requirement.

Upon approval for Wisconsin Shares, a parent is eligible to receive a subsidy for child-care financial assistance for any child under 13 years old who is enrolled in one of the following regulated child-care settings: (1) a licensed child care center, (2) a licensed family child care home, (3) a certified family child care home, or (4) a child care program run by a public school. Our hypothetical single mother, assuming she lives in Milwaukee County, would be entitled to a minimum reimbursement rate of \$190 per week to a maximum of \$232 per week depending on the child-care setting she chooses for her child.²¹ The mother's weekly co-pay amount would be \$6 for one child and \$13 for two children in daycare.²²

Milwaukee County	0-2		2 through 3		4 through 4		6+	
Provider Type	Weekly Ceiling	Hourly Rate	Weekly Ceiling	Hourly Rate	Weekly Ceiling	Hourly Rate	Weekly Ceiling	Hourly Rate
Licensed Group	\$232	\$6.63	\$201	\$5.74	\$180	\$5.14	\$175	\$5
Licensed Family	\$190	\$5.43	\$175	\$5	\$165	\$4.71	\$155	\$4.43
Regularly Certified	--	\$4.07	--	\$3.75	--	\$3.54	--	\$3.32
Prov. Certified	--	\$2.71	--	\$2.50	--	\$2.36	--	\$2.21

If this single mother were to marry the single man who is making \$35,000 a year, she would lose the day-care subsidy even though she has to continue working. Under the income eligibility requirement, a family's gross monthly income must not equal more than \$3,631 for a family of four. Our married family would have a monthly gross income of \$4,167. They therefore would not meet the income eligibility requirement.

Energy Assistance:

Those making 60 percent or less of the state median income guidelines (see chart below) are eligible for participation in the Wisconsin Home Energy Assistance Program (WHEAP).²³ This program provides low-income families assistance with heating and electric costs. In order to have been eligible for this benefit during the 2013-2014 WHEAP heating season, a household of three must have had an annual income equal to or less than \$39,887. A household of four must have had an annual income equal to or less than \$47,485. (See chart below.)

Household Size	One Month	Three Month	Annual Income
1	\$2,058	\$6,173	\$24,692
2	\$2,691	\$8,073	\$32,290
3	\$3,324	\$9,972	\$39,887
4	\$3,957	\$11,871	\$47,485

Our single mother would qualify because she has an annual household income that is less than 60 percent of the state median income for a household of three people. The single man would not qualify because he has an income greater than \$24,692, which is the annual income threshold for a household of one person. If the single mother married the single man, they would not qualify for energy assistance because their household of four would not meet the income threshold of \$47,485.

The single mother would likely qualify for about \$443 in energy assistance benefits. This was the average amount of energy assistance benefits in 2011.²⁴

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC):

A person is eligible to receive Women, Infants and Children (WIC) benefits in Wisconsin if they are (1) pregnant, breastfeeding or a new mother, (2) an infant up to age one, or (3) a child up to age 5. They also must be a resident of Wisconsin, income eligible, and have a health or nutrition need.²⁵ Our single mother could be eligible for WIC benefits because her income is below the stipulated annual income of \$36,131 for a family of three. She would be entitled to a monthly benefit of about \$43 a month, which was the average monthly benefit per person in Wisconsin for 2013.²⁶ The benefit would be on behalf of the one-year old. The five-year old would be too old to qualify for WIC benefits.

Family Size	Monthly Income	Annual Income
1	\$1,772	\$21,257
2	\$2,392	\$28,694
3	\$3,011	\$36,131
4	\$3,631	\$43,568

Wisconsin FoodShare (Food Stamps):

Our single mother is also eligible for food stamps because her monthly income is below the gross monthly income limit of \$3,256 for those with three people in their household. The single man would not

be eligible for food stamps because he makes more than \$1,916 a month. If the man and woman married, they would not be eligible for food stamps because they make more than the \$3,926 a month allowed for a family of four. (See chart below.)

People in Household	Gross Monthly Income Limit	Net Monthly Income Limit	Maximum Benefit Amount*
1	\$1,916	\$958	\$189
2	\$2,586	\$1,293	\$347
3	\$3,256	\$1,628	\$497
4	\$3,926	\$1,963	\$632

*Effective November 2013 through September 2014

Housing Subsidy:

Under Section 8 (government subsidized housing program), in general a family is entitled to housing assistance if the family income is less than 50 percent of the median income for their family size in their respective metropolitan area. Housing assistance is administered locally by public housing agencies (PHAs), which receive funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. HUD states that “the maximum housing assistance is generally the lesser of the payment standard minus 30% of the family’s monthly adjusted income or the gross rent for the unit minus 30% of monthly adjusted income.”²⁷

Under these guidelines, the single mother would need to calculate her adjusted gross income. She can subtract \$480 for each dependent. This can allow her to subtract at least \$960 from her gross income of \$15,000 because she has two dependents.²⁸ Her adjusted gross income is therefore \$14,040 annually and \$1,170 monthly. Thirty-percent of her net monthly income equals \$351. She can contribute \$351 to her monthly rent if she receives a housing voucher. (The fair market rate for a 2-bedroom apartment in Milwaukee is \$828, which we assume to be the payment standard for Milwaukee.)²⁹ She would therefore receive a housing subsidy of \$477. The single man would not be eligible for a housing subsidy because his adjusted gross income is not less than 50 percent of the median income for one person in Milwaukee. As a married couple, this family would also not be eligible for a housing subsidy because their adjusted gross income would not be less than 50 percent of the median income for four people in Milwaukee.

Number of People in Family	Extremely Low (30 percent of median)	Very Low Income (50 percent of median)	Low-Income (80 percent of median)
1	\$14,750	\$24,600	\$39,350
2	\$16,850	\$28,100	\$44,950
3	\$18,950	\$31,600	\$50,550
4	\$21,050	\$35,100	\$56,150
Figures are for Milwaukee County, FY 2013, Median Family Income: \$70,200			

Wisconsin Statistics

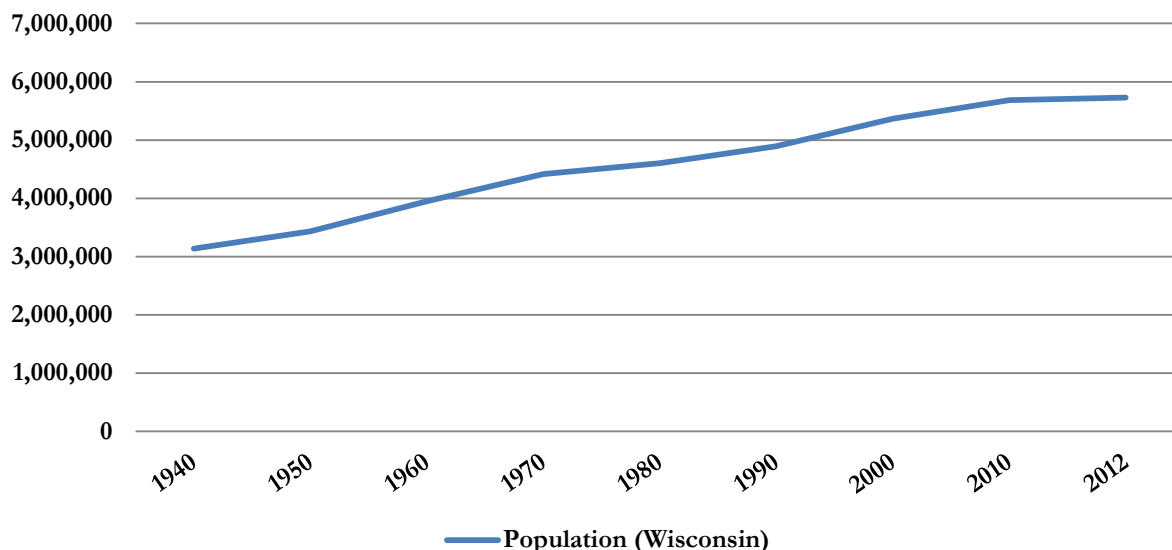
Population

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census

- In 2012, the population of Wisconsin was about 5.7 million, making it the 20th largest state in the nation.³⁰
- Wisconsin's population increased 6.8 percent between 2000 and 2012.
- Wisconsin ranked 33rd among the states in population percentage increase during the period of 2000 and 2010, when the last census was completed.³¹ This percentage increase is lower than the overall U.S. increase of 11.5 percent.³²
- In 2010, 18-44 year olds (1,996,616) constituted the largest age group in Wisconsin, making up 35 percent of the total population, followed by the 45-64 age group (1,573,564), which held nearly 28 percent of the total population (most recent comparable data available).³³
- In 2010, Wisconsin ranked 22nd among the states in percentage of the state population 65 years old and over (about 14 percent)³⁴ and 28th among the states in percentage of the population under the age of 18 (nearly 24 percent).³⁵
- In 2010, approximately 86 percent of Wisconsin's population was non-Hispanic White (4,902,067),³⁶ 6 percent was African-American (359,148),³⁷ and 6 percent was Hispanic or Latino (336,056).³⁸

Year	Population	
	Wisconsin	United States
1940	3,137,587	132,164,569
1950	3,434,575	151,325,798
1960	3,951,777	179,323,175
1970	4,417,821	203,211,926
1980	4,602,299	226,545,805
1990	4,891,769	249,464,396
2000	5,363,675	281,421,906
2010	5,686,986	308,745,538
2012	5,726,398	313,914,040

Population (Wisconsin)

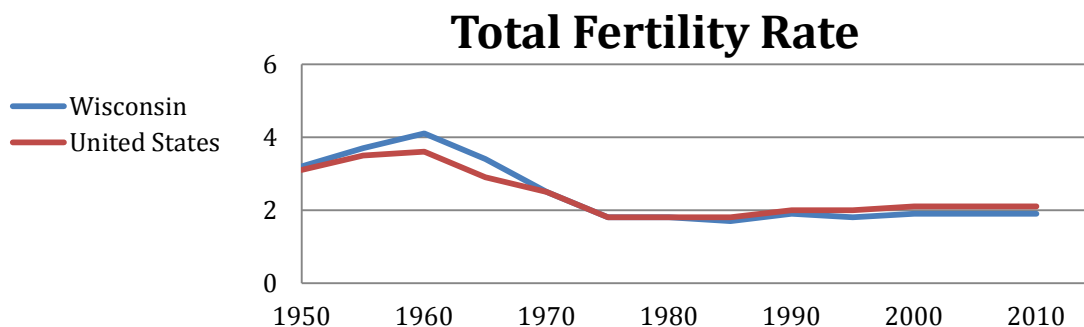


Total Fertility Rate

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Human Services

- Total fertility rate is a measure of the expected average number of children a woman would have if she survived through her childbearing years. The current world replacement fertility rate of 2.1 children per woman means that women in a given population would, on average, need to have at least 2.1 children in their lifetime to maintain the current population.³⁹
- Currently, the total fertility rate in Wisconsin is 1.9 children per woman. The total fertility rate in Wisconsin has been below the replacement rate since the mid-1970s. This means that Wisconsin has to rely on both immigration and migration to maintain its population (most recent comparable data available).⁴⁰
- The decline in Wisconsin's total fertility rate will likely have negative consequences for Wisconsin taxpayers and the state's fiscal health. The increasing number of retirees from the "Baby Boom" generation, coupled with declining death rates, is creating an aging population with an increasing old-age dependency ratio. Since Wisconsin is an aging population with a declining younger population, in the future, this smaller, young population of Wisconsin workers will have to shoulder the tax burden necessary to support the government entitlement programs for older citizens. This means that the younger generation will face an increasing tax burden.⁴¹
- A connection exists between the legalization of abortion, contraceptive availability, and the fertility rate decline in Wisconsin. In 1960, the Food and Drug Administration granted approval to the first birth control pill, and soon after, other contraceptive pills were granted approval. During this time the total fertility rate in Wisconsin peaked and then steeply declined. Further, with the legalization of abortion in 1973 with *Roe v. Wade*, the total fertility rate in Wisconsin continued to decline.
- Other reasons for the decline in the total fertility rate include delayed marriage, more women deciding not to have children, cohabitation and policies unfavorable to children and marriage (see *Government Entitlement Analysis*).

