

African Americans in Wisconsin

A Statistical Overview
Second Edition

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PREFACE

This second edition of *African Americans in Wisconsin* is a compilation of the most current statistics and data available. Federal, state and local data sources were drawn on to compile the information. Some of the numbers presented here have been published elsewhere; others came from unpublished sources. Our intent in producing this work was to bring together in one publication the most recent statistics on the African American population in the state and to report demographic changes since the first edition was published six years ago. We present the new edition as a descriptive portrait with brief comments and explanation of the data. While efforts were made in some instances to provide further explanations of the data, interpretation and analysis have been left mainly to the judgment of the reader. Students may be challenged to ponder the meaning and implications of the facts presented.

This edition is divided into twelve topics: each covering an important aspect or institution in life and history of African Americans in Wisconsin. These include: *History, Geographic Location, Age and Gender, Marital Status, Families and Households, Education, Income, Poverty Status, Employment, Criminal Justice, Housing, and Health.*

Reference years for the statistics used in this publication vary as a result of our effort to provide the most recent data available. Numbers were extracted from the 2000 Census and other publications of the Federal Government, with some exceptions. Data on education came courtesy of the University of Wisconsin System, Office of Policy Analysis and Research; the Wisconsin Technical College System, and the Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges and Universities. Statistics on criminal justice were provided by the Wisconsin Department of Corrections. Health data for Wisconsin residents were furnished by the Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health, Vital Records and Statistics, State of Wisconsin.

We draw the reader's attention to the DEFINITIONS located at the end of this edition. These provide a more complete explanation of terms used throughout the text. In some cases the text refers to the Definitions for further details.

We hope our efforts to make this new edition more *user-friendly* will be beneficial to the reader. We gratefully acknowledge and thank all of the organizations, agencies, and individuals who contributed to this work.

Doris P. Slesinger
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HIGHLIGHTS

- African Americans are the largest minority in Wisconsin with about 304,000 persons in 2000, constituting 5.7 percent of the state's population
- Wisconsin's African American population numbered only 2,500 persons in 1900 and 28,000 in 1950. Since then, African American population has grown by about 50,000 in each decade.
- More than half (56 %) of Wisconsin's African American residents were born in the state.
- African Americans are an urban population, with most living in the heavily urbanized southeastern sector of the state.
- Wisconsin's African American population is young. In 2000 about 40 percent were under 18 years of age, while only 5 percent were 65 years or older. For all Wisconsinites, 13 percent were less than 18 years old and another 13 percent were 65 years or older.
- The proportion of families headed by women has increased since 1970 for African Americans and the total Wisconsin population. In 2000, 56 percent of all African American families were headed by women, compared to 14 percent of all families in the state.
- Despite steady improvement in educational attainment, the proportion of African Americans age 25 and older with high school diplomas remains substantially lower than among the total population.
- The proportion of African Americans who are college graduates more than doubled between 1970 and 2000, from 4 percent to 10 percent, but the corresponding figures for the total population are 10 percent in 1970 and 22 percent in 2000.
- In the University of Wisconsin System, African Americans composed 2.5 percent of the faculty in 2004.
- The number of African American graduates from the Wisconsin Technical College System doubled from 1994 to 2004. Of all WTCS graduates in 2004, four percent were African Americans.
- The median income of African American families in 1999 was about \$27,000, just over half that of all Wisconsin families (\$53,000).
- The poverty rate of African American families in 1999 was more than four times that of all families in Wisconsin (28% compared to 6%).
- Unemployment for African Americans in 2000 was significantly higher (15.8%) than for Wisconsin's total population (4.6%). Females in both groups were less likely than males to be unemployed.

- African Americans, compared to the total population, are more likely to work in production, transportation, and service jobs, and less likely to hold professional, managerial, and construction jobs.
- African Americans constitute nearly half (47%) of all inmates in the state's adult correctional institutions. The most frequent offenses committed by African American male and female inmates were drug violations. The top offense committed by White male inmates was child sexual assault, while the top offense for White female inmates was forgery.
- One-third of Wisconsin's African American residents owned their home in 2000 while two-thirds rented. The reverse is true for the total population of the state: two-thirds owned and one-third rented.
- Fertility rates for both African American and all Wisconsin females declined significantly from 1970 to 2000.
- The proportion of births to unmarried mothers was 83 percent for African Americans in 2003, compared to 31 percent for total Wisconsin births.
- African American women who gave birth in Wisconsin in 2003 were less likely than all women to have received prenatal care and more likely to have a low birth weight baby. The infant death rate for African Americans in 2003 was more than twice the rate for the total population (15.3 compared to 6.5 deaths per 1,000 live births).
- For the population under 45 years of age, death rates for African Americans in 2000 were about twice the rates for the total Wisconsin population. For both groups, the three leading causes of death were heart disease, cancer, and stroke.
- African Americans fared better than the total Wisconsin population in some behavioral risk factors related to health (smoking, binge drinking, and chronic drinking), but scored worse on being overweight and leisure-time physical activity.

Chapter 1: HISTORY

Comparability to Previous Census Data

Race has been difficult to define since the Census began. Many different classifications have been used from 1790 to the present. The box below displays the different terminology for “Black” in Census history.

Year of Census	Terms used by Census
1790-1810	Slaves
1820	Free colored persons, slaves
1830-1840	Free colored persons, slaves
1850-1880	Black, Mulatto
1890	Black, Mulatto, Quadroon, Octoroon
1900	Black
1910-1920	Black, Mulatto
1930-1960	Negro
1970	Negro or Black
1980-1990	Black or Negro
2000	Black, African-American, or Negro

Before 1970, race was determined by a census enumerator who classified a person by the way he or she “looked” to him or her. Now, most census forms are completed by the person without an enumerator. In 1970, persons were able to “self-identify” by checking the box they preferred. In 2000, for the first time, a person was able to choose more than one race. In order to compare data for African Americans in 2000 with previous census years, we had to decide how to classify those who marked “Black, African American or Negro,” in combination with another race.

Scholars have now analyzed the characteristics of persons who reported multiple races (Tafoya, Johnson and Hill, 2004). Nationally, about 4 percent of all non-Hispanic African Americans reported more than one race in 2000. Of those, the vast majority reported the combination of African American and White. In Wisconsin, fewer than 2 percent of the total non-Hispanic African American population marked Black, African American or Negro and White. Looking at the age distribution of persons who checked African American and White, half were below the age of 20. Using national data, about 50 percent of multiracial children have one African American and one White parent. Researchers suggest that because interracial couples have become more common, biracial offspring of these couples are relatively young. It should be noted, however, that the Census form is almost always filled out by a parent (usually the mother) who identifies the race of the child. Another suggested reason for greater numbers of biracial children is the greater openness and awareness of racial backgrounds among younger generations (Stoll, 2004, p. 3).

Because only 3,353 persons in Wisconsin were classified as multiracial with African American as one of the categories, we decided to use only single race identification for the tabulations in this report to compare to previously reported 1970, 1980 and 1990 Census data for Wisconsin.

The U.S. Census Bureau, in accord with Federal guidelines, considers Hispanic or Latino to be an ethnic, and not a racial, category. Thus, African Americans included in this report may or may not be of Hispanic ethnicity. Only 2.1 percent of African Americans in Wisconsin were classified as African American race and Hispanic ethnicity.

Historical View of African Americans in Wisconsin

African Americans have been part of Wisconsin's history for a very long time. In the 1700s, when Wisconsin was part of the Northwest Territory and not yet a state, African Americans traveled with French fur traders as trappers, guides, and boatmen (Cooper, 1994).

Before the Civil War, free African Americans and escaped slaves settled in Wisconsin. They worked mainly as farmers; some as owners and others as farmhands. In the mid-1800s, African Americans established two farming settlements, which over time became racially integrated: the Cheyenne Valley community in Vernon County and the Pleasant Ridge community in Grant County. During the Civil War in the 1860s, some African Americans in Wisconsin served in the Union army (Cooper, 1994). Between 1860 and 1870, Wisconsin's African American population nearly doubled - from 1,171 to 2,113 - due mainly to the arrival of free African Americans and demobilized soldiers (Phillips, 1968).

Over the three decades between 1870 and 1900, Wisconsin's African American population underwent only a small increase - from 2,113 to 2,452. This changed dramatically beginning with the First World War (1914-1918). Until then, the flow of poor immigrants from Europe had provided cheap labor for Wisconsin's industries. The war, however, made trans-Atlantic shipping and immigration hazardous, and the flow of immigrants was cut off. This continued through the 1920s due to federal legislation restricting immigration from southern and eastern Europe.

An influx of African Americans to Wisconsin after 1915 helped meet the need for new workers (Clemens, 1990; Steele, 1990). During this period, Wisconsin's industries were concentrated in three cities - Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Racine. The extent to which African Americans filled the need for workers is indicated by census data for Wisconsin and for the three cities in 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930 (Table 1.1). In 1900 and 1910, when European immigrants were still arriving, Wisconsin's African American population increased only moderately. The proportion of African Americans in the three cities stayed at 39 percent. By 1920, after the supply of immigrants from Europe was curtailed, Wisconsin's African American population underwent massive growth. A large portion of the increase occurred in the three industrial cities (Cummings and Hill, 1918; Hall, 1935).

Table 1.1
African American Population of Wisconsin and
Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Racine: 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930

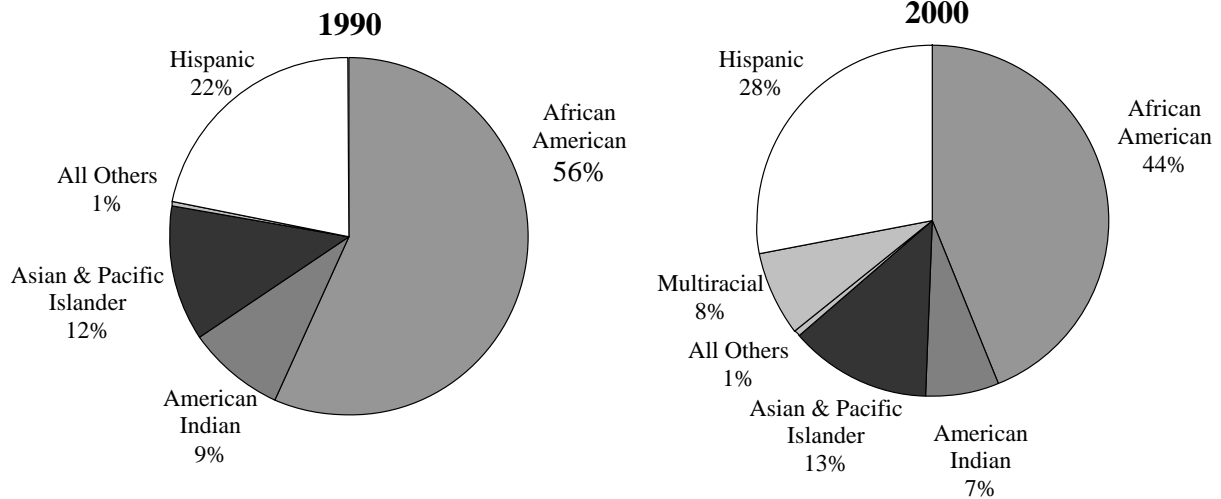
Year	1900	1910	1920	1930
State of Wisconsin	2,542	2,900	5,201	10,739
Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Racine	981	1,125	2,624	8,176
Percent of African Americans in Wisconsin residing in Kenosha, Milwaukee and Racine	39%	39%	50%	76%

Source: Cummings and Hill, 1918; Hall, 1935.

Wisconsin's Minority* Population in 2000

Wisconsin's minority population consists of four primary groups: African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, and American Indians. Chart 1.1 compares the proportions of these groups in 1990 and 2000. While African Americans remain the largest minority in the state, as a proportion of Wisconsin's minority population they have declined while the proportion of Hispanics has increased.

Chart 1.1
Wisconsin's Minority Population: 1990 and 2000



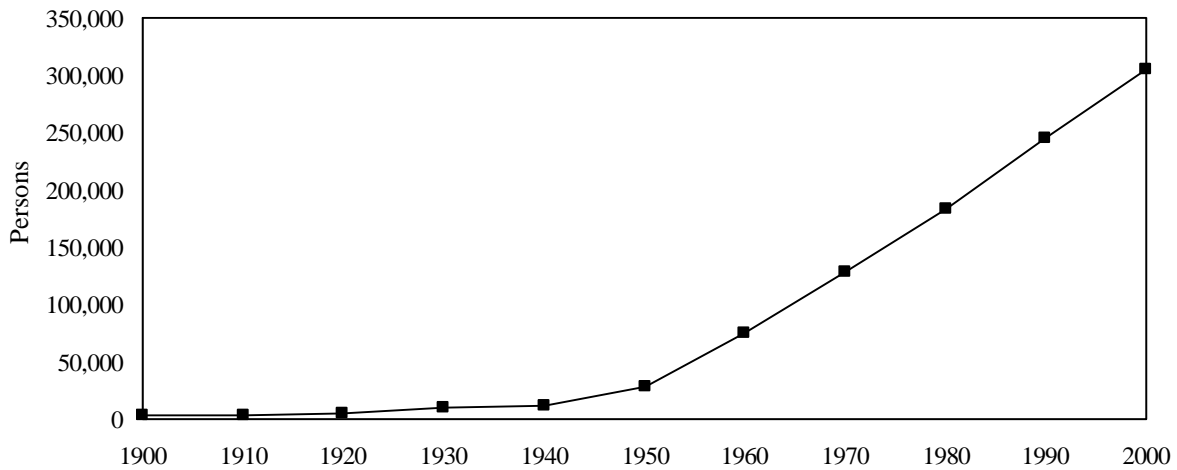
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census, Summary File 1, Table P10; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1, Table P8.

* See **DEFINITIONS** for information on race categories.

African American Population Growth, 1900-2000

The African American population in Wisconsin doubled between 1900 and 1920, doubled again in 1930, and almost tripled between 1930 and 1950 (Chart 1.2 and Table 1.2). The number of African Americans in the state continued to rise significantly from 1950 to the present. The proportion of growth due to net migration (in-migration minus out-migration) hit a peak in the 1950s and has declined since that time. Now, most of the growth is due to natural increase (births minus deaths). This will be supported when we look at the next two subjects: Birthplace and Residence.

Chart 1.2
African American Population, Wisconsin: 1900-2000



Source: See Table 1.2.

Table 1.2
Total and African American Populations in Wisconsin: 1900-2000

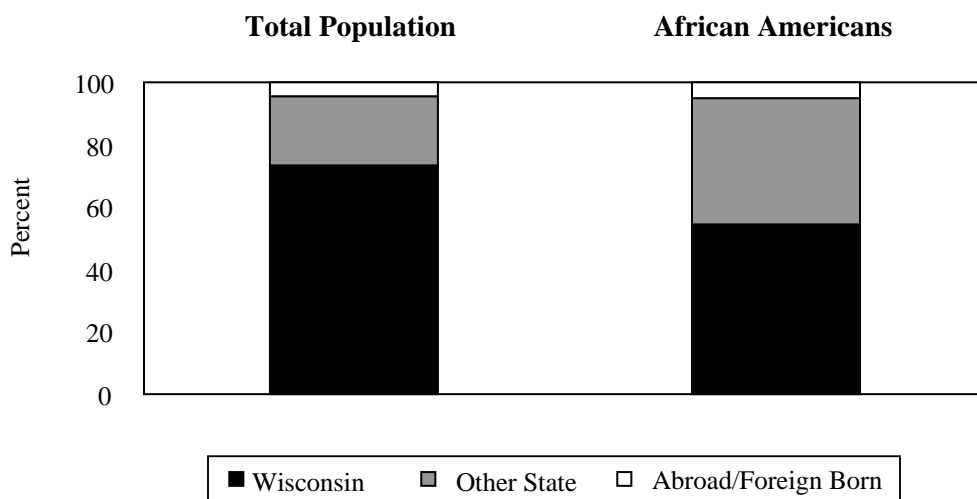
Year	Total Population		African Americans	
	Number		Number	Percent
1900	2,069,042		2,542	0.1
1910	2,233,860		2,900	0.1
1920	2,632,067		5,201	0.2
1930	2,939,006		10,739	0.4
1940	3,137,587		12,158	0.4
1950	3,434,575		28,182	0.8
1960	3,951,777		74,546	1.8
1970	4,417,731		128,224	2.9
1980	4,705,767		182,592	3.8
1990	4,891,769		244,305	5.0
2000	5,363,675		304,460	5.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1, Tables P1 and P3; U. S. Census Bureau. September 2002. *Historical Census Statistics on Population Totals by Race, 1790 to 1990, and by Hispanic Origin, 1970 to 1990, For The United States, Regions, Divisions, and States*. Working Paper Series No. 56.

Birthplace

As of 2000, 56 percent of Wisconsin's African American residents were born in the state, while 42 percent were born in other states, primarily in the South (Chart 1.3 and Table 1.3). In contrast, about three-fourths of all Wisconsin residents were born in the state, while just 22 percent were born in other states, mainly in the Midwest.

Chart 1.3
Birthplace of Total and African American Populations, Wisconsin: 2000



Source: See Table 1.3.

Table 1.3
Birthplace of Total and African American Populations, Wisconsin: 1990 and 2000

Birthplace	1990			
	Total Population		African Americans	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
State Totals*	4,891,769	100.0	240,670	100.0
Wisconsin	3,737,602	76.4	121,452	50.5
Other State	1,005,199	20.5	115,847	48.1
Northeast	79,391	1.6	2,152	0.9
Midwest	679,776	13.9	36,631	15.2
South	170,112	3.5	74,992	31.2
West	75,920	1.6	2,072	0.9
Abroad	27,421	0.6	510	0.2
Foreign Born	121,547	2.5	2,861	1.2

Birthplace	2000			
	Total Population		African Americans	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
State Totals*	5,363,675	100.0	300,355	100.0
Wisconsin	3,939,488	73.4	167,666	55.8
Other State	1,197,808	22.3	127,129	42.3
Northeast	94,065	1.8	3,145	1.0
Midwest	802,240	15.0	51,766	17.2
South	190,665	3.6	69,278	23.1
West	10,838	2.1	2,940	1.0
Abroad	32,628	0.6	1,023	3.4
Foreign Born	193,751	3.6	4,537	1.5

*Total numbers may not match from one table to another because some data are taken from the 2000 Census 100% counts and others from the Census sample counts.

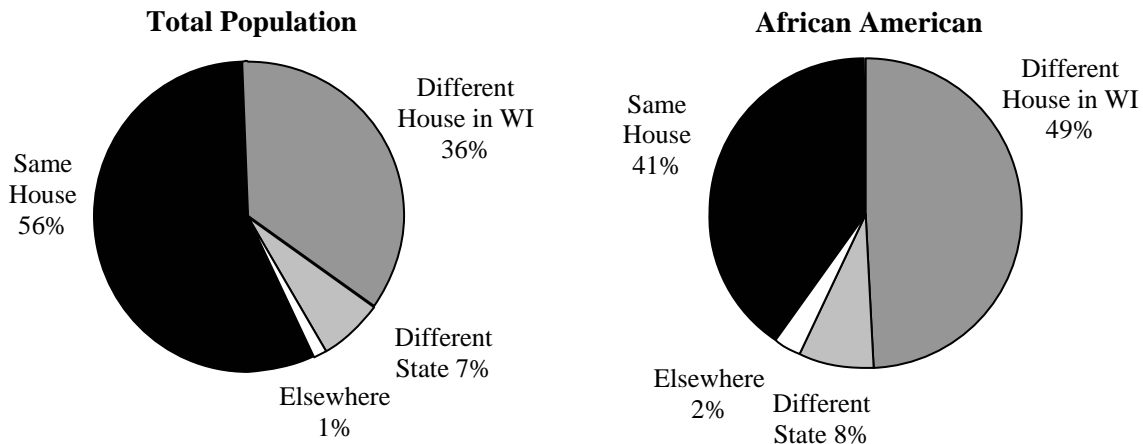
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census, 1990 CP-2-51, Tables 23 and 69; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table PCT43.

Residence

About 40 percent of African Americans lived in the same house in 2000 that they had occupied in 1995. Another 43 percent had moved to a different house in the same county (Chart 1.4 and Table 1.4). This compares with 56 percent of all Wisconsinites who lived in the same house in 2000 as in 1995, and 25 percent who moved to another house in the same county. Part of this difference between African Americans and all Wisconsinites may be attributed to a much larger proportion of renters among African Americans (See Chapter 11, Housing). Home owners are more likely than renters to stay in the same house for five or more years.

Only 11 percent of African Americans and eight percent of Wisconsinites moved to Wisconsin from outside the state between 1995 and 2000.

Chart 1.4
1995 Residence of Total and African American Populations
Who Lived in Wisconsin in 2000 *



* Persons age five and older
Source: See Table 1.4.

Table 1.4
1995 Residence of Total and African American Populations
Who Lived in Wisconsin in 2000^a

Residence in 1995	Total Population		African Americans	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Same House	2,836,232	56.5	110,412	40.8
Different House in WI	1,783,204	35.5	133,414	49.3
Same County	1,233,211	24.6	117,431	43.4
Different County	549,993	11.0	15,983	5.9
Different State	338,108	6.7	22,096	8.2
Elsewhere ^b	64,529	1.3	4,518	1.7
Wisconsin Total	5,022,073	100.0	270,440	100.0

^a Persons age 5 and older.

^b Puerto Rico, U.S. Island Areas, Foreign country, or at sea.

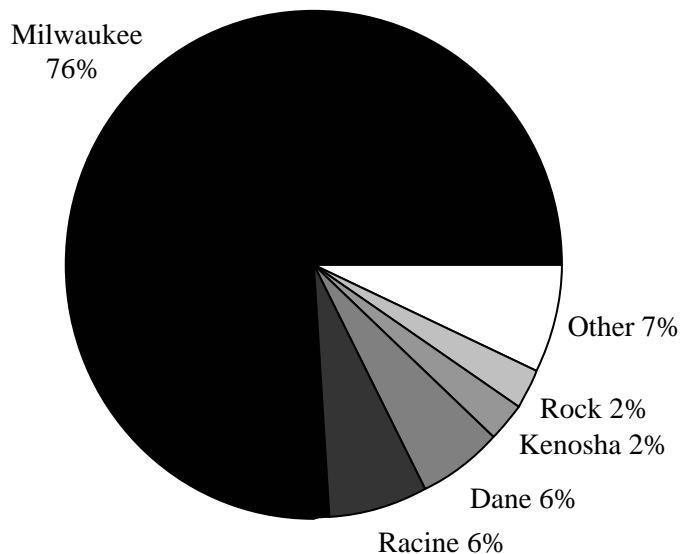
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3, Tables P24 and PCT64B.

Chapter 2: GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

African Americans by County

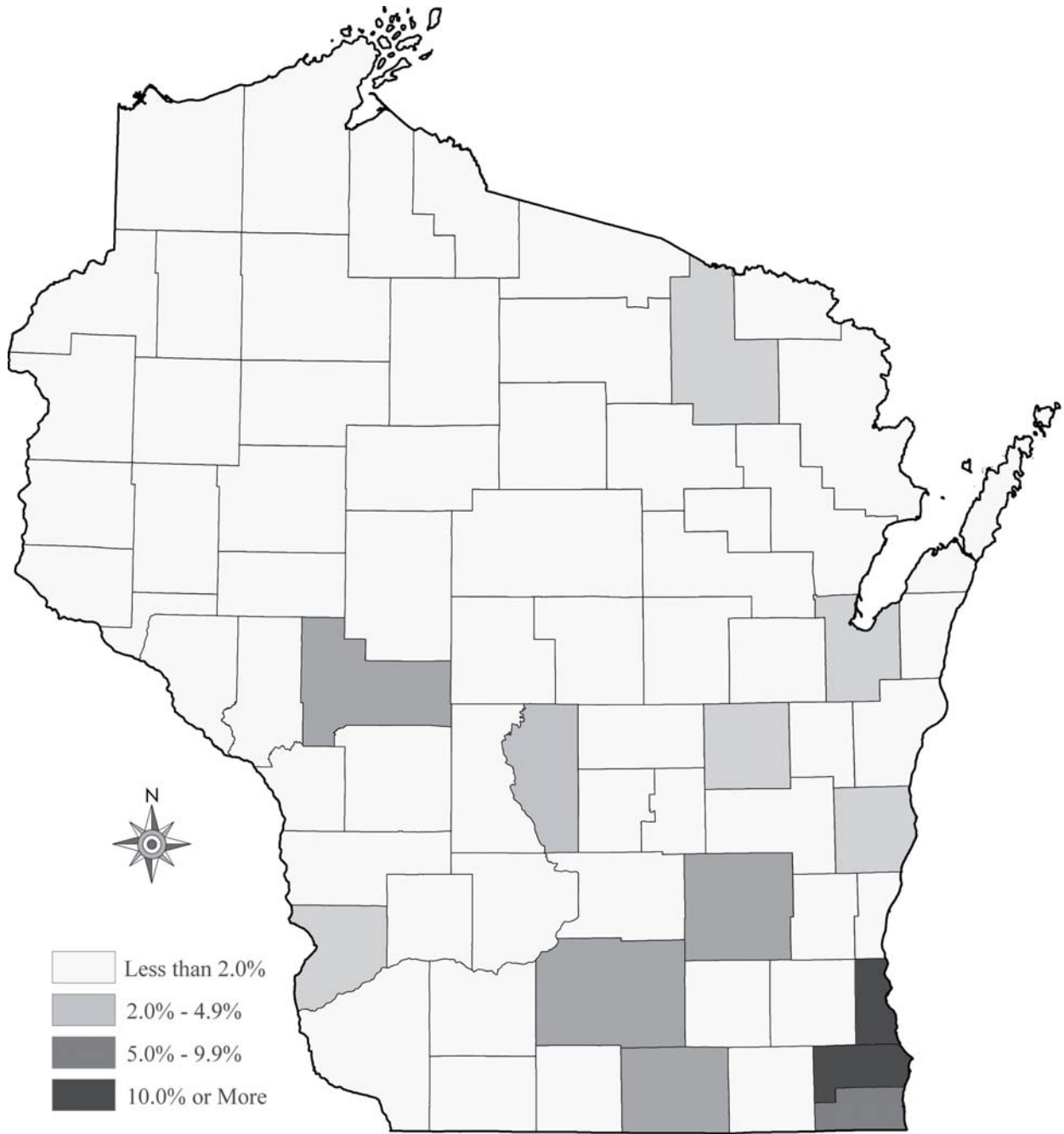
The African American population in Wisconsin is heavily concentrated in the southeastern region of the state (Chart 2.1). By far, the largest number of African Americans (about 231,000) reside in Milwaukee County (Chart 2.2 and Table 2.1). While African Americans comprised just 5.7 percent of the total Wisconsin population, they accounted for 25 percent of the population of Milwaukee County. African Americans made up less than one percent of the population in 59 of Wisconsin's 72 counties.

Chart 2.1
Distribution of African Americans by County, Wisconsin: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1, Table P3.

Chart 2.2
Proportion of African Americans in each Wisconsin County: 2000



Source: See Table 2.1. Map created by the Applied Population Laboratory, University of Wisconsin - Madison / UW Extension.

Table 2.1
Total and African American Populations Wisconsin Counties: 2000

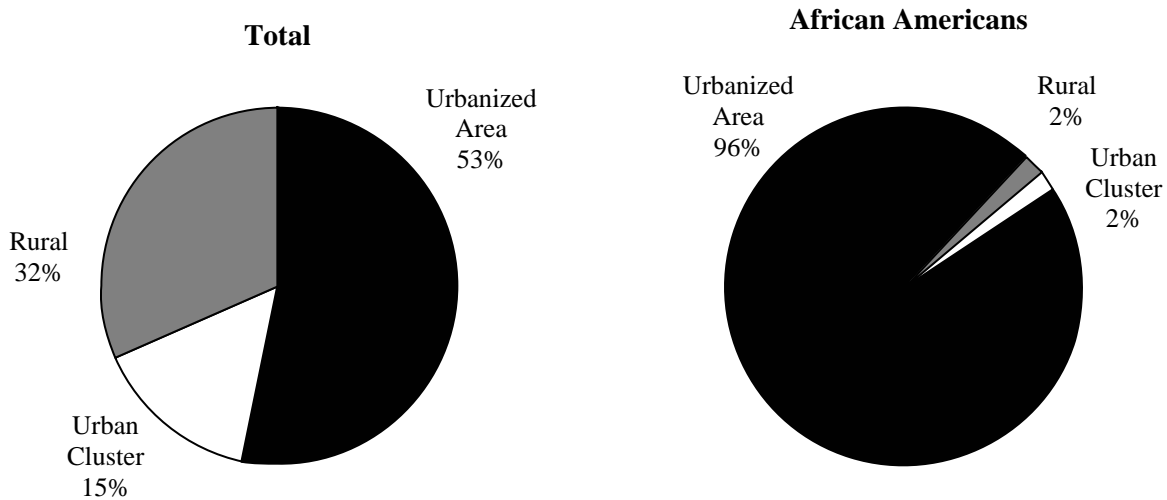
County	Total			African Americans			
	Number	Number	Percent	County	Number	Number	Percent
Adams*	19,935	511	2.6	Marathon	125,834	347	0.3
Ashland	16,866	36	0.2	Marinette	43,384	100	0.2
Barron	44,963	63	0.1	Marquette*	14,540	84	0.6
Bayfield	15,013	20	0.1	Menominee	4,562	3	0.1
Brown	226,778	2,641	1.2	Milwaukee	940,164	231,157	24.6
Buffalo	13,804	16	0.1	Monroe	40,899	188	0.5
Burnett	15,674	56	0.4	Oconto	35,634	48	0.1
Calumet	40,631	124	0.3	Oneida	36,776	121	0.3
Chippewa	55,195	89	0.2	Outagamie	160,971	867	0.5
Clark	33,557	43	0.1	Ozaukee	82,317	765	0.9
Columbia	52,468	460	0.9	Pepin	7,213	6	0.1
Crawford	17,243	233	1.4	Pierce	36,804	91	0.2
Dane	426,526	17,069	4.0	Polk	41,319	63	0.2
Dodge	85,897	2142	2.5	Portage	67,182	215	0.3
Door	27,961	53	0.2	Price	15,822	16	0.1
Douglas	43,287	246	0.6	Racine	188,831	19,777	10.5
Dunn	39,858	135	0.3	Richland	17,924	27	0.2
Eau Claire	93,142	482	0.5	Rock	152,307	7,048	4.6
Florence	5,088	8	0.2	Rusk	15,347	79	0.5
Fond du Lac	97,296	876	0.9	St. Croix	63,155	177	0.3
Forest	10,024	118	1.2	Sauk	55,225	142	0.3
Grant	49,597	259	0.5	Sawyer	16,196	51	0.3
Green	33,647	86	0.3	Shawano	40,664	91	0.2
Green Lake	19,105	29	0.2	Sheboygan	112,646	1,224	1.1
Iowa	22,780	38	0.2	Taylor	19,680	17	0.1
Iron	6,861	6	0.1	Trempealeau	27,010	35	0.1
Jackson	19,100	433	2.3	Vernon	28,056	18	0.1
Jefferson	74,021	210	0.3	Vilas	21,033	43	0.2
Juneau	24,316	81	0.3	Walworth	93,759	790	0.8
Kenosha	149,577	7,600	5.1	Washburn	16,036	27	0.2
Kewaunee	20,187	31	0.2	Washington	117,493	465	0.4
La Crosse	107,120	1,016	0.9	Waukesha	360,767	2,646	0.7
Lafayette	16,137	17	0.1	Waupaca	51,731	87	0.2
Langlade	20,740	31	0.1	Waushara	23,154	62	0.3
Lincoln	29,641	123	0.4	Winnebago	156,763	1,756	1.1
Manitowoc	82,887	245	0.3	Wood	75,555	201	0.3
				Total	5,363,675	304,460	5.7

* Census 2000 misallocated to Marquette County inmates in the Oxford correctional facility, which is located in Adams County. Chart 2.2 and Table 2.1 show the corrected numbers.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1, Table P3.

Urban and Rural Residence*

The African American population in the state is very urban (Chart 2.3 and Table 2.2). Over 98 percent of African Americans live in urban areas in Wisconsin. Very few, less than two percent, live in rural Wisconsin. In contrast, about two thirds of the total population in Wisconsin live in urban areas while one third live in rural areas of the state. Within the urban areas, African Americans are more likely to live in central places.

Chart 2.3
Urban and Rural Residence of Total and African American Populations,
Wisconsin: 2000



Source: See Table 2.2.

* See **DEFINITIONS** for explanation of terms.

