

2011 KIDS COUNT® Data Book

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Wisconsin

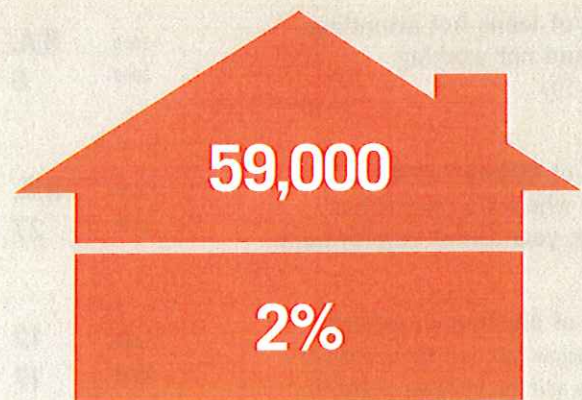
The recession hit vulnerable families hard, and unemployment and foreclosure starts remain high. In 2010, 11 percent of children in the U.S. had at least one unemployed parent and 4 percent have been affected by foreclosure since 2007. It is critical that we address these economic challenges to ensure the well-being of children, families, and the nation.

Find more state and community-level data at the KIDS COUNT Data Center: datacenter.kidscount.org/WI

Wisconsin



Children With at Least One Unemployed Parent: 2010



Children Affected by Foreclosure Since 2007

Find more information and the definitions and data sources for indicators at: datacenter.kidscount.org/databook/2011

Wisconsin



KEY INDICATORS

STATE TREND

NATIONAL TREND

NATIONAL RANK

Indicator	Year	Value	Change	Year	Value	Change	Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000	6.5	8%	2000	7.6	8%	13
	2008	7.0		2008	8.2		
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000	6.6	-2%	2000	6.9	-1%	19
	2007	6.5		2007	6.8		
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	2000	20	-5%	2000	22	-14%	19
	2007	19		2007	19		
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	2000	66	-3%	2000	67	-7%	24
	2007	64		2007	62		
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	2000	35	-11%	2000	48	-15%	11
	2008	31		2008	41		
Percent of teens not in school and not high school graduates (ages 16-19)	2000	6	-33%	2000	11	-45%	3
	2009	4		2009	6		
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	2000	N.A.	—	2000	N.A.	—	2
	2009	6		2009	9		
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000	N.A.	—	2000	N.A.	—	14
	2009	27		2009	31		
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$21,756 for a family of two adults and two children in 2009)	2000	12	42%	2000	17	18%	18
	2009	17		2009	20		
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000	28	7%	2000	31	10%	12
	2009	30		2009	34		

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



N.A.: Comparable data not available for 2000 for these indicators. Find more information and the definitions and data sources for indicators at: datacenter.kidscount.org/databook/2011

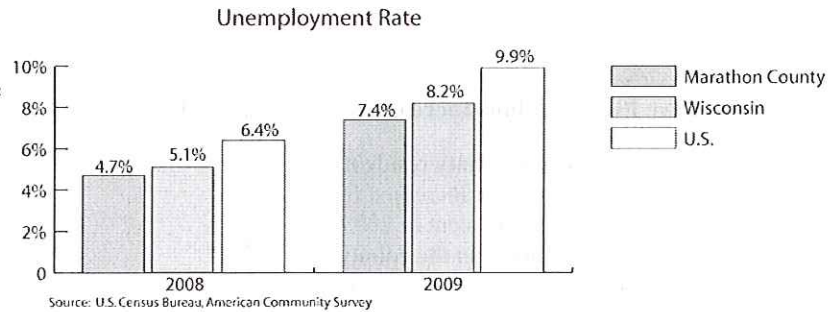


The Recession's Impact on Marathon County

Unemployment and Poverty Rates Are Up, Health Insurance Coverage is Down

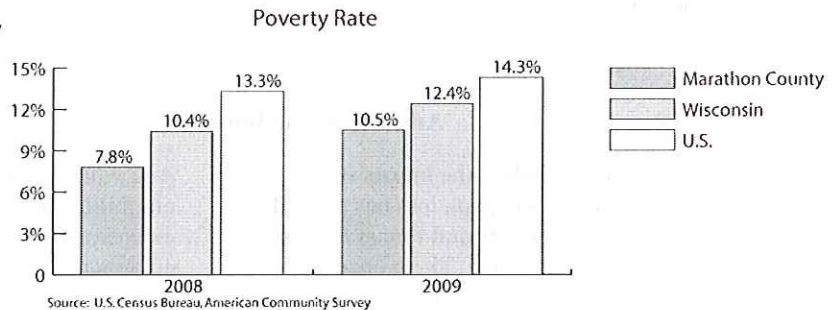
Unemployment Rate in Marathon County Has Risen

The unemployment rate in Marathon County rose from 4.7 percent in 2008 to 7.4 percent in 2009. The unemployment rate in Marathon County was slightly lower than the Wisconsin average, which rose from 5.1 percent in 2008 to 8.2 percent in 2009. The increase in Marathon County's unemployment rate means that about 1,900 more people in the county were out of work in 2009 compared to 2008.