Total Fertility Rate		
Year	Wisconsin	United States
1950	3.2	3.1
1955	3.7	3.5
1960	4.1	3.6
1965	3.4	2.9
1970	2.5	2.5
1975	1.8	1.8
1980	1.8	1.8
1985	1.7	1.8
1990	1.9	2.0
1995	1.8	2.0
2000	1.9	2.1
2005	1.9	2.1
2010	1.9	2.1

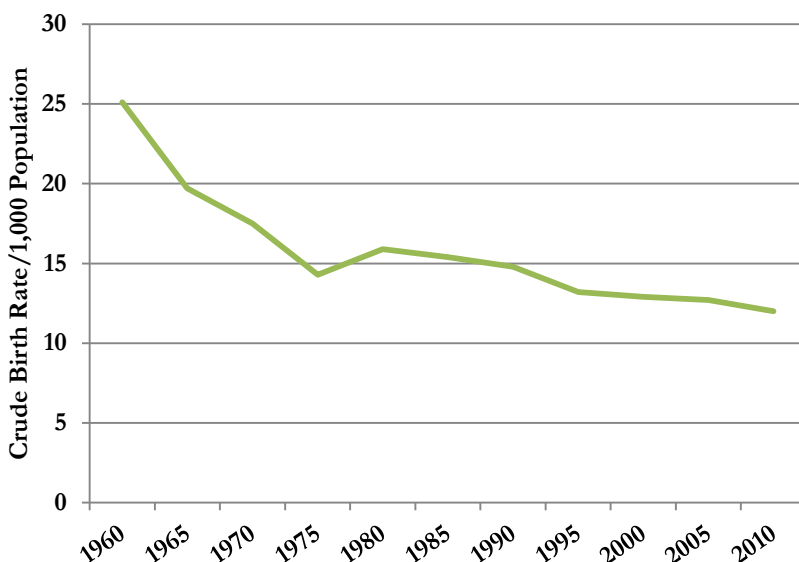


Birth Rate and Live Births

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services

- In 2012, there were 66,035 live births to Wisconsin residents.⁴² The crude birth rate (births per 1,000 population) during this year was 11.5 live births per 1,000 people.⁴³
- Between 1960 and 2012, Wisconsin's crude birth rate decreased 54 percent. The crude birth rate in Wisconsin has been at or below the U.S. crude birth rate since 1970.
- Between 1960 and 2012, there was a 34 percent decrease in the number of live births to Wisconsin residents per year even though the population of Wisconsin increased 45 percent during this time.
- In 2010, there were 5,147 births to Wisconsin women age 19 and under. These births accounted for 7.5 percent of all births to Wisconsin women that year (most recent comparable data available).⁴⁴
- Teenage pregnancy disproportionately affects different races. In 2010, 5 percent of the white women who gave birth were teenagers, while 20 percent of the Black/African American women who gave birth were teenagers.⁴⁵
- The percentage of women who received first-trimester prenatal care has not changed in the last decade. Throughout the last decade, about 84 percent of pregnant women received first-trimester prenatal care.⁴⁶

Year	Number of Live Births	Crude Birth Rate/1,000 Population	
		WI	U.S.
1960	99,493	25.1	23.7
1965	82,919	19.7	19.4
1970	77,455	17.5	18.4
1975	65,145	14.3	14.6
1980	74,763	15.9	15.9
1985	73,647	15.4	15.8
1990	72,636	14.8	16.7
1995	67,493	13.2	14.6
2000	69,289	12.9	14.4
2005	70,934	12.7	14.0
2010	68,367	12.0	13.0
2012	66,035	11.5	13.7



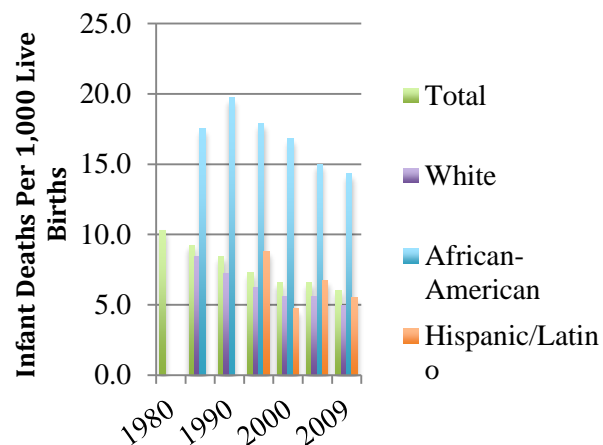
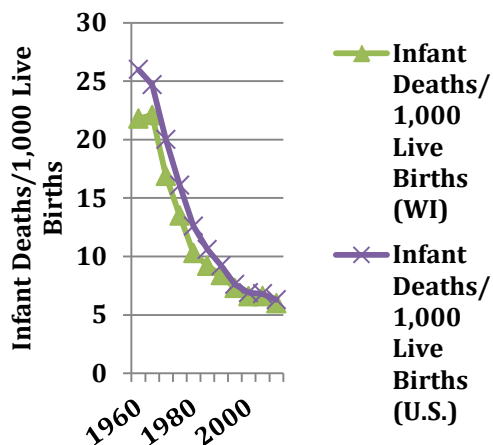
**Birth Rate
Over Time
(WI)**

Infant Mortality Rate

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, U.S. Census Bureau

- Infant mortality rates decreased substantially in Wisconsin in the past five decades. Between 1960 and 2010, the infant mortality rate decreased 82 percent (most recent comparable data available).⁴⁷
- In 2010, there were 393 infant deaths in Wisconsin.⁴⁸ Conditions originating in the perinatal period were the leading cause of death for babies who died within the first year of birth, causing 50 percent of all infant deaths.⁴⁹ The perinatal period is defined by the Wisconsin DHS as including “just before, during and after birth.”
- In 2010, infants born to unmarried, Wisconsin mothers had a significantly higher death rate than those born to married mothers. For infants born to unmarried mothers, the infant mortality rate was 8.7 deaths per 1,000 live births compared to a rate of 4 deaths per 1,000 live births for infants born to married mothers.⁵⁰
- The rate for fetal deaths (age less than 20 weeks) and neonatal deaths (age less than 28 days) was also higher for unmarried mothers in 2010 as compared to that for married mothers. The rate for fetal deaths was 4.8 and 6.1 for married and unmarried mothers, respectively. The rate for neonatal deaths was 2.9 and 5.2 for married and unmarried mothers, respectively.⁵¹
- Infant mortality afflicts races disproportionately. In 2010, the infant mortality rate in Wisconsin for infants born to Black/African-American mothers was almost three times higher than that for infants born to White mothers (13.9 and 4.9 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively).⁵²

Year	Infant Deaths	Infant Deaths/1,000 Live Births				
		Wisconsin	U.S.	White	Black	Hispanic
1960	2,173	21.8	26.0	--	--	--
1965	1,829	22.1	24.7	--	--	--
1970	1,309	16.9	20.0	--	--	--
1975	882	13.5	16.1	--	--	--
1980	769	10.3	12.6	--	--	--
1985	674	9.2	10.6	8.4	17.5	--
1990	611	8.4	9.2	7.2	19.7	--
1995	493	7.3	7.6	6.2	17.9	8.8
2000	457	6.6	6.9	5.6	16.8	4.7
2005	469	6.6	6.8	5.6	15.0	6.7
2010	393	5.7	--	4.9	13.9	5.7



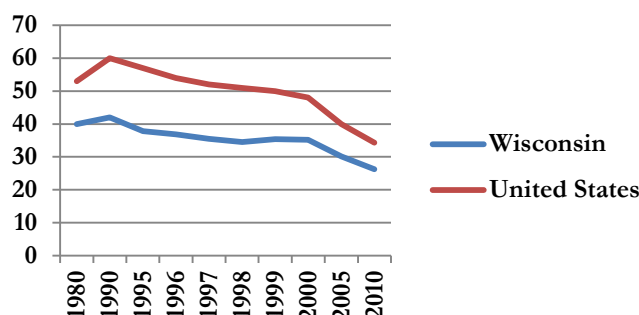
Births to Teenagers, Age 15-19

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Health Services; National Center for Health Statistics

- In 2010, there were 5,147 births to Wisconsin teenagers, aged 15 to 19.⁵³ The birth rate among Wisconsin teenagers aged 15-19 during 2010 was 26.2 births per 1,000 women (most recent comparable data available).⁵⁴
- Between 1970 and 2010, the birth rate among Wisconsin teenagers aged 15 to 19 years decreased 43 percent.⁵⁵ Additionally, during this same period, the actual number of births to teens aged 15 to 19 years decreased 46 percent (most recent comparable data available).⁵⁶
- While the overall birth rate to Wisconsin teenagers decreased over the last three decades, there is a significant disparity in the number of births to minority teenagers aged 15-19, when compared to births to White teenagers aged 15-19.⁵⁷ In 2010, the birth rates among teenagers for both African-American teenagers (72.4 births per 1,000 females aged 15-19) and Hispanic/Latina teenagers (58.3 births per 1,000 females aged 15-19) were significantly higher than the birth rate for non-Hispanic teenagers (16.5 births per 1,000 females aged 15-19).⁵⁸

Year	Number of Births to Teens 15-19 Years	Birth Rate per 1,000 Women Aged 15-19	
		Wisconsin	United States
1970	9,610	46	68
1975	9,535	41	56
1980	9,120	40	53
1985	7,365	39	51
1990	7,262	42	60
1995	6,928	38	57
2000	6,978	35	48
2005	6,007	30	41
2010	5,147	26	34.3

Teen Birth Rates



- Family structure significantly impacts the likelihood of a teenage pregnancy. Social science research indicates that female adolescents from intact families (those whose parents are married) are, on average, less likely to become pregnant or give birth as a teenager.⁵⁹ Further, a teenage girl's likelihood of becoming pregnant increases with each change in family structure she experiences (*e.g.*, separation, divorce, remarriage, cohabitation).⁶⁰
- Recent research suggests that emergency contraception has not decreased teenage pregnancy rates. Instead, research indicates that emergency contraception may have actually increased pregnancy rates among teenage girls by increasing sexual activity among them.⁶¹
- Beginning in the late 1980s, Wisconsin received federal Title V matching funds for sexual abstinence education until 2007, when Governor Jim Doyle's administration rejected the funds because of the abstinence education requirements.⁶² Federal funding for abstinence education lapsed as well under President Obama's administration until Republican lawmakers negotiated a reauthorization under the *Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act* (PPACA).⁶³ The *Strong Communities...Healthy Kids Act*, passed in by the Wisconsin legislature and signed into law by Governor Walker in 2012, repealed a 2009 law prohibiting abstinence-centered education in Wisconsin public schools. Currently, Wisconsin uses The Brighter Futures Initiative—which, among other things, is supposed to promote the use of abstinence to prevent premarital pregnancy—to match and award Title V abstinence education funds in the state.⁶⁴

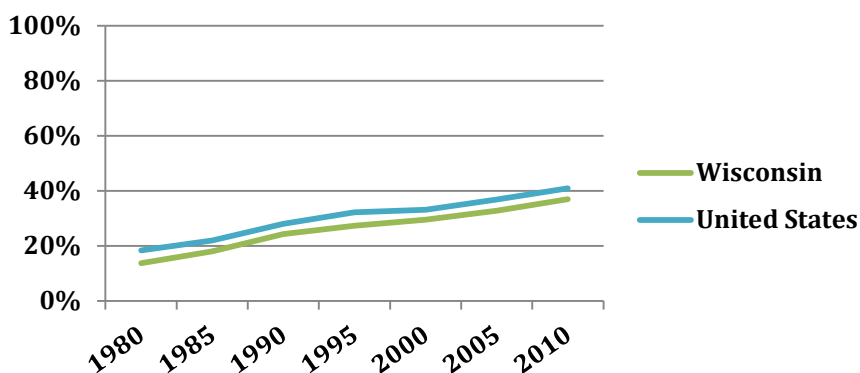
Births to Unmarried Women

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Health Services; National Center for Health Statistics

- In 2010, there were 25,228 births to unmarried Wisconsin residents. During this year, nearly 37% of babies born in Wisconsin were born to unmarried women. This figure is slightly lower than the national average of 41% of babies born to unmarried women.
- The percentage of births to unmarried women increased 164 percent in Wisconsin and nearly 128 percent in the U.S. from 1980 to 2010 (most recent comparable data available).⁶⁵
- In 2010, 85 percent of births to African-American women in Wisconsin were to unmarried women compared to the national average of 72 percent for African-American, unmarried women. In this same year, 55 percent of births to Hispanic/Latina women in Wisconsin were to unmarried women compared to the national average of almost 53 percent for Hispanic/Latina, unmarried women. Wisconsin is at the national average for births to White, unmarried women—28 percent of all births to White women in Wisconsin occurred out-of-wedlock.
- A brief from the Brookings Institution concluded that high unmarried birth rates such as these are damaging. “[T]he evidence is clear that out-of-wedlock childbearing—among both single persons and cohabiting couples—is a primary reason for the lack of family stability in children’s lives and therefore deserves the nation’s full attention.”⁶⁶

Year	Number of Births to Unmarried Women	Percent of All Births to Unmarried Women	
		Wisconsin	United States
1960	--	3%	5%
1970	6,196	8%	11%
1980	10,352	14%	18%
1985	13,346	18%	22%
1990	17,615	24%	28%
1995	18,420	27%	32%
2000	20,543	29%	33%
2005	23,244	33%	37%
2010	25,228	37%	41%

Percent of Births to Unmarried Women



Medicaid Paid Births

Sources: Kaiser Family Foundation *State Health Facts*; Wisconsin Department of Health Services; Women's Health Issues Journal

- The number of births in Wisconsin paid for by Medicaid increased between 2000 and 2010. During this time period, the percent of all Wisconsin births paid for by Medicaid rose almost steadily from 36 percent to 50 percent (most recent comparable data available).⁶⁷
- Wisconsin had the 17th highest rate of Medicaid-paid births in the country in 2010.⁶⁸ The Wisconsin rate was well below Louisiana's 69 percent, yet well above Hawaii's 24 percent.
- Currently, pregnant women in Wisconsin between ages 15-44 with a gross family income of up to 300 percent of the Federal Poverty Level are eligible for Medicaid.⁶⁹
- The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services lists the poverty guidelines for each year. These numbers indicate the minimum income a household must have in order to be considered "above the poverty line." These numbers for the 2013 poverty guidelines can be found in the table below. [Note: the numbers listed are for 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.]