Table 2.2
Urban and Rural Residence of Total and African American Populations,
Wisconsin: 2000

Residence	Total Population		African Americans	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Urban	3,665,137	68.3	294,588	98.1
Inside Urbanized Area	2,843,697	53.0	288,749	96.1
Central Place	1,674,542	31.2	272,644	89.6
Not Central Place	1,167,952	21.8	19,992	6.6
In Urban Cluster	821,149	15.3	5,839	1.9
Rural	1,68,538	31.7	6,018	1.9
Farm	137,115	2.6	85	.03
Non Farm	1,561,423	29.1	5,682	1.9
Wisconsin Total	5,363,675	100.0	300,355	100.0

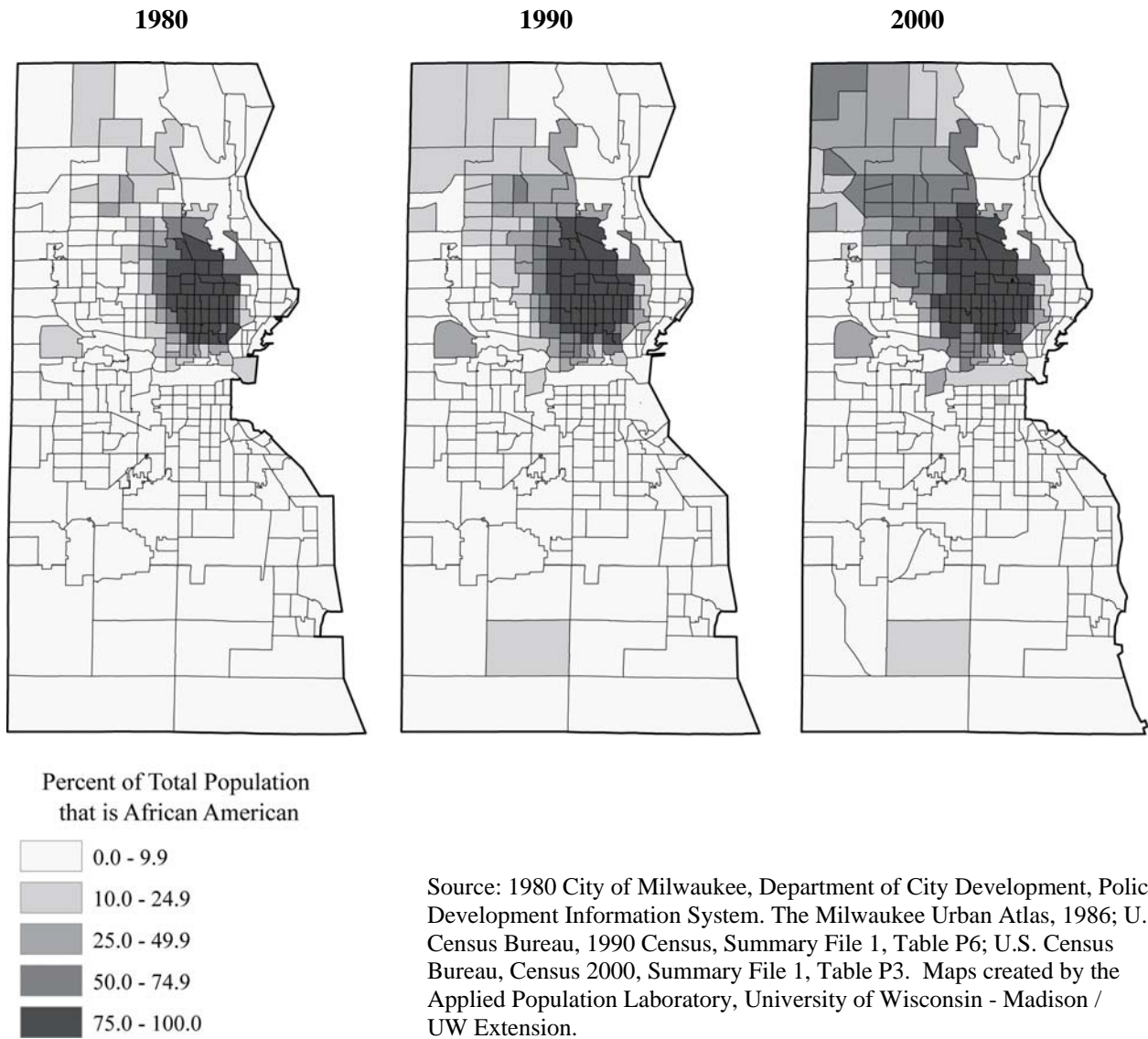
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table PCT2.

African Americans in Milwaukee

Residential segregation in the Milwaukee Metropolitan Area is extreme. Milwaukee is among the most segregated metropolitan areas in the United States (Massey and Denton, 1993). What has been termed an “iron white ring” encircles the City of Milwaukee, creating a situation in which 97.5 percent of African Americans live within the city, and only 2.5 percent reside in the suburbs (McNeely and Kinlow, 1987). “Redlining,” that is, discrimination against minority persons and neighborhoods by realtors, insurance agents, and banks has been documented in the area (Squires and O’Connor, 2001).

The three maps on the following page display the residential patterns of African Americans in Milwaukee in 1980, 1990, and 2000 (Chart 2.4). The African American population in the City of Milwaukee grew from 105,088 in 1970 to 146,940 in 1980, 195,470 in 1990, and 228,471 in 2000—an increase over three decades of 117 percent. The key gives the proportion of African Americans in each census tract. As the maps show, African Americans in the City of Milwaukee live in a sharply-defined area whose boundaries have steadily expanded to the northwest. While most African Americans in Milwaukee live in majority African American neighborhoods, many of those areas also have residents who are White or members of other minorities. In 1980, 39 census tracts had populations that were 75 percent African American. By 1990, that number rose to 47 tracts, and by 2000, to 56 tracts.

Chart 2.4
Proportion of African Americans in Each Census Tract,
City of Milwaukee: 1980-2000



Chapter 3: AGE AND GENDER

Age Distribution

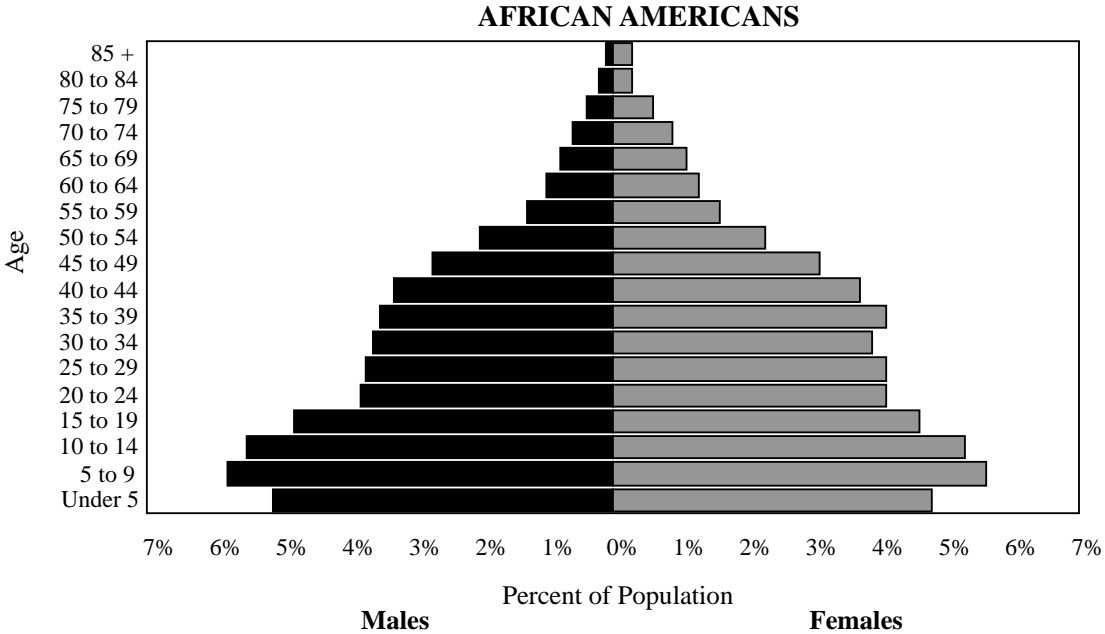
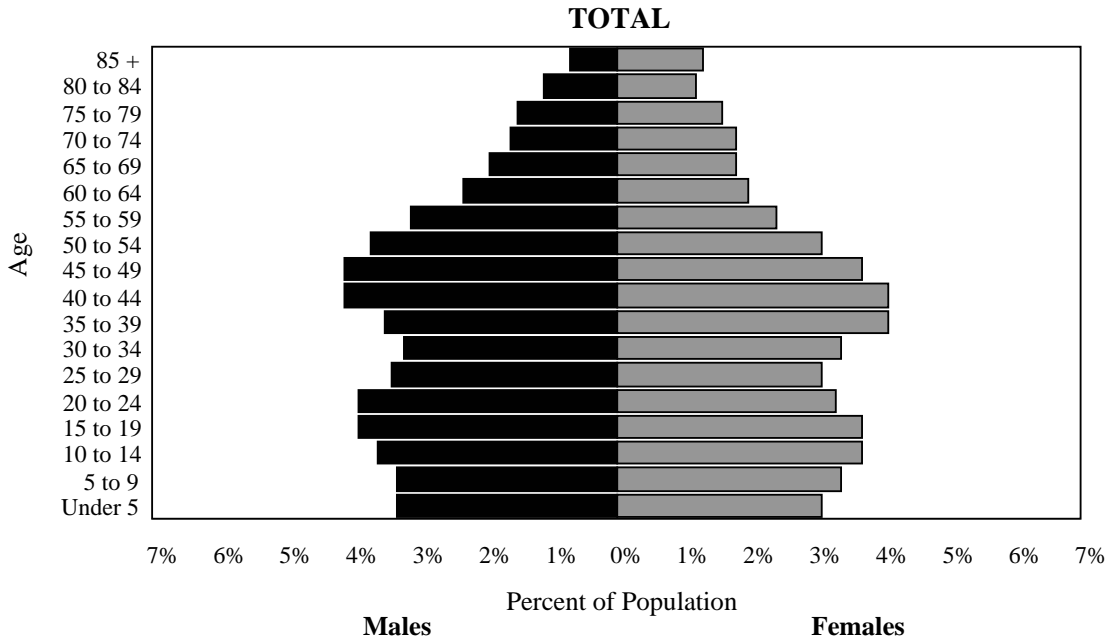
In demographic terms, the African American population is very young, with a median age* in 2000 of 25.4 years. About 38 percent of African Americans in Wisconsin were under 18 years of age, while only five percent were 65 years or older. By comparison, about 26 percent of all Wisconsinites were less than 18 years old, while 13 percent were 65 years or older (Chart 3.1 and Table 3.1).

Looking at the age pyramids in Chart 3.1, a few patterns emerge. The largest five-year age groups in the total population are between 35 and 49. There is also an even balance between males and females. African Americans, on the other hand, have their largest five-year age groups under the age of 20. In addition, the male population seems “missing” from the 20-44 age group, when compared to African American females.

As will be discussed in Chapter 10 on criminal justice, African American males are more likely than other males to be incarcerated from age 20 through middle age, and thus are not counted at their residence by the Census. In addition, demographers have shown that there is a nationwide undercount of young African American males because they do not have an attachment to a specific household and have a distrust of the government collecting information about them. Also, death rates are somewhat higher for African American males than for males of other races. The third leading cause of death for African American males is homicide, which disproportionately affects the young (Chapter 12 for further information).

* See **DEFINITIONS** for “median age.”

Chart 3.1
Age and Gender of Total and African American Populations, Wisconsin: 2000
Table 3.1



Source: See Table 3.1.

Age and Gender of Total and African American Populations, Wisconsin: 2000

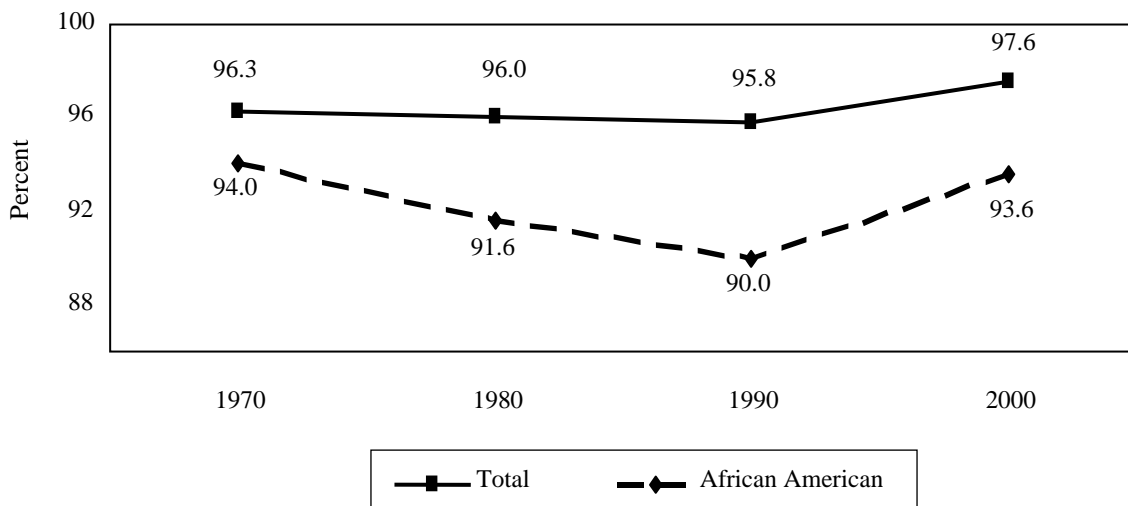
Age	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	2,649,041	49.4	2,714,634	50.6	5,363,675	100.0
Under 5	175,041	3.3	167,299	3.1	342,340	6.4
5 to 9	194,506	3.6	184,978	3.4	379,484	7.1
10 to 14	206,665	3.9	196,409	3.7	403,074	7.5
15 to 19	208,785	3.9	198,410	3.7	407,195	7.6
20 to 24	182,372	3.4	174,920	3.3	357,292	6.7
25 to 29	170,011	3.2	163,902	3.1	333,913	6.2
30 to 34	188,414	3.5	183,841	3.4	372,255	6.9
35 to 39	217,663	4.1	217,592	4.1	435,255	8.1
40 to 44	221,424	4.1	218,843	4.1	440,267	8.2
45 to 49	200,621	3.7	197,072	3.7	397,693	7.4
50 to 54	168,086	3.1	166,527	3.1	334,613	6.2
55 to 59	124,363	2.3	128,379	2.4	252,742	4.7
60 to 64	99,580	1.9	105,419	2	204,999	3.8
65 to 69	85,771	1.6	96,348	1.8	182,119	3.4
70 to 74	78,610	1.5	94,578	1.8	173,188	3.2
75 to 79	61,121	1.1	85,554	1.6	146,675	2.7
80 to 84	38,757	0.7	66,189	1.2	104,946	2.0
85+	27,251	0.5	68,374	1.3	95,625	1.8
Total Under 18 Years	701,705	26.5	667,051	0.2	1,368,756	25.5
Median Age (Years)	35.0		37.1		36.0	
AFRICAN AMERICAN TOTAL						
AFRICAN AMERICAN TOTAL	147,206	48.3	157,254	51.7	304,460	100.0
Under 5	15,446	5.1	14,712	4.8	30,158	9.9
5 to 9	17,630	5.8	17,182	5.6	34,812	11.4
10 to 14	16,686	5.5	16,033	5.3	32,719	10.7
15 to 19	14,719	4.8	13,931	4.6	28,650	9.4
20 to 24	11,676	3.8	12,348	4.1	24,024	7.9
25 to 29	11,399	3.7	12,385	4.1	23,784	7.8
30 to 34	10,889	3.6	11,847	3.9	22,736	7.5
35 to 39	10,759	3.5	12,370	4.1	23,129	7.6
40 to 44	10,091	3.3	11,346	3.7	21,437	7.0
45 to 49	8,268	2.7	9,468	3.1	17,736	5.8
50 to 54	6,172	2	7,091	2.3	13,263	4.4
55 to 59	4,013	1.3	4,938	1.6	8,951	2.9
60 to 64	3,154	1	3,990	1.3	7,144	2.3
65 to 69	2,376	0.8	3,299	1.1	5,675	1.9
70 to 74	1,932	0.6	2,592	0.9	4,524	1.5
75 to 79	1,127	0.4	1,714	0.6	2,841	0.9
80 to 84	527	0.2	1,006	0.3	1,533	0.5
85+	342	0.1	1,002	0.3	1,344	0.4
Total Under 18 Years	58,795	39.9	56,525	35.9	115,320	37.9
Median Age (Years)	23.8		26.9		25.4	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 2, Tables PCT3, P13, and P13B.

Ratio of Males to Females

The ratio of males to females among African Americans as reported in the Census declined from 94 percent in 1970 to 90 in 1990, but the decline reversed by 2000 (Chart 3.2 and Table 3.2). A roughly similar pattern occurred among the total population—a decline from 1970 to 1990, followed by a reversal of the decline by 2000. Ratios below 100 are primarily due to higher death rates for males than females at every age. Also, as mentioned previously, fewer young adult African American males are counted by the Census than may actually reside in the state.

Chart 3.2
Ratio of Males to Females in Total and African American Populations,
Wisconsin: 1970-2000



Source: See Table 3.2.

Table 3.2
Gender Distribution and Gender Ratio of Total and African American Populations,
Wisconsin: 1970-2000

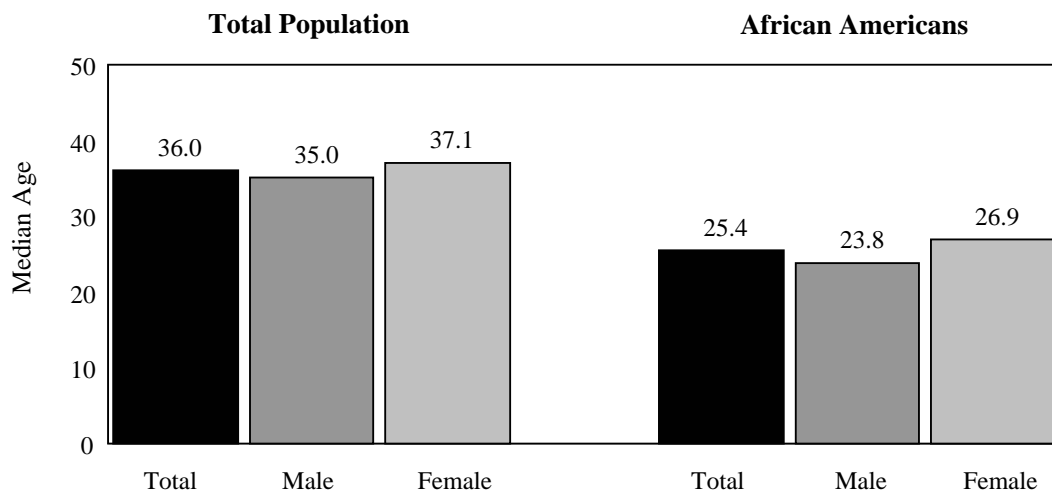
Year		Total				African American			
		Total	Male	Female	Ratio of Males per 100 Females	Total	Male	Female	Ratio of Males per 100 Females
1970	Number	4,417,731	2,167,373	2,250,358		128,224	62,116	66,108	
	Percent	100.0	49.1	50.9	96.3	100.0	48.4	51.6	94.0
1980	Number	4,705,767	2,395,427	2,400,340		182,592	87,288	95,304	
	Percent	100.0	49.0	51.0	96.0	100.0	47.8	52.2	91.6
1990	Number	4,891,769	2,392,935	2,498,834		244,539	115,839	128,700	
	Percent	100.0	48.9	51.5	95.8	100.0	47.4	52.6	90.0
2000	Number	5,363,684	2,649,041	2,714,648		304,460	147,206	157,254	
	Percent	100.0	49.4	50.6	97.6	100.0	48.3	51.6	93.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census, PC80-1-B51, Table 20; U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census, Summary File 1, Tables P5, P12C and P12D; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Table PCT3.

Gender Differences in Median Age*

The median age of African Americans in Wisconsin was 25.4 years, considerably lower than the median age of all Wisconsinites, which was 36 years (Chart 3.3). Females have a higher median age than males in both groups, primarily due to higher mortality rates for men at every age. However, the gap between the sexes is higher among African Americans (3.1 years) than among the total population (2.1 years).

Chart 3.3
Median Age of Total and African American Populations, by Gender,
Wisconsin: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1, Tables P13 and P13B.

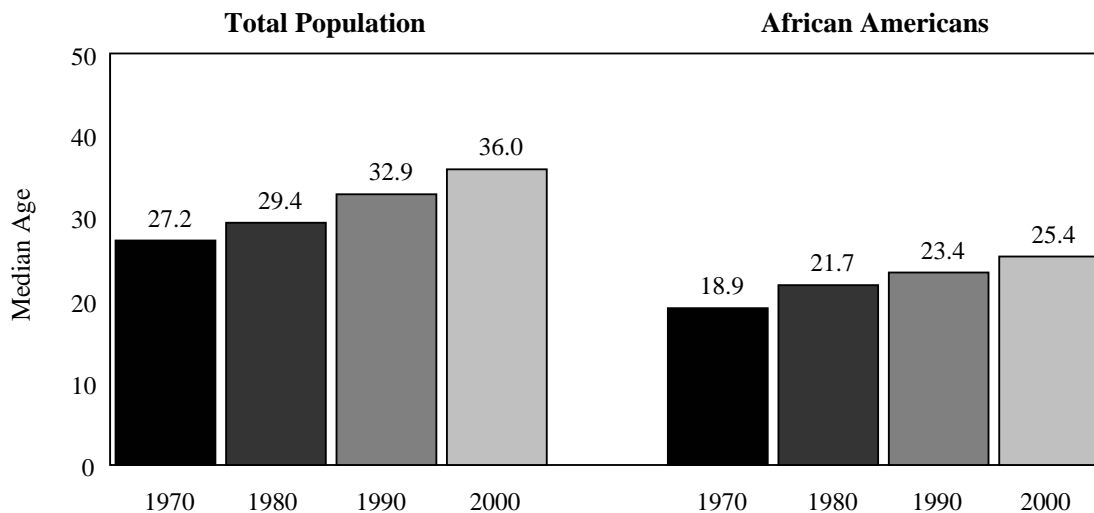
* See **DEFINITIONS** for “median age.”

Increase in Median Age, 1970-2000

The median age has been increasing since 1970, both for the total population and African Americans (Chart 3.4). Between 1970 and 2000, the median age has increased 6.4 years for African Americans and 8.8 years for the total population. The median age of African Americans has been consistently younger than the median age of all Wisconsin residents. There are many reasons for this. Median age depends on how long people live, how many babies are born (birth rates), how many people are moving into and out of the state, and the age of in-migrants and out-migrants.

As examples, Chart 3.1 shows the greater proportion of African American persons at younger ages; Chart 12.8 shows higher infant death rates for African American infants, and Table 12.8 presents the higher death rates by age for African Americans compared to the total Wisconsin population.

Chart 3.4
Median Age of Total and African American Populations, Wisconsin: 1970-2000

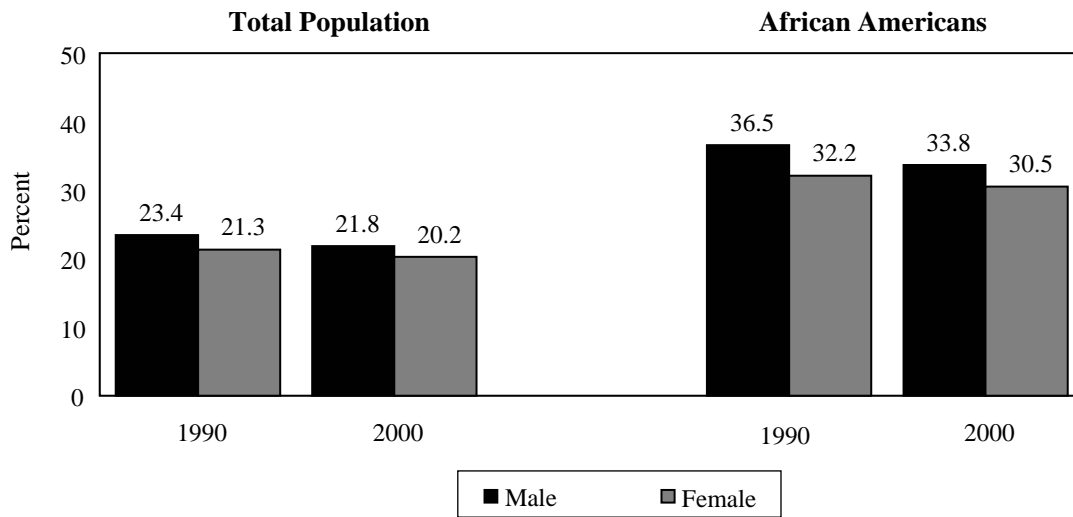


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census, PC80-1-B51, Table 20; U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census, 1990 CP-1-51, Table 16; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1, Tables P13 and P13B.

Children under 15 Years

Children under 15 years of age make up a large segment—almost one third—of Wisconsin’s African American population (Chart 3.5). The proportion of children under age 15 declined between 1990 and 2000 among both African Americans and the total population. The decline is due in part to a reduced fertility rate in both populations since 1990 (Chart 3.5 and Table 3.2). Although females outnumber males in both the African American and total populations, males outnumber females in the age group less than 15 years.

Chart 3.5
Total and African American Persons under Age 15,
by Gender, Wisconsin: 1970-2000



Source: See Table 3.3.

Table 3.3
Total and African American Persons under Age 15,
by Gender, Wisconsin: 1990 and 2000

	1990				2000			
	Total Population		African Americans		Total Population		African Americans	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
MALES	2,392,935		115,839		2,649,041		147,206	
under 15	559,062	23.4	42,244	36.5	576,212	21.8	49,762	33.8
FEMALES	2,490,834		128,700		2,714,634		157,254	
under 15	531,558	21.3	41,388	32.2	548,686	20.2	47,927	30.5
TOTAL	4,891,769		244,539		5,363,675		304,460	

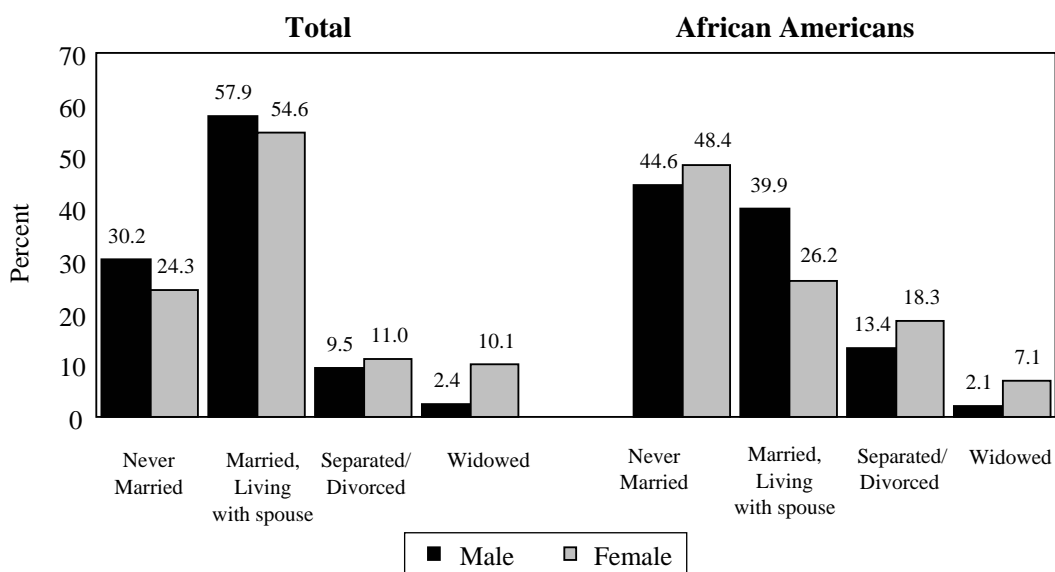
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census, 1990 CP-1-51, Table 16; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table PCT3.

Chapter 4: MARITAL STATUS

Martial Status by Gender

In 2000, African American adults were much less likely to be married and much more likely to have never married, compared to the total population of Wisconsin. Differences were especially large for African American women, among whom only 26 percent were married and living with a spouse. African Americans had higher proportions of persons separated and divorced compared to the total population, but a lower proportion of widowed (Chart 4.1).

Chart 4.1
Marital Status of Total and African American Persons 15 Years and Older, by Gender, Wisconsin: 2000

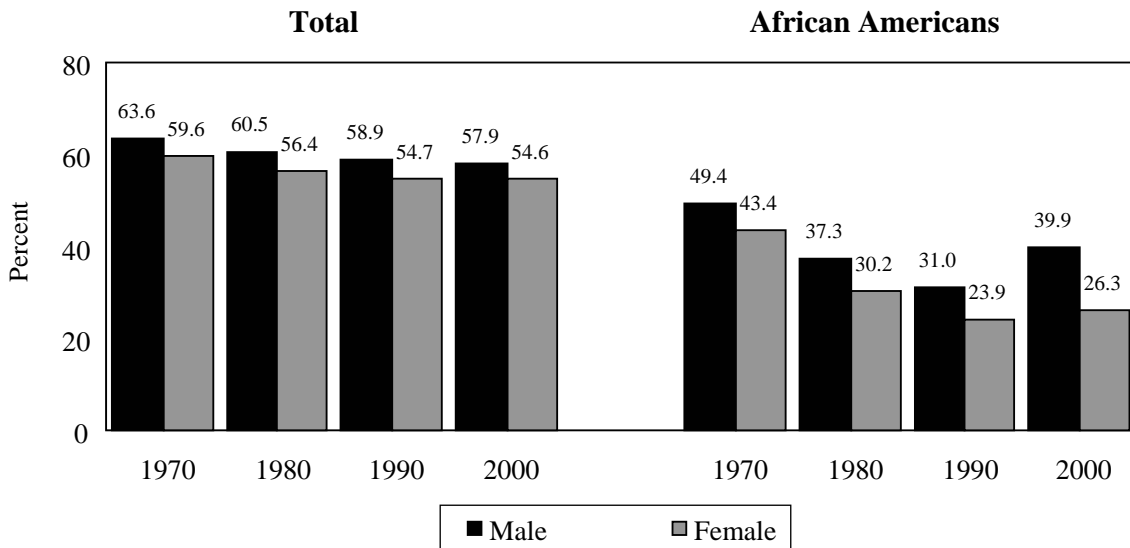


Source: See Table 4.1.

Married and Living with Spouse, 1970-2000

The percentage of men and women who were married was much lower in 2000 than in 1970 among both the African American and total populations of Wisconsin. The decline in percentage married was especially large among African Americans from 1970 to 1990. Those experiencing the steepest drop were African American women (Chart 4.2 and Table 4.1).

Chart 4.2
Total and African American Persons 15 Years and Older
Who Are Married and Living with Spouse, by Gender, Wisconsin: 1970-2000

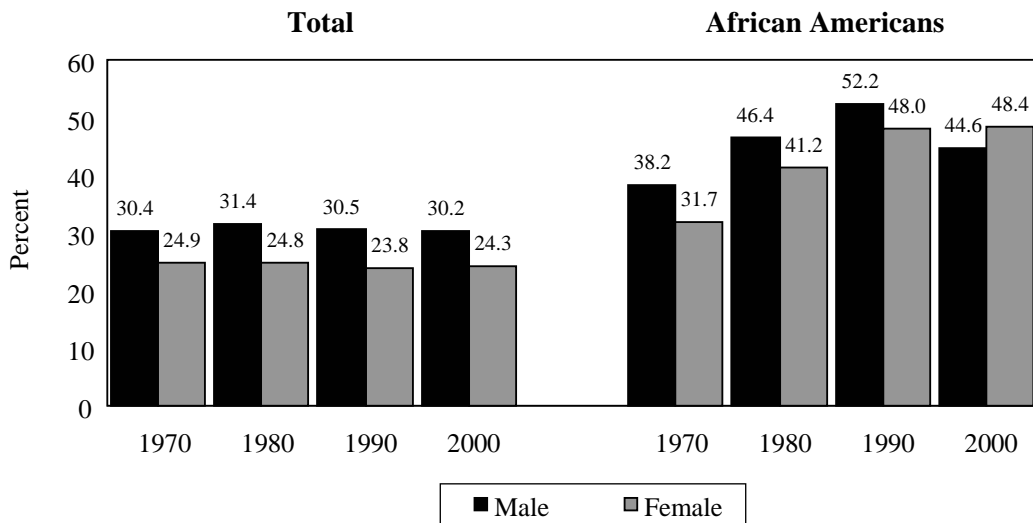


Source: See Table 4.1.

Never Married, 1970-2000

Among African Americans, the percentage of persons who have never been married among both genders increased between 1970 and 2000, from 38 to 45 percent for males and from 32 to 48 percent for females. In the total population, the percentage of persons who have never been married remained stable at about 30 percent for males and 24 percent for females (Chart 4.3).