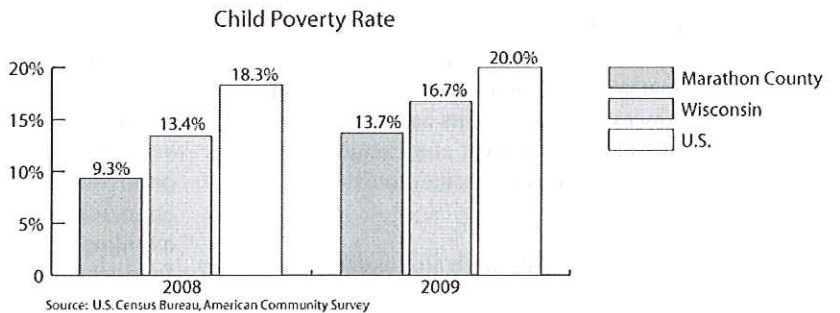
Poverty in Marathon County Has Increased

As a result of the recession, the total poverty rate in Marathon County increased from 7.8 percent in 2008 to 10.5 percent in 2009. Marathon County's poverty rate is lower than the Wisconsin average, which rose from 10.4 percent in 2008 to 12.4 percent in 2009. Wisconsin's poverty rate is lower than the national average.



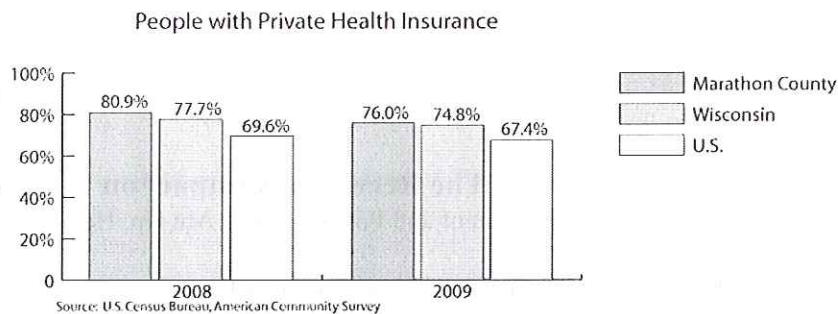
Nearly One out of Seven Children in Marathon County Now Lives in Poverty

The child poverty rate in Marathon County rose from 9.3 percent in 2008 to 13.7 percent in 2009. Marathon County's child poverty rate is lower than the statewide level, which rose from 13.4 percent in 2008 to 16.7 percent in 2009. Nearly 1,500 additional children slipped into poverty in Marathon County between 2008 and 2009, which represents a population similar to the village of Stratford.



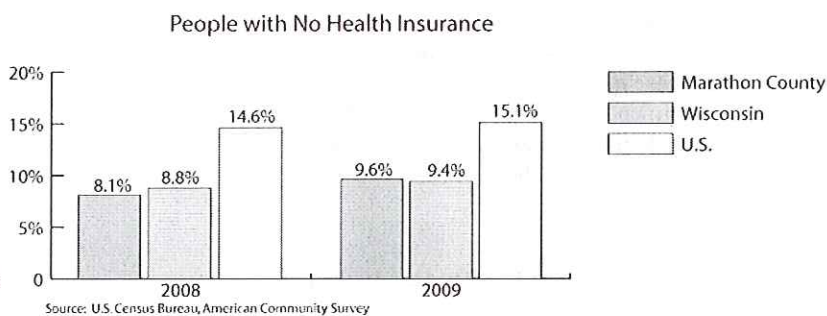
Fewer People in Marathon County Have Private Health Insurance

The percent of people in Marathon County with private health insurance decreased, from 80.9 percent in 2008 to 76.0 percent in 2009. The increased unemployment rate impacted health insurance coverage, since most families obtain insurance through their employers. Marathon County and Wisconsin in general still have significantly higher rates of private health insurance coverage than the nation as a whole.



BadgerCare Plus Cushions Increase in the Uninsured

The percent of Marathon County residents that have no health insurance increased from 8.1 percent in 2008 to 9.6 percent in 2009. BadgerCare Plus enrollment in the county grew by 20 percent in 2009, which kept the sharp drop in employer coverage from resulting in a much larger increase in the uninsured. Both Marathon County and Wisconsin have a much smaller share of their population without health insurance than the national average.



Addressing the Impact of the Recession

Marathon County is feeling the impact of the national recession, as steep job loss has pushed many residents into poverty and forced the loss of health insurance coverage. These changes are particularly alarming considering they happened over a time period of just one year. Still, by many measures, Marathon County's economic situation is better than the national average.

Fortunately, the Recovery Act contained several changes in tax credits for low income families that softened the blow of the recession a little. However, those credits are scheduled to end at the close of the year and Congress will have to vote soon on whether to extend them.

Low-income households were also assisted by increased Medicaid funding in the Recovery

Act, which enabled Wisconsin to preserve eligibility for BadgerCare Plus. Without an extension of federal aid for states and continuation of the state's hospital assessment initiated in 2009, Wisconsin will be hard pressed to avoid sharp reductions in the low-income families served by BadgerCare Plus.

It will take a concerted effort to meet the needs of struggling families in Marathon County. Public services like health care, education, and economic support are especially important in times of economic crisis. To help Wisconsin families and communities back on the road to economic recovery, state and federal policymakers will need to employ a balanced approach to closing the budget deficit, while avoiding significant cuts to programs that help families hit hard by the national recession.