Year	Percent of All Wisconsin Births Paid for by Medicaid
2000	36%
2001	38%
2002	39%
2003	38%
2004	43%
2005	44%
2006	43%
2007	44%
2008	50%
2009	49%
2010	50%

Persons in family/ Household	Poverty Guideline
1	\$11,490
2	\$15,510
3	\$19,530
4	\$23,550
5	\$27,570
6	\$31,590
7	\$35,610
8	\$39,630

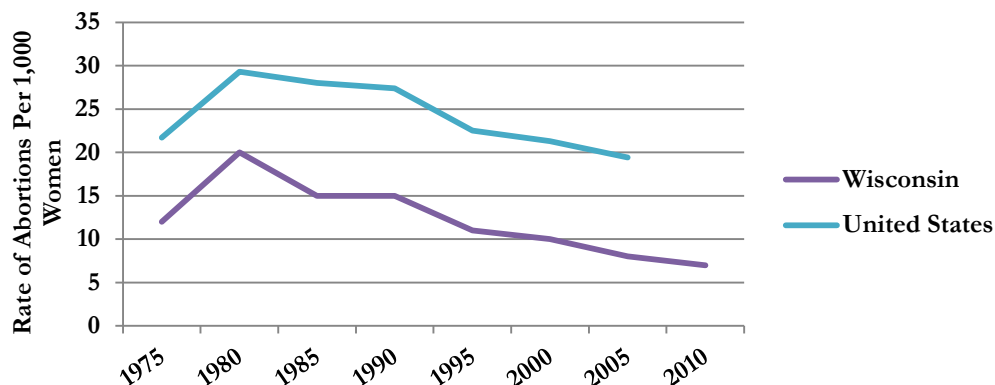
Abortion

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services

- In 2012, there were 6,972 abortions performed in Wisconsin, an average of 19 abortions per day (most recent comparable data available).⁷⁰
- The rate of abortions per 100 live births in Wisconsin decreased 57 percent between 1990 and 2012 and 66 percent between 1980 and 2012.⁷¹
- Dane and Milwaukee counties had the highest rate of abortions among all Wisconsin counties in 2012, with respective rates of 8.2 and 13.5 abortions per 1,000 women.⁷²
- Approximately 537,201 reported abortions occurred in Wisconsin from 1974, the year following *Roe v. Wade*, to 2012.⁷³ This figure is greater than the combined current populations of Madison, Green Bay, Kenosha and Racine.⁷⁴
- In 2012, 86 percent of abortions performed in this state were for unmarried women, while just 13 percent were for married women.⁷⁵ In 2000, 82 percent of abortions performed in this state were for unmarried women and 18 percent were for married women.⁷⁶
- The use of chemical abortion, as an alternative to surgical abortion, is increasing in Wisconsin. In 2012, 14 percent of all abortions performed in Wisconsin involved chemical induction to produce an abortion instead of surgical induction.⁷⁷ But in 2000, only 1 percent of abortions performed in the state relied on this procedure. Chemical abortions include any non-surgical procedure, including oral, injected, and vaginally inserted chemicals, used to induce an abortion.⁷⁸ This increase is likely attributed to the use of the abortion pill mifepristone, otherwise known as RU-486, which obtained FDA approval in the U.S. in September 2000.

Year	Number of Abortions Performed	Ratio of Abortions/ 100 Live Births	Rate of Abortions/ 1,000 Women (15-44)	
			WI	U.S.
1975	12,319	19	12	21.7
1980	21,754	29	20	29.3
1985	17,309	24	15	28.0
1990	16,848	23	15	27.4
1995	12,782	19	11	22.5
2000	11,040	16	10	21.3
2005	9,817	14	8	19.4
2010	7,825	11	7	16
2011	7,249	10	6.3	--
2012	6,927	10	6.1	--

Rate of Abortion Over Time



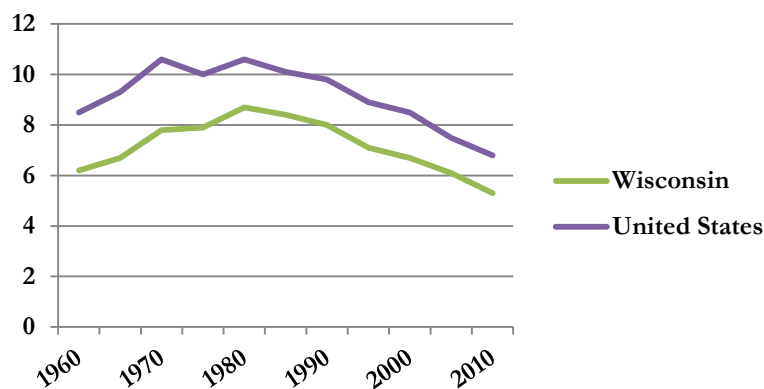
Marriage

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services

- In 2012, 30,940 marriages occurred in Wisconsin.⁷⁹ That constitutes a 2 percent increase from 2011.
- The marriage rate in Wisconsin was 5.4 marriages per 1,000 persons in 2012⁸⁰, 38 percent lower than in 1980 and 19 percent lower than in 2000 (most recent comparable data available). For the first year since 1980, the marriage rate did not decline in Wisconsin in 2012.
- The decrease in the marriage rate overall since 1980 results partially from the increasing cohabitation rate in Wisconsin. In 2000, 5.6 percent of coupled households in Wisconsin were unmarried partner households compared to 7.1 percent in 2010.⁸¹ Between 2000 and 2010, as the cohabitation rate increased, the number of married-couple households decreased.⁸² In 2000, 53 percent of households in Wisconsin were married couple households, while in 2010, just 49 percent of households were married couple households.
- Social science research indicates the positive benefits for both adults and children of marriage over cohabitation. Marriage is associated with lower levels of poverty,⁸³ increased levels of educational attainment,⁸⁴ decreased levels of child delinquency,⁸⁵ positive academic outcomes for children,⁸⁶ increased salary levels for men,⁸⁷ lower levels of domestic abuse,⁸⁸ and a decrease in alcohol and drug use among adolescents,⁸⁹ in addition to many other benefits.

Year	Number of Marriages	Marriages Per 1,000 Persons	
		Wisconsin	United States
1960	24,573	6.2	8.5
1965	28,410	6.7	9.3
1970	34,415	7.8	10.6
1975	35,888	7.9	10.0
1980	41,113	8.7	10.6
1985	40,014	8.4	10.1
1990	38,934	8.0	9.8
1995	36,354	7.1	8.9
2000	36,100	6.7	8.5
2005	33,876	6.1	7.5
2010	29,952	5.3	6.8
2011	30,287	5.3	6.8
2012	30,940	5.4	--

Marriages Per 1,000 Persons



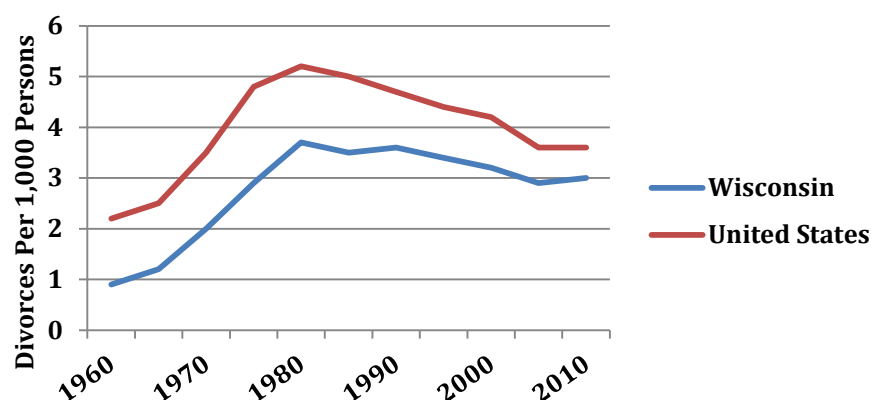
Divorce

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services

- In 2012, there were 16,332 divorces in Wisconsin. The divorce rate in this state during 2012 was 2.9 divorces per 1,000 persons.⁹⁰
- Between 1960 and 2012, the divorce rate in Wisconsin increased 322 percent from .9 divorces per 1,000 persons to 2.9 divorces per 1,000 persons. But the divorce rate in Wisconsin has decreased 22 percent since 1980, when the divorce rate reached its peak of 3.7 divorces per 1,000 persons.
- The ratio of Wisconsin marriages to Wisconsin divorces in 2012 was 1.9, meaning there were 1.9 marriages for every divorce. This ratio has almost steadily decreased over the last century. In 1960, the ratio was 6.7 to 1; in 1990, the ratio was 2.2 to 1; and in 2000, the ratio was 2.1 to 1.⁹¹
- Over half (52%) of the divorces granted in Wisconsin in 2012 involved couples with children under 18.⁹² Of the 16,332 divorces granted in Wisconsin in 2012, 8,493 involved children under 18, affecting a total of 15,766 children under the age of 18.⁹³ The percentage of divorces in Wisconsin involving couples with children has remained steady over the last several years.
- Peer-reviewed research has attributed higher levels of poverty, decreases in educational attainment levels, adolescent suicide, and other social problems to divorce.⁹⁴

Year	Number of Divorces	Divorces Per 1,000 Persons	
		Wisconsin	United States
1960	3,672	0.9	2.2
1965	5,232	1.2	2.5
1970	8,930	2.0	3.5
1975	13,187	2.9	4.8
1980	17,589	3.7	5.2
1985	16,596	3.5	5.0
1990	17,727	3.6	4.7
1995	17,313	3.4	4.4
2000	17,388	3.2	4.2
2005	16,297	2.9	3.6
2010	17,285	3.0	3.6
2011	16,635	2.9	3.6
2012	16,332	2.9	--

Divorce Rate Over Time



Sexually Transmitted Diseases

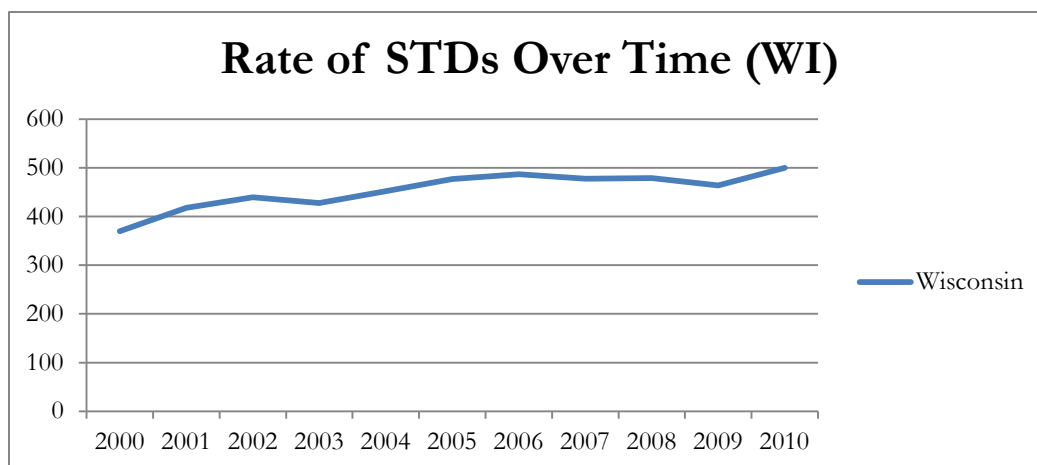
Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin STD Program

- In 2012, 28,312 cases of STDs (chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis) were reported in Wisconsin.⁹⁵ These included 23,353 cases of chlamydia, 4,692 cases of gonorrhea, and 266 cases of syphilis. The rate of STDs in Wisconsin was 501 cases per 100,000 persons.
- With few exceptions, reported STDs have increased for the last decade and do not seem likely to decline significantly anytime soon. From 2000 to 2012, the rate of STDs increased 35 percent (most recent comparable data available).
- STDs disproportionately affect women in Wisconsin.⁹⁶ In 2012, 68 percent of the reported STD cases in Wisconsin were female.⁹⁷
- STDs also disproportionately affect African-Americans in Wisconsin.⁹⁸ In 2012, the STD rate for African-Americans in Wisconsin was almost 13 times higher than the rate for Whites.⁹⁹
- Peer-reviewed research has found a positive correlation between abortion legalization, increased access to contraception, increased use of emergency contraception, and the rate of reported STDs.¹⁰⁰

Year	STD Rate (per 100,000 total population)
	Wisconsin
2000	370
2001	418
2002	440
2003	428
2004	452
2005	477
2006	487
2007	478
2008	479
2009	464
2010	500
2011	517
2012	501

This relationship exists because as the supposed costs of having sex decrease (mainly the cost of an unmarried birth) due to abortion legalization and increased access to contraceptives, individuals engage in more sexual activity, exemplifying the economic principle of “risk compensation.” Unfortunately, increased sexual activity leads to greater risk of contracting STDs because most methods of contraception, including the Pill, provide little or no protection against STDs.