Chart 4.3
Total and African American Persons 15 Years and Older
Who Have Never Been Married, by Gender, Wisconsin: 1970-2000

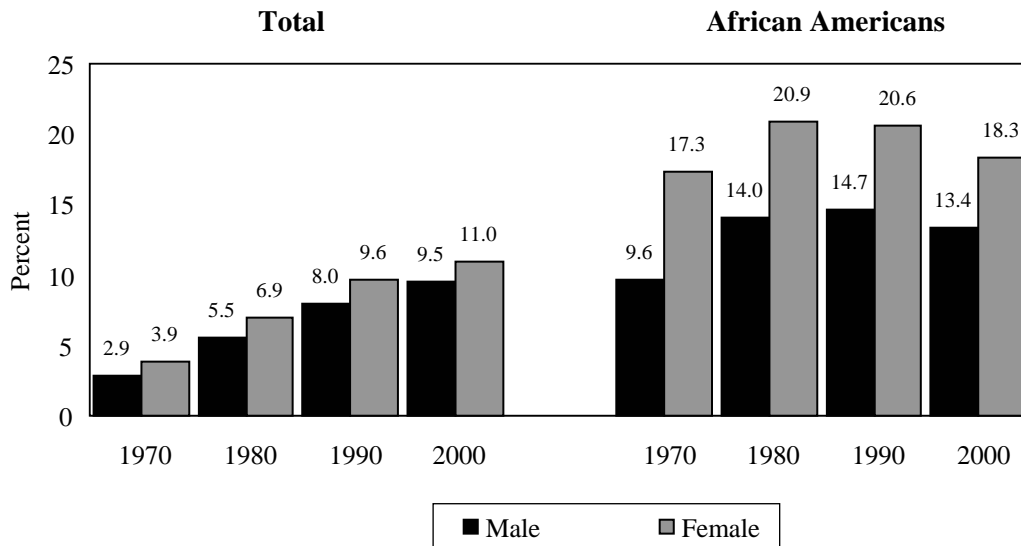


Source: See Table 4.1.

Separated or Divorced Persons, 1970-2000

Among African Americans, the percentage of persons who were separated or divorced rose sharply from 1970 to 1980 and remained at high levels from 1980 to 2000. In the total population the percentage who were separated or divorced increased gradually over the three decades. Among both African Americans and the total population, females had higher rates than men of separation or divorce (Chart 4.4).

Chart 4.4
Total and African American Persons 15 Years and Older
Who Are Separated or Divorced, by Gender, Wisconsin: 1970-2000

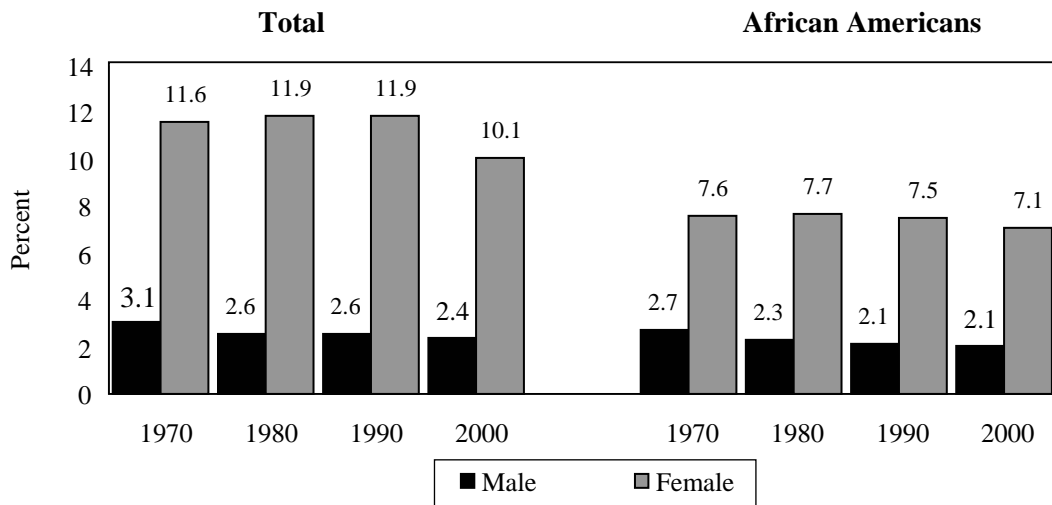


Source: See Table 4.1.

Widowhood, 1970-2000

Nationally, the great majority of widowed persons are women. From 1970 to 2000 in Wisconsin, the percentages of widowhood were high for African American women and even higher for women in the total population, primarily because of higher death rates for men at every age (see Chapter 3). Rates of widowhood remained stable over the three decades for both African Americans and all Wisconsinites (Chart 4.5).

Chart 4.5
Total and African American Persons 15 Years and Older
Who Are Widowed, by Gender, Wisconsin: 1970-2000



Source: See Table 4.1.

Table 4.1
Marital Status of Total and African American Persons 15 Years and Older, by Gender,
Wisconsin: 1970-2000

	1970		1980		1990		2000	
	Total	African Americans	Total	African Americans	Total	African Americans	Total	African Americans
Males, 15 Years and Older								
Total Number	1,541,822	37,388	1,749,839	55,570	1,833,873	73,595	2,072,397	95,734
Percent								
Never Married	30.4	38.2	31.4	46.4	30.5	52.2	30.2	44.6
Married, Living with Spouse	63.6	49.5	60.5	37.3	58.9	31.0	57.9	39.9
Separated/Divorced	2.9	9.6	5.5	14.0	8.0	14.7	9.5	13.4
Widowed	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.1
Females, 15 years and Older								
Total Number	1,650,691	41,474	1,871,937	63,865	1,967,276	87,312	2,167,164	108,200
Percent								
Never Married	24.9	31.7	24.8	41.2	23.8	48.0	24.3	48.4
Married, Living with Spouse	59.6	43.4	56.4	30.2	54.7	23.9	54.6	26.2
Separated/Divorced	3.9	17.3	6.9	20.9	9.6	20.6	11.0	18.3
Widowed	11.6	7.6	11.9	7.7	11.9	7.5	10.1	7.1

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Note: 1970 data include 14-year-olds.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970 Census, PC80-1-51, Table 22; U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census, PC80-1-B51, Table 24; U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census, 1990 CP-1-51, Table 37; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table PCT35.

Chapter 5: FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

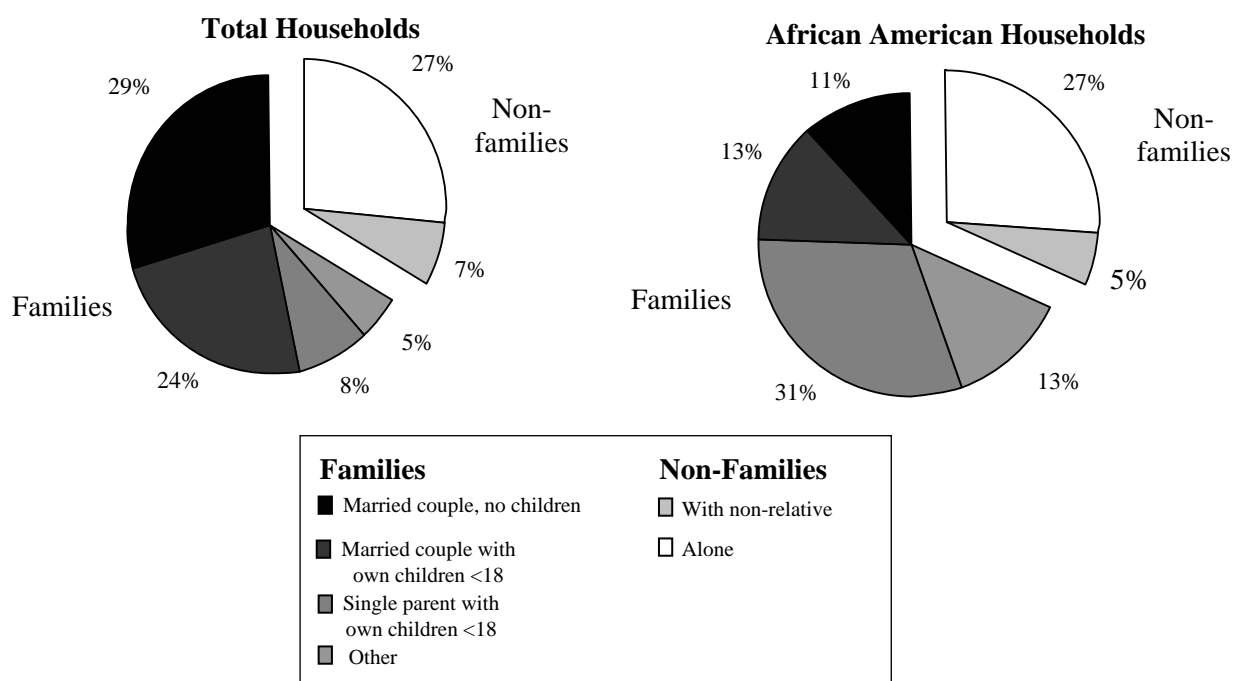
Living Arrangement

The Census defines a household as all persons living together in a house or apartment and a family as persons living together who are related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption. A household may consist of one or more families, one or more unrelated persons, or some combination (see **DEFINITIONS** for further details).

In 2000, for both African American households and all Wisconsin households, about two-thirds were family households and one-third were non-family households. Of the African American non-family households, most had one person living alone; the others consisted of two or more unrelated persons living together. Among family households, African American households were more likely than total households to consist of a single parent with one or more children. In the total population, married couple families, with or without children, predominated (Chart 5.1 and Table 5.1).

Living arrangements among both African American and all Wisconsin households in 1980 and 1990 were similar to those in 2000 (Chart 5.2 and Table 5.2).

Chart 5.1
Total and African American Households, by Type, Wisconsin: 2000



Source: See Table 5.1.

Table 5.1
Living Arrangements for Total and African American Households,
Wisconsin: 2000

Type of Household	Total Households		African American Households	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	2,084,544	100.0	99,453	100.0
Family Households:	1,386,815	66.5	67,543	67.9
Married Couple Family:	1,108,597	53.2	24,144	24.3
With Own Children under 18 yrs *	493,530	23.7	12,773	12.8
No Own Children under 18 yrs	615,067	29.5	11,371	11.4
Other Family:	278,218	13.3	43,399	43.6
Male Householder, No Spouse:	77,918	3.7	5,825	5.9
With Own Children under 18 yrs	42,757	2.1	3,363	3.4
No Own Children under 18 yrs	35,161	1.6	2,462	2.5
Female Householder, No Spouse:	200,300	9.6	37,574	37.8
With Own Children under 18 yrs	128,952	6.2	27,286	27.4
No Own Children under 18 yrs	71,348	3.4	10,288	10.3
Non-family Households:	697,729	33.5	31,910	32.1
Living Alone	557,875	26.8	26,459	26.6
With Non-relative	139,854	6.7	5,451	5.5

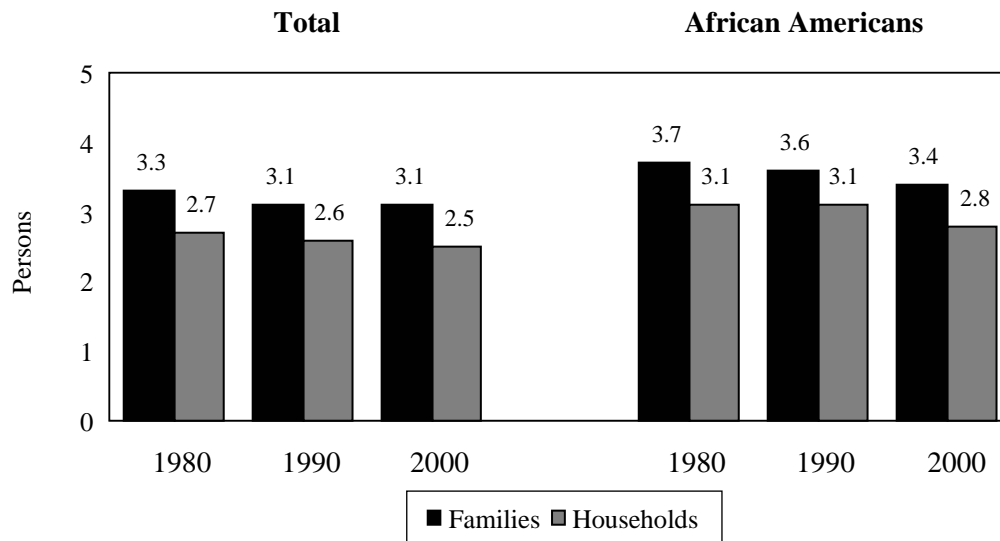
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 2, Table PCT9.

* See **DEFINITIONS** for “own children.”

Family and Household Size

African American families and households are larger, on average, than all Wisconsin families and households. Since 1980 there has been a decline in the average number of persons in African American and total Wisconsin families and households. Households usually average fewer persons because most non-family households consist of individuals living alone, and families, by definition, have at least two persons.

Chart 5.2
Average Number of Persons in Total and African American Families and Households, Wisconsin: 1980-2000



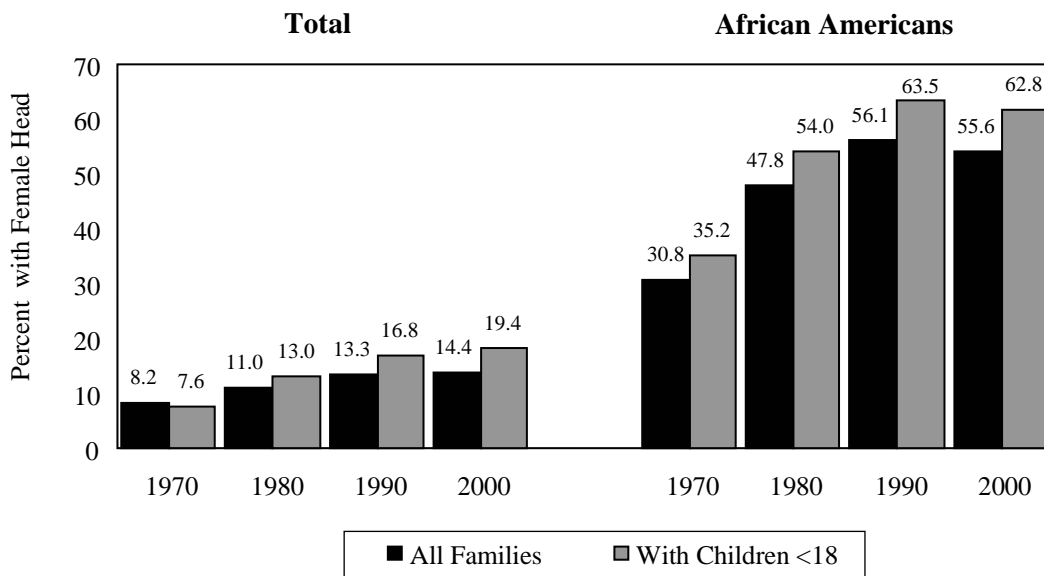
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census, PC80-1-B51, Table 21; U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census, CP-2-51, Table 128; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 2, Tables PCT26 and PCT8.

Families Headed by Women

In 2000, 56 percent of African American families in Wisconsin were headed by women (no husband present) compared to 14 percent for total families. The percentage of African American families with female householders rose from 31 percent in 1970 to 56 percent in 2000. For the state's total population, the percentage of families headed by women increased from eight percent in 1970 to 14 percent in 2000 (Chart 5.3 and Table 5.2).

The percentage of households headed by females was usually higher for families with children under 18. For African Americans families in this category, the percentage headed by women rose from 35 percent to 63 percent between 1970 and 2000. Among all Wisconsin families in this category, the percentage of female-headed families more than doubled, from 8 percent in 1970 to 19 percent in 2000.

Chart 5.3
Total and African American Families with Female Head,
by Presence of Own Children, Wisconsin: 1970-2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970 Census, PC 70-1-B51, Table 22; U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census, PC 80-1-B51; Table 21; U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census, CP-2-51, Table 128; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 2, Table PCT27.

Table 5.2
Total and African American Families with Female Head,
by Presence of Own Children, Wisconsin: 1970-2000

	1970		1980		1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population								
Total Families	1,072,348	100.0	1,215,023	100.0	1,284,297	100.0	1,386,815	100.0
With Own Children under 18	600,538	56.0	648,344	53.4	633,347	49.3	665,239	48.0
Families with Female Householder	88,364	8.2	133,313	11.0	170,445	13.3	200,300	14.4
With Own Children under 18	45,898	4.3	84,427	6.9	106,230	8.3	128,952	9.3
African Americans								
Total Families	26,404	100.0	41,743	100.0	56,194	100.0	67,543	100.0
With Own Children under 18	19,027	72.1	30,522	73.1	38,110	67.8	43,422	64.3
Families with Female Householder	8,136	30.8	19,964	47.8	31,546	56.1	37,574	55.6
With Own Children under 18	6,696	25.4	16,494	39.5	24,181	43.0	27,286	40.4

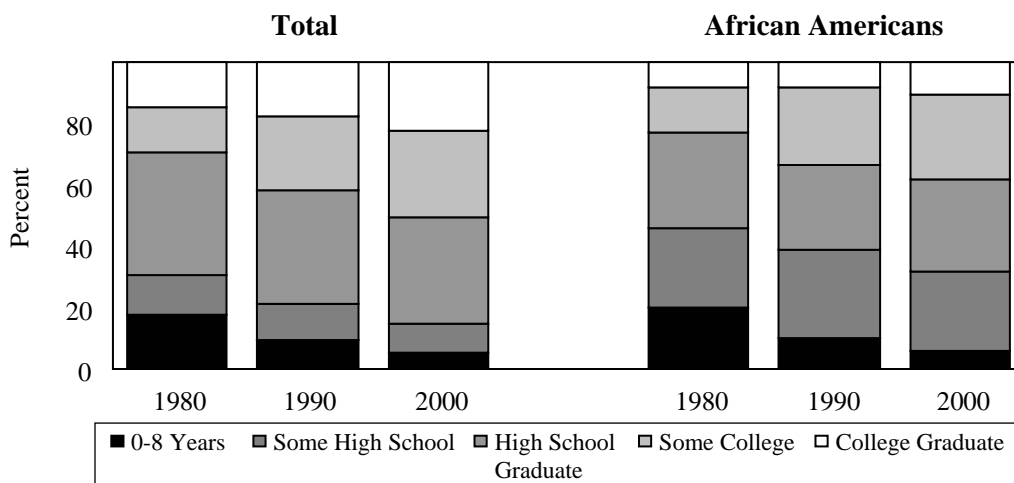
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970 Census, PC70-1-B51, Table 22; U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census, PC80-1-C51, Tables 64 and 74; U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census, 1990 CP-2-51, Table 46; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 2, Table PCT27.

Chapter 6: EDUCATION

Years of School Completed

Improvements in educational attainment occurred during the last two decades among both African Americans and the total Wisconsin population. In 1980 about one in five persons in each group had only an elementary education; by 2000 this figure had shrunk to about one in twenty (Chart 6.1 and Table 6.1). Significant gaps in attainment between African Americans and the total Wisconsin population remain. In 2000, one-third (32%) of African Americans lacked a high school diploma, compared to 15 percent of the total population. The proportion of African Americans who were college graduates (11%) was half that of the total population (22%).

Chart 6.1
Years of School Completed by Total and African American Persons
25 Years and Older, Wisconsin: 1980-2000



Source: See Table 6.1.

Table 6.1
Years of School Completed by Total and African American Persons
25 Years and Older, Wisconsin: 1980-2000

	Total					
	1980		1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 to 8 Years	485,923	17.9	294,862	9.5	186,125	5.4
Some High School	336,370	12.4	367,210	11.8	332,292	9.6
High School Graduate	1,093,496	40.4	1,147,697	37.0	1,201,813	34.6
Some College/No Degree	388,523	14.3	735,487	23.7	976,375	28.1
College Graduate	401,076	14.8	548,970	17.7	779,273	22.4
Total	2,705,388	100.0	3,094,226	100.0	3,475,878	100.0

	African Americans					
	1980		1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 to 8 Years	15,937	20.2	11,460	9.8	9,203	6.1
Some High School	19,893	25.3	33,386	28.7	38,740	25.5
High School Graduate	24,675	31.4	32,027	27.6	45,739	30.1
Some College/No Degree	11,527	14.6	29,467	25.4	42,363	27.9
College Graduate	6,502	8.2	9,656	8.3	16,007	10.5
Total	78,534	100.0	115,996	100.0	152,052	100.0

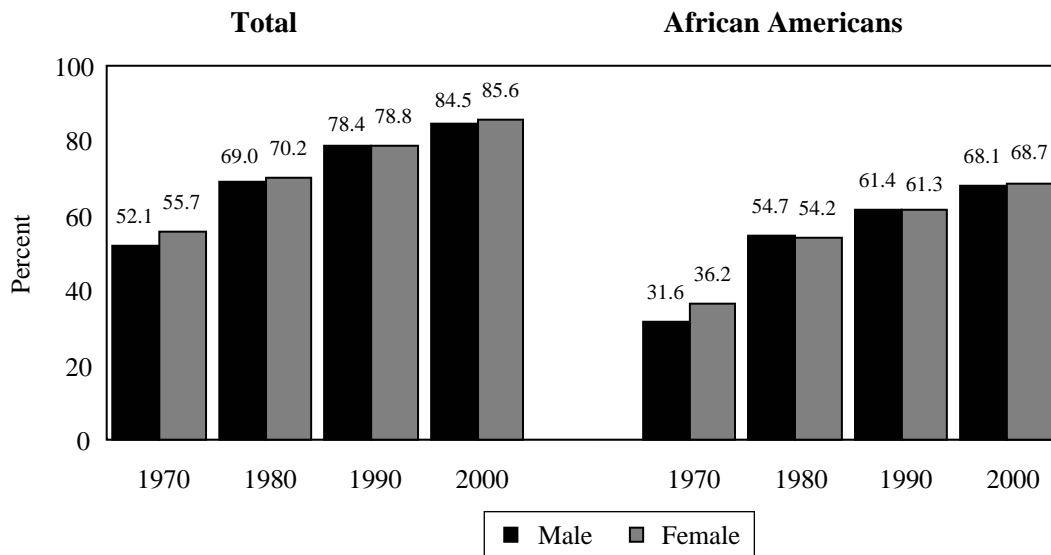
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census, PC80-1-D51, Table 203; U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census, 1990 CP-2-51, Table 47; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table PCT64.

High School Graduates, 1970-2000

The proportion of persons 25 years and over with a high school diploma increased substantially from 1970 to 2000 for African Americans and for the total Wisconsin population. Despite steady improvement over the three decades, the proportion of African Americans with high school diplomas remained substantially lower (Chart 6.2).

In 1970, females were more likely than males to have completed high school for both African American and total Wisconsin populations. Since then, this gender difference has diminished for both populations.

Chart 6.2
Total and African American Persons 15 Years or Older with High School Diploma, by Gender, Wisconsin: 1970-2000

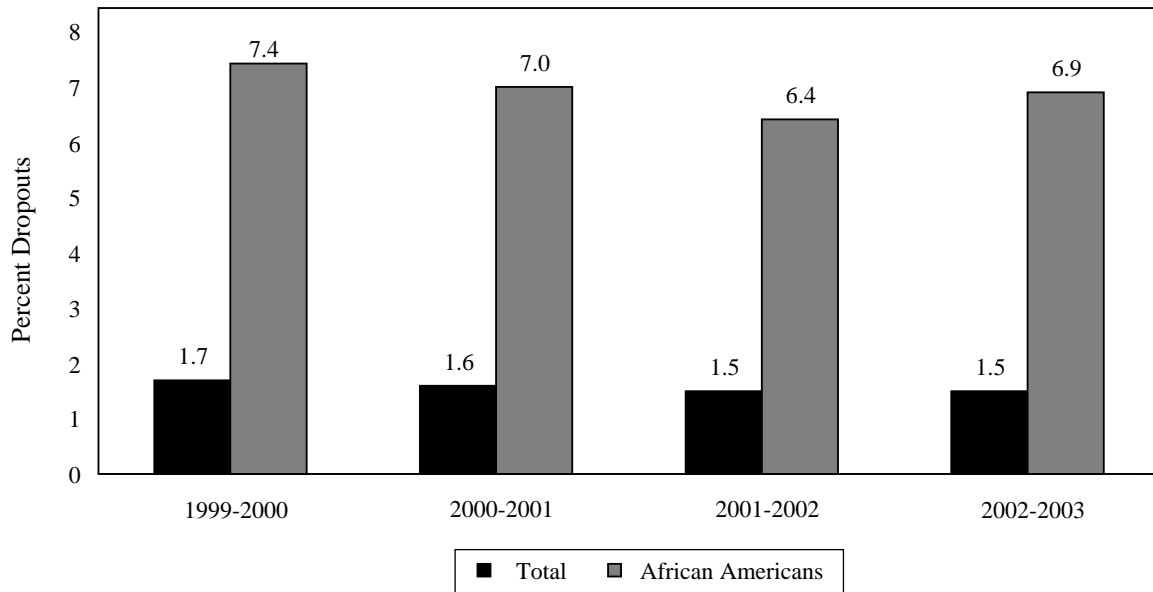


Source: See Table 6.1.

School Dropouts*

The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction calculates dropout rates every year from information reported by school districts and charter schools for grades 7 through 12. Between 1999 and 2003 the dropout rate for African Americans remained at more than four times that of the overall population (Chart 6.3).

Chart 6.3
School Dropout Rates for Total and African Americans in Grades 7 through 12, Wisconsin: 1999-2003



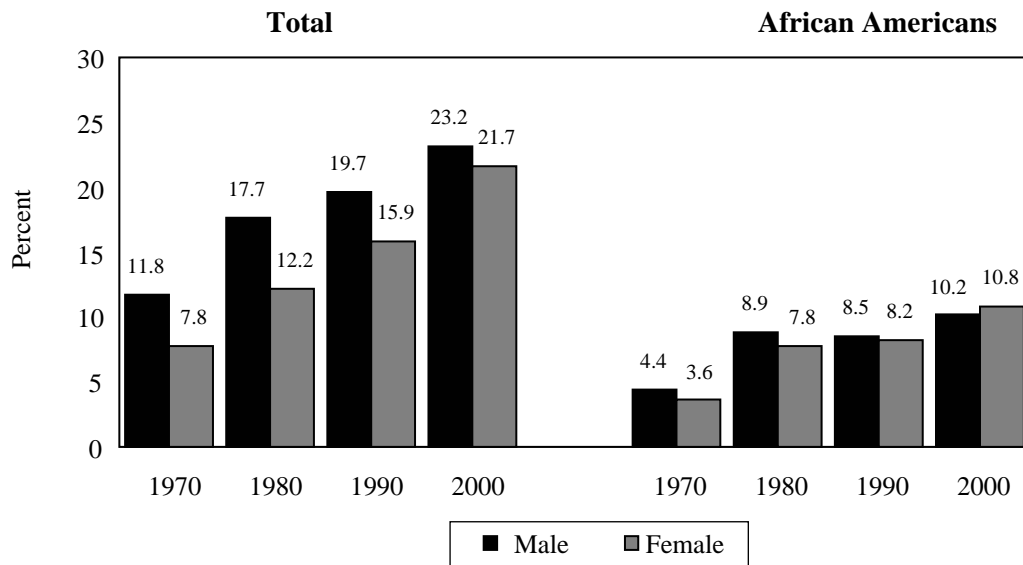
Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. March 2005. School Performance Report.

* See **DEFINITIONS** for “school dropouts.”

College Graduates, 1970-2000

The proportion of African Americans who were college graduates increased between 1970 and 2000 (Chart 6.4 and Table 6.2). For the total Wisconsin population the percentage who were college graduates also increased and continued to be about double the figure for African Americans.

Chart 6.4
Total and African American Persons 25 Years and Older Who Are College Graduates, by Gender, Wisconsin: 1970-2000



Source: See Table 6.2.

Table 6.2
Total and African American Persons 25 Years and Older
Who Are College Graduates, by Gender, Wisconsin: 1970-2000

	Total							
	1970		1980		1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Persons	2,329,796	100.0	2,705,388	100.0	3,094,226	100.0	3,475,878	100.0
Total with College Degree	227,343	9.8	401,076	14.8	548,970	17.7	779,273	22.4
Males	1,117,946	48.0	1,289,644	47.7	1,476,671	47.7	1,680,830	48.4
Total with College Degree	132,408	11.8	228,324	17.7	291,005	19.7	389,432	23.2
Females	1,211,850	52.0	1,415,744	52.3	1,617,555	52.3	1,795,048	51.6
Total with College Degree	94,935	7.8	172,752	12.2	257,965	15.9	389,841	21.7

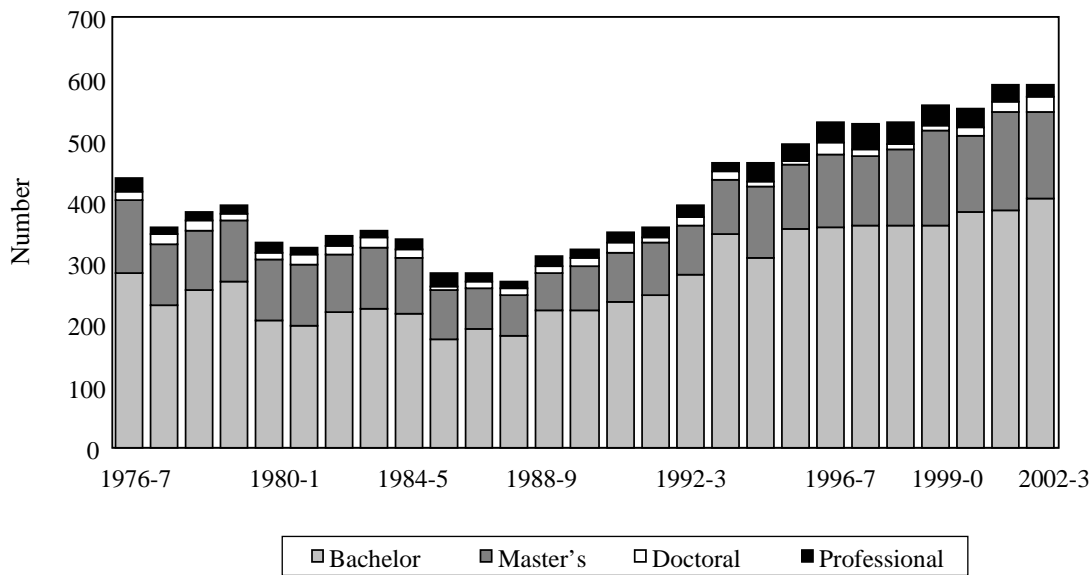
	African Americans							
	1970		1980		1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Persons	49,915	100.0	78,579	100.0	115,996	100.0	152,052	100.0
Total with College Degree	1,966	3.9	6,502	8.3	9,656	8.3	16,007	10.5
Males	25,523	47.1	35,795	45.6	51,668	44.5	69,754	45.9
Total with College Degree	1,024	4.4	3,183	8.9	4,395	8.5	7,142	10.2
Females	26,392	52.9	42,784	54.4	64,328	55.5	82,298	54.1
Total with College Degree	924	3.6	3,319	7.8	5,261	8.2	8,865	10.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970 Census, PC70-1-51, Table 51; U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census, PC80-1-C51, Table 76; U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census, CP-2-51, Table 47; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table PCT54.

Degrees from University of Wisconsin System, 1970-2003

The University of Wisconsin System has 13 campuses, and offers Bachelor, Masters, Doctoral, and Professional degrees. Degrees of each type awarded to African Americans are shown annually for the years 1976 - 2003 (Chart 6.5 and Table 6.3). From the mid-1970s to the mid-1980s, there was an irregular decline in the number of degrees awarded to African Americans, but substantial increases have occurred since then. Still, in 2003, less than 2 percent of the Bachelor degrees conferred by the UW system were awarded to African Americans. Within the categories of advanced degrees, African Americans earned 3.8, 3.3, and 3.1 percent of the Masters, Doctoral and Professional degrees, respectively.