- The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) state that a condom cannot provide complete protection against STDs because it often does not cover the entire infected area.¹⁰¹ Further, CDC studies indicate condoms provide limited protection for herpes simplex virus-2 and syphilis.
- According to the CDC, STDs cost the U.S. nearly \$16 billion each year in direct medical costs alone.¹⁰² Figuring \$963 per person¹⁰³ for treatment of an STD would mean that Wisconsin paid over \$27 million in 2012 for treatment of STD cases.



Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Ages 15 to 19

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin STD Program

- The number of reported STD cases (chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis) increased 35 percent in Wisconsin between 1996 and 2012 among teenagers aged 15-19. The rate of STDs increased 30 percent among the same age group over the same time period (most recent comparable data available).¹⁰⁴

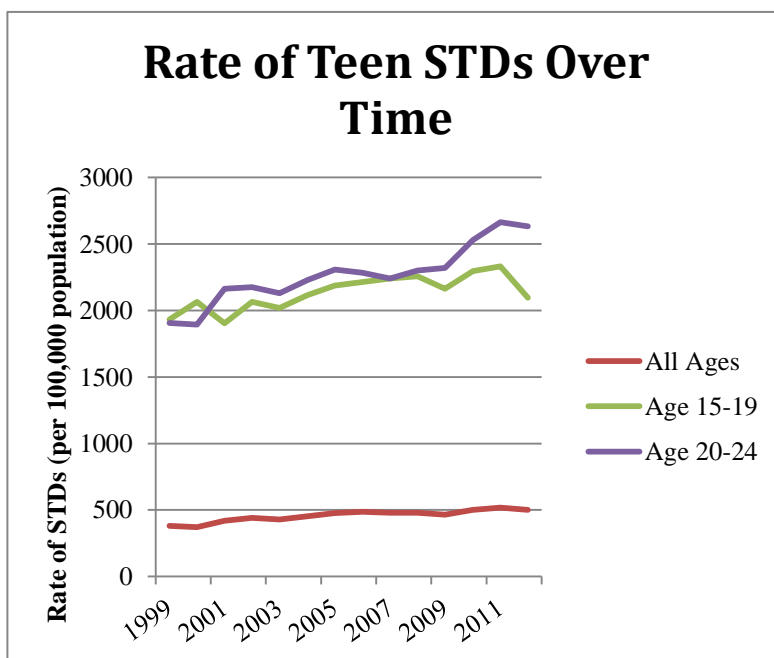
Year	Total STDs	Rate Per 100,000 Population Age 15-19
1996	6,271	1,612
1998	8,031	1,951
2000	8,416	2,066
2002	9,047	2,065
2004	9,195	2,116
2006	9,628	2,213
2008	9,254	2,258
2010	9,275	2,296
2012	8,474	2,097

- There is a significant disparity between the STD rate among persons aged 15-19 throughout Wisconsin and this same age population in Milwaukee County. In 2012, the STD rate for teens aged 15-19 in Milwaukee County was 5,970 reported cases per 100,000 persons compared to 2,130 reported cases per 100,000 persons statewide.¹⁰⁵

- Social science research indicates that female adolescents from intact families (those whose parents are married) are, on average, less likely to report having a sexually transmitted disease.¹⁰⁶

- Research suggests that use of emergency contraception (EC) is associated with higher rates of STDs among teenagers.¹⁰⁷ Recent research found that EC availability increased STD rates among all teenagers by 5 percent and STD rates among teenagers under 16 by 12 percent.

- Data shows that although condom use among teens increased somewhat between 2002 and 2010, the incidence of STDs among teens has not significantly decreased.¹⁰⁸ When teenagers believe—due to the presence of contraceptive aids—that the cost of sexual activity is low, they are more likely to engage in sexual activity, exemplifying an economic behavior known as “risk compensation.” When teenagers engage in more sexual activity, they are more likely to contract an STD even if they are using contraception because the Pill and EC (and other hormonal contraceptive methods) do not provide protection against STDs, and even condoms are ineffective at preventing all STD transmissions.¹⁰⁹

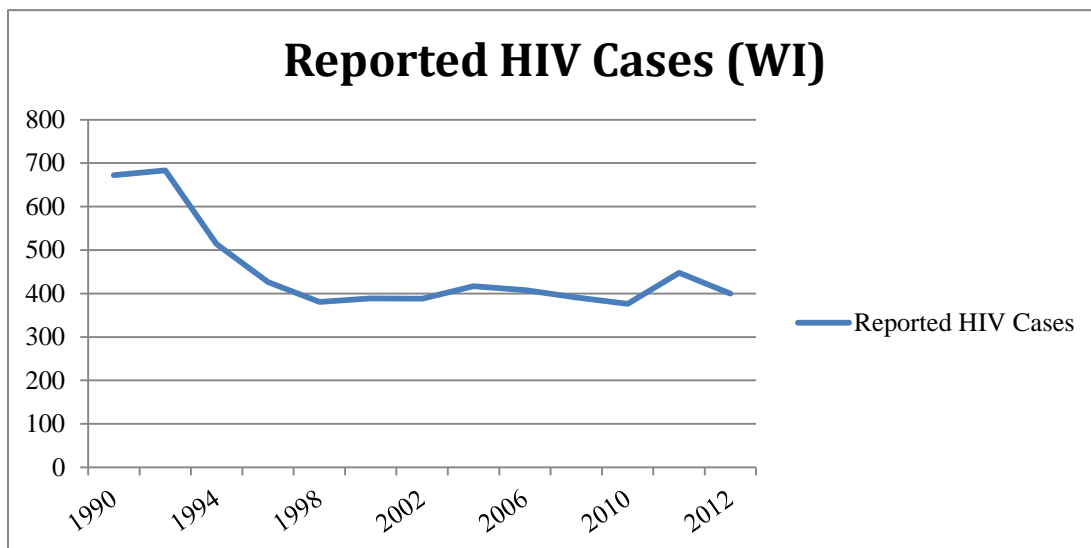


HIV/AIDS Rates

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services

- In 2012, there were 400 reported cases of HIV in Wisconsin. Of these cases, 241 persons received their initial diagnosis in Wisconsin and 159 received their initial diagnosis in another state and then moved to Wisconsin during 2012.¹¹⁰ The State Health Department defines HIV cases as “all persons with laboratory confirmed HIV infection. This includes both AIDS and non-AIDS cases.”¹¹¹
- In 2012, more than half (53%) of the people living with reported HIV cases resided in Milwaukee County.¹¹²
- In Wisconsin, an estimated 6,549 individuals were living with HIV at the end of 2012.¹¹³ This figure does not include those who were unknowingly HIV positive during this year.
- HIV infection in Wisconsin disproportionately affects males. In 2012, 189 of the 241 new infections in Wisconsin—78 percent—were male.¹¹⁴ The rate of HIV infection in 2012 was 6.7 cases per 100,000 persons for males and 1.8 cases per 100,000 persons for females.
- In 2012, 70 percent of all new reported cases of HIV in Wisconsin were attributed to men who engaged in sex with men (MSM), 21 percent were attributed to high-risk heterosexual contact, 7 percent to injected drug use (IDU), and 2 percent to both MSM and IDU.¹¹⁵
- In 2008, Matt Foreman, then-executive director of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, told national conference attendees that, “with 70 percent of the people in this country living with HIV being gay or bi (sexual), we cannot deny that HIV is a gay disease. We have to own that and face up to that.”¹¹⁶

Year	Reported HIV Cases
1990	672
1992	683
1994	514
1996	426
1998	381
2000	389
2002	388
2004	417
2006	408
2008	391
2010	376
2011	448
2012	400



Sexual Activity Among High School Students

Source: National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (most recent comparable data available)

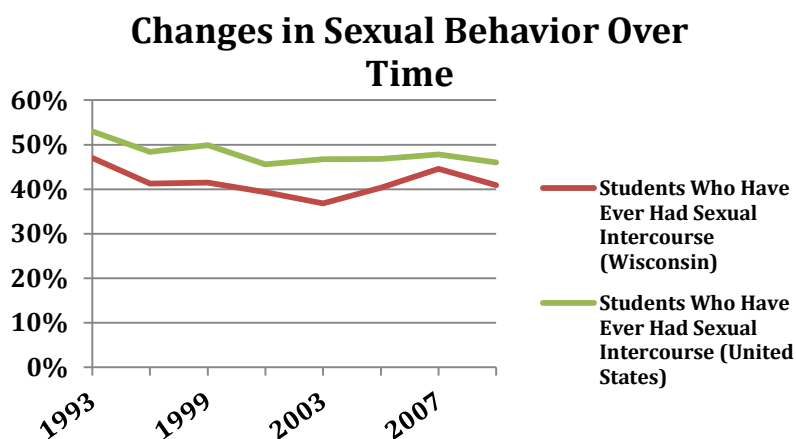
Year	Percent of Students Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse			Percent of Students Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse in Past Three Months		
	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	United States	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	United States
1993	47.0%	--	53.0%	32.5%	--	37.5%
1997	41.3%	--	48.4%	28.7%	--	34.8%
1999	41.5%	--	49.9%	30.5%	--	36.3%
2001	39.3%	--	45.6%	29.1%	--	33.4%
2003	36.8%	59.8%	46.7%	26.5%	39.9%	34.3%
2005	40.3%	59.1%	46.8%	29.5%	43.5%	33.9%
2007	44.6%	59.1%	47.8%	32.9%	42.2%	35.0%
2009	40.9%	63.1%	46.0%	29.3%	44.0%	34.2%
2011	41.6%	60.2%	47.4%	30.8%	43.2%	33.7%

- In 2011, almost 42 percent of Wisconsin high school students reported that they had ever had sexual intercourse and almost 31 percent of these students reported that they had sexual intercourse in the past three months. These figures are lower than the national averages of 47 and 34 percent, respectively.
- Wisconsin high school students are increasingly abstaining from sexual intercourse. Between 1993 and 2011, there was an 11 percent decrease in the number of Wisconsin high school students who reported that they had ever had sexual intercourse and an almost 5 percent decrease in the number of Wisconsin high school students who reported having sexual intercourse in the past three months (most recent comparable data available).

- Family structure impacts adolescents' sexual behavior. Social science research indicates that adolescents from intact families (where the parents are married) are, on average, less likely to have engaged in sexual intercourse. These adolescents are also more likely to delay sexual initiation and had, on average, fewer sexual partners.¹¹⁷

Further research shows that adolescent girls are less likely to be sexually active if their parents were married at the time of the child's birth.¹¹⁸

- Parents have a significant impact on their children's sexual behavior.¹¹⁹ Social science research suggests that children whose parents discuss with them the social and moral consequences of being



sexually active and exercise more involvement and supervision in their children's activities are less likely to be sexually active.¹²⁰

K-12 School Enrollment

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction

- During the 2012-13 school year, 872,436 students were enrolled in public schools, 122,949 students were enrolled in private schools, and 18,464 students were homeschooled in Wisconsin.¹²¹
- Throughout this same school year, 86 percent of all students in Wisconsin were enrolled in public schools, 12 percent were enrolled in private schools, and about 2 percent were homeschooled.¹²² Since the 1984-85 school year, public school enrollment in Wisconsin has fluctuated, while private school enrollment has decreased steadily.¹²³
- Throughout the last decade, homeschooling has accounted for two percent of the total annual K-12 enrollment in Wisconsin.

Year	Percent of Total Enrollment (K-12)		
	Public	Private	Home
1984-85	83.2%	16.7%	0.1%
1989-90	84.1%	15.3%	0.6%
1994-95	84.3%	14.5%	1.2%
1999-00	83.9%	14.2%	1.9%
2004-05	84.6%	13.4%	2.0%
2009-10	85.7%	12.5%	1.9%
2010-11	85.7%	12.3%	1.9%
2011-12	85.9%	12.3%	1.8%
2012-13	86.0%	12.1%	1.8%

Year	School Enrollment (K-12)			
	Public	Private	Home	Total Enrollment
1984-85	767,542	153,661	966	922,169
1989-90	782,905	142,729	5,271	930,905
1994-95	860,686	148,002	12,480	1,021,171
1999-00	877,713	148,366	19,837	1,046,055
2004-05	864,757	136,792	20,743	1,022,292
2009-10	872,436	126,812	19,049	1,017,123
2010-11	872,286	125,372	19,576	1,016,498
2011-12	871,105	124,668	18,137	1,013,910
2012-13	872,436	122,949	18,464	1,013,849

Open Enrollment

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction

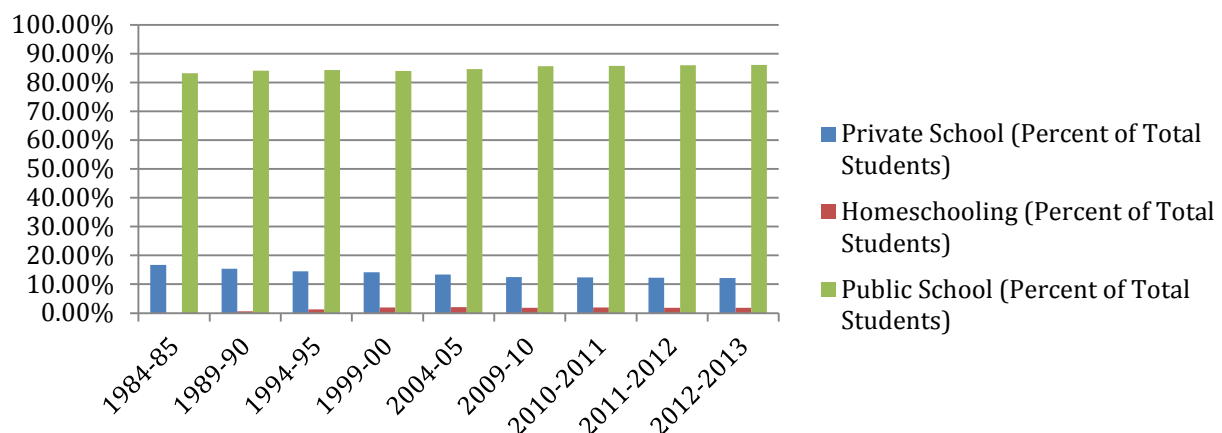
- Under Wisconsin law, parents who want their children to attend a public school in a nonresident school district (meaning, in a district where the family does not live) can apply to that school district under the state's open enrollment program.¹²⁴ School districts are required to accept open enrollment applications if there is space available in the district to accept open enrollment students.¹²⁵
- Since the 1998-99 school year, there has been an almost seven-fold increase in the number of open enrollment applications to nonresident school districts.¹²⁶ During the 1998-99 school year, there were 5,926 open enrollment applications to nonresident school districts compared to 41,203 open enrollment applications to nonresident school districts during the 2012-13 school year.¹²⁷
- Since the 1998-99 school year, there has been an almost seventeen-fold increase in the number of transfers among school districts within the open enrollment program (most recent comparable data available).¹²⁸

Year	Applications	Transfers	Amount Transferred (in millions)
1998-99	5,926	2,464	\$9.6
1999-00	6,691	4,858	\$19.6
2000-01	7,616	7,213	\$30.5
2001-02	9,523	9,602	\$42.5
2002-03	11,859	12,378	\$57.4
2003-04	13,770	15,413	\$73.9
2004-05	15,367	18,210	\$88.0
2005-06	16,451	21,025	\$104.0
2006-07	18,122	23,406	\$118.7
2007-08	18,713	25,898	\$135.1
2008-09	20,990	28,028	\$151.2
2009-10	29,706	31,916	\$178.4
2010-11	32,591	34,498	\$196.2
2011-12	36,168	37,227	\$217.6
2012-13**	41,203	41,562*	\$242.8*

* Preliminary data.

**In February 2012, the sign-up period for open enrollment changed from the first Monday in February through the third Friday in February to the first Monday in February through the last weekday in April.

K-12 School Enrollment



- During the 2011-12 school year, \$217.6 million was transferred among school districts as a result of student transfers. The average revenue for a receiving school district was \$9,923 per transfer student.

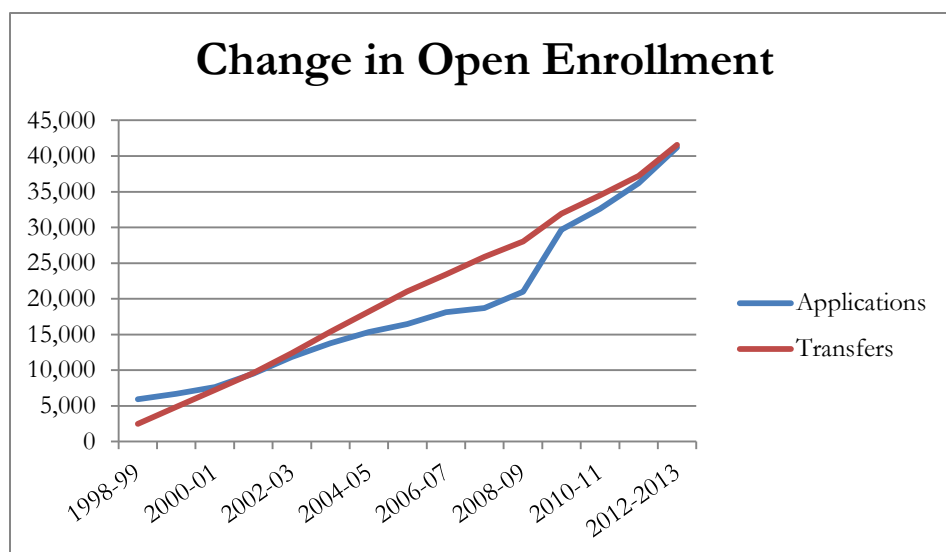
Virtual Charter Schools

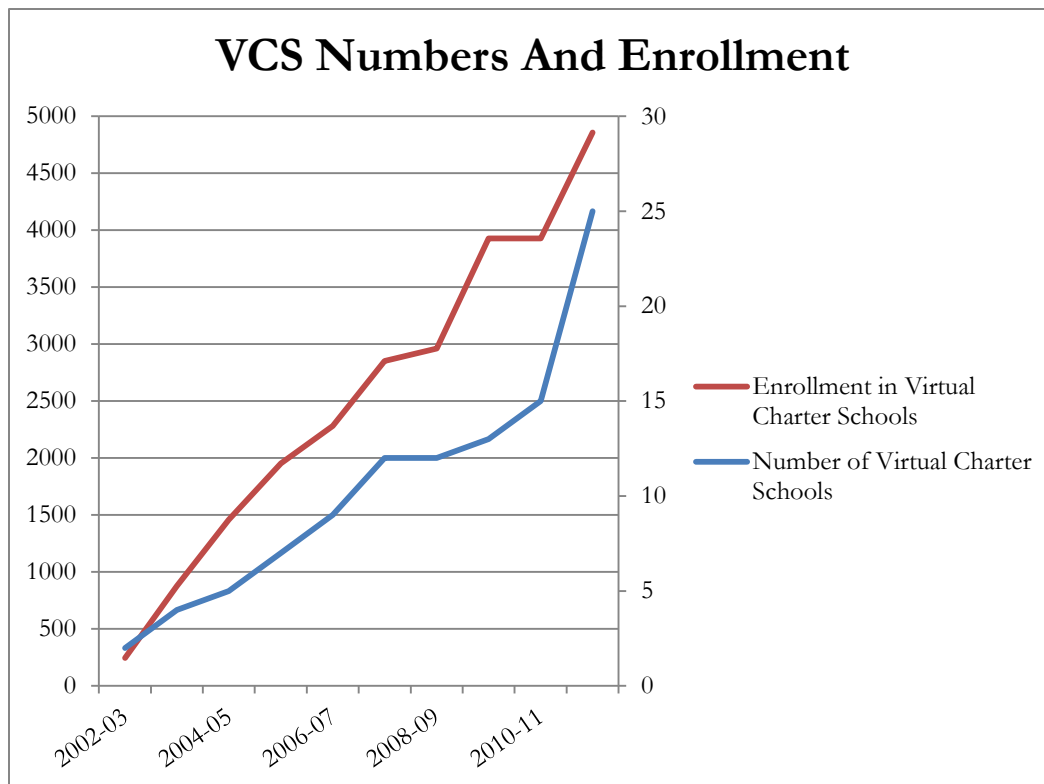
Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (most recent comparable data available)

- Virtual charter schools (VCS) in Wisconsin are publicly funded, non-sectarian schools that follow different rules than traditional public schools.¹²⁹ These differences allow students enrolled in VCS to engage in educational study at home while communicating with their teachers online or by telephone.¹³⁰
- VCS began to operate in Wisconsin during the 2002-03 school year.¹³¹ Enrollment in virtual charter schools increased from 247 during the 2002-03 school year to 4,857 during the 2011-12 school year, an almost thirteen-fold increase.¹³²
- In his first state budget (2011-2013), Governor Walker eliminated the 5,250 enrollment cap on VCS.
- Wisconsin also has publicly-funded, non-sectarian brick and mortar charter schools. The charter school program was established in Wisconsin in 1993. For the 2011-12 school year, 232 charter schools were operated by 95 chartering authorities and enrollment for all types of charters was 40,300 pupils.¹³³

Year	Number of Virtual Charter Schools	Enrollment in Virtual Charter Schools*
2002-03	2	247
2003-04	4	878
2004-05	5	1,459
2005-06	7	1,954
2006-07	9	2,283
2007-08	12	2,853
2008-09	12	2,961
2009-10	13	3,927
2010-11	15	3,927
2011-12	25	4,857

*Includes resident & open enrollment





Parental Choice Program

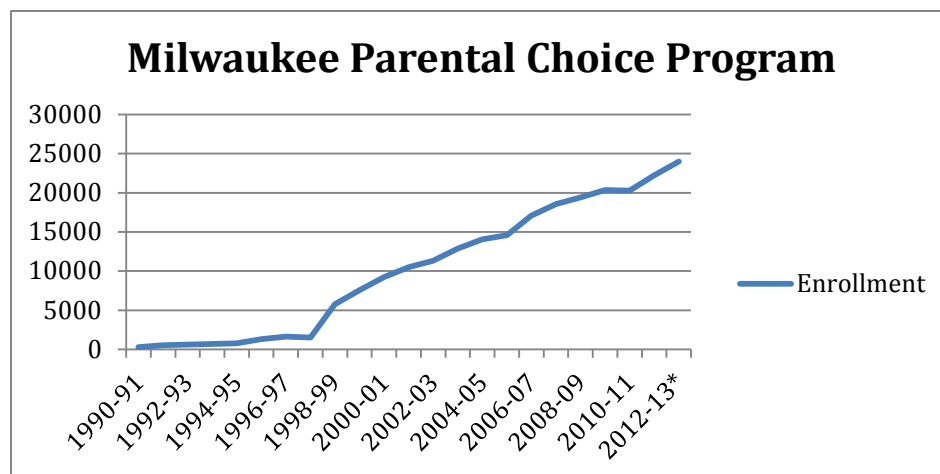
Source: Legislative Fiscal Bureau, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction

- In 1989, the Wisconsin State Legislature created the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program (MPCP), the first of its kind in the nation. MPCP was created for low-income students in the City of Milwaukee whose family income was less than 175 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).¹³⁴ MPCP gave parents who met certain criteria the opportunity to enroll their children in eligible, non-sectarian private schools in Milwaukee at no direct cost to them.
- *Act 27* in 1995 allowed sectarian schools to participate in MPCP. In 2011, *Act 32* deleted the enrollment limit on the program (22,500 at the time), raised the income eligibility limit to 300 percent of the FPL, and allowed choice schools outside of the City of Milwaukee but within Milwaukee County to participate in the program.

Milwaukee Parental Choice Program			
Year	Enrollment	Choice Schools	Per Pupil Amount
1990-91	300	7	\$2,446
1992-93	594	11	\$2,745
1994-95	771	12	\$3,209
1996-97	1,616	20	\$4,373
1998-99	5,761	83	\$4,894
2000-01	9,238	100	\$5,326
2002-03	11,304	102	\$5,783
2004-05	14,071	117	\$5,943
2006-07	17,088	124	\$6,501
2008-09	19,428	127	\$6,607
2010-11	20,256	102	\$6,442
2012-13*	24,000	112	\$6,442

*Preliminary data

- The new law also created a much smaller choice program in Racine County. *Act 28* in 2009 imposed a number of accountability and testing requirements on choice schools.
- The 2013-2015 State Budget expanded the choice program again, creating the Wisconsin Parental Choice Program with an enrollment limit of 500 pupils during the 2013-14 school year and 1,000 pupils for the 2014-2015 school year and a family income eligibility limit of 185 percent of the FPL. The budget also increased the maximum payment per pupil in the choice program for the 2014-15 school year to \$7,210 for K-8 and \$7,856 for high school. The income eligibility limit for the Milwaukee and Racine programs is 300 percent of the FPL.¹³⁵
- The benefits of the choice program are far-reaching—for students, parents and taxpayers—and pave the way for further education reforms. Anywhere from 7.5 to 14.6 percent of MPCP students have a disability, and many students enter the MPCP 1-2 years academically behind.¹³⁶ Traditional public schools were either unable or unwilling to meet the educational needs of these and many other students. According to one study, high school students in MPCP are more likely than Milwaukee Public Schools students to graduate high school and enroll in and attend a four-year college.¹³⁷ The Wisconsin Parental Choice Program gives parents another option for their children's education.