Chart 6.5
Degrees Awarded to African American Students by
the University of Wisconsin System: 1976-2003



Source: See Table 6.3

Table 6.3
Degrees Awarded to Total and African American Students
by the University of Wisconsin System: 1976-2003

Year	Bachelor			Masters			Doctoral			Professional		
	Total	African Americans		Total	African Americans		Total	African Americans		Total	African Americans	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent
1976-77	16,395	284	1.7	5,260	118	2.2	699	14	2.0	414	22	5.3
1977-78	16,400	232	1.4	4,991	100	2.0	701	16	2.3	450	11	2.4
1978-79	17,306	257	1.5	4,905	97	2.0	738	15	2.0	433	14	3.2
1979-80	17,225	270	1.6	4,891	98	2.0	701	11	1.6	440	15	3.4
1980-81	17,101	206	1.2	4,760	99	2.1	664	13	2.0	476	15	3.2
1981-82	17,498	199	1.1	4,781	100	2.1	720	16	2.2	423	11	2.6
1982-83	18,029	220	1.2	4,638	95	2.0	646	13	2.0	432	16	3.7
1983-84	18,534	227	1.2	4,684	99	2.1	671	17	2.5	435	11	2.5
1984-85	18,942	219	1.2	4,739	90	1.9	729	14	1.9	451	15	3.3
1985-86	19,325	176	0.9	4,617	80	1.7	660	7	1.1	463	20	4.3
1986-87	19,792	193	1.0	4,656	66	1.4	721	10	1.4	524	14	2.7
1987-88	19,675	183	0.9	4,695	64	1.4	740	11	1.5	531	12	2.3
1988-89	20,029	224	1.1	4,791	61	1.3	754	11	1.5	492	16	3.3
1989-90	20,176	222	1.1	4,839	74	1.5	799	12	1.5	473	14	3.0
1990-91	20,053	236	1.2	4,951	82	1.7	794	16	2.0	535	16	3.0
1991-92	20,582	247	1.2	5,061	87	1.7	761	8	1.1	480	16	3.3
1992-93	20,636	281	1.4	5,103	80	1.6	771	14	1.8	520	19	3.7
1993-94	20,574	346	1.7	4,947	89	1.8	880	14	1.6	534	13	2.4
1994-95	19,868	310	1.6	5,043	115	2.3	833	9	1.1	526	29	5.5
1995-96	19,714	356	1.8	5,055	103	2.0	845	7	0.8	515	26	5.0
1996-97	19,625	357	1.8	4,761	120	2.5	884	19	2.1	484	34	7.0
1997-98	19,634	360	1.8	4,698	113	2.4	861	12	1.4	554	41	7.4
1998-99	19,740	362	1.8	4,862	124	2.6	800	7	0.9	555	36	6.5
1999-00	20,001	361	1.8	4,679	153	3.3	807	11	1.4	510	32	6.3
2000-01	20,927	382	1.8	4,952	124	2.5	759	14	1.8	610	30	4.9
2001-02	21,304	386	1.8	5,083	159	3.1	736	16	2.2	607	28	4.6
2002-03	21,426	404	1.9	5,148	142	3.8	726	24	3.3	618	19	3.1

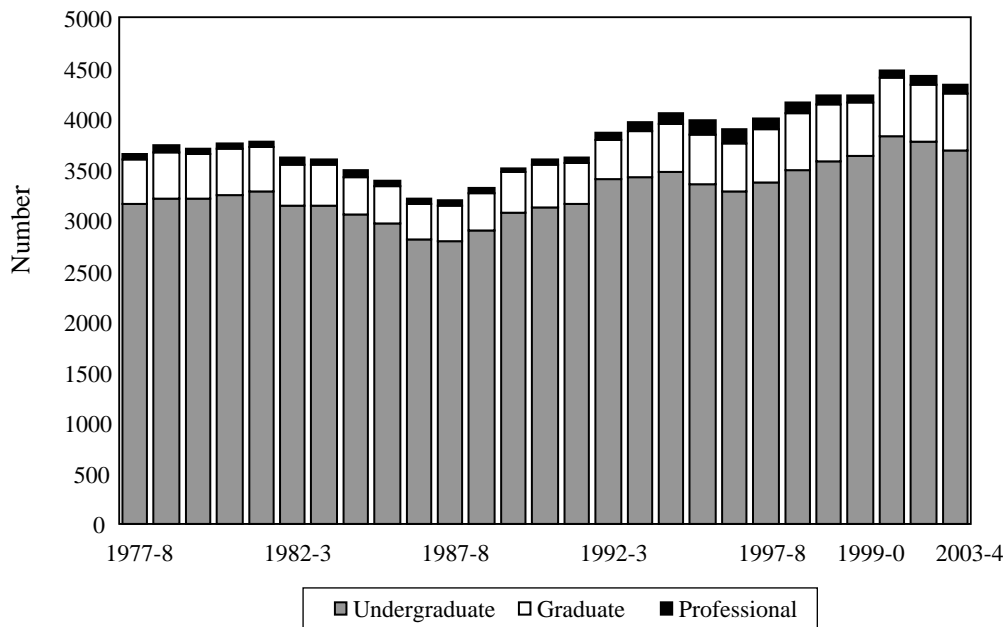
Source: The University of Wisconsin System. Student Statistics Book and Central Data Requests.

Students Enrolled in the University of Wisconsin System

The number of African American students enrolled in the University of Wisconsin System increased between 1977 and 2004. However, the growth was irregular and marked by a significant decline during the mid 1980s (Chart 6.6 and Table 6.4). African American enrollment reached a peak of 4,466 students in the 2001-2002 academic year. Throughout this period, African American students constituted less than 3 percent of the total undergraduate student population.

The number of African American graduate students enrolled in programs for Masters or Doctoral degrees has been rising since the mid-1980s, and in 2004-2005 made up 2.9 percent of the total graduate student population. Over the same interval, the number of African Americans in professional schools fluctuated, reaching a peak in the 1996-1997 academic year. In 2004-2005, 3.3 percent of the professional student population was African American.

Chart 6.6
African American Students Enrolled in
the University of Wisconsin System: 1977-2004



Source: See Table 6.4.

Table 6.4
Total and African American Students Enrolled in
the University of Wisconsin System: 1977-2004

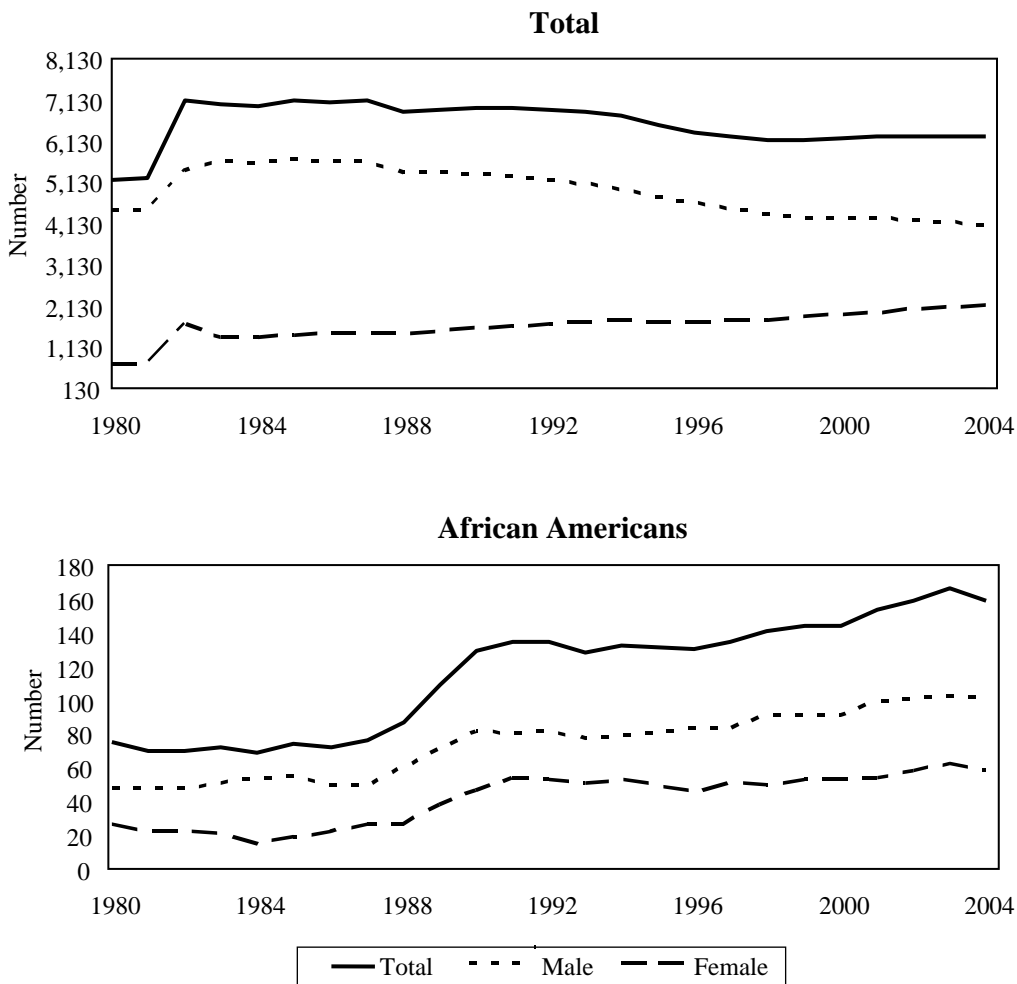
Year	Undergraduate			Graduate			Professional		
	Total Number	African Americans Number	Percent	Total Number	African Americans Number	Percent	Total Number	African Americans Number	Percent
1977-78	124,132	3,166	2.6	20,836	428	2.1	1,562	55	3.5
1978-79	125,526	3,208	2.6	20,840	467	2.2	1,568	55	3.5
1979-80	127,711	3,204	2.5	21,347	443	2.1	1,571	59	3.8
1980-81	132,686	3,247	2.4	21,256	455	2.1	1,557	54	3.5
1981-82	136,365	3,260	2.4	21,066	429	2.0	1,540	54	3.5
1982-83	137,655	3,145	2.3	20,147	404	2.0	1,552	60	3.9
1983-84	139,416	3,133	2.2	20,631	405	2.0	1,646	57	3.5
1984-85	139,736	3,054	2.2	20,499	373	1.8	1,701	61	3.6
1985-86	141,654	2,941	2.1	21,113	365	1.7	1,779	54	3.0
1986-87	141,831	2,812	2.0	20,834	350	1.7	1,853	50	2.7
1987-88	139,554	2,789	2.0	20,519	350	1.7	1,814	51	2.8
1988-89	139,902	2,897	2.1	20,607	365	1.8	1,821	53	2.9
1989-90	136,905	2,909	2.1	20,693	391	1.9	1,822	48	2.6
1990-91	136,854	3,104	2.3	21,316	413	1.9	1,809	53	2.9
1991-92	137,594	3,166	2.3	21,963	402	1.8	1,789	53	3.0
1992-93	133,779	3,399	2.5	21,258	384	1.8	1,836	73	4.0
1993-94	131,233	3,422	2.6	21,542	454	2.1	1,845	92	5.0
1994-95	129,034	3,472	2.7	21,234	467	2.2	1,861	111	6.0
1995-96	127,204	3,346	2.6	20,768	503	2.4	1,833	128	7.0
1996-97	127,518	3,279	2.6	19,785	484	2.4	1,839	137	7.4
1997-98	129,107	3,369	2.6	19,564	522	2.7	1,903	113	5.9
1998-99	131,979	3,495	2.6	18,906	549	2.9	2,041	109	5.3
1999-00	134,511	3,578	2.7	18,638	554	3.0	2,149	97	4.5
2000-01	136,002	3,638	2.7	18,594	513	2.8	2,380	81	3.4
2001-02	138,636	3,832	2.8	18,486	567	3.1	2,311	67	2.9
2002-03	139,123	3,774	2.7	19,143	567	3.0	2,369	74	3.1
2003-04	139,341	3,681	2.6	18,941	573	3.0	2,421	87	3.6
2004-05	139,696	3,860	2.8	18,659	550	2.9	2,442	81	3.3

Source: UW System Office of Policy Analysis and Research. Student Statistics Book and Central Data Requests.

African American Faculty in the University of Wisconsin System

The number of African American faculty members in the University of Wisconsin System was small but increasing between 1980 and 2005. In 1980-81, 48 men and 27 women were counted as African American faculty. Twenty-four years later, in 2004-05, those numbers had doubled to 101 men and 58 women. African Americans represented 2.5 percent of male faculty and 2.7 percent of female faculty (Chart 6.7 and Table 6.5).

Chart 6.7
Total and African American Faculty in the University of Wisconsin System,
by Gender: 1980-2004



Source: See Table 6.5.

Table 6.5
Total and African American Faculty in the University of Wisconsin System,
by Gender: 1980-2004

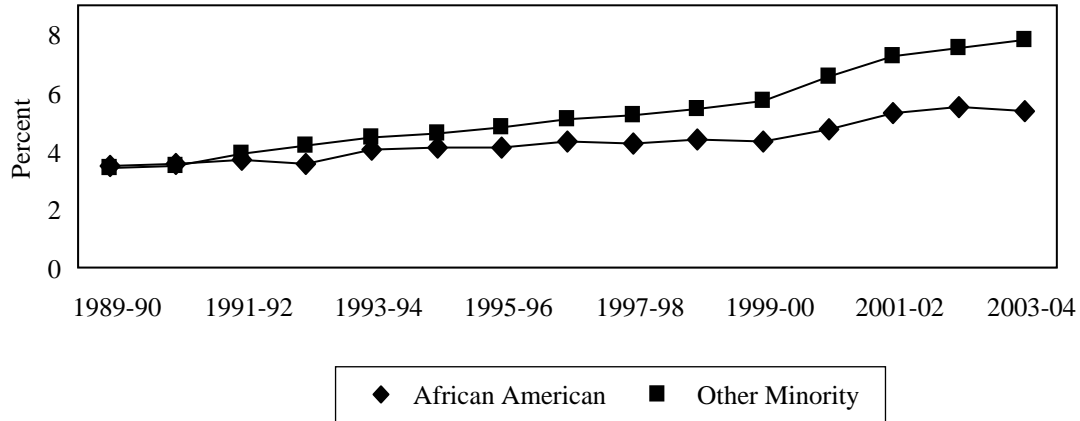
Year	Total			African Americans			Percent African American		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1980-81	5,208	4,459	749	75	48	27	1.4	1.1	3.6
1981-82	5,216	4,468	748	70	48	22	1.3	1.1	2.9
1982-83	7,100	5,424	1,676	70	48	22	1.0	0.9	1.3
1983-84	7,016	5,650	1,366	72	51	21	1.0	0.9	1.5
1984-85	6,968	5,606	1,362	69	54	15	1.0	0.9	1.1
1985-86	7,104	5,672	1,432	74	55	19	1.0	0.9	1.3
1986-87	7,094	5,641	1,453	72	50	22	1.0	0.8	1.5
1987-88	7,118	5,632	1,486	76	50	26	1.1	0.9	1.8
1988-89	6,832	5,374	1,458	87	60	27	1.3	1.1	1.9
1989-90	6,888	5,359	1,529	109	71	38	1.6	1.3	2.5
1990-91	6,950	5,340	1,610	129	82	47	1.9	1.5	2.9
1991-92	6,923	5,278	1,645	134	80	54	1.9	1.5	3.3
1992-93	6,904	5,198	1,706	135	82	53	2.0	1.6	3.1
1993-94	6,831	5,105	1,726	128	77	51	1.9	1.5	3.0
1994-95	6,728	4,961	1,767	132	79	53	2.0	1.6	3.0
1995-96	6,511	4,785	1,726	131	81	50	2.0	1.7	2.9
1996-97	6,347	4,619	1,728	130	84	46	2.0	1.8	2.7
1997-98	6,252	4,479	1,773	135	84	51	2.2	1.9	2.9
1998-99	6,159	4,361	1,798	141	91	50	2.3	2.1	2.8
1999-20	6,142	4,287	1,855	144	91	53	2.3	2.1	2.9
2000-01	6,182	4,259	1,923	144	91	53	2.3	2.1	2.8
2001-02	6,237	4,246	1,991	154	100	54	2.5	2.4	2.7
2002-03	6,260	4,206	2,054	159	101	58	2.5	2.4	2.8
2003-04	6,250	4,161	2,089	166	103	63	2.7	2.5	3.0
2004-05	6,240	4,106	2,134	159	101	58	2.5	2.5	2.7

Source: University of Wisconsin System Administration. 2005. HRIS Database. October payroll file.

Students Enrolled in the Wisconsin Technical College System

The Wisconsin Technical College System (WTCS) has 16 campuses, statewide. African American enrollment in the WTCS increased from 15,660 in 1989-90 to 22,514 in 2003-04. Over this period, there was a drop in the number of white students, a 50 percent increase in African American students, and a doubling of other minorities (Table 6.6). The African American proportion of all WTCS students was 3.5 percent in 1989-90 and rose to 5.4 percent in 2003-04 (Chart 6.8).

Chart 6.8
Percent of Wisconsin Technical College System Students
Who Are African Americans and Other Minorities: 1989-2004



Source: See Table 6.6

Table 6.6
Total, White, African American, and Other Minority Students
Enrolled in the Wisconsin Technical College System: 1989-2004

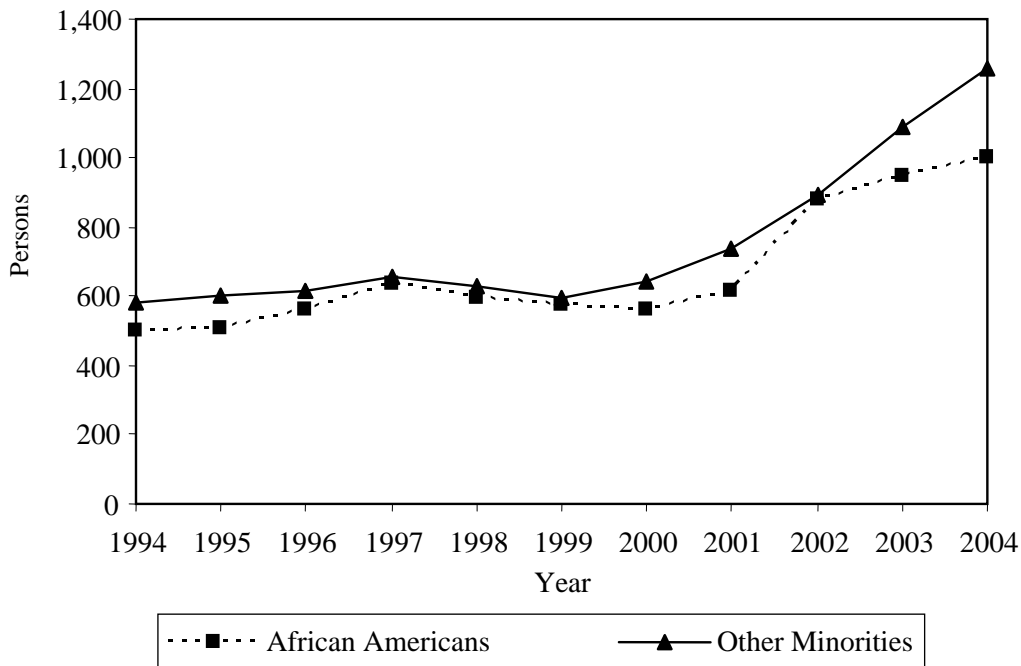
Year	Total	Whites	African Americans	Other Minorities	Not Reported
1989-90	447,818	389,672	15,660	15,300	27,186
1990-91	454,728	394,975	16,080	15,876	27,797
1991-92	464,435	399,106	17,133	18,030	30,166
1992-93	452,897	391,017	16,263	18,856	26,761
1993-94	428,394	372,125	17,236	19,040	29,998
1994-95	434,780	370,561	17,871	19,890	26,458
1995-96	431,405	369,277	17,745	20,885	23,498
1996-97	434,885	368,833	18,667	22,166	25,219
1997-98	439,068	367,794	18,538	22,840	29,896
1998-99	442,274	355,777	19,291	24,001	43,205
1999-00	453,668	360,342	19,658	26,078	47,590
2000-01	439,934	344,164	20,837	28,922	46,011
2001-02	451,271	359,372	23,897	32,653	35,349
2002-03	429,335	339,298	23,570	32,427	34,060
2003-04	416,857	336,657	22,514	32,531	25,155

Source: Wisconsin Technical College System. April 7, 2005. *Minority Students in WTCS. Minority Participation and Retention Meeting.*

Wisconsin Technical College System Graduates

The number of African Americans graduating from Wisconsin Technical College System degree or certificate programs doubled from 1994-2004, as did the number of other minority graduates. The largest numbers of African Americans graduated from programs in associate nursing and nursing assistance (Chart 6.9 and Table 6.7). African Americans accounted for about four percent of all WTCS students graduating in 2004.

Chart 6.9
Number of Students Who Graduated from Wisconsin Technical College System: 1994-2004



Source: See Table 6.7

Table 6.7
Number of Students Who Graduated from Wisconsin Technical College System: 1994-2000

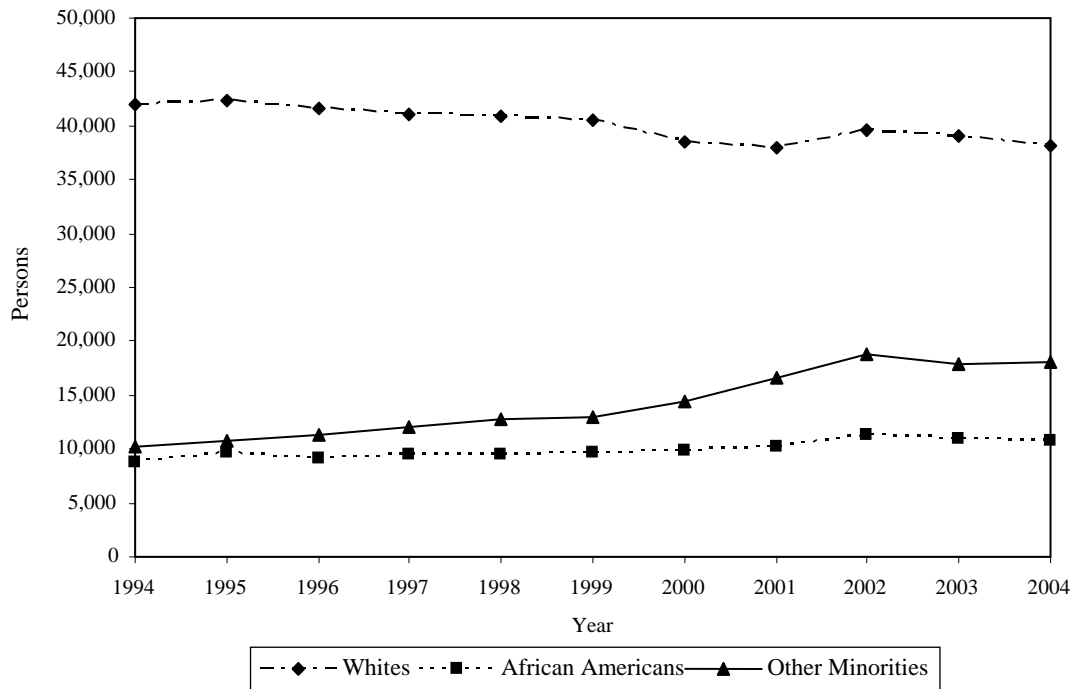
Year	Total		Whites		African Americans		Other Minorities		Not Reported	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1994	15,827	14,336	90.6	500	3.2	583	3.7	408	2.6	
1995	15,534	14,077	90.6	510	3.3	603	3.9	355	2.3	
1996	15,666	14,178	90.5	559	3.6	618	3.9	326	2.1	
1997	15,846	14,307	90.3	639	4.0	653	4.1	370	2.3	
1998	15,645	13,994	89.4	598	3.8	626	4.0	427	2.7	
1999	15,230	13,254	87.0	574	3.8	596	3.9	806	5.3	
2000	15,603	13,622	87.3	559	3.6	641	4.1	781	5.0	
2001	16,305	14,152	86.8	616	3.8	739	4.5	798	4.9	
2002	18,176	15,476	85.1	878	4.8	894	4.9	928	5.1	
2003	20,588	17,588	85.4	946	4.6	1,086	5.3	968	4.7	
2004	22,593	19,401	85.9	1,003	4.4	1,255	5.6	934	4.1	

Source: Wisconsin Technical College System. April 7, 2005. *Minority Students in WTCS*. Minority Participation and Retention Meeting.

Students Enrolled in Adult Basic Education (ABE)*

In WTCS adult basic education programs, African American students made up 14 percent of the enrollment in 1994, rising to 16 percent in 2004. The percent of other minorities increased more dramatically during this period from 16 percent in 1994 to 26 percent, while the proportion of White students declined from 66 percent to 56 percent (Chart 6.10 and Table 6.8).

Chart 6.10
Student Enrollment in Adult Basic Education,
Wisconsin Technical College System: 1994-2004



Source: See Table 6.8

* See **DEFINITIONS** for “adult basic education.”

Table 6.8
Student Enrollment in Adult Basic Education,
Wisconsin Technical College System: 1994-2004

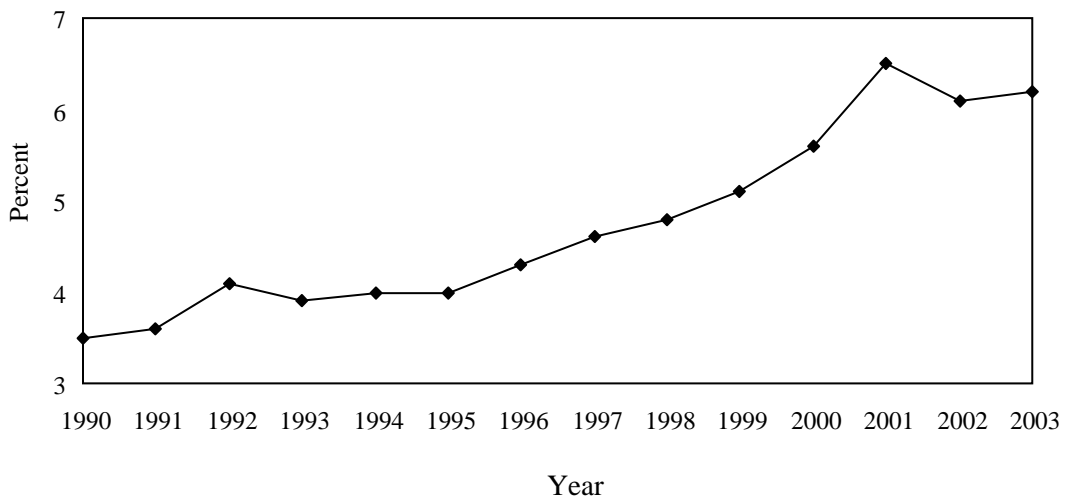
Year	Total		Whites		African Americans		Other Minorities		Not Reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1994	63,244		41,907	66.3	8,690	13.7	10,293	16.3	2,354	3.7
1995	65,060		42,318	65.0	9,629	14.8	10,794	16.6	2,319	3.6
1996	64,078		41,584	64.9	9,118	14.2	11,326	17.7	2,050	3.2
1997	64,432		41,000	63.6	9,404	14.6	12,120	18.8	1,908	3.0
1998	65,826		40,788	62.0	9,440	14.3	12,777	19.4	2,821	4.3
1999	67,769		40,507	59.8	9,598	14.2	12,921	19.1	4,743	7.0
2000	67,363		38,577	57.3	9,784	14.5	14,438	21.4	4,564	6.8
2001	68,314		37,957	55.6	10,282	15.1	16,622	24.3	3,453	5.1
2002	71,622		39,512	55.2	11,320	15.8	18,754	26.2	2,036	2.8
2003	69,655		39,139	56.2	10,969	15.7	17,974	25.8	1,573	2.3
2004	68,261		38,145	55.9	10,851	15.9	18,114	26.5	1,151	1.7

Source: Wisconsin Technical College System. April 7, 2005. *Minority Students in WTCS*. Minority Participation and Retention Meeting.

African American Enrollment in Private Colleges and Universities

In Wisconsin's private colleges and universities, the proportion of African American students enrolled in Wisconsin's private college and universities grew from 3.5 percent in 1990 to 6.2 percent in 2003 (Chart 6.11). During this period, African American students increased numerically from 1,515 to 3,450. The largest numbers of African American students in private colleges and universities were enrolled at five campuses - Cardinal Stritch University, Concordia University, Alverno College, Marquette University, and Mount Mary College. These five campuses enrolled 75.3 percent of all African American students in Wisconsin's private colleges in 2003.

Chart 6.11
Percent African American among Students in Private Colleges and Universities,
Wisconsin: 1990-2003



Source: See Table 6.9

Table 6.9
Total and African American Enrollment at Private Colleges and Universities,
Wisconsin: 1990-2003

College	Enrollment in 2003		Percent African American Enrollment													
	Total	African Americans	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Alverno College	2,160	495	13.3	14.2	15.4	14.7	14.9	15.3	17.7	19.0	23.0	24.3	26.3	27.5	26.1	22.9
Beloit College	1,339	35	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.7	2.6
Cardinal Stritch University	6,785	903	5.1	4.5	5.7	4.3	2.4	6.0	6.0	6.5	7.4	8.6	9.7	13.2	13.1	13.3
Carroll College	2,968	63	2.6	2.1	2.6	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.1
Carthage College	2,632	135	6.2	5.6	5.3	7.0	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.9	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.7	5.6	5.1
Concordia University	5,152	498	2.6	2.3	2.4	1.5	1.9	2.5	4.4	5.3	5.5	6.1	9.9	13.0	8.8	9.7
Edgewood College	2,422	52	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.1
Lakeland College	3,829	216	4.5	4.0	5.5	5.0	4.0	4.6	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.6
Lawrence University	1,407	31	2.6	3.5	2.9	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.8	2.2
Marian College	2,777	100	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.5	3.4	3.6
Marquette University	11,355	484	3.2	3.2	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3
Milw. Institute of Art & Design	629	20	3.5	2.9	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.8	3.2
Milw. School of Engineering	2,383	72	2.5	2.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.2	2.6	3.0
Mount Mary College	1,600	262	3.7	5.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.1	6.8	7.9	8.2	9.5	10.2	14.7	15.4	16.4
Mount Senario College*	-	-	1.6	5.7	5.5	4.5	5.8	5.0	8.9	10.5	11.6	11.7	13.9	14.3	-	-
Northland College	746	10	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.3
Ripon College	998	19	0.8	1.2	0.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.0	1.9
St. Norbert College	2,155	17	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.8
Silver Lake College	1,105	6	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5
Viterbo University	2,549	22	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9
Wisconsin Lutheran College	706	10	0.3	2.0	2.5	3.1	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.4
Total Percent	100.0	6.2	3.5	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.6	6.5	6.1	6.2
Total Number	55,697	3,450	1,515	1,641	1,894	1,878	1,951	1,997	2,142	2,282	4,433	2,573	2,967	3,417	3,317	3,450

*Mt. Senario College closed in 2002.

Source: Wisconsin Independent Colleges and Universities Association. Fall Enrollment Data.

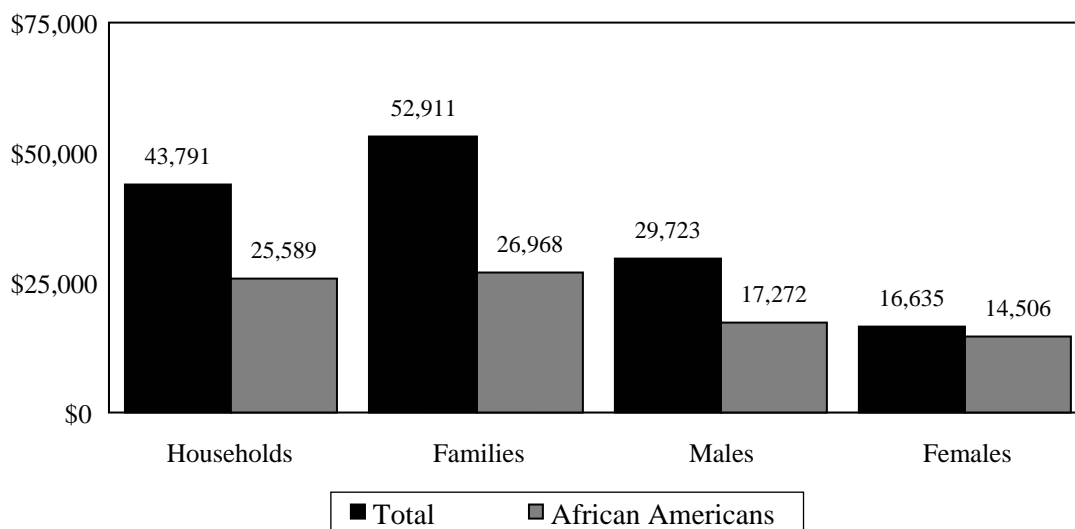
Chapter 7: INCOME*

Median Income for Households, Families and Individuals

The 2000 Census provides information on income for the previous year, 1999. The Census combines income data for individuals into total family income and total household income. The median household income for African Americans, \$25,589, was significantly lower than that for all Wisconsin households, \$43,791 (Chart 7.1). Median family income for African Americans, \$26,986, was just over half that for all Wisconsin families, \$52,911. African American households and families were larger, on average, than those of the total population, so there were more persons dependent on the income.

For individuals in 1999, the median income for African American males, \$17,272, was less than two thirds of that for all Wisconsin males, \$29,723. The median income of African American females, \$14,506, was also below that for all Wisconsin females, \$16,635, though the disparity was much less.

Chart 7.1
Median Income for Total and African American Households, Families, and Individuals, by Gender, Wisconsin: 1999



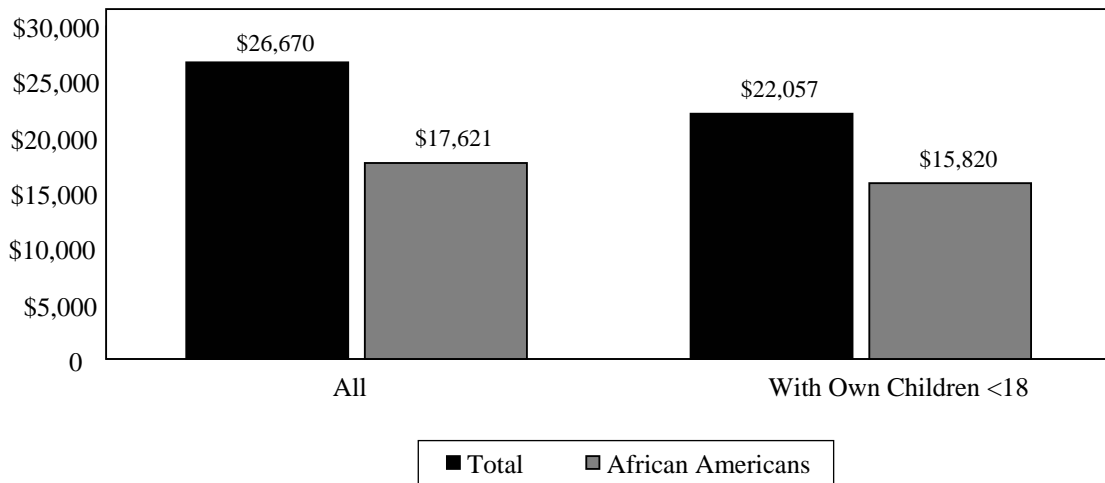
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, Tables PCT89 and PCT113.

* See **DEFINITIONS** for “income.”

Median Income of Families with Female Heads

The median income of African American female-headed families, \$17,621, was about two-thirds that of all female-headed families in Wisconsin, \$26,670. For all female-headed families with children under 18, median income was much smaller for both African Americans and the total Wisconsin population.

Chart 7.2
Median Income of Total and African American Families with Female Householder, by Presence of Own Children*, Wisconsin: 1999



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table PCT123.

* See **DEFINITIONS** for “householder” and “own children.”

Family Income Distribution

More than half of African American families had an income less than \$30,000 in 1999, compared to one-fifth for all Wisconsin families. At the upper end of the family income distribution, \$60,000 or more, were 18 percent of African American families, compared to 42 percent of total Wisconsin families.

Table 7.1
Family Income for Total and African American Families, Wisconsin: 1999

Income in 1999	Total Families		African American Families	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of Families	1,395,037	100.0	67,521	100.0
Less than \$10,000	49,392	3.5	12,694	18.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999	99,460	7.1	12,740	18.9
\$20,000 to \$29,999	148,194	10.6	11,370	16.8
\$30,000 to \$39,999	167,864	12.0	7,878	11.7
\$40,000 to \$49,999	175,751	12.6	5,683	8.4
\$50,000 to \$59,999	173,204	12.4	4,777	7.1
\$60,000 to \$74,999	211,531	15.2	4,708	7.0
\$75,000 or more	369,641	26.5	7,670	11.4

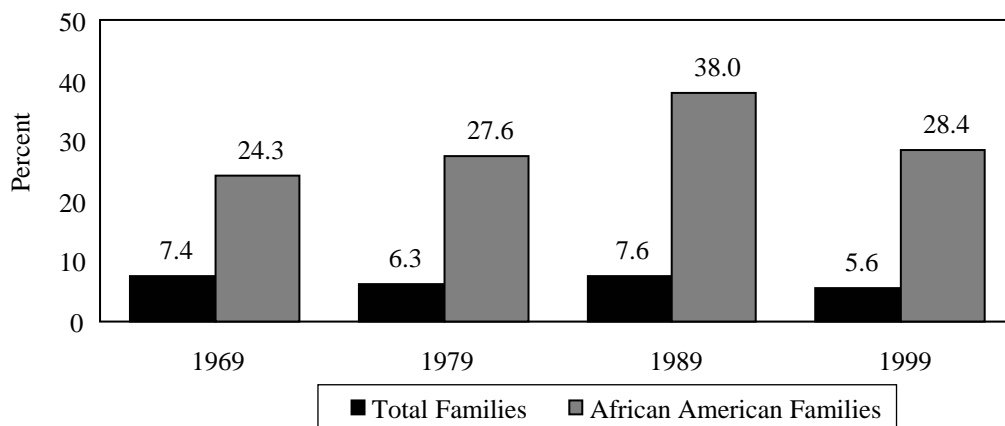
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table PCT112.

Chapter 8: POVERTY STATUS*

Families in Poverty, 1969 - 1999

More than one in four African American families (28%) were in poverty in 1999. This rate is nearly five times that of all Wisconsin families (6%). Chart 8.1 and Table 8.1 show the poverty trends among families, 1969 to 1999. Poverty rates for African American families have remained much higher than for families in the total population. Poverty levels among both the total population and African Americans rose between 1979 and 1989 and declined by 1999; this poverty peak in 1989 appears repeatedly throughout this chapter.

Chart 8.1
Total and African American Families in Poverty,
Wisconsin: 1969-1999



Source: See Table 8.1

* See **DEFINITIONS** for “poverty.”

Table 8.1
Total and African American Families in Poverty,
Wisconsin: 1969-1999

Year	Total Families				African American Families			
	All Income Levels	Above Poverty	Below Poverty		All Income Levels	Above Poverty	Below Poverty	
			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
1969	1,077,475	997,279	79,683	7.4	26,725	20,234	6,491	24.3
1979	1,215,023	1,137,883	77,140	6.3	41,743	30,211	11,532	27.6
1989	1,284,297	1,186,831	97,466	7.6	56,194	34,848	21,346	38.0
1999	1,395,037	1,316,849	78,188	5.6	67,521	48,345	19,176	28.4

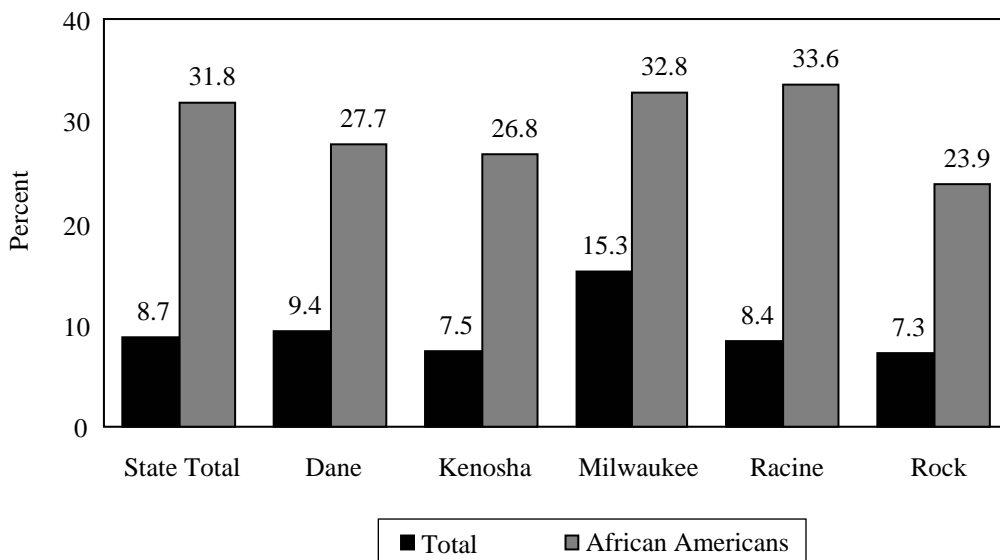
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970 Census, PC70-1-B51, Table 58; U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census, PC80-1-C51, Tables 72 and 82; U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census, 1990 CP-2-51, Table 54; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table PCT157.

Persons in Poverty by County

Census data that classify individuals according to their family income show that one-third (32%) of Wisconsin's African Americans were poor in 1999, compared to one-tenth (9%) of the total Wisconsin population (Chart 8.2 and Table 8.2).

Chart 8.2 and Table 8.2 show the proportions of African Americans in poverty for each of the five counties with 1,000 or more African Americans. The African American poverty rate in 1999 was particularly high in Racine and Milwaukee Counties.

Chart 8.2
Total Population and African Americans in Poverty,
Wisconsin and Counties with 1,000 or more African Americans: 1999



Source: See Table 8.2

Table 8.2
Total Population and African Americans in Poverty,
Wisconsin and Counties with 1,000 or more African Americans: 1999

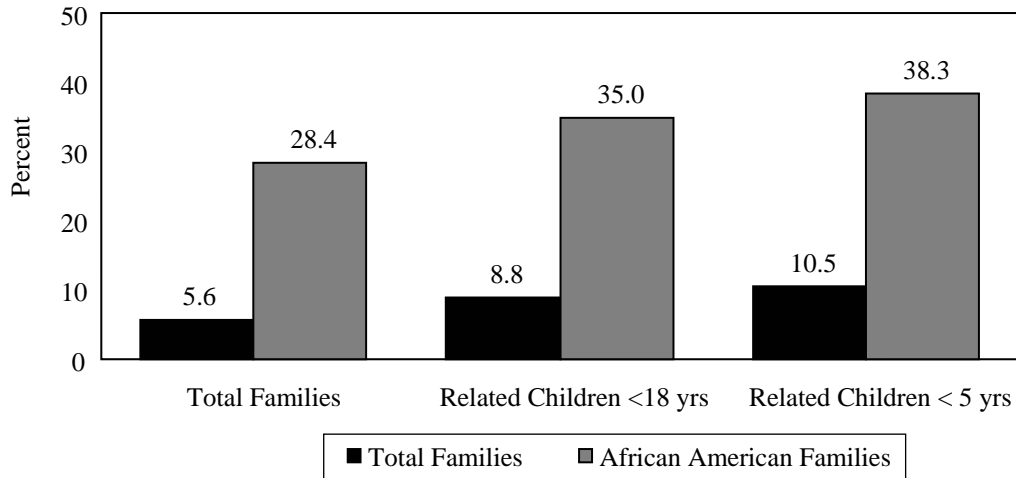
	Total			African Americans		
	Total Persons	Persons in Poverty		Total Persons	Persons in Poverty	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent
State Total	5,211,603	451,538	8.7	280,928	89,375	31.8
Dane	411,392	38,815	9.4	15,152	4,201	27.7
Kenosha	145,608	10,915	7.5	6,532	1,752	26.8
Milwaukee	915,688	139,747	15.3	222,068	72,794	32.8
Racine	184,348	15,491	8.4	17,465	5,873	33.6
Rock	148,541	10,880	7.3	6,392	1,529	23.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, Tables PCT142 and PCT150.

Families in Poverty by Presence of Children

Poverty rates are higher among families that include children, especially young children. For African American families in Wisconsin, the poverty rate in 1999 jumped from 28 percent for all families to 38 percent for families with related children under five years old (Chart 8.3 and Table 8.3).

Chart 8.3
Total and African American Families in Poverty in Wisconsin,
by Presence of Related Children* : 1999



Source: See Table 8.3.

Table 8.3
Poverty Status of Total and African American Families,
by Presence of Related Children, Wisconsin: 1999

	Total Families			African American Families		
	Above Poverty	Below Poverty		Above Poverty	Below Poverty	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent
Total Families	1,316,849	78,188	5.6	48,345	19,176	28.4
With Related Children under 18 Years	640,596	61,837	8.8	32,516	17,487	35.0
With Related Children under 5 Years	119,251	13,938	10.5	5,319	3,300	38.3

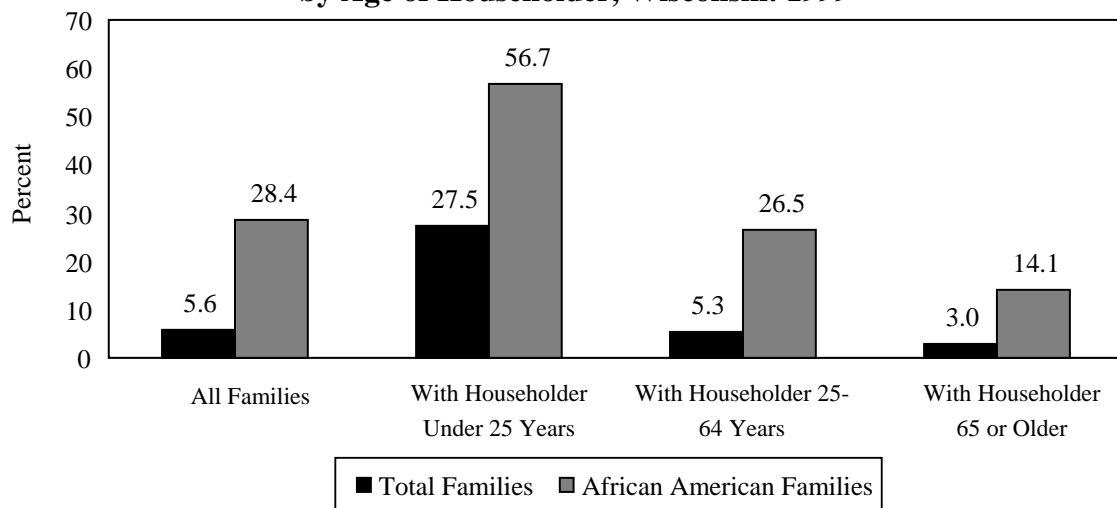
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table PCT157.

* See **DEFINITIONS** for “related children.”

Families in Poverty by Age of Householder*

The chances of living in poverty decline as the age of the householder increases. Poverty levels for both African American families and all families in the state were highest when the householder was under 25 years of age and lowest when the householder was old. In 1999, over half (57 %) of African American families with householders under 25 years were poor, compared to 14 percent for African American families with householders age 65 and over (Chart 8.4 and Table 8.4).

Chart 8.4
Total and African American Families in Poverty,
by Age of Householder, Wisconsin: 1999



Source: See Table 8.4

Table 8.4
Total and African American Families in Poverty, by Age of Householder,
Wisconsin: 1999

	Total Families			African American Families		
	Above Poverty	Below Poverty		Above Poverty	Below Poverty	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent
All Families	1,316,849	78,188	5.6	48,345	19,176	28.4
With Householder						
under 25 Years	33,028	12,532	27.5	2,875	3,769	56.7
25-64 Years	1,055,665	58,671	5.3	40,602	14,610	26.5
65 and Older	228,156	6,985	3.0	4,868	797	14.1

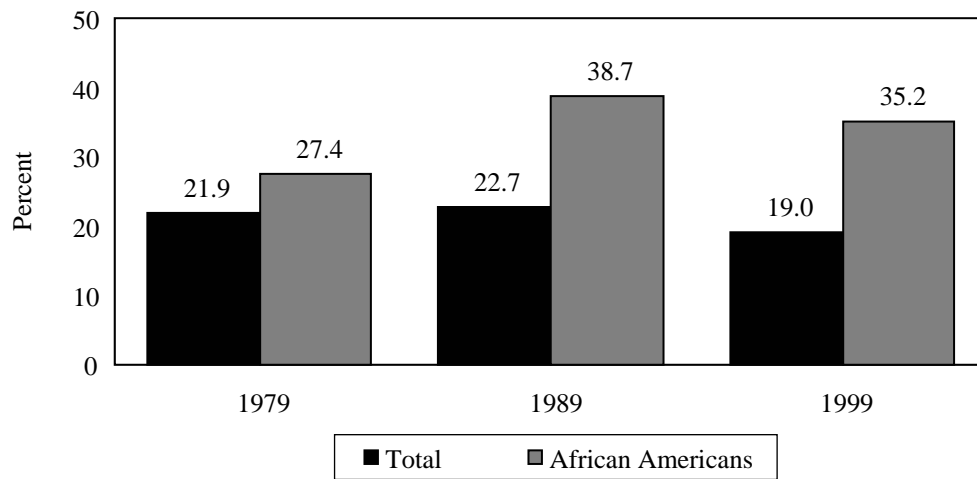
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table PCT163.

* See **DEFINITIONS** for “householder.”

Poverty among Unrelated Individuals

Unrelated individuals (persons living alone or with non-relatives) were more likely to experience poverty than related individuals. The proportion of African American unrelated individuals in poverty increased significantly from 1979 to 1989 and then declined by 1999 (Chart 8.5 and Table 8.5). The poverty rate among unrelated individuals in the total Wisconsin population was high during the same period, although always lower than the rate for African Americans.

Chart 8.5
Total and African American Unrelated Individuals in Poverty,
Wisconsin: 1979-1999



Source: See Table 8.5

Table 8.5
Total and African American Unrelated Individuals in Poverty,
Wisconsin: 1979-1999

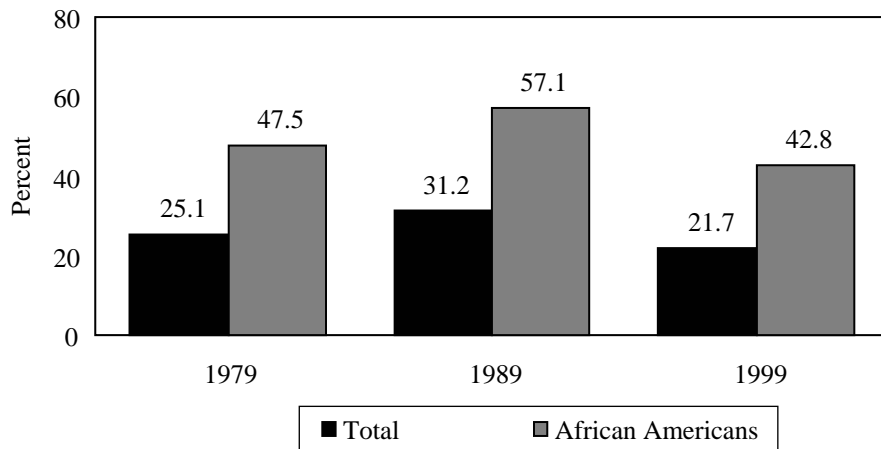
Year	Total Unrelated Individuals			African American Unrelated Individuals		
	Above Poverty Number	Below Poverty Number	Percent	Above Poverty Number	Below Poverty Number	Percent
1979	573,383	125,655	21.9	21,251	5,824	27.4
1989	732,478	166,339	22.7	30,895	11,956	38.7
1999	775,407	181,580	19.0	31,433	17,067	35.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census, PC80-1-C51, Tables 71 and 81; U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census, 1990 CP-2-51, Table 54; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table PCT151.

Poverty among Families with Female Householders

Families headed by women are more likely to be poor than other family types. For both African Americans and the total Wisconsin population, the proportions of female-headed households in poverty increased substantially between 1979 and 1989, but declined to less than the 1979 levels by 1999 (Chart 8.6 and Table 8.6). In each year the African American female householder poverty rate was nearly twice that for total Wisconsin female householders.

Chart 8.6
Total and African American Families with Female Householder in Poverty, Wisconsin: 1979-1999



Source: See Table 8.6

Table 8.6
Total and African American Families with Female Householder in Poverty, Wisconsin: 1979-1999

Year	Total Families w/ Female Householder				African Americans Families w/ Female Householder			
	All Income Levels	Above Poverty	Below Poverty		All Income Levels	Above Poverty	Below Poverty	
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent
1979	133,313	99,890	33,423	25.1	19,992	10,490	9,502	47.5
1989	170,445	117,306	53,139	31.2	31,546	13,524	18,022	57.1
1999	191,830	150,222	41,608	21.7	36,673	20,992	15,681	42.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census, PC80-1-C51, Tables 72 and 82; U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census, Table 54; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table PCT157.

Chapter 9: EMPLOYMENT*

Labor Force Status

This chapter summarizes Census 2000 data on employment status for persons age 16 and older. For the purposes of this report, United States Armed Forces personnel have been excluded. In general terms, the “Employed” have a job, the “Unemployed” are looking for work, and the remainder are “Not in the Labor Force.” This last category consists largely of students, homemakers, retired persons, and institutional residents.

The labor force participation rate among African Americans was about 59 percent in 2000 compared to 69 percent for the total Wisconsin population. Unemployment was significantly higher for African Americans than for the total population. In the African American population, females participated in the labor force in higher proportions than males. The reverse was true for the total population (Chart 9.1 and Table 9.1).

Chart 9.1
Labor Force Status of Total and African American Persons
16 Years and Older, by Gender, Wisconsin: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4. Table PCT79.

* See **DEFINITIONS** for “labor force,” “employed,” and “unemployed.”

Table 9.1
Labor Force Status of Total and African American Persons 16 Years and Older,
by Gender, Wisconsin: 1970-2000

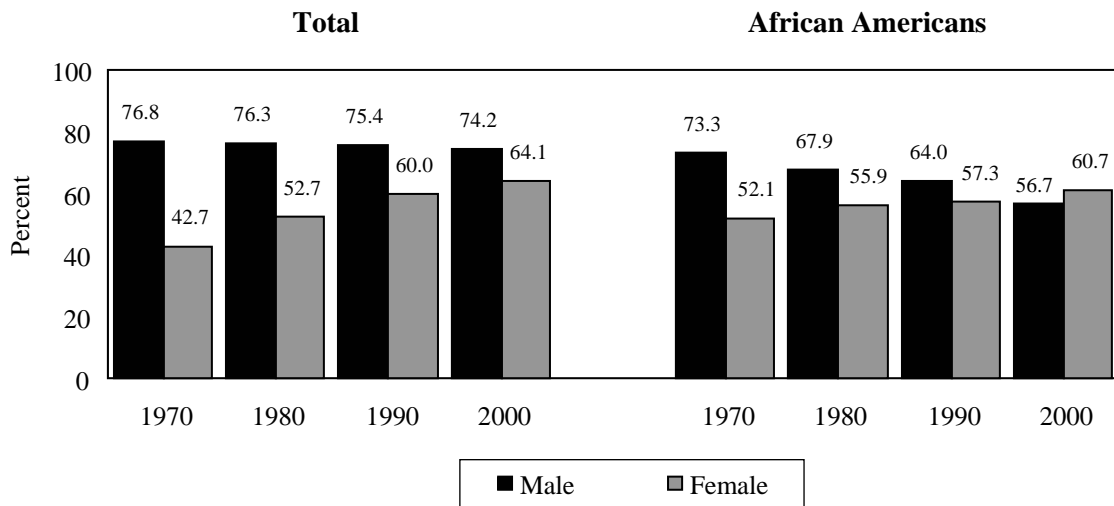
Labor Force Status	1970				1980				1990				2000			
	Total Population		African Americans		Total Population		African Americans		Total Population		African Americans		Total Population		African Americans	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL PERSONS,																
16 Years and Older	3,003,385	100.0	72,273	100.0	3,532,459	100.0	115,228	100.0	3,732,898	100.0	155,052	100.0	4,157,030	100.0	198,169	100.0
Total in Labor Force	1,777,409	59.2	45,020	62.3	2,266,079	64.2	70,948	61.6	2,522,025	67.6	93,948	60.6	2,872,104	69.1	116,686	58.9
Civilian Labor Force (CLF)	1,774,008	59.1	44,900	62.1	2,263,413	64.1	70,789	61.4	2,517,238	67.4	93,547	60.3	2,869,236	69.0	116,558	58.8
Employed	1,703,629		41,151		2,114,473		60,941		2,386,439		76,722		2,734,925		98,266	
% of CLF		96.0		91.7		93.4		86.1		94.8		82.0		95.3		84.3
Unemployed	70,379		3,749		148,940		9,848		130,799		16,825		134,311		18,292	
% of CLF		4.0		8.3		6.6		13.9		5.2		18.0		4.7		15.7
Not in Labor Force	1,225,976	40.8	27,253	37.7	1,266,380	35.8	44,280	38.4	1,210,873	32.4	61,104	39.4	1,284,926	30.9	81,483	41.1
MALES,																
16 Years and Older	1,444,361	100.0	34,245	100.0	1,703,487	100.0	53,001	100.0	1,798,323	100.0	70,208	100.0	2,030,019	100.0	92,681	100.0
Total in Labor Force	1,111,879	77.0	25,207	73.6	1,302,090	76.4	36,159	68.2	1,359,379	75.6	45,272	64.5	1,508,279	74.3	52,655	56.8
Civilian Labor Force (CLF)	1,108,584	76.8	25,096	73.3	1,299,739	76.3	36,011	67.9	1,355,109	75.4	44,963	64.0	1,505,853	74.2	52,546	56.7
Employed	1,069,205		23,075		1,205,322		30,551		1,280,407		36,523		1,428,492		43,508	
% of CLF		96.4		91.9		92.7		84.8		94.5		81.2		94.9		82.8
Unemployed	39,379		2,021		94,417		5,460		74,702		8,440		77,360		9,038	
% of CLF		3.6		8.1		7.3		15.2		5.5		18.8		5.1		17.2
Not in Labor Force	332,482	23.0	9,038	26.4	401,397	23.6	16,842	31.8	438,944	24.4	24,936	35.5	521,740	25.7	40,026	43.2
FEMALES,																
16 Years and Older	1,559,024	100.0	38,028	100.0	1,828,972	100.0	62,227	100.0	1,934,575	100.0	84,844	100.0	2,127,011	100.0	105,488	100.0
Total in Labor Force	665,530	42.7	19,813	52.1	963,989	52.7	34,789	55.9	1,162,646	60.1	48,676	57.4	1,363,825	64.1	64,031	60.7
Civilian Labor Force (CLF)	665,424	42.7	19,804	52.1	963,674	52.7	34,778	55.9	1,162,129	60.0	48,584	57.3	1,363,383	64.1	64,012	60.7
Employed	634,424		18,076		909,151		30,390		1,106,032		40,199		1,306,432		54,758	
% of CLF		95.3		91.3		94.3		87.4		95.2		82.7		95.8		85.5
Unemployed	31,000		1,728		54,523		4,388		56,097		8,385		56,951		9,254	
% of CLF		4.7		8.7		5.7		12.6		4.8		17.3		4.2		14.5
Not in Labor Force	893,494	57.3	18,215	47.9	864,983	47.3	27,438	44.1	772,446	39.9	36,168	42.6	763,186	35.9	41,457	39.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970 Census, PC70-1-D51, Table 168; U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census, PC80-1-C51, Tables 67 and 77; U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census, 1990 CP-2-51, Table 131; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table PCT7.

Labor Force Participation, 1970-2000

Examining the proportion of persons in the labor force since 1970 reveals different patterns for males and females (Chart 9.2 and Table 9.1). Over the period, for both the total population and African Americans, rates of male participation declined steadily, rates of female participation rose, and the gender-gap in participation rates was greatly reduced. By the year 2000, in fact, the proportion of African American females in the civilian labor force exceeded that of males.

Chart 9.2
Labor Force Participation of Total and African American Persons
16 Years and Older, by Gender, Wisconsin: 1970-2000

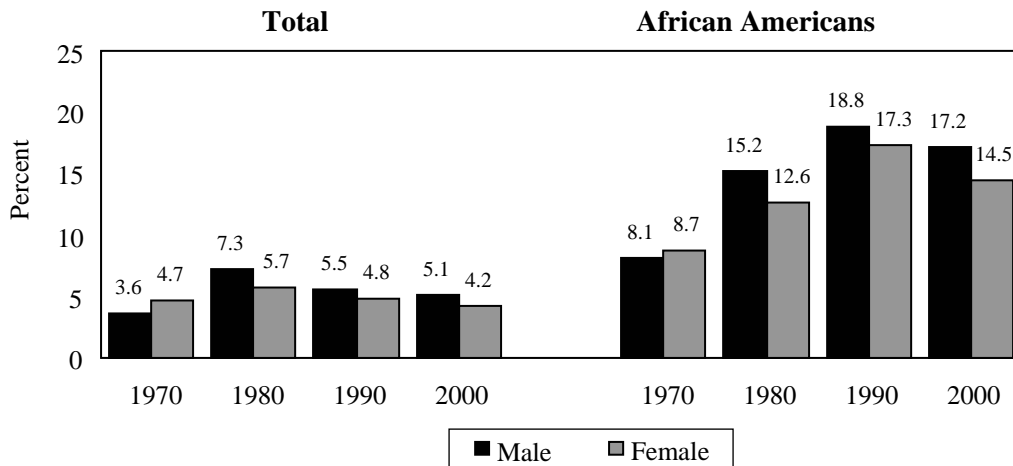


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970 Census, PC70-1-D51, Table 168; U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census, PC80-1-C51, Tables 67 and 77; U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census, 1990 CP-2-51, Table 131; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table PCT79.

Unemployment Rate, 1970-2000

Between 1970 and 2000 unemployment rates for African Americans remained consistently higher than the corresponding rates for Wisconsin's total population. In 1970 and 1980, jobless rates for African American males and females were roughly twice those for the total population. The gap increased in 1990 and 2000, when unemployment rates for African American males and females were more than three times higher than those in the total population. African Americans and total unemployment rates for males were lower than for females in 1970, but were higher in the three decades that followed (Chart 9.3 and Table 9.1).

Chart 9.3
Unemployment of Total and African American Persons 16 Years and Older
in the Labor Force, by Gender, Wisconsin: 1970-2000

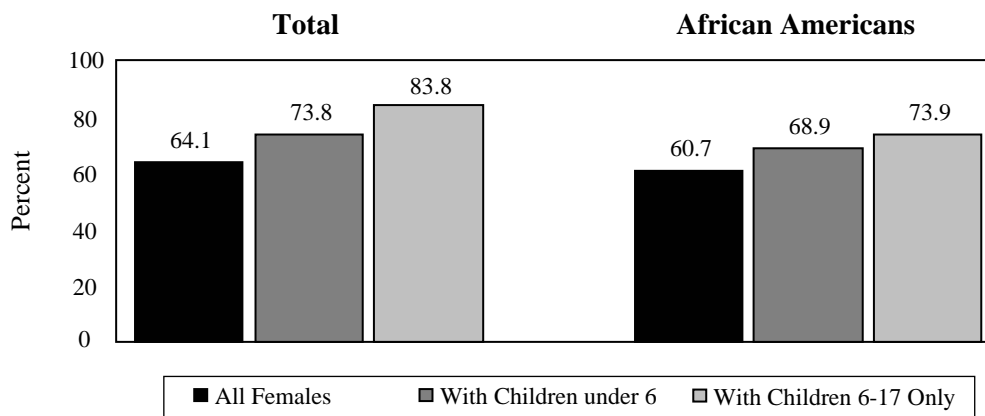


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970 Census, PC70-1-D51, Table 168; U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census, PC80-1-C51, Tables 67 and 77; U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census, 1990 CP-2-51, Table 131; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table PCT79.

Labor Force Participation of Women with Children

In 2000, labor force participation among African American females was 61 percent, slightly less than the 64 percent participation rate of total Wisconsin females. Within both populations, women with children had even higher rates of participation - 74 percent for total women with young children and 84 percent for total women with children aged 6-17. For African American women, participation rates were lower in each category (Chart 9.4 and Table 9.2).