Total Expenditures for Public Education (K-12)

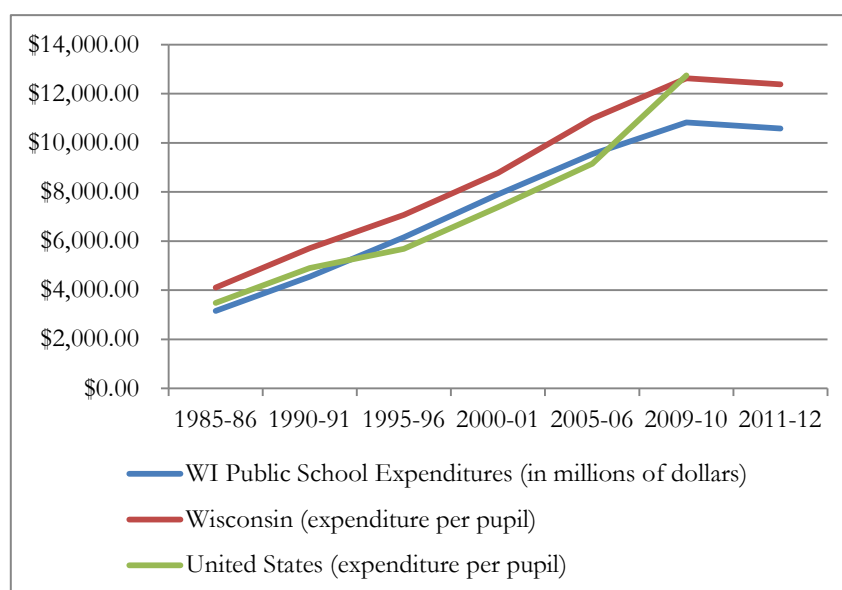
Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, National Center for Education Statistics (most recent comparable data available)

- During the 2011-12 school year, the average spending per pupil in Wisconsin was \$12,375.¹³⁸ Since the 2005-06 school year, spending per pupil in Wisconsin increased 13 percent; and since the 2000-01 school year, spending per pupil increased 41 percent.¹³⁹

School Year	Total Public School Expenditures	State School Aid	Per Student Spending	
			Wisconsin	United States
1985-86	\$3,154,500,000	\$1,299,200,000	\$4,106	\$3,479
1990-91	\$4,555,700,000	\$1,857,400,000	\$5,712	\$4,902
1995-96	\$6,150,200,000	\$2,705,200,000	\$7,068	\$5,689
2000-01	\$7,899,500,000	\$4,463,300,000	\$8,765	\$7,380
2005-06	\$9,539,400,000	\$5,159,100,000	\$10,989	\$9,145
2009-10	\$10,833,700,000	\$5,315,400,000	\$12,624	\$12,743
2011-12	\$10,584,900,000	\$4,893,500,000	\$12,375	--

- Total school costs for primary and secondary education were over \$10.5 billion for the 2011-12 school year.¹⁴⁰ Nearly half of this money was aid from the state, \$4.9 billion.¹⁴¹ The additional funding came from federal aid and local government.

- Since the 2005-06 school year, public school expenditures in Wisconsin increased nearly 11 percent; and since the 2000-01 school year, expenditures increased 34 percent.¹⁴²



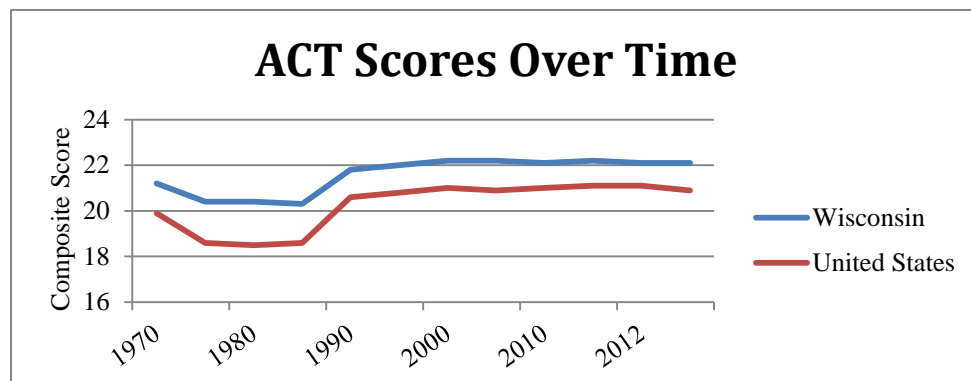
- During the 2009-10 school year, the most recent year in which comparative data was available, Wisconsin had the 18th largest expenditure per pupil level in the country.¹⁴³ During this school year, Wisconsin spent \$11,453 per pupil, well above the national average of \$10,652 per pupil.¹⁴⁴
- Although education expenditures have increased over the past several decades, evidence suggests that these increases have resulted in higher test scores on exams such as the National Assessment of Academic Progress (NAEP).¹⁴⁵ It is worth noting that while education funding from the state in Wisconsin has dropped in the last two years, test scores have not.

ACT Scores

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction; ACT, Inc.

- In 2013, 46,574 graduating students in Wisconsin took the ACT college admission exam. These students scored an average composite score of 22.1 (out of a possible 36) on the exam. During this same year, the national average composite score was 20.9.¹⁴⁶
- Between 1970 and 2013, the average composite score for Wisconsin students increased almost 4 percent. But between 2000 and 2013, the average composite score remained steady at 22.1 (most recent comparable data available)
- In 2013, the average composite score for Whites was 23.1, compared to 16.2 for Black/African-American students in Wisconsin.¹⁴⁷ The average composite score for Black/African-American students nationally was 16.9.
- With few exceptions, Wisconsin consistently ranked higher than the national average composite score for the ACT between 1970 and 2013.¹⁴⁸
- Family structure influences individuals' educational outcomes.¹⁴⁹ Research suggests that students from intact families (families where both parents are married and present) are more likely to attend college, have higher levels of academic achievement, and have greater proficiency in math and science compared to those from blended and single-parent families.¹⁵⁰
- High school attendance also relates to family structure. Students from intact families (families where both parents are married and present) are, on average, more likely to graduate from high school than students from non-intact families.¹⁵¹ Students from divorced families are, on average, more likely to be held back a grade in school when compared to students from intact families.¹⁵² During the 1970s, the high school dropout rate in Wisconsin peaked at 4.4 percent. Since then, the high school dropout rate settled to 1.67 percent during the 2011-12 school year.¹⁵³

Graduation Year	Composite Score		# of Test Takers
	Wisconsin	United States	Wisconsin
1970	21.2	19.9	36,124
1975	20.4	18.6	13,179
1980	20.4	18.5	21,707
1985	20.3	18.6	24,402
1990	21.8	20.6	33,212
1995	22.0	20.8	37,194
2000	22.2	21.0	43,494
2005	22.2	20.9	45,700
2010	22.1	21.0	47,755
2011	22.2	21.1	47,693
2012	22.1	21.1	47,588
2013	22.1	20.9	46,574

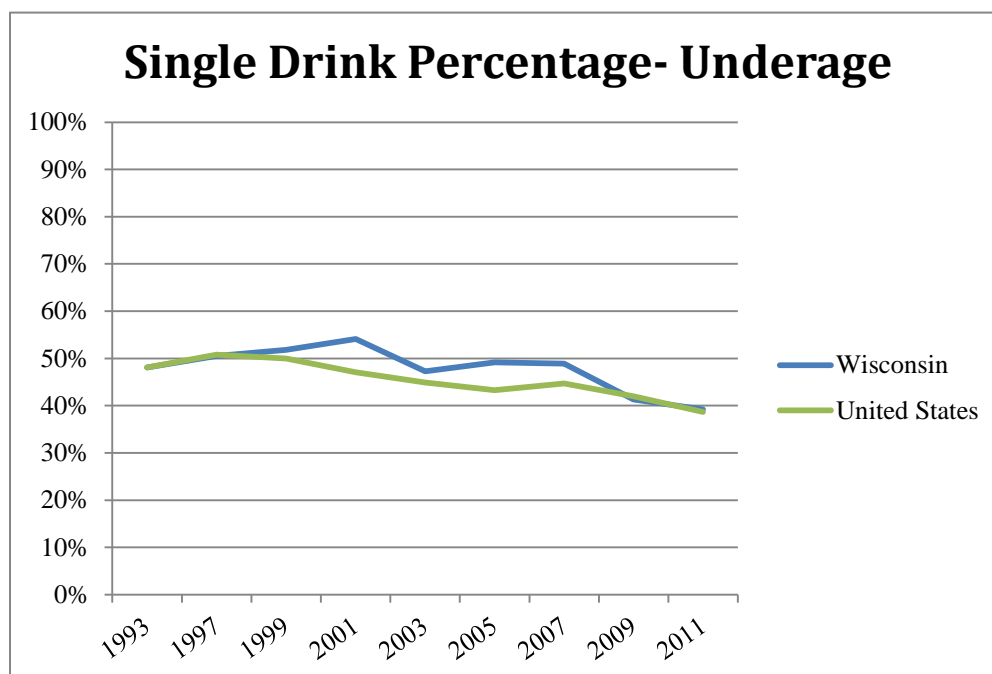


Underage Drinking Among High School Students

Source: National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

- In 2013, 33 percent of Wisconsin high school students reported having at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days.¹⁵⁴ Between 1993 and 2013, the number of high school students in Wisconsin who reported having at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days decreased by 15 percentage points.
- There is a relationship between family structure and underage drinking. Research suggests that adolescents who lived in intact families in early adolescence (ages 12 to 14) were, on average, less likely to initiate alcohol use in late adolescence (ages 15 to 18) when compared to those who lived in stepparent and single-parent families during early adolescence.¹⁵⁵
- Research also suggests that high school adolescents from intact families, on average, drink less alcohol than their peers from non-intact families, even when controlling for race, gender, and family income.¹⁵⁶

Year	Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days	
	Wisconsin	United States
1993	48%	48%
1997	51%	51%
1999	52%	50%
2001	54%	47%
2003	47%	45%
2005	49%	43%
2007	49%	45%
2009	41%	42%
2011	39%	39%
2013	33%	---



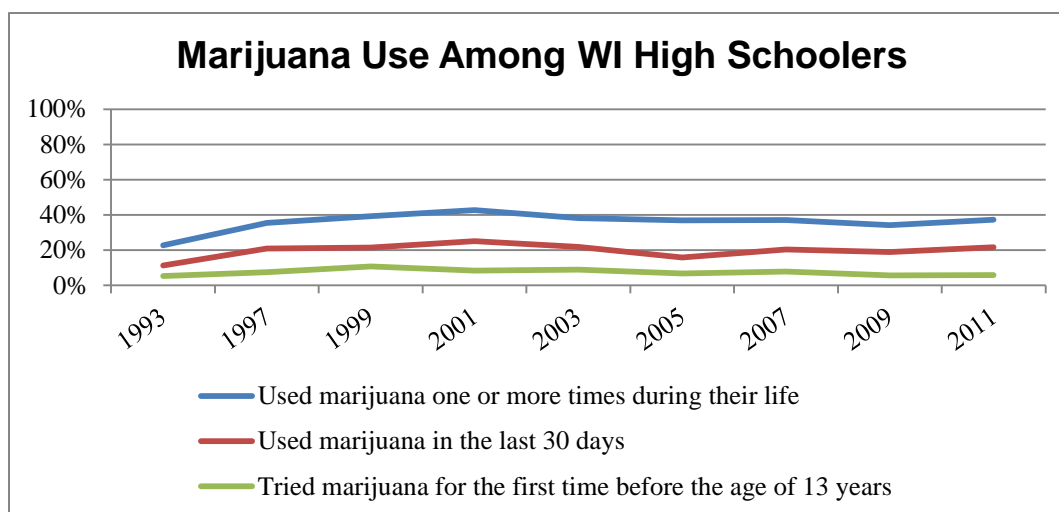
Marijuana Use Among High School Students

Source: National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

- In 2013, nearly 17 percent of Wisconsin high school students reported using marijuana in the last 30 days.¹⁵⁷ This figure was slightly lower than the national average of nearly 23 percent in 2011 (most recent comparable data available).¹⁵⁸
- The percentage of Wisconsin high school students reporting that they used marijuana in the last 30 days increased 55 percent since 1993.