Chart 9.4
Labor Force Participation for Total and African American Females 16 years and older by Presence of Own Children*, Wisconsin: 2000



Source: See Table 9.2

Table 9.2
Total and African American Females 16 Years and Older in the Labor Force, by Presence of Own Children*, Wisconsin: 2000

	Total Population		African Americans	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Females 16 Years and Older	2,127,011		105,488	
In Labor Force	1,363,825	64.1	64,031	60.7
With Own Children under 6 Years	151,292		9,653	
in Labor Force	111,696	73.8	6,655	68.9
With Own Children 6 to 17 Years Only	372,397		22,204	
in Labor Force	312,190	83.8	16,414	73.9

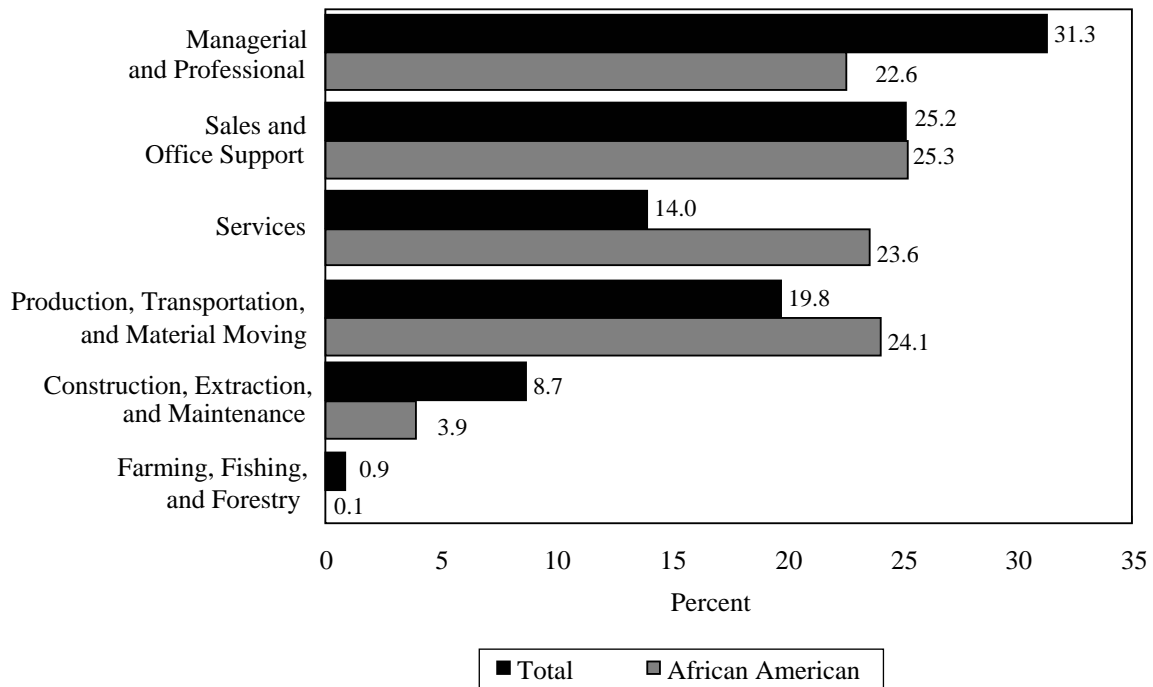
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table PCT80.

* See **DEFINITIONS** for explanation of “own children”

Occupation* of Employed Persons

The occupational distribution of African Americans differed significantly from that of the total Wisconsin population. African Americans were more likely to work in services and in production, transportation, and material moving; they were less likely to be employed in managerial and professional jobs and in construction, extraction and maintenance (Chart 9.5 and Table 9.3).

Chart 9.5
Occupation of Total and African American Employed Persons 16 Years and Older, Wisconsin: 2000



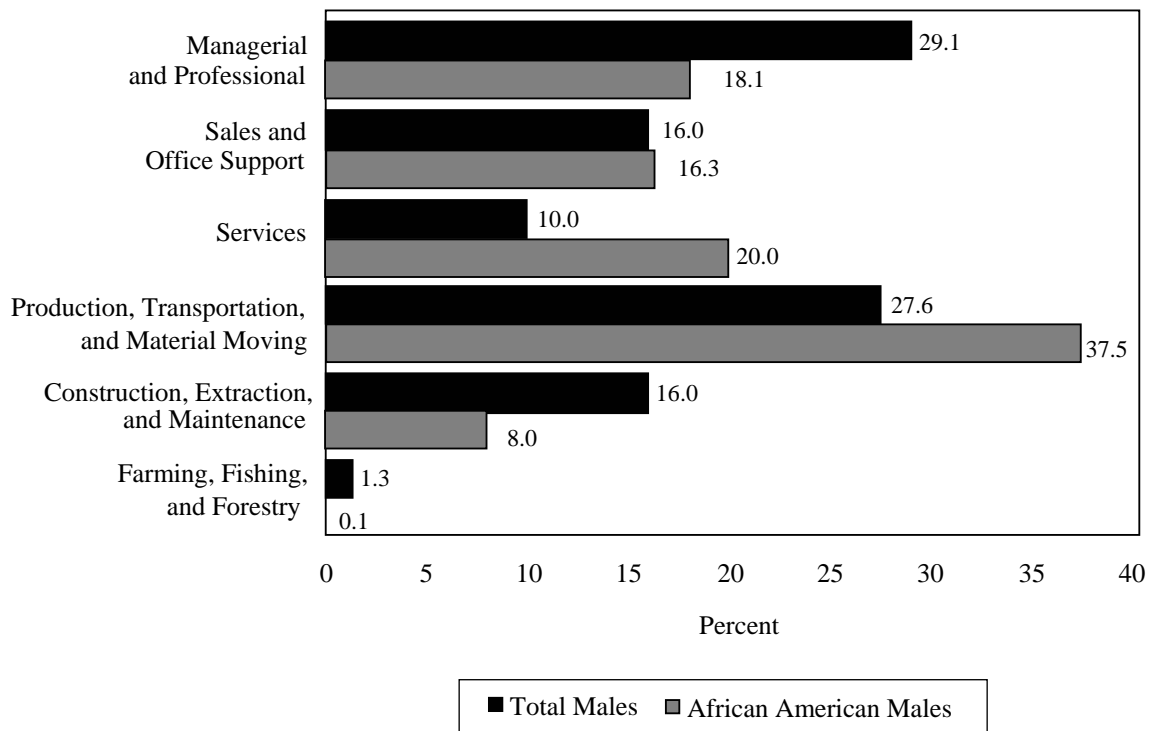
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table PCT86.

*“Occupation” is the kind of work done by the individual. “Industry” is the type of economic activity engaged in by all those at a workplace. The census classifies workers by very detailed categories of occupation and industry. The data in this chart are for aggregated categories. See **DEFINITIONS** for “industry and occupation.”

Occupation of Employed Males

Compared with all Wisconsin males, African American males were more likely to work in services and in production, transportation and material moving and services, but less likely to be employed in managerial and professional jobs and construction, extraction and maintenance. Equal proportions of African American males and the total Wisconsin male work force were in sales and office support jobs. Farming, fishing, and forestry had only a small proportion of total male workers and hardly any African American males (See Table 9.6 and Table 9.3, for further details).

Chart 9.6
Occupation of Total and African American Employed Males,
16 Years and Older, Wisconsin: 2000

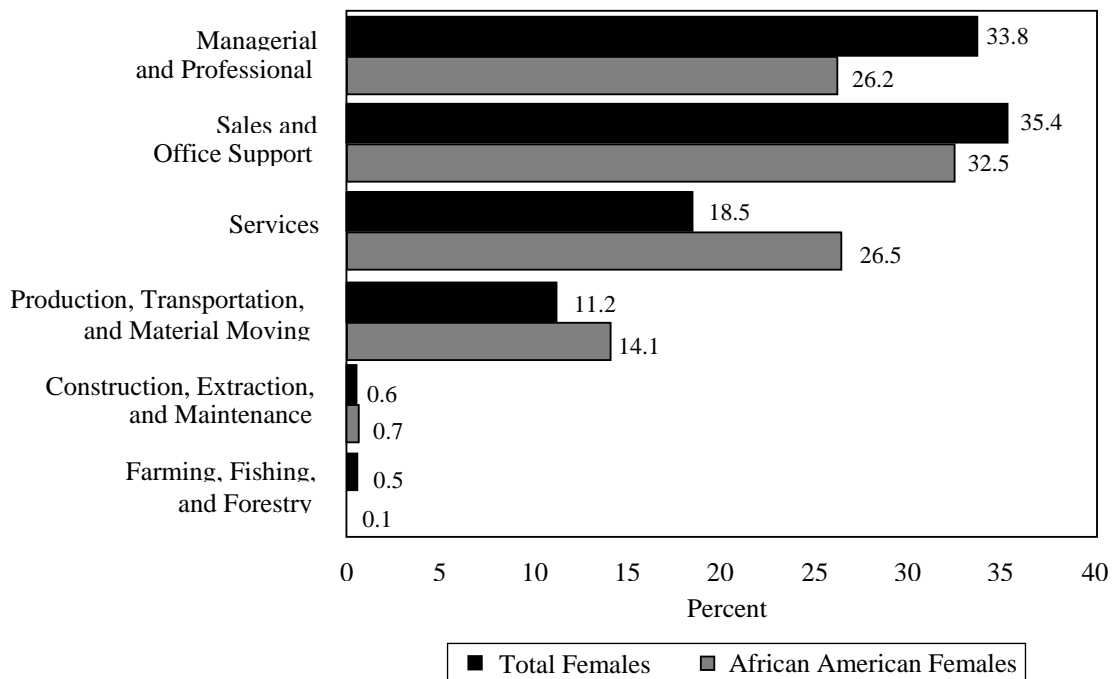


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table PCT86.

Occupation of Employed Females

Compared with all Wisconsin females, African American females were more likely to work in services and production, transportation, and material moving, but less likely to work in managerial and professional jobs, and sales and office support (Table 9.6 and Table 9.3).

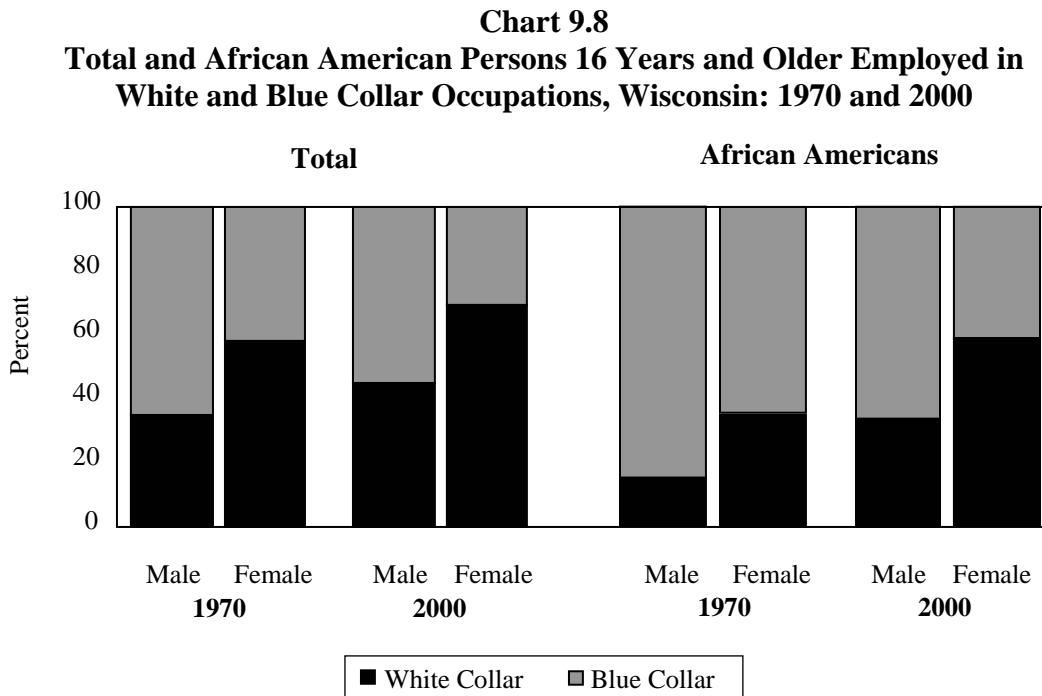
Chart 9.7
Occupation of Total and African American Employed Females,
16 Years and Older, Wisconsin: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table PCT86.

White Collar and Blue Collar Occupations*, 1970-2000

Among African Americans, the proportion of females in white collar jobs increased from 35 to 59 percent between 1970 and 2000, while the proportion of males increased from 15 to 34 percent. In both 1970 and 2000, African Americans had lower representation in white collar occupations and higher representation in blue collar jobs (Chart 9.8 and Table 9.3).



Source: See Table 9.3.

* White collar occupations are defined here as Managerial and Professional, and Sales and Office Support. All others are categorized as blue collar.

Table 9.3
Occupation of Total and African American Employed Persons, by Gender,
Wisconsin: 2000

Occupation	Total		African Americans	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL PERSONS, 16 YEARS AND OLDER	2,734,925	100.0	98,266	100.0
Managerial and Professional Specialty	857,205	31.3	22,220	22.6
Management, Business, and Financial	350,981	12.8	8,257	8.4
Professional Specialty	506,224	18.5	13,963	14.2
Computer and Mathematical Specialists	52,643	1.9	1,174	1.2
Engineers and Natural Sciences	78,340	2.9	1,074	1.1
Lawyers, Judges, and Legal Support	18,096	0.7	460	0.5
Teachers, Instructors, and Librarians	150,720	5.5	4,862	4.9
Healthcare Practitioners and Technicians	125,004	4.6	3,004	3.1
Sales and Office Support	690,360	25.2	24,892	25.3
Sales	277,442	10.1	7,670	7.8
Office and Administrative Support	413,918	15.1	17,222	17.5
Service	383,619	14.1	23,233	23.7
Healthcare Support	64,666	2.4	6,187	6.3
Protective Services	39,943	1.5	2,553	2.6
Food Preparation and Servers	135,270	4.9	5,912	6.0
Other Services	143,740	5.3	8,581	8.7
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving	540,930	19.8	23,996	24.4
Production, Assembly, and Factory Workers	355,850	13.0	14,757	15.0
Transportation	95,034	3.5	4,195	4.3
Material Moving Workers	90,046	3.3	5,044	5.1
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance	237,086	8.7	3,862	3.9
Construction and Extraction Workers	130,944	4.8	1,911	1.9
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	106,142	3.9	1,951	2.0
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	25,725	0.9	63	0.1

(Table 9.3 continued on next page)

Table 9.3 (continued)
Occupation of Total and African American Employed Persons, by Gender
Wisconsin: 2000

Occupation	Total		African Americans	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
MALES, 16 YEARS AND OLDER	1,428,493	100.0	43,508	100.0
Managerial and Professional Specialty	415,494	29.1	7,868	18.1
Management, Business, and Financial	204,898	14.3	3,353	7.7
Professional Specialty	210,596	14.7	4,515	10.4
Computer and Mathematical Specialists	34,663	2.4	598	1.4
Engineers and Natural Sciences	61,106	4.3	817	1.9
Lawyers, Judges, and Legal Support	9,348	0.7	182	0.4
Teachers, Instructors, and Librarians	41,773	2.9	1,103	2.5
Healthcare Practitioners and Technicians	27,927	2.0	392	0.9
Sales and Office Support	228,149	16.0	7,089	16.3
Sales	135,821	9.5	2,912	6.7
Office and Administrative Support	93,328	6.5	4,177	9.6
Service	142,264	10.0	8,723	20.0
Healthcare Support	5,052	0.4	627	1.4
Protective Services	31,433	2.2	1,794	4.1
Food Preparation and Servers	48,884	3.4	2,984	6.9
Other Services	56,895	4.0	3,318	7.6
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving	394,840	27.6	16,301	37.5
Production, Assembly, and Factory Workers	243,726	17.1	9,262	21.3
Transportation	84,276	5.9	3,235	7.4
Material Moving Workers	66,838	4.7	3,804	8.7
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance	228,667	16.0	3,496	8.0
Construction and Extraction Workers	127,109	8.9	1,772	4.1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	101,558	7.1	1,724	4.0
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	19,079	1.3	31	0.1

(Table 9.3 continued on next page)

Table 9.3 (continued)
Occupation of Total and African American Employed Persons, by Gender,
Wisconsin: 2000

Occupation	Total		African Americans	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
FEMALES, 16 YEARS AND OLDER	1,306,432	100.0	54,758	100.0
Managerial and Professional Specialty	441,711	33.8	14,352	26.2
Management, Business, and Financial	146,083	11.2	4,904	9.0
Professional Specialty	295,628	22.6	9,448	17.3
Computer and Mathematical Specialists	17,980	1.4	576	1.1
Engineers and Natural Sciences	17,234	1.3	257	0.5
Lawyers, Judges, and Legal Support	8,748	0.7	278	0.5
Teachers, Instructors, and Librarians	108,947	8.3	3,759	6.9
Healthcare Practitioners and Technicians	97,077	7.4	2,612	4.8
Sales and Office Support	462,211	35.4	17,803	32.5
Sales	141,621	10.8	4,758	8.7
Office and Administrative Support	320,590	24.5	13,045	23.8
Service	241,355	18.5	14,510	26.5
Healthcare Support	59,614	4.6	5,560	10.2
Protective Services	8,510	0.7	759	1.4
Food Preparation and Servers	86,386	6.6	2,928	5.3
Other Services	86,845	6.6	5,263	9.6
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving	146,090	11.2	7,695	14.0
Production, Assembly, and Factory Workers	112,124	8.6	5,495	10.0
Transportation	10,758	0.8	960	1.8
Material Moving Workers	23,208	1.8	1,240	2.3
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance	8,419	0.6	366	0.7
Construction and Extraction Workers	3,835	0.3	139	0.3
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	4,584	0.4	227	0.4
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	6,646	0.5	32	0.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4. Table PCT86.

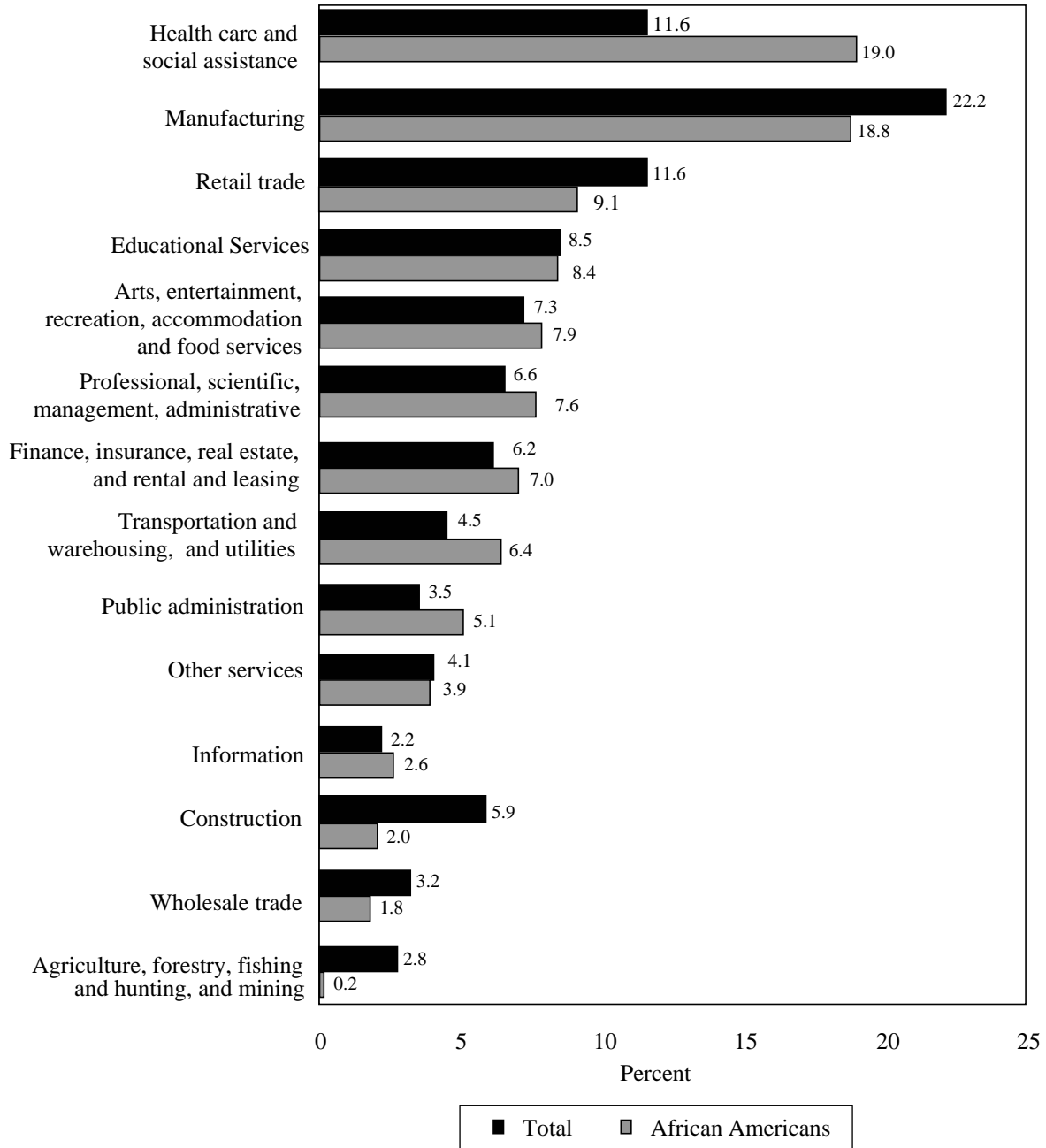
Industry* Classification of Persons in the Labor Force

In 2000, about one in five African American workers were employed in manufacturing, and an additional one in five were in health care and social assistance. Compared to total Wisconsin workers, African American workers were less likely to work in manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, construction, and agriculture. African Americans were much more likely to work in health care and social assistance, and to a lesser degree in several smaller industries (See Chart 9.9).

At a national and state level, economists have noted that an important transformation has been occurring in the economy. Manufacturing companies have been contracting, while service businesses have been expanding. In this publication, no data on industry from earlier censuses are included. The Census Bureau created a new and different Industry Classification system for the 2000 Census making comparison with earlier Censuses difficult. For further information about the re-classification, see Scopp (2003).

* “Occupation” is the kind of work done by the individual. “Industry” is the type of economic activity engaged in by all those at a workplace. The census classifies workers by very detailed categories of occupation and industry. The data in this chart are for aggregated categories. See **DEFINITIONS** for “industry and occupation.”

Chart 9.9
Industry Classification for Total and African American Employed Persons,
Wisconsin: 2000



Source: See Table 9.9.

Table 9.4
Industry Classification of Total and African American Employed Persons
16 Years and Older, by Gender, Wisconsin: 2000

INDUSTRY	Total		African Americans	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL PERSONS, 16 YEARS AND OLDER	2,734,925	100.0	98,266	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	75,418	2.8	167	0.2
Construction	161,625	5.9	2,009	2.0
Manufacturing:	606,845	22.2	18,522	18.9
Food	60,337	2.2	1,692	1.7
Printing and related support activities	38,824	1.4	1,466	1.5
Metal	96,874	3.5	3,086	3.1
Machinery	80,432	2.9	1,727	1.8
Transportation equipment	50,560	1.8	2,486	2.5
Other Manufacturing	279,818	10.2	8,065	8.2
Wholesale trade	87,979	3.1	1,811	1.8
Retail trade	317,881	11.6	8,985	9.1
Information:	60,142	2.2	2,591	2.6
Publishing, and motion picture and sound recording industries	23,423	0.9	828	0.8
Broadcasting and telecommunications	23,213	0.8	1,209	1.2
Information services and data processing services	13,506	0.5	554	0.6
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	198,528	7.3	7,737	7.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	40,369	1.5	1,114	1.1
Accommodation and food services	158,159	5.8	6,623	6.7
Transportation and warehousing:	101,315	3.7	5,453	5.6
Air, Rail, Water, and Truck transportation	54,237	2.0	1,311	1.3
Other transportation	25,439	0.9	2,628	2.7
U.S. Postal Service	16,291	0.6	1,253	1.3
Warehousing and storage	5,348	0.2	261	0.3
Utilities	22,342	0.8	849	0.9
Educational services	231,541	8.5	8,260	8.4
Health care and social assistance:	316,570	11.6	18,667	19.0
Health care	261,481	9.6	13,670	13.9
Social assistance	55,089	2.0	4,997	5.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	168,060	6.1	6,905	7.0
Finance and insurance	134,953	4.9	5,868	6.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	33,107	1.2	1,037	1.1
Professional, scientific, management:	111,919	4.1	1,982	2.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	110,051	4.0	1,960	2.0
Management of companies and enterprises	1,868	0.1	22	0.0
Administrative and support, and waste management services	67,584	2.5	5,511	5.6
Other services (except public administration):	111,028	4.1	3,804	3.9
Repair and maintenance	38,189	1.4	742	0.8
Personal and laundry services	31,447	1.1	1,196	1.2
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	35,679	1.3	1,647	1.7
Private households	5,713	0.2	219	0.2
Public administration	96,148	3.5	5,013	5.1

(Table 9.4 continued on next page)

Table 9.4 (continued)
Industry Classification of Total and African American Employed Persons
16 Years and Older, by Gender, Wisconsin: 2000

INDUSTRY	Total		African Americans	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
MALES, 16 YEARS AND OLDER	1,428,493	100.0	43,508	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	58,098	4.1	126	0.3
Construction	145,395	10.2	1,702	3.9
Manufacturing:	415,019	29.0	11,964	27.5
Food	36,888	2.6	1,053	2.4
Printing and related support activities	24,971	1.7	847	1.9
Metal	75,690	5.3	2,272	5.2
Machinery	62,149	4.4	1,278	2.9
Transportation equipment	37,847	2.6	1,766	4.1
Other manufacturing	177,474	2.4	1,042	2.4
Wholesale trade	62,576	4.4	1,328	3.0
Retail trade	149,958	10.5	3,775	8.7
Information:	29,387	2.0	1,112	2.6
Publishing, and motion picture and sound recording industries	11,477	0.8	499	1.1
Broadcasting and telecommunications	13,016	0.9	461	1.1
Information services and data processing services	4,894	0.3	152	0.3
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	86,751	6.1	4,246	9.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	20,722	1.5	725	1.7
Accommodation and food services	66,029	4.6	3,521	8.1
Transportation and warehousing:	75,680	5.3	3,608	8.3
Air, Rail, Water and Truck transportation	44,275	3.1	1,112	2.6
Other transportation	17,764	1.2	1,661	3.8
U.S. Postal Service	9,691	0.7	631	1.5
Warehousing and storage	3,950	0.3	204	0.5
Utilities	16,517	1.2	443	1.0
Educational services	74,639	5.2	2,538	5.8
Health care and social assistance:	54,219	3.8	3,230	7.4
Health care	46,484	3.3	2,269	5.2
Social assistance	7,735	0.5	961	2.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	59,637	4.2	1,885	4.3
Finance and insurance	42,806	3.0	1,257	2.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	16,831	1.2	628	1.4
Professional, scientific, management:	56,692	4.0	890	2.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	56,649	4.0	847	1.9
Management of companies and enterprises	627	0.0	14	0.0
Administrative and support, and waste management services	35,703	2.5	2,816	6.5
Other services (except public administration):	55,879	3.9	1,824	4.2
Repair and maintenance	33,137	2.3	688	1.6
Personal and laundry services	7,462	0.5	434	1.0
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	14,688	1.0	686	1.6
Private households	592	0.0	16	0.0
Public administration	51,759	3.6	2,050	4.7

(Table 9.4 continued on next page)

Table 9.4 (continued)
Industry Classification of Total and African American Employed Persons
16 Years and Older, by Gender, Wisconsin: 2000

OCCUPATION	Total		African Americans	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
FEMALES, 16 YEARS AND OLDER	1,306,432	100.0	54,758	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	17,320	1.3	41	0.1
Construction	16,230	1.2	307	0.6
Manufacturing:	191,826	14.7	6,558	12.0
Food	23,449	1.8	639	1.2
Printing and related support activities	13,853	1.1	619	1.1
Metal	21,184	1.6	814	1.5
Machinery	18,283	1.4	449	0.8
Transportation equipment	12,713	1.0	720	1.3
Other manufacturing	102,344	7.8	3,317	6.1
Wholesale trade	25,403	1.9	483	0.9
Retail trade	167,923	12.9	5,210	9.5
Information:	30,755	2.4	1,479	2.7
Publishing, and motion picture and sound recording industries	11,946	0.9	329	0.6
Broadcasting and telecommunications	10,197	0.8	748	1.4
Information services and data processing services	8,612	0.7	402	0.7
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	111,777	8.6	3,491	6.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	19,647	1.5	389	0.7
Accommodation and food services	92,130	7.1	3,102	5.7
Transportation and warehousing:	25,635	2.0	1,845	3.4
Air, Rail, Water, and Truck transportation	7,323	0.6	130	0.2
Other transportation	7,675	0.6	967	1.8
U.S. Postal Service	6,600	0.5	622	1.1
Warehousing and storage	1,398	0.1	57	0.1
Utilities	5,825	0.4	406	0.7
Educational services	156,902	12.0	5,722	10.4
Health care and social assistance:	262,351	20.1	15,437	28.2
Health care	214,997	16.5	11,401	20.8
Social assistance	47,354	3.6	4,036	7.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	108,423	8.3	5,020	9.2
Finance and insurance	92,147	7.1	4,611	8.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	16,276	1.2	409	0.7
Professional, scientific, management:	54,643	4.2	1,121	2.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	53,402	4.1	1,113	2.0
Management of companies and enterprises	1,241	0.1	8	0.0
Administrative and support, and waste management services	31,881	2.4	2,695	4.9
Other services (except public administration):	55,149	4.2	1,980	3.6
Repair and maintenance	5,052	0.4	54	0.1
Personal and laundry services	23,985	1.8	762	1.4
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	20,991	1.6	961	1.8
Private households	5,121	0.4	203	0.4
Public administration	44,389	3.4	2,963	5.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table PCT 85.

Chapter 10: CRIMINAL JUSTICE

State of Wisconsin Adult Correctional Facility Inmates

The data described in this section are tabulated for State of Wisconsin adult correctional facilities. Inmates in federal penal institutions, county jails, and juvenile facilities are not included.

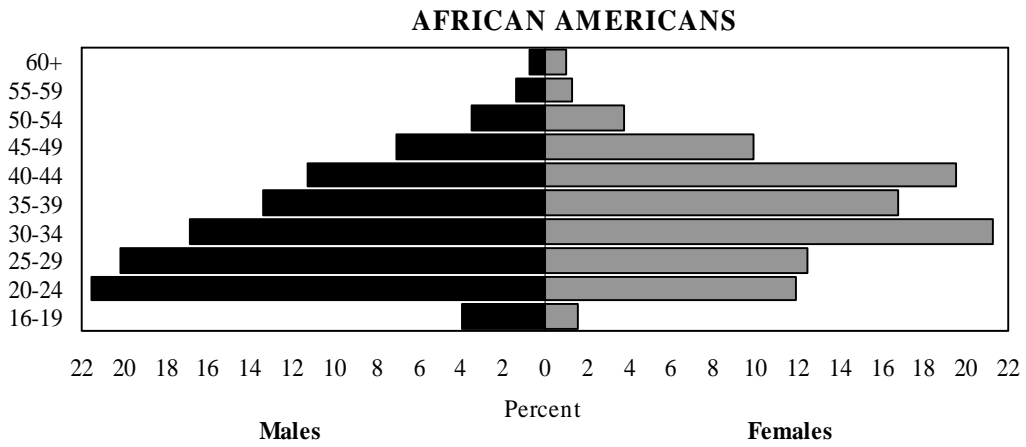
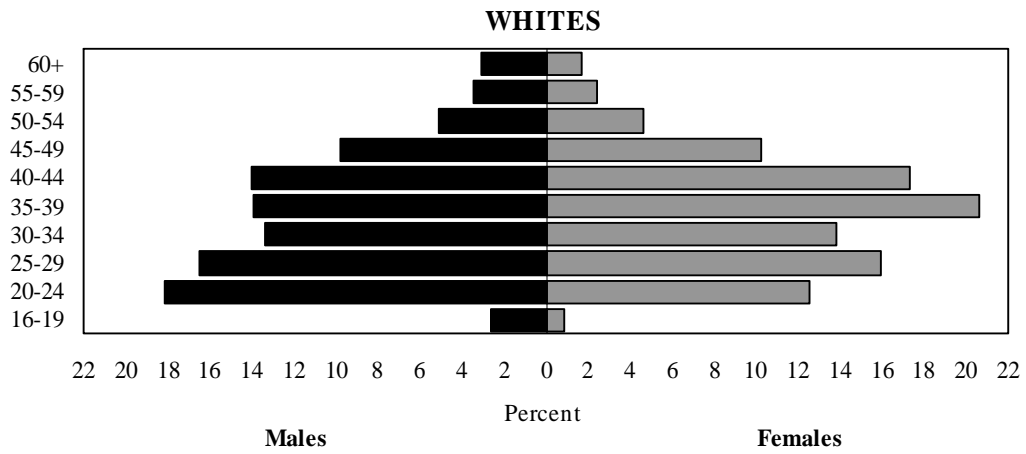
The state operated 21 adult prisons, with 23,000 inmates in October, 2004. Data are reported for three racial categories, African American, White and Other (largely Hispanic). Half of the inmates (49.8%) are White and nearly half (46.2%) are African American.

Age and Gender of Correctional Facility Inmates

African American males in state adult correctional facilities in Wisconsin are younger than their White counterparts. Three quarters (76%) of all African American male inmates in 2004 were under 40 years of age, compared to about two thirds (64%) of all White male inmates (Chart 10.1 and Table 10.1). Men in their twenties represented the largest share of residents for each race.

For African American and White females the proportion of inmates under 40 is nearly identical, 64 percent. Women in their thirties represented the largest share of the residents for each race.

Chart 10.1
Age of Inmates, by Race and Gender, Wisconsin: 2004



Source: See Table 10.1.

Table 10.1
Age of Inmates, by Race and Gender, Wisconsin: 2004

Age	Total Population				African Americans			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
16-17	51	0.2	3	0.2	24	0.2	2	0.3
18-19	669	3.1	17	1.2	372	3.7	8	1.3
20-21	1,450	6.7	57	4.1	747	7.4	21	3.6
22-24	2,872	12.3	116	8.4	1,414	14.1	48	8.3
25-29	3,969	18.4	201	14.5	2,034	20.2	72	12.5
30-39	3,271	15.1	239	17.2	1,697	16.9	123	21.3
35-39	2,935	13.6	264	19	1,344	13.4	97	16.8
40-44	2,703	12.5	248	17.9	1,137	11.3	113	19.5
45-49	1,824	8.4	140	10.1	717	7.1	57	9.9
50-59	923	4.3	58	4.2	349	3.5	22	3.8
55-59	528	2.4	27	1.9	145	1.4	8	1.3
60+	419	1.9	19	1.4	71	0.7	6	1.0
Total	21,614	100.0	1,389	100.0	10,051	100.0	577	100.0

Age	Whites				Other*			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
16-17	21	0.2	0	0.0	6	0.7	1	1.5
18-19	261	2.4	7	0.9	36	4.3	2	2.9
20-21	623	5.8	32	4.3	80	9.5	4	5.9
22-24	1,324	12.3	61	8.2	134	15.9	7	10.3
25-29	1,765	16.5	118	15.9	170	20.2	11	16.2
30-39	1,436	13.4	103	13.8	138	16.4	13	19.1
35-39	1,494	13.9	153	20.6	97	11.5	14	20.6
40-44	1,497	14	129	17.3	69	8.2	6	8.8
45-49	1,050	9.8	76	10.2	57	6.8	7	10.3
50-59	551	5.1	34	4.6	23	2.7	2	2.9
55-59	364	3.4	18	2.4	19	2.3	1	1.5
60+	336	3.1	13	1.7	12	1.4	0	0.0
Total	10,722	100.0	744	100.0	841	100.0	68	100.0

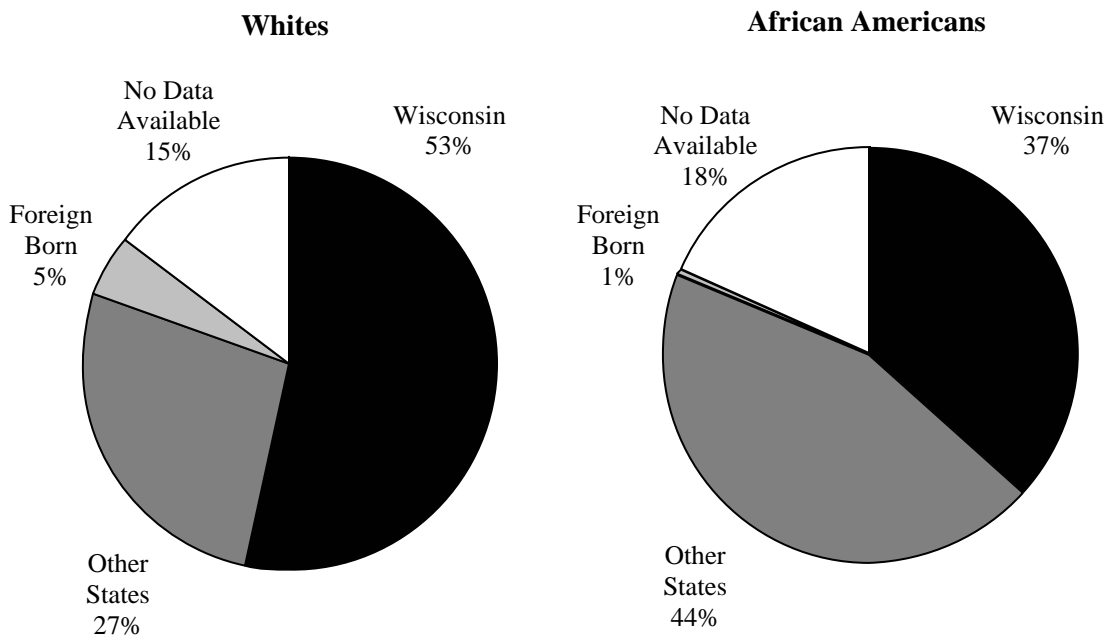
* Other includes 13 persons of unknown race.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Corrections. October 4, 2004. Monthly Report File.

Birthplace of Inmates

African Americans in Wisconsin correctional facilities were more likely than Whites to have been born out of state (Chart 10.2). Roughly half of all African Americans living in Wisconsin were born elsewhere (See Table 1.3).

Chart 10.2
Birthplace of Inmates, by Race, Wisconsin: 2004



Source: See Table 10.2

Table 10.2
Birthplace of Inmates, by Race and Gender,
Wisconsin: 2004

TOTAL POPULATION				
Place of Birth	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Wisconsin	9,773	636	10,409	45.3
Other States	7,491	516	8,007	34.8
Foreign Born	750	18	768	3.3
No Data Available	3,600	219	3,819	16.6
Total	21,614	1,389	23,003	100.0

AFRICAN AMERICANS				
Place of Birth	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Wisconsin	3,690	194	3,884	36.5
Other States	4,453	270	4,723	44.4
Foreign Born	76	3	79	0.7
No Data Available	1,832	110	1,942	18.3
Total	10,051	577	10,628	100.0

WHITES				
Place of Birth	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Wisconsin	5,706	410	6,116	53.3
Other States	2,851	224	3,075	26.8
Foreign Born	571	13	584	5.1
No Data Available	1,594	97	1,691	14.7
Total	10,722	744	11,466	100.0

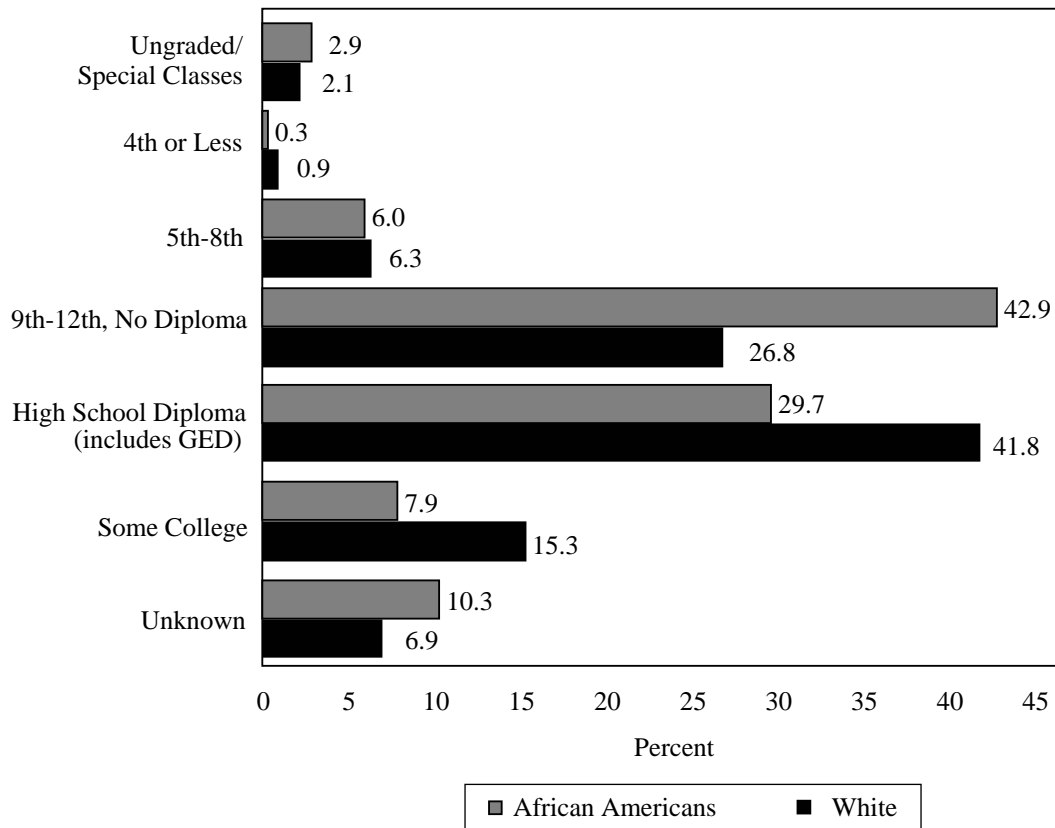
OTHER*				
Place of Birth	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Wisconsin	377	32	409	45.0
Other States	187	22	209	23.0
Foreign Born	103	2	105	11.6
No Data Available	174	12	186	20.5
Total	841	68	909	100.0

* Other includes 74 persons of unknown race.
 Source: Wisconsin Department of Correction. October 4, 2004. Monthly Report File,

Educational Attainment of Inmates in Adult Correctional Facilities

In 2004, at least 38 percent of African American inmates had obtained at least a high school diploma or GED. Educational attainment among White inmates was significantly higher, with at least 57 percent having obtained at least a high school diploma or GED. Whites were nearly twice as likely as African Americans to have some college training. Similar patterns were found for males and females (Chart 10.3 and Table 10.3).

Chart 10.3
Highest Grade Completed for Inmates, by Race, Wisconsin: 2004



Source: See Table 10.3

Table 10.3
Highest Grade Completed for Inmates, by Race and Gender,
Wisconsin: 2004

Education	Total Population				African Americans			
	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Fourth or Less	136	4	140	0.6	30	2	32	0.3
Fifth to Eighth	1,368	60	1,428	6.2	612	29	641	6
Ninth to Twelfth, No Diploma	7,456	464	7,920	34.4	4,308	253	4,561	42.9
High School Diploma (includes GED)	7,897	402	8,299	36.1	3,027	132	3,159	29.7
One or More College Semesters	2,351	324	2,675	11.6	752	85	837	7.9
Ungraded or Special Classes	529	32	561	2.4	288	16	304	2.9
Unknown	1,877	103	1,980	8.6	1,034	60	1,094	10.3
Total	21,614	1,389	23,003	100.0	10,051	577	10,628	100.0

Education	Whites				Other*			
	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Fourth or Less	102	2	104	0.9	4	0	4	0.4
Fifth to Eighth	695	27	722	6.3	61	4	65	7.2
Ninth to Twelfth, No Diploma	2,878	190	3,068	26.8	270	21	291	32
High School Diploma (includes GED)	4,545	247	4,792	41.8	325	23	348	38.3
One or More College Semesters	1,527	225	1,752	15.3	72	14	86	9.4
Ungraded or Special Classes	225	15	240	2.1	16	1	17	1.9
Unknown	750	38	788	6.9	93	5	98	10.8
Total	10,722	744	11,466	100.0	841	68	909	100.0

* Other includes 74 persons of unknown race.

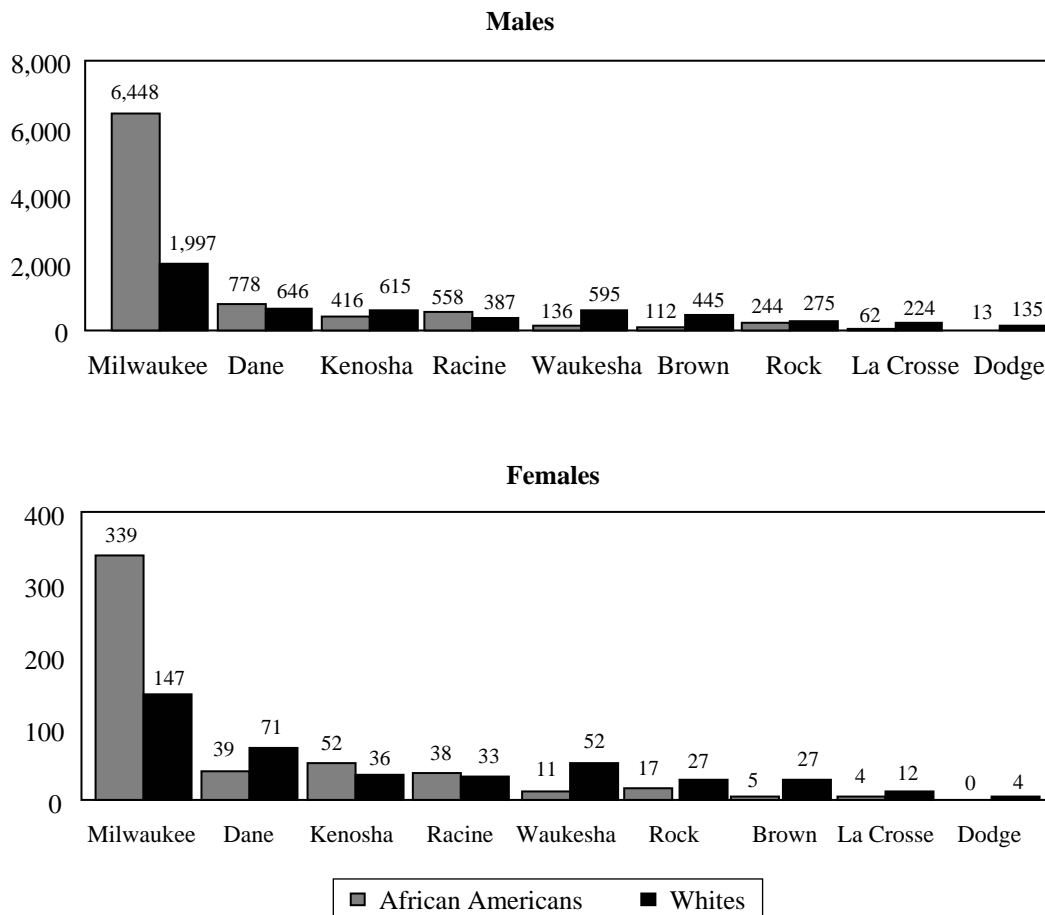
Source: Wisconsin Department of Correction. October 4, 2004. Monthly Report File.

County of Commitment

For this section adults in facilities are classified by the county where their offenses occurred, rather than the county where they are confined. Data are presented for the nine counties with the largest number of commitments (Chart 10.4 and Table 10.4).

For African American male inmates, nearly two-thirds of offenses occurred in Milwaukee County. Dane County followed, as a distant second. For White male inmates, less than one-fifth of offenses were incarcerated in Milwaukee County. For both African American and White inmates, the relative proportion in each county is explained in part by population size.

Chart 10.4
County of Commitment for Inmates,
by Gender and Race, Wisconsin: 2004



Source: See Table 10.4.

Table 10.4
County of Commitment for Inmates, by Race and Gender,
Wisconsin: 2004

County	Total Inmates				African Americans			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Milwaukee	8,585	39.7	493	35.5	6,448	64.2	339	58.8
Dane	1,454	6.7	112	8.1	778	7.7	39	6.8
Kenosha	1,044	4.8	88	6.3	416	4.1	52	9.0
Racine	953	4.4	72	5.2	558	5.6	38	2.9
Waukesha	751	3.5	63	4.5	136	1.4	11	12.5
Brown	669	3.1	48	3.5	112	1.1	5	0.9
Rock	521	2.4	44	3.2	244	1.4	17	1.9
La Crosse	302	1.4	17	1.2	62	0.6	4	0.7
Dodge	152	0.7	4	0.3	925	0.1	0	0.0
Others	7,183	33.2	449	32.3	1,284	12.8	72	12.5
Total	21,614	100.0	1,389	100.0	10,051	100.0	577	100.0

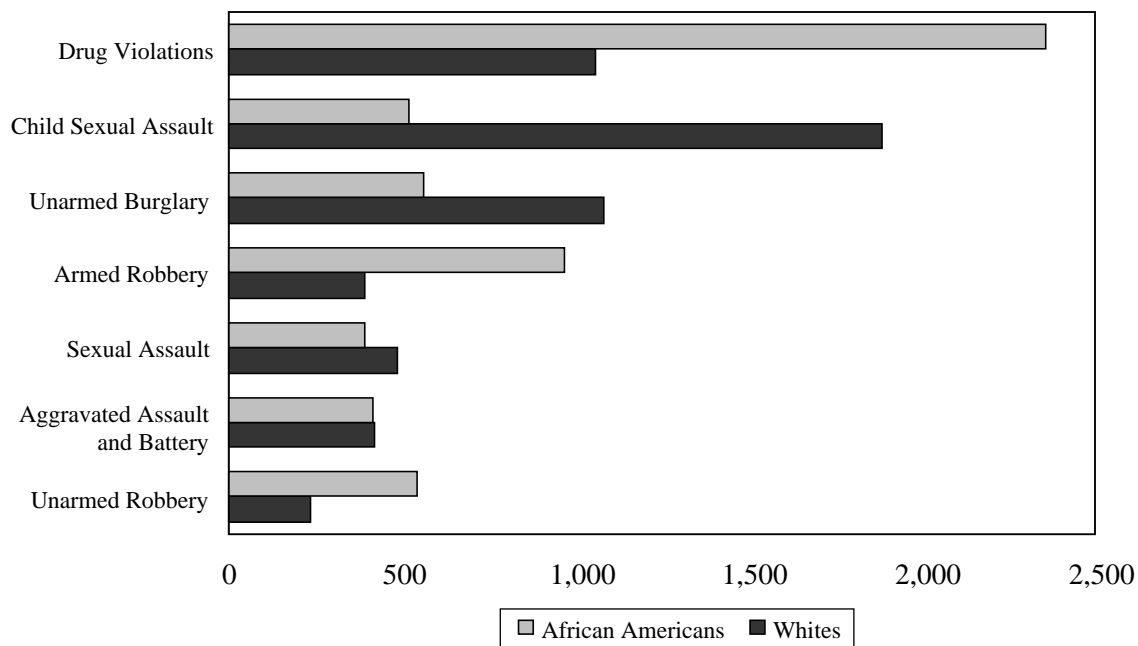
County	Whites				Others			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Milwaukee	1,997	18.6	147	19.8	140	16.6	7	10.1
Dane	646	6.0	71	9.5	30	3.6	2	2.9
Kenosha	615	5.7	36	4.8	13	1.5	0	0.0
Racine	387	3.6	33	4.4	8	1.0	1	1.4
Waukesha	595	5.5	52	7.0	20	2.4	0	0.0
Brown	445	4.2	27	3.6	112	13.3	16	23.2
Rock	275	2.6	27	3.6	2	0.2	0	0.0
La Crosse	224	2.1	12	1.6	16	1.9	1	1.4
Dodge	135	1.3	4	0.5	4	0.5	0	0.0
Others	5,403	50.4	335	45.0	496	59.0	42	60.9
Total	10,722	100.0	744	100.0	841	100.0	69	100.0

Source: Wisconsin Department of Correction. February 20, 2005. CPIS Weekly Report File (G0064V00).

Offense of Inmates by Race

Among African American male inmates, the five top offenses were drug violations, armed robbery, unarmed burglary, unarmed robbery, and child sexual assault. The five top offenses committed by White male inmates were child sexual assault, unarmed burglary, drug violations, aggravated assault and battery, and armed robbery (Chart 10.5 and Table 10.5). Among both African American and White female inmates in 2004, the top three offenses, in order, were drug violations, forgery, and theft (Chart 10.6 and Table 10.6).

Chart 10.5
Leading Offense of Male Inmates, by Race,
Wisconsin: 2004



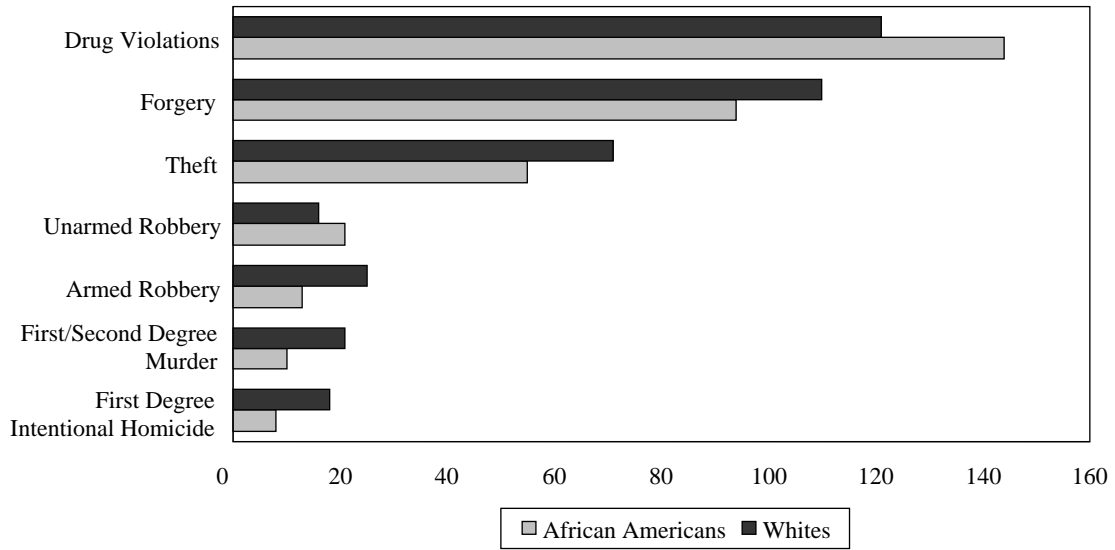
Source: See Table 10.5.

Table 10.5
Offense of Male Inmates, by Race,
Wisconsin: 2004

Offense	Total Population	African Americans	Whites	Other
Drug Violations	3,480	2,359	1,060	61
First/Second Degree Sexual Child Assault	2,509	521	1,884	104
Unarmed Burglary	1,752	564	1,081	27
Armed Robbery	1,392	970	393	29
First/Second/Third/Fourth Degree Sexual Assault	918	392	486	40
Aggravated Assault and Battery	900	416	420	61
Unarmed Robbery	816	543	235	38
Theft	593	256	321	16
Auto Theft	569	274	256	39
Forgery	545	205	326	14
First Degree Intentional Homicide	522	285	252	15
First/Second/Third Degree Murder	456	168	274	14
Other Weapons Law Violations	363	274	81	8
First Degree Reckless Endangerment	254	133	105	16
Second Degree Reckless Endangerment	194	111	77	6
Attempted Homicide	177	86	79	12
Physical Child Abuse	175	66	101	8
Second Degree Homicide	162	99	58	5
Armed Burglary	126	47	67	12
Arson	108	27	79	2
Kidnapping	90	40	43	7
Attempted Murder	39	19	19	1
No Data Available	1,373	822	506	45
Other Offenses	4,101	1,374	2,519	261
Total	21,614	10,051	10,722	841

Source: Wisconsin Department of Correction. February 20, 2005. CPIS Weekly Report File (G0064V00).

Chart 10.6
Leading Offense of Female Inmates, by Race,
Wisconsin: 2004



Source: See Table 10.6.

Table 10.6
Offense of Female Inmates, by Race,
Wisconsin: 2004

Offense	Total Population	African Americans	Whites	Other
Drug Violations	273	144	121	8
Forgery	214	94	110	10
Theft	127	55	71	1
Armed Robbery	39	13	25	1
Unarmed Robbery	39	21	16	2
First/Second Degree Murder	31	10	21	-
First Degree Intentional Homicide	26	8	18	-
Auto Theft	20	7	13	-
Second Degree Homicide	10	5	5	-
Fraud	8	3	5	-
Attempted Homicide	7	3	4	-
No Data Available	77	45	29	3
Other Offenses	595	214	335	47
Total	1,389	577	744	69

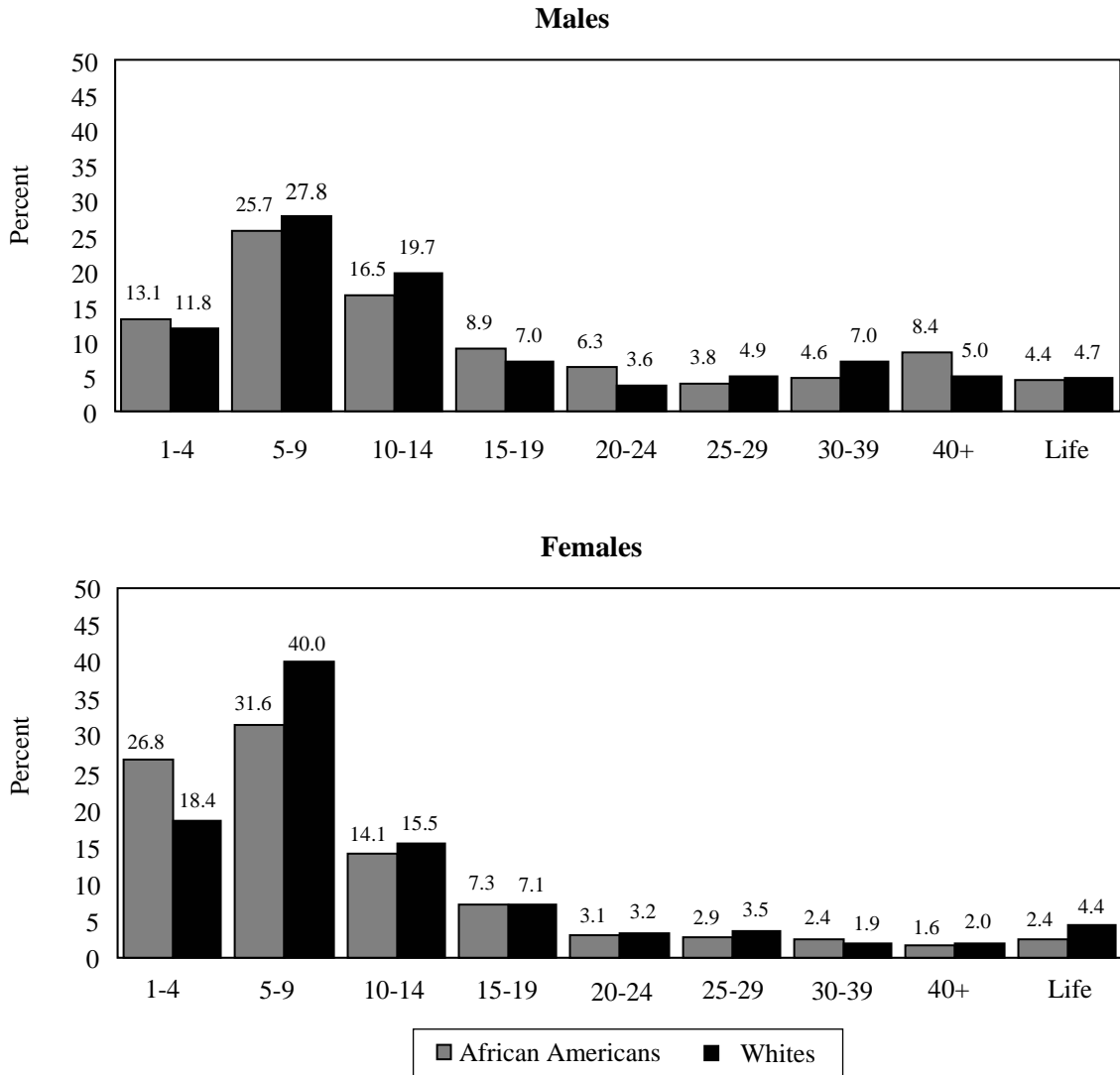
Source: Wisconsin Department of Correction. February 20, 2005. CPIS Weekly Report File (G0064V00).

Length of Sentence

For both African Americans and Whites, about two of every five male inmates had sentences of fewer than 10 years. Only one of every six male inmates were sentenced to 30 years or more (including life). The length of sentence received by male inmates shows no clear relationship to race. However, a more careful analysis of race and length of sentence would take account of the differences in the offenses with which African Americans and Whites inmates were charged (Chart 10.7 and Table 10.7).

Short sentences prevailed for female inmates. About three of five had sentences of fewer than 10 years, while fewer than one of 12 was sentenced to 30 years or more. African American females were more likely than Whites females to have terms of 1-4 years, and Whites were more likely to have terms of 5-9 years, but these and other differences based on small numbers may fluctuate from year to year.

Chart 10.7
Length of Sentence for Inmates, by Race and Gender,
Wisconsin: 2004



Source: See Table 10.7

Table 10.7
Length of Sentence for Inmates, by Race and Gender,
Wisconsin: 2004

Length of Sentence	Total Inmates				African Americans			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
< 1 Year	7	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1	0	0.0
1 to 2 Years	509	2.4	63	4.5	258	2.6	32	5.5
3 to 4 Years	2,162	10.0	241	17.4	1,059	10.5	123	21.3
5 to 6 Years	2,925	13.5	276	20.0	1,293	12.8	99	17.2
7 to 9 Years	2,910	13.5	228	16.4	1,294	12.9	83	14.4
10 Years	1,710	7.9	117	8.4	714	7.1	38	6.6
11 to 14 Years	2,027	9.4	99	7.1	942	9.4	43	7.5
15 to 19 Years	2,078	9.6	98	7.1	896	8.9	42	7.3
20 to 24 Years	1,444	6.7	43	3.1	636	6.3	18	3.1
25 to 29 Years	806	3.7	45	3.2	384	3.8	17	2.9
30 to 39 Years	1,019	4.7	29	2.1	465	4.6	14	2.4
40+, Not Life	1,650	7.6	26	1.9	842	8.4	9	1.6
Life	994	4.6	47	3.4	440	4.4	14	2.4
Not Available	1,373	6.4	77	5.5	822	8.2	45	7.8
Total	21,614	100.0	1,389	100.0	10,051	100.0	577	100.0

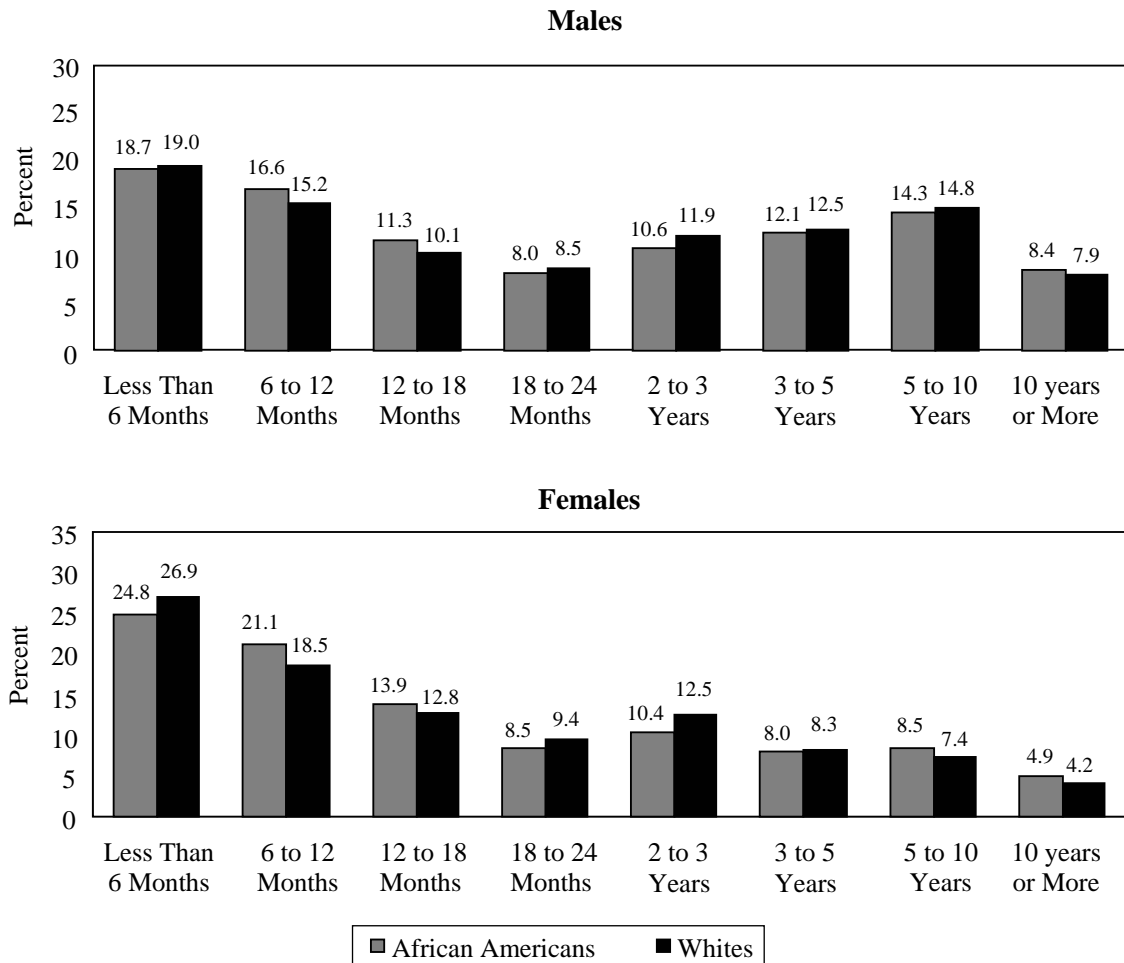
Length of Sentence	Whites				Others			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
< 1 Year	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1 to 2 Years	231	2.2	29	3.9	20	2.4	2	2.9
3 to 4 Years	1,024	9.6	108	14.5	79	9.4	10	14.7
5 to 6 Years	1,498	14.0	164	22.0	134	15.9	13	19.1
7 to 9 Years	1,482	13.8	134	18.0	134	15.9	11	16.2
10 Years	913	8.5	69	9.3	83	9.9	10	14.7
11 to 14 Years	1,011	9.4	46	6.2	74	8.9	10	14.7
15 to 19 Years	1,102	10.3	53	7.1	80	9.5	3	4.4
20 to 24 Years	754	7.0	24	3.2	54	6.4	1	1.5
25 to 29 Years	390	3.6	26	3.5	32	3.8	2	2.9
30 to 39 Years	526	4.9	14	1.9	28	3.3	1	1.5
40+, Not Life	753	7.0	15	2.0	55	6.5	2	2.9
Life	531	5.0	33	4.4	23	2.7	0	0.0
Not Available	506	4.7	29	3.9	45	5.4	3	4.4
Total	10,722	100.0	744	100.0	841	100.0	68	100.0

Source: Wisconsin Department of Correction. February 20, 2005. CPIS Weekly Report File (G0064V00).