Year	Percentage of students who used marijuana in the last 30 days		Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during their life	
	Wisconsin	United States	Wisconsin	United States
1993	11%	18%	23%	33%
1997	21%	26%	36%	47%
1999	22%	27%	39%	47%
2001	25%	24%	43%	42%
2003	22%	22%	38%	40%
2005	16%	20%	37%	38%
2007	20%	20%	37%	38%
2009	19%	21%	34%	37%
2011	22%	23%	37%	40%
2013	17%	---	31%	---

- In 2013, almost 1 in 3 Wisconsin high school students reported using marijuana one or more times during their life.¹⁵⁹ Between 1993 and 2013, the percentage of Wisconsin high school students reporting that they used marijuana one or more times during their life increased 35 percent.¹⁶⁰
- Family structure relates to adolescent drug use. Research suggests that adolescents whose parents were divorced were, on average, almost four times more likely to use illicit drugs by age 14 than adolescents from intact families (where the parents are married and present).¹⁶¹
- Research also suggests that adolescents who lived in intact families in early adolescence (ages 12 to 14) were, on average, less likely to initiate marijuana usage in late adolescence (ages 15 to 18) when compared to those who lived in stepparent and single parent families during early adolescence.¹⁶²

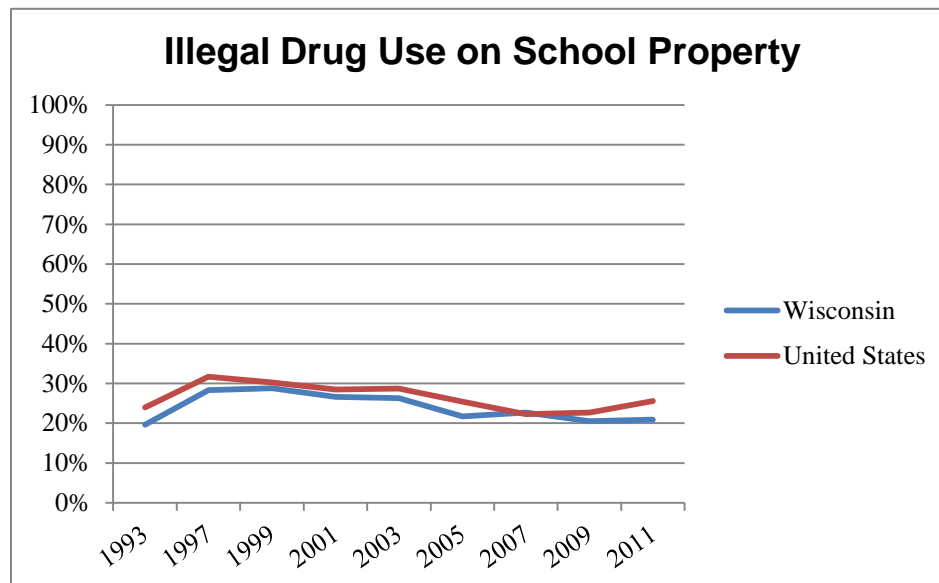


Illegal Drug Use on School Property

Source: National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

- In 2011, nearly 21 percent of Wisconsin high school students reported that they were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the past year. This figure is similar to the number of high school students reporting this usage in 1993 (most recent comparable data available).
- The number of Milwaukee high school students who reported in 2011 that they were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the past year was significantly higher than the Wisconsin average: over 29 percent.
- In 2011, Wisconsin high school males were much more likely than females to report that they were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property in the past year (almost 26 percent compared to 16 percent, respectively). Among Milwaukee high school students in 2011, males were also significantly more likely than females to report that they were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property in the past year (34 percent compared to 24 percent respectively).
- Family structure relates to illicit drug use among teenagers. Teenagers from intact families (where the parents are married and present) are, on average, less likely to use illicit drugs when compared to teenagers living in non-intact families. This result holds even when controlling for demographic variables.¹⁶³

Year	Percent of students offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the past year	
	Wisconsin	United States
1993	20%	24%
1997	28%	32%
1999	29%	30%
2001	27%	29%
2003	26%	29%
2005	22%	25%
2007	23%	22%
2009	21%	23%
2011	21%	26%

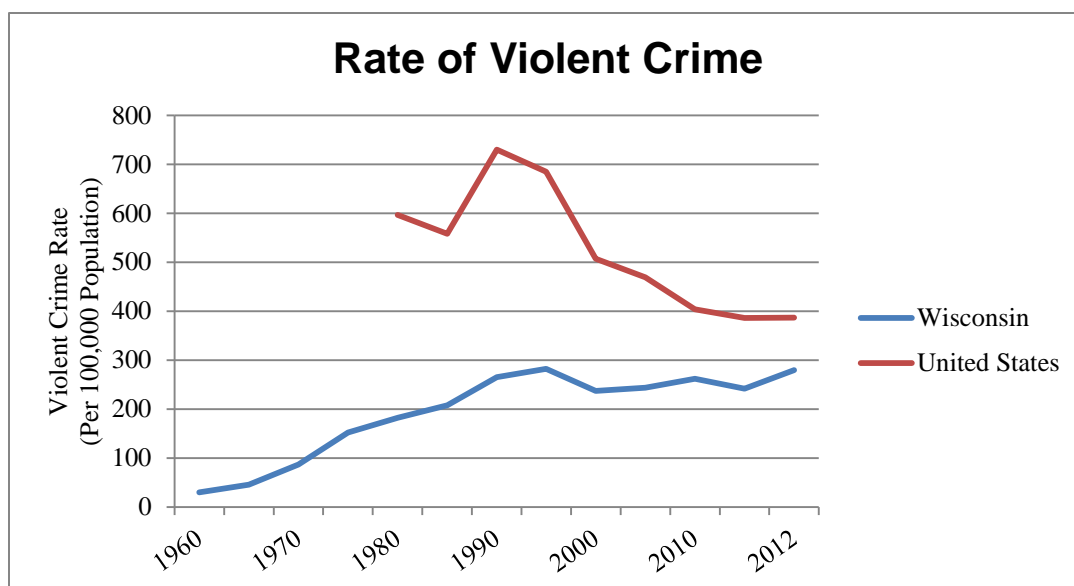


Violent Crime

Sources: Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, Statistical Analysis Center; The Federal Bureau of Investigation

- In 2012, there were 155,071 index offenses reported in Wisconsin.¹⁶⁴ Index offenses include murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.¹⁶⁵
- Of the 155,071 index offenses reported in 2012, 15,969 (10 percent), were for violent crimes and 139,102 (90 percent) were for property crimes.¹⁶⁶
- The number of reported index offenses in Wisconsin decreased 28 percent since 1990 and 9 percent since 2000, although the number of reported violent crimes increased 23 percent in the last two decades and 27 percent in the last decade.¹⁶⁷
- Violent crime reported in 2012 in Wisconsin increased 11.2% over 2011, reversing a three-year downward trend. This increase is due, in part, to a 19.4% increase in murder and 18.3% increase in aggravated assault.¹⁶⁸
- There is a relationship between family structure and homicide. Research indicates that, on average, counties with lower percentages of non-intact families are more likely to have lower rates of homicide than counties with higher percentages of non-intact families.¹⁶⁹

Year	Index Offenses Reported	Violent Crimes Reported	Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000 population)	
			WI	U.S.
1960	45,270	1,261	30	--
1965	65,845	1,911	46	--
1970	120,128	3,837	87	--
1975	183,131	6,991	152	--
1980	226,505	8,546	182	597
1985	192,362	9,912	208	558
1990	216,431	12,965	265	730
1995	200,612	14,388	282	685
2000	171,271	12,581	237	507
2005	166,633	13,620	244	469
2010	156,307	14,120	262	404
2011	153,256	14,355	252	386
2012	155,071	15,969	280	387

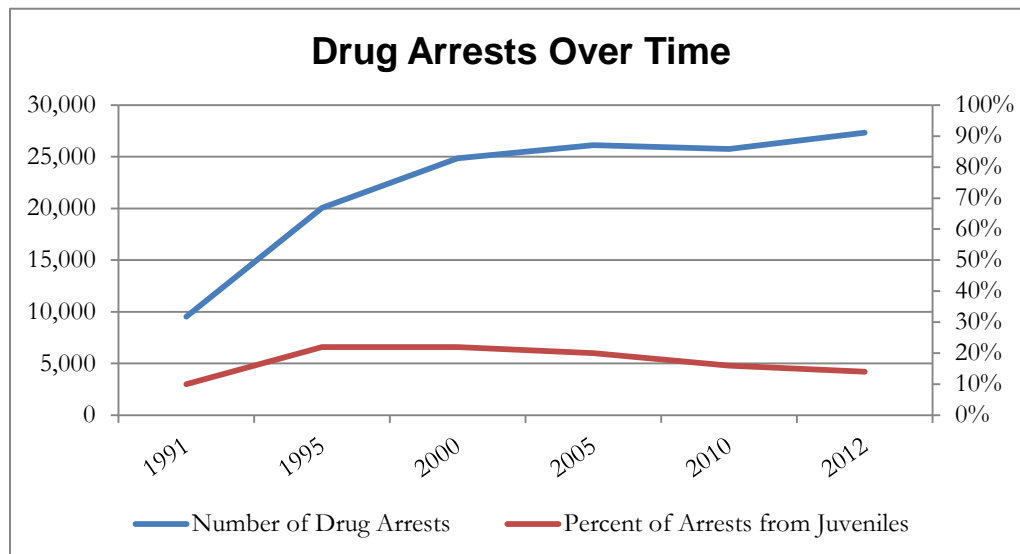


Drug Offenses

Source: Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, Statistical Analysis Center

- In 2012, there were 27,345 drug arrests in Wisconsin. Fourteen percent of these arrests were juveniles.¹⁷⁰
- In 2012, 83 percent of arrests were for drug possession compared to 18 percent for sale and manufacture of drugs.¹⁷¹ Marijuana was the most common drug associated with drug sale and possession arrests.¹⁷²
- Between 1991 and 2012, the number of drug arrests in Wisconsin increased nearly three-fold, although the number has remained fairly consistent over the past decade. The percentage of drug arrests attributed to juveniles increased 10 percent between 1991 and 2005; but drug arrests attributed to juveniles decreased 6 percent between 2005 and 2012 (most recent comparable data available).¹⁷³
- Per 100,000 residents in Wisconsin, there were 479 drug-related arrests in 2012, which constitutes a 7.3% increase in drug arrest rates from 2011.¹⁷⁴
- A relationship exists between illicit drug use among juveniles and family structure. Research suggests that children from intact families are, on average, less likely to try illegal drugs when compared to children from homes with no parents, a single parent, or a blended family, and after controlling for standard economic variables.¹⁷⁵

Year	Number of Drug Arrests	Percent of Arrests from Juveniles
1991	9,518	10%
1995	20,044	22%
2000	24,853	22%
2005	26,112	20%
2010	25,750	16%
2012	27,345	14%

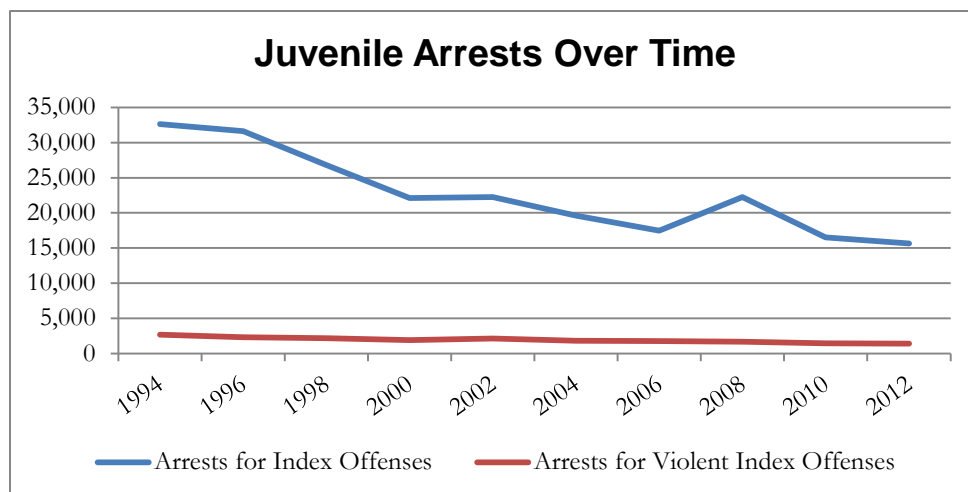


Juvenile Arrests

Source: Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, Statistical Analysis Center

- In 2012, there were 15,655 juvenile arrests in Wisconsin for index offenses. Of these arrests, 1,392 were for violent index offenses.¹⁷⁶
- Between 1994 and 2012, there was a 52 percent decrease in the number of juveniles arrested for index offenses and a 48 percent decrease in the number of juveniles arrested for violent index offenses (most recent comparable data available).¹⁷⁷
- Male juveniles accounted for 84 percent of the total juvenile arrests in Wisconsin for violent index offenses in 2012.¹⁷⁸ Female juveniles accounted for one-third of the total juvenile arrests in Wisconsin for property index offenses the same year.¹⁷⁹
- There is a racial disparity in juvenile arrests for index crimes. In 2012, 57 percent of juvenile violent offense arrests were of Black juveniles while 39 percent were of White juveniles.¹⁸⁰ The greatest racial disparity for juvenile violent offense arrests was for robbery, where Black juveniles accounted for 84% of the arrests. Juvenile arrests for murder, though, were equally split between Black and White. For property index offense arrests, White juveniles accounted for 64 percent of arrests in 2012 compared to 33 percent of Black juveniles.
- In 2012, among violent index offenses, there were 12 juvenile arrests for murder, 121 for forcible rape, 517 for robbery, and 742 for aggravated assault.¹⁸¹ In addition, there were also 1,165 juvenile arrests for burglary, 9,024 for theft, 391 for motor vehicle theft, and 70 for arson.¹⁸²
- Researchers at the National Healthy Marriage Resource Center have found that juveniles living in intact families are, on average, less likely to engage in criminal behaviors when compared to adolescents living in single-parents families even when controlling for socioeconomic status.¹⁸³

Year	Juvenile Arrests for Index Offenses	Juvenile Arrests for Violent Index Offenses
1994	32,641	2,674
1996	31,636	2,296
1998	26,791	2,176
2000	22,135	1,930
2002	22,235	2,154
2004	19,617	1,833
2006	17,490	1,774
2008	22,256	1,658
2010	16,518	1,433
2012	15,655	1,392



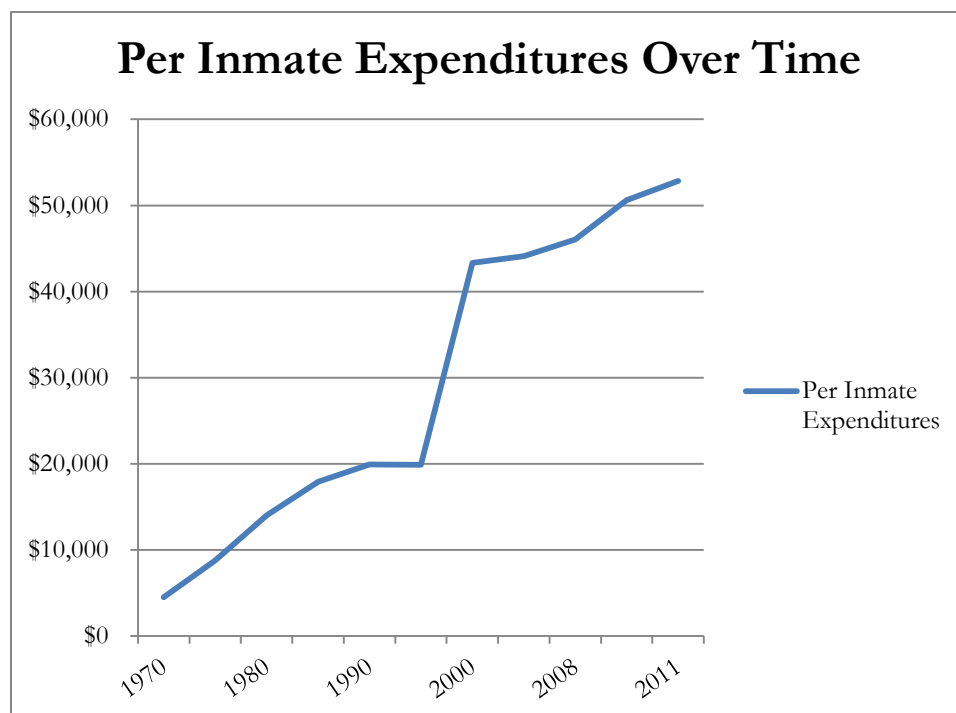
Adult Prison Population

Sources: WI Office of Justice Assistance, Statistical Analysis Center; Legislative Reference Bureau

- Between 1970 and 2011, per inmate expenditures increased almost twelve fold in Wisconsin from \$4,505 to \$52,833 per capita.¹⁸⁴
- In 2011, Wisconsin ranked 15th among the states in the amount of total state corrections expenditures. During this year, Wisconsin spent over \$1 billion on state corrections.¹⁸⁵
- Since 1960, the adult prison population in Wisconsin has increased nearly 8 fold, with a prison population of 90,413 in 2011 (most recent comparable data available).¹⁸⁶
- The 2011 rate of imprisonment for Wisconsin residents in state and federal prisons with sentences of one or more years was 372 inmates per 100,000 persons.¹⁸⁷ This was 14.4 percent lower than the U.S. average of 435 inmates per 100,000 persons, yet more than two times higher than the rate of neighboring Minnesota (183 inmates per 100,000 persons) and somewhat higher than that of Iowa (301 inmates per 100,000 persons).¹⁸⁸

Year	Average Daily Correction Population	Total Costs (in thousands)	State Corrections Expenditures Per Inmate
1970	12,391	\$12,937	\$4,505
1980	23,785	\$49,003	\$14,029
1990	37,221	\$125,875	\$19,917
2000	84,796	\$932,819 ¹	\$43,320 ¹
2010	91,840	\$1,136,178 ²	\$50,625 ²
2011	90,413	\$1,160,898 ³	\$52,833 ³

¹Data is from FY2001; ²Data is from FY 2008; ³Data is from FY 2011



Casino Gambling

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration

- In 2011, \$15.31 billion was wagered at casinos on reservations, or roughly \$2,684 per person in the state of Wisconsin in the same year (most recent comparable data available).¹⁸⁹
- Between 1998 and 2008, the amount of money wagered at Wisconsin casinos on Indian reservations increased every year, then in 2008 the recession appears to have had an impact on the “handle” (amount casinos take in before expenses and before paying out winnings) taken in by the casinos (most recent comparable data available).¹⁹⁰ The amount of money wagered at casinos decreased from 2008-2010, then increased again in 2011.¹⁹¹
- In 2011, the tribes’ net winnings were \$1.19 billion, or roughly \$209 per person in the state of Wisconsin in the same year. The tribes’ net winnings decreased 4 percent since peaking in 2008 at \$1.24 billion.¹⁹²
- Research has found a relationship between the presence of casino gambling in a community and an increase in crime rates in that area.¹⁹³ The study, published in a peer-reviewed journal, found that the opening of a casino in a county increased the total number of index crime arrests in that county (violent and non-violent) by 8.6 percent and non-index crime arrests by 14.8 percent.¹⁹⁴ They also found that crime increased in counties without a casino but adjacent to two other counties with a casino and high-crime rates.¹⁹⁵

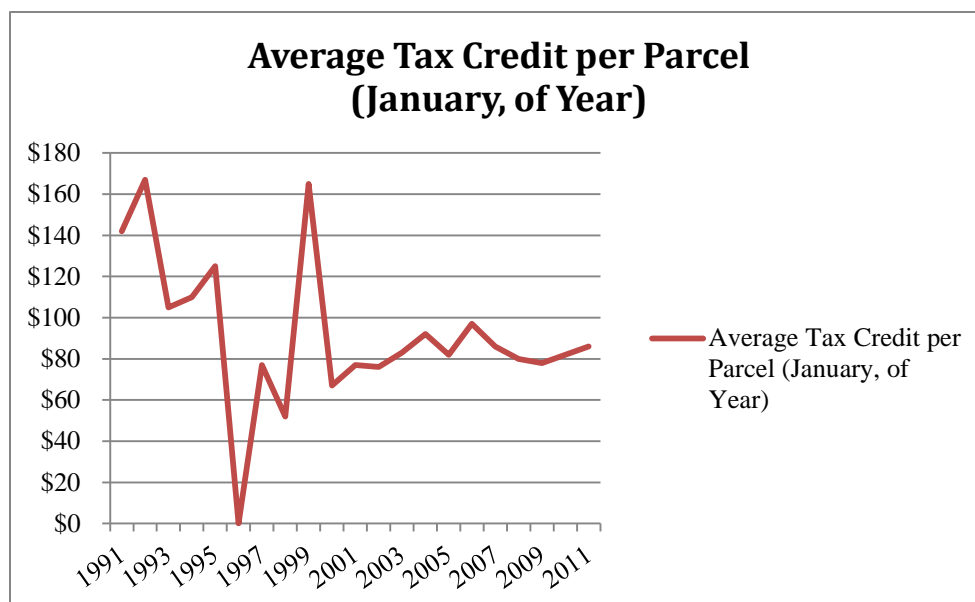


Wisconsin Lottery Ticket Sales

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of Lottery

- Prior to 1988, state lotteries were unconstitutional in Wisconsin under the Wisconsin State Constitution. In 1988, the state amended the constitution to allow the state to authorize the creation of a lottery, which would operate as authorized under state law.
- During the 2010-11 fiscal year, gross lottery sales in Wisconsin were \$503 million.¹⁹⁶ Since the first year of the lottery, gross lottery sales have increased 62 percent in this state (most recent comparable data available).¹⁹⁷
- The distribution of lottery proceeds between fiscal year 1989 and fiscal year 2011 are estimated to be about 56 percent to players for prize expenses, 31 percent for eligible property tax relief, almost 6 percent for retailer commissions, and almost 7 percent for the computer system and administrative expenses.¹⁹⁸
- In 2011, the average property tax credit per parcel in Wisconsin was \$86.¹⁹⁹ The annual average property tax credit per parcel has varied from a low of \$67 to a high of \$97 in the past decade.²⁰⁰
- Under the state constitution, use of state revenue for advertising of the lottery is prohibited: “The expenditure of public funds or of revenues derived from lottery operations to engage in promotional advertising of the Wisconsin state lottery is prohibited.” But between 2004 and 2007, an average of 22.5 percent of the Wisconsin State Lottery’s budgets from the state has been reserved for advertising and the posting of legal notices on these advertisements.²⁰¹ The constitutionality of such action has not been determined.

Gross Lottery Sales		Average Tax Credit Per Parcel *Available Since 1991	
Year (Fiscal)	Amount	January, of Year	Average
1989-90	\$309,597,918	1991	\$142
1993-94	\$495,520,911	1995	\$125
1997-98	--	1999	\$165
2001-02	\$427,550,343	2003	\$83
2005-06	\$508,909,619	2007	\$86
2009-10	\$480,939,257	2010	\$82
2010-11	\$502,654,533	2011	\$86

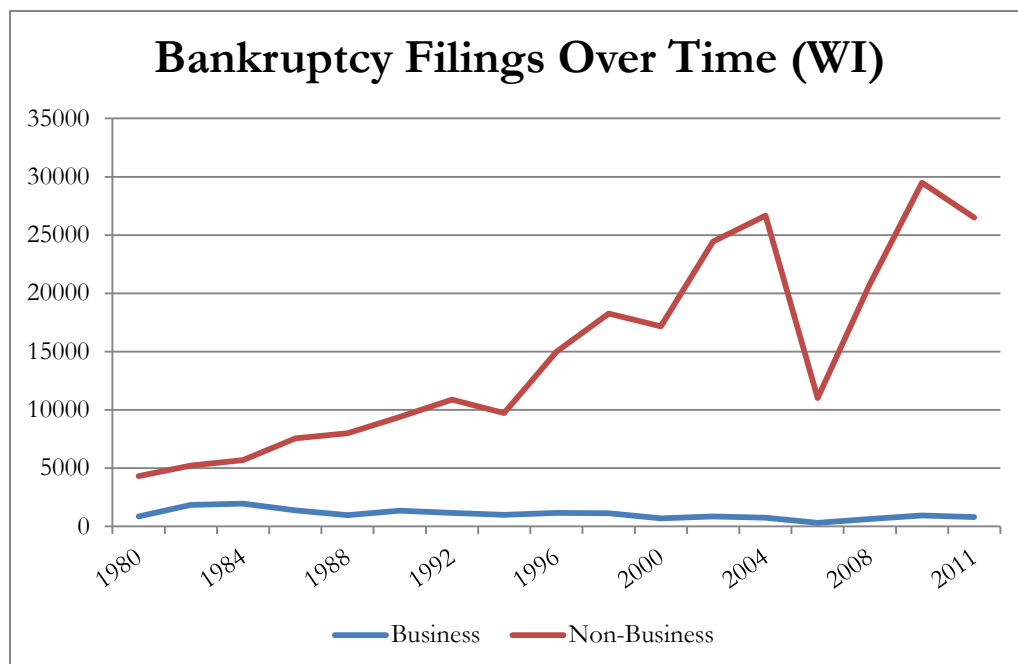


Wisconsin Bankruptcy

Source: American Bankruptcy Institute

- Since 1980, the number of bankruptcy filings in Wisconsin increased significantly²⁰² until 2005, when Congress passed the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act.²⁰³ Over the past few years, however, bankruptcy filings have returned to and even surpassed their pre-2004 levels.²⁰⁴
- In 1980, 83% of all bankruptcy filings were for non-business filers. This percentage had an all-time low of 74% in 1982 and peaked at 97% in 2006 before settling at 97.09% in 2011.

Year	Total Filings	Business Filings	Non-Business Filings
1980	5,199	866	4,333
1982	7,073	1,842	5,231
1984	7,652	1,951	5,701
1986	8,932	1,380	7,552
1988	8,972	967	8,005
1990	10,766	1,366	9,400
1992	12,041	1,161	10,880
1994	10,735	995	9,740
1996	16,137	1,150	14,987
1998	19,414	1,137	18,277
2000	17,849	685	17,164
2002	25,295	856	24,439
2004	27,410	742	26,668
2006	11,317	307	11,010
2008	21,448	652	20,796
2010	30,423	930	29,493
2011	27,308	796	26,512



Wisconsin Revenue and Expenditures

Source: Department of Administration; Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau

- Between 1960 and 2012, Wisconsin's total revenue increased by approximately 5402%, while total expenditures increased by approximately 5916%.
- Between 1960 and 2012, in contrast, per capita income in Wisconsin increased from \$2,171 to \$40,537 – a 1767% increase, much smaller than the increase in the state's revenue.²⁰⁵

Fiscal Year (ending June 30)	Total Revenue	Total Expenditures
1960	\$736,442,000	\$686,862,000
1965	\$1,209,536,000	\$1,094,219,000
1970	\$2,535,051,000	\$2,278,578,000
1975	\$4,218,954,000	\$4,073,423,000
1980	\$7,381,599,000	\$6,836,970,000
1985	\$12,068,756,000	\$9,981,002,000
1990	\$14,902,360,000	\$12,752,292,000
1995	\$23,083,582,000	\$18,058,003,000
2000	\$32,873,310,000	\$26,444,639,000
2005	\$37,019,141,000	\$32,260,409,000
2010	\$46,238,680,000	\$40,185,287,000
2011	\$56,501,061,000	\$42,843,788,733
2012	\$40,517,410,000	\$41,323,395,146

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¹³ The Wisconsin Council on Children and Families provides a Q&A on changes to BadgerCare under PPACA and state laws. Current income eligibility and future income eligibility levels are taken from the Wisconsin Department of Health Services as well as the information provided on the Wisconsin Council on Children and Families website, available at http://www.wccf.org/assets/FAQ_Health_Insurance_WI.pdf [accessed on January 24, 2014].

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