Time in Institution

Time in institution is related to length of sentence but provides a different perspective on inmates' prison time. The data on time in institution show no large differences between African Americans and Whites. Females of both races were more likely than males to have been institutionalized for two years or less, and less likely to have been institutionalized for three years or more. Due to repeat incarceration and other complicating factors the cumulative time inmates have spent in correctional facilities is, for current and prior offenses, difficult to ascertain.

Chart 10.8
Time in Institution for Inmates, by Race and Gender,
Wisconsin: 2004



Source: See Table 10.8.

Table 10.8
Time in Institution for Inmates, by Race and Gender,
Wisconsin: 2004

Length	All Inmates				African Americans			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<6 Months	4,089	18.9	365	26.3	1,877	18.7	143	24.8
6 to 12 Months	3,409	15.8	270	19.4	1,666	16.6	122	21.1
12 to 18 Months	2,314	10.7	179	12.9	1,139	11.3	80	13.9
18 to 24 Months	1,786	8.3	129	9.3	801	8.0	49	8.5
2 to 3 Years	2,455	11.4	164	11.8	1,067	10.6	60	10.4
3 to 5 Years	2,680	12.4	114	8.2	1,219	12.1	46	8.0
5 to 10 Years	3,155	14.6	108	7.8	1,438	14.3	49	8.5
< 10 years	1,726	8.0	60	4.3	844	8.4	28	4.9
Total	21,614	100.0	1,389	100.0	10,051	100.0	577	100.0

Length	Whites				Other			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<6 Months	2,035	19.0	200	26.9	177	21.0	22	32.4
6 to 12 Months	1,630	15.2	138	18.5	113	13.4	10	14.7
12 to 18 Months	1,083	10.1	95	12.8	92	10.9	4	5.9
18 to 24 Months	909	8.5	70	9.4	76	9.0	10	14.7
2 to 3 Years	1,281	11.9	93	12.5	107	12.7	11	16.2
3 to 5 Years	1,344	12.5	62	8.3	117	13.9	6	8.8
5 to 10 Years	1,591	14.8	55	7.4	126	15.0	4	5.9
< 10 years	849	7.9	31	4.2	33	3.9	1	1.5
Total	10,722	100.0	744	100.0	841	100.0	68	100.0

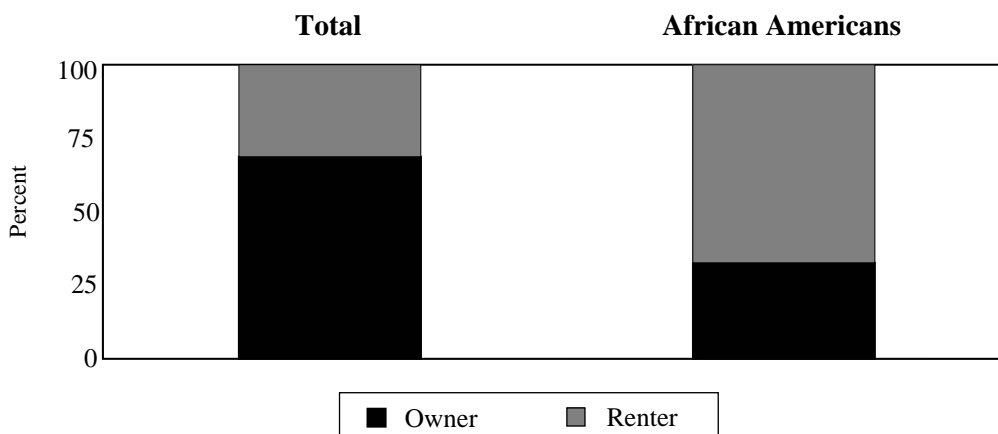
Source: Wisconsin Department of Correction. February 20, 2005. CPIS Weekly Report File (G0064V00).

Chapter 11: HOUSING

Owner and Renter Occupancy

Home ownership within a population is an important aspect of wealth and social status. In 2000, about one third of African American householders in the state owned their own homes while two thirds rented. Those proportions are reversed for the total population of Wisconsin householders (Chart 11.1 and Table 11.1).

Chart 11.1
Tenure of Occupied Housing Units
for Total and African American Households, Wisconsin: 2000



Source: See Table 11.1

Table 11.1
Tenure of Occupied Housing Units
for Total and African American Households, Wisconsin: 2000

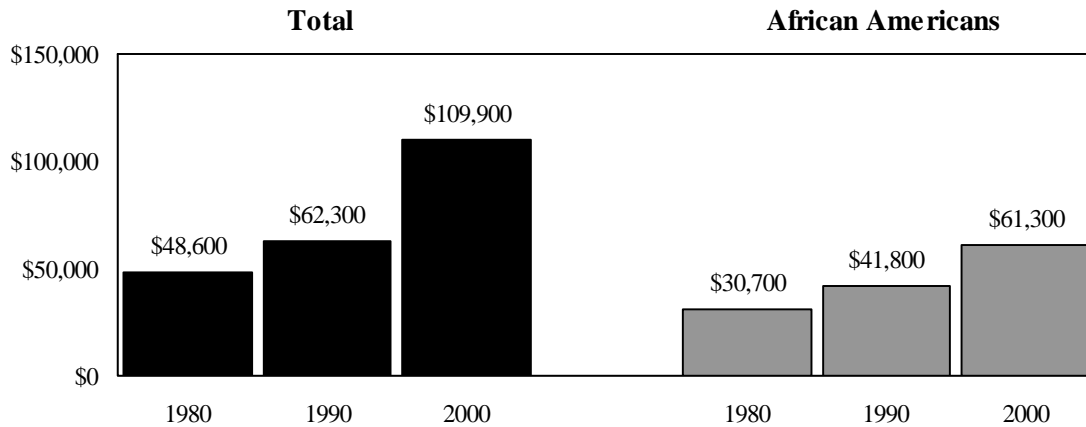
Occupied Housing Units	Total Households			African American Households		
	Number	Percent	Average Persons Per Unit	Number	Percent	Average Persons Per Unit
Total	2,084,544	100.0	2.5	97,933	100.0	2.9
Owner	1,426,660	68.4	2.7	31,765	32.4	3.0
Renter	657,884	31.6	2.2	66,168	67.6	2.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, HCT 2 and HCT7.

Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

For most homeowners, a house represents their largest and most stable asset. The median value of houses owned by African Americans in 2000 was \$61,300, while the median value of houses owned by the total population was \$109,900 (Chart 11.2). In 1980, the median value for owner-occupied African American houses was about 63 percent of the median value of all owner-occupied houses in Wisconsin. In 2000 this ratio was lower, 56 percent.

Chart 11.2
Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units,
for Total and African American Populations, Wisconsin: 1980-2000

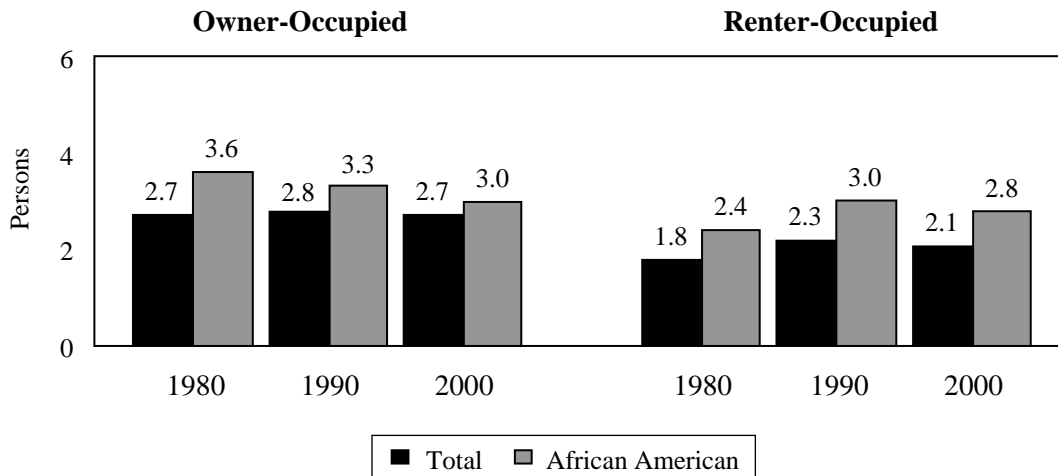


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census, HC80-1-A51, Tables 7 and 9; U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census, 1990 CH1-51, Tables 15 and 23; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table HCT66.

Average Number of Persons Per Housing Unit

On average, African Americans have more persons per housing unit than the total population in both owner- and renter-occupied dwellings. The average number of persons per housing unit decreased slightly from 1980 to 2000 for African American and total owner occupied units. The average number of persons in renter-occupied units increased slightly over the same period (Chart 11.3, Table 11.1).

Chart 11.3
Average Number of Total and African American Persons
Living in Owner- and Renter-Occupied Housing Units,
Wisconsin: 1970-2000

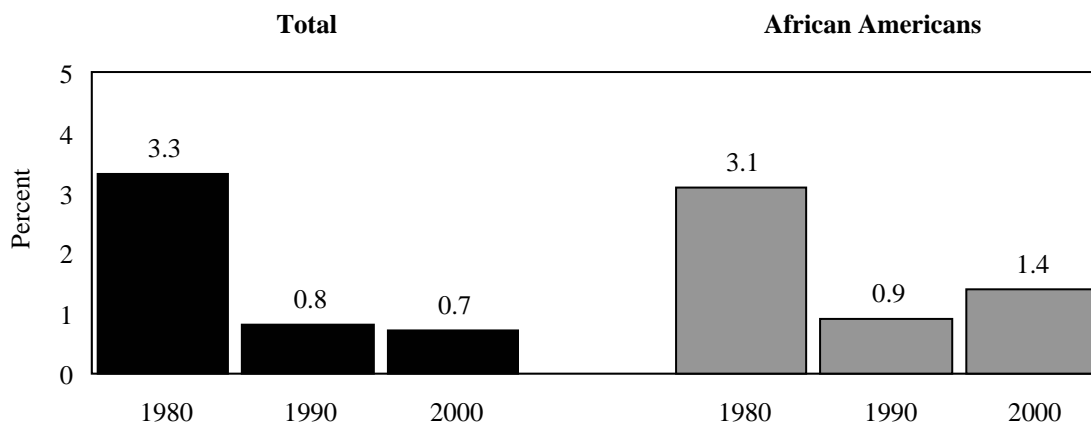


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census, HC80-1-A51, Tables 6 and 14; U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census, 1990 CH-1-51, Tables 13 and 17; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table HCT7.

Plumbing Facilities of Rental Units

In the 1940s and 1950s the proportion of rental units that lacked complete plumbing facilities was a useful indicator of substandard housing and slum conditions. Housing codes, demolitions, remodeling, and new apartments led to nearly universal availability of complete plumbing facilities by 1990 (Chart 11.4).

Chart 11.4
Rental Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities for Exclusive Use,
Total and African American Households,
Wisconsin: 1980-2000



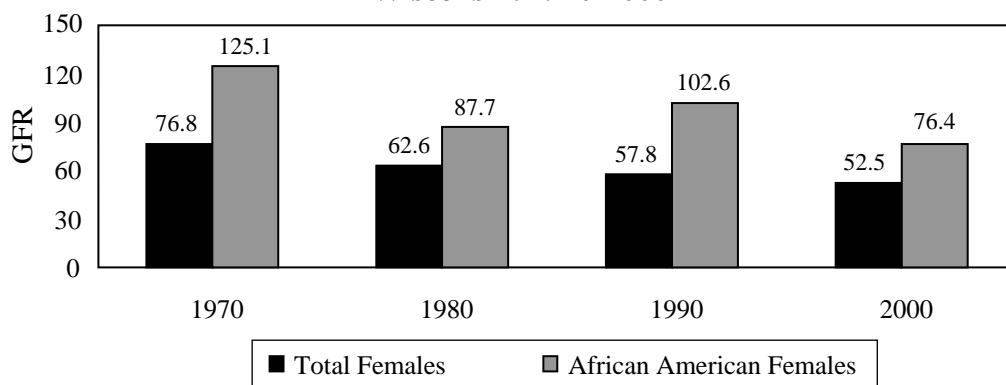
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census, HC80-1-A51, Tables 5 and 9; U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census, CH-2-51, Tables 1 and 14; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table HCT41.

Chapter 12: BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND HEALTH INDICATORS

Fertility Trends, 1970-2000

The General Fertility Rate (GFR)* measures births in one year to females of childbearing age. The GFR for African American females fluctuated from 1970 to 2000, but was much lower in 2000 than in 1970. The fertility rate for all Wisconsin females declined over the period, mirroring the decline on a national level.

Chart 12.1
General Fertility Rate for Total and African American Females,
Wisconsin: 1970-2000



Source: See Table 12.1

Table 12.1
General Fertility Rate for Total and African American Females,
Wisconsin: 1970-2000

Year	Total			African Americans		
	Females 15-49 years	Live Births	General Fertility Rate	Females 15-49 years	Live Births	General Fertility Rate
1970	1,008,900	77,455	76.8	32,671	4,087	125.1
1980	1,194,199	74,763	62.6	51,519	4,517	87.7
1990	1,256,381	72,635	57.8	69,779	7,159	102.6
2000	1,318,540	69,289	52.5	82,987	6,338	76.4

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services (WDHSS). *Trends in Maternal and Child Health Statistics, Wisconsin 1968-1984*; U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census, 1990 CP1-51, Table 19; WDHSS, *Vital Statistics, 1990*; Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, *The Health of Ethnic and Racial Population, 1996-2000*.

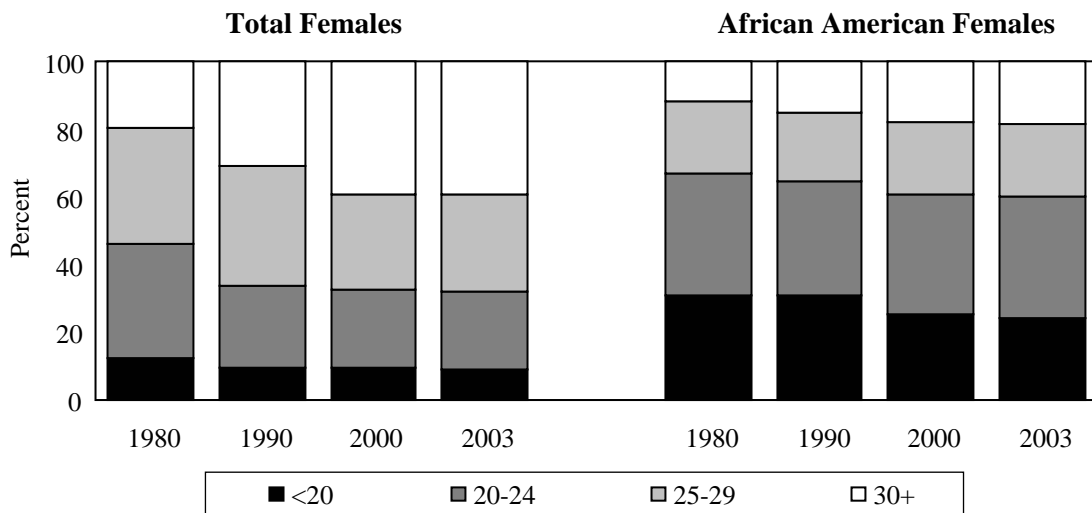
* Births per 1,000 females age 15 to 49 years.

Births by Age of Mother

Since 1980, about one-tenth of births in the total population were to females under 20 years of age (Chart 12.2 and Table 12.2). By contrast, about one-third of African American births were to females under age 20 in 1980, dropping to 25 percent by 2003. The age at which females bear children has been increasing, especially for the total population. In 2003, more than 40 percent of African American births and almost 70 percent of all Wisconsin births were to mothers over age 25.

The number of children born to teenagers remains of particular concern. Ten percent of African American births were to mothers less than 18 years old compared to only 3 percent of all Wisconsin births.

Chart 12.2
Age Distribution of Total and African American Females Who Gave Birth,
Wisconsin: 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2003



Source: See Table 12.2.

Table 12.2
Live Births to Total and African American Females, by Age of Mother,
Wisconsin: 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2003

Age of Mother	TOTAL FEMALES							
	1980		1990		2000		2003	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	74,764	100.0	72,633	100.0	69,289	100.0	69,999	100.0
<18	2,834	3.8	2,485	3.4	2,324	3.3	1,946	2.8
18-19	6,379	8.5	4,925	6.8	4,753	6.9	4,371	6.2
20-24	25,321	33.9	17,477	24.1	15,606	22.5	16,011	22.9
25-29	25,462	34.1	24,956	34.4	19,594	28.4	20,157	28.8
30-34	11,682	15.6	16,625	22.9	17,692	25.5	17,855	25.5
35+	3,084	4.1	6,160	8.5	9,315	13.4	9,644	13.8
Unknown	2	0.0	5	0.0	5	0.0	15	0.0

Age of Mother	AFRICAN AMERICAN FEMALES							
	1980		1990		2000		2003	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	4,517	100.0	7,160	100.0	6,437	100.0	6,408	100.0
<18	656	14.5	965	13.4	720	11.2	631	9.8
18-19	746	16.5	1,231	17.2	966	15.0	927	14.5
20-24	1,608	35.6	2,414	33.7	2,316	36.0	2,285	35.7
25-29	968	21.4	1,483	20.7	1,297	20.1	1,383	21.6
30-34	379	8.4	770	10.8	702	10.9	742	11.6
35+	160	3.6	296	4.1	435	6.7	440	6.9
Unknown	—	—	—	—	1	0.0	1	0.0

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services (WDHFS). *Public Health Statistics Supplementary Table 9, 1980*; WDHFS. *Wisconsin Birth and Infant Deaths, 2002*. Tables B1 and B2.

Age-Specific Birth Rates

The highest age-specific birth rates among African American females in 2000 occurred in the age group 20 to 24 years, with 183 births per 1,000 females. For all Wisconsin females, birth rates were highest in the 25 to 29 category, with 120 births per 1,000 females. The teen birth rate (ages 15 to 19) for African American females was 113 births per 1,000, three times the rate for all females. At ages over 25, African American birth rates were lower than those for all females.

Table 12.3
Age-Specific Birth Rates for Total and African American Females,
Wisconsin: 2000

Age Group	Total Females	African American Females
10-14	0.0*	3.1
15-19	35.7	113.0
20-24	89.2	183.0
25-29	119.5	103.0
30-34	96.2	56.0
35-39	35.7	29.0
40+	7.0	6.0

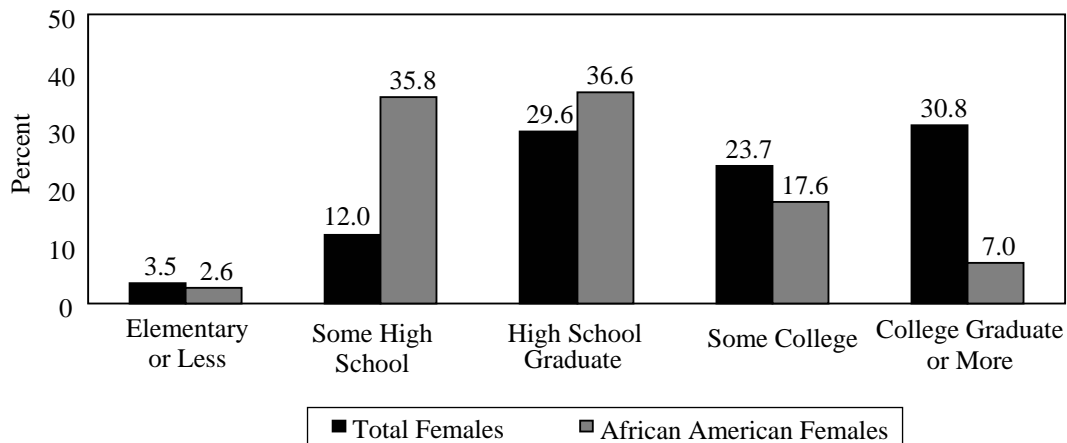
*In 2000 there were 99 births to females under 15; 52 were African American, 26 were White and 11 were other race/ethnicity.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services (WDHFS). 2001. *Wisconsin Births and Infant Deaths, 2000*. Table B1; WDHFS. 2004. *The Health of Racial and Ethnic Populations in Wisconsin: 1996-2000*. pp. 67-68.

Births by Education of Mother

Nearly 40 percent of African American mothers who bore a child in 2003 had not completed high school. This was an improvement since 1994 when the corresponding figure was 46 percent, but it remains more than twice the rate for all mothers (16 %). Few of the African American infants born in 2003 had mothers with a college degree (7 %), compared to nearly one third for all infants (Chart 12.3 and Table 12.4).

Chart 12.3
Education of Mothers Who Gave Birth, Wisconsin: 2003



Source: See Table 12.4

Table 12.4
Live Births to Total and African American Females, by Education of Mother, Wisconsin: 2003

Education of Mother	Total Females		African American Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Live Births	69,999	100.0	6,409	100.0
Elementary or Less	2,462	3.5	166	2.6
Some High School	8,389	12.0	2,293	35.8
High School Graduate	20,741	29.6	2,345	36.6
Some College	16,612	23.7	1,215	17.6
College Graduate	12,359	17.7	245	3.8
Post-Graduate	9,189	13.1	205	3.2
Unknown	247	0.4	30	0.5

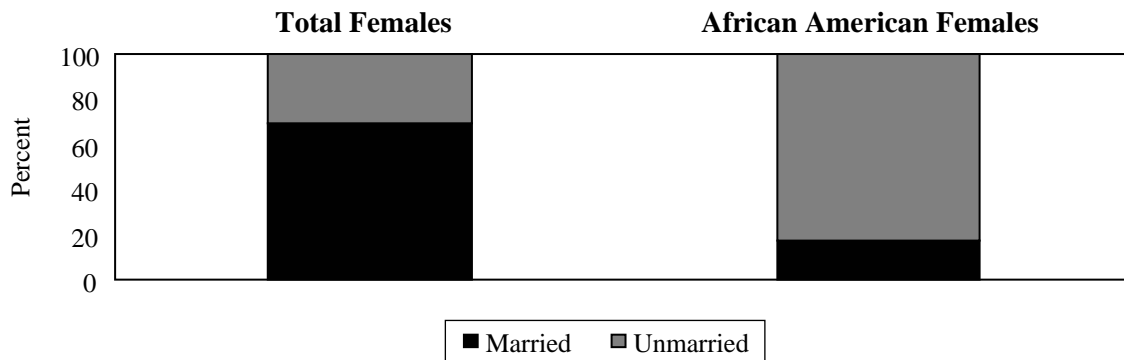
Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services. 2004. *Births and Infant Deaths, 2003*. Table B1.

Births to Unmarried Females

The proportion of births that are to unmarried mothers has been increasing for both the African American and total Wisconsin populations. In 2003, the vast majority of African American females who gave birth were unmarried (83%), an increase over 1984 when the level was 72 percent. For all Wisconsin births in 2003 the proportion to unmarried mothers was just under one third (31 %), also a substantial increase from 1984 when it was 17 percent (Chart 12.4 and Table 12.5).

Younger mothers were more likely to be unmarried when they gave birth. Over 92 percent of mothers under 18 who gave birth in 2003 were unmarried.

Chart 12.4
Marital Status of Total and African American Females Who Gave Birth, Wisconsin: 2003



Source: See Table 12.5.

Table 12.5
Live Births to Total and African American Females, by Marital Status of Mother, Wisconsin: 2003

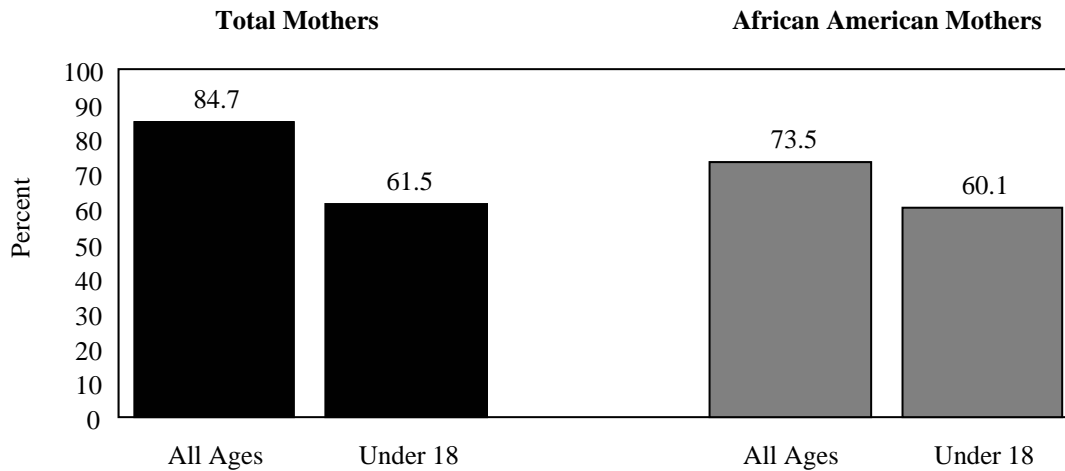
Marital Status	Total Females		African American Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Live Births	69,999	100.0	6,409	100.0
Married	48,492	69.3	1,120	17.5
Unmarried	21,497	30.7	5,288	82.5
Unknown	10	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services. 2004. *Births and Infant Deaths, 2003*. Table B1.

Prenatal Care

Receiving no prenatal or care only late in pregnancy places mothers and infants at greater risk for complications. Almost three fourths of African Americans who gave birth in 2003 received prenatal care in their first trimester. The percentage receiving early prenatal care among all Wisconsin females (85%) was significantly higher (Chart 12.5). The proportion receiving prenatal care was lower for mothers under age 18 among both African Americans and total females.

Chart 12.5
Total and African American Mothers with First Trimester Prenatal Care, Wisconsin: 2003

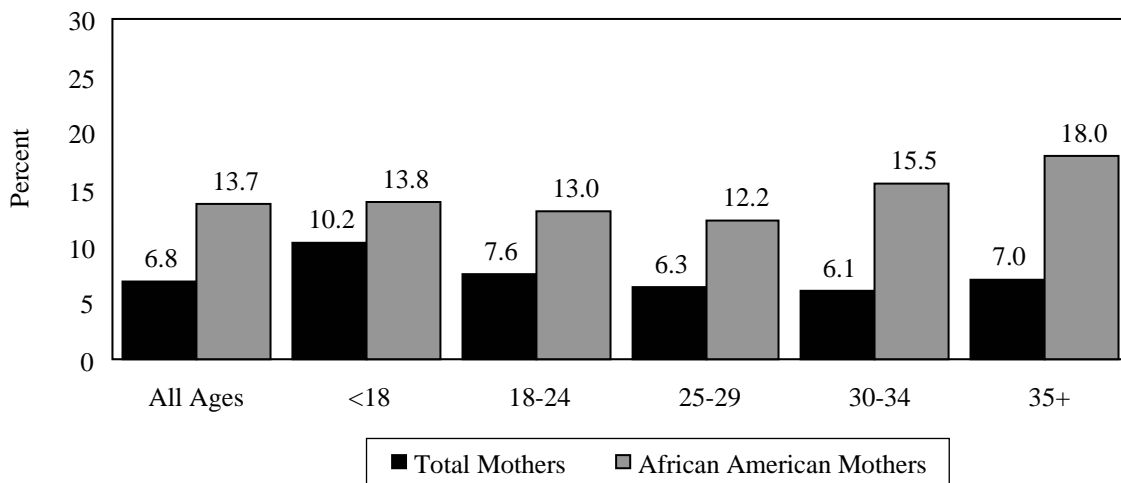


Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Division of Public Health, Bureau of Health Information and Policy. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, <http://dhfs.wisconsin.gov/wish/>, Prenatal Care Module, accessed 09/06/05.

Low Birth Weight Infants

Infants who weigh less than 2500 grams at birth, about 5 ½ pounds, are considered to have a low birth weight and are at greater risk of dying or having health complications. African American infants were twice as likely to have a low birth weight as all Wisconsin infants born in 2003 (Chart 12.6). This greater risk for African Americans appeared at every age category, but was especially high for those ages 35 or older. Among all Wisconsin mothers the greatest risk of low birth weight babies was for those less than 18 years of age.

Chart 12.6
Proportion of Live Births that Were Low Birth Weight Born to Total and African American Mothers by Age, Wisconsin: 2003



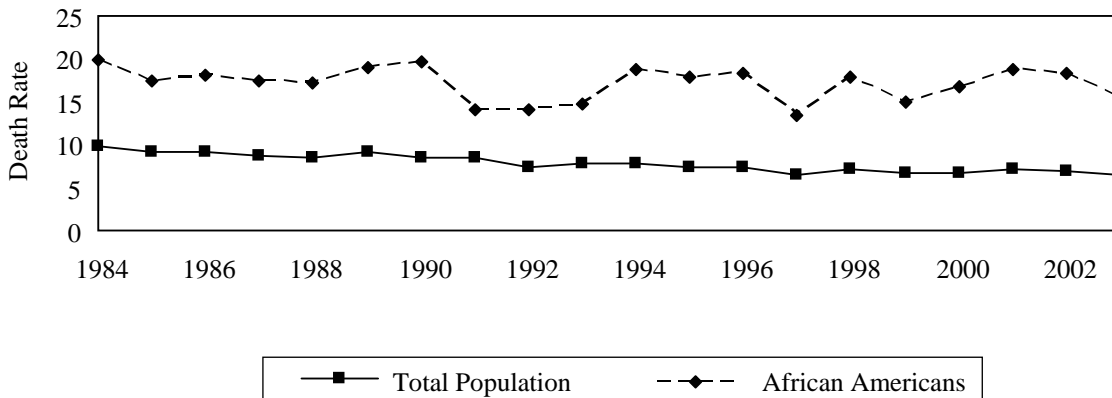
Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Division of Public Health, Bureau of Health Information and Policy. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, <http://dhfs.wisconsin.gov/wish/>, Birth Counts Module, accessed 07/22/05.

Infant Death Rates*

The infant death rate among African Americans in Wisconsin has long been roughly twice that of the total population (Chart 12.7). Factors that likely contribute to this disparity include low birth weight, late or no prenatal care, and very young age of the mother. For example, in 2003, the infant mortality rate was 12.0 per 1,000 births among infants born to mothers age less than 20, compared to 5.9 per 1,000 among infants born to females age 20 and older (WDHFS, Wisconsin Births and Infant Deaths, 2003, p. 28).

The infant death rate among African Americans declined erratically between 1984 and 2003, from 19.8 to 15.3 deaths per 1,000 live births. During the same period, the total Wisconsin infant death rate declined steadily, from 9.9 to 6.5. In 2003 the rate for African Americans remained more than twice the rate for the total population (Table 12.6).

Chart 12.7
Infant Death Rate for Total and African American Populations,
Wisconsin: 1984-2003



Source: See Table 12.6

* Deaths to infants age less than one year per 1,000 live births.

Table 12.6
Infant Death Rate for Total and African American Populations,
Wisconsin: 1984 -2003

Year	Total Population		African Americans	
	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate
1984	723	9.9	96	19.8
1985	674	9.2	93	17.5
1986	663	9.2	103	18
1987	611	8.6	104	17.3
1988	598	8.5	109	17.2
1989	662	9.2	131	18.9
1990	611	8.4	140	19.6
1991	608	8.4	101	14
1992	514	7.3	103	14.1
1993	553	7.9	106	14.8
1994	541	7.9	128	18.7
1995	493	7.3	116	17.9
1996	492	7.3	117	18.3
1997	431	6.5	85	13.4
1998	488	7.2	116	17.9
1999	456	6.7	96	14.9
2000	457	6.6	108	16.8
2001	491	7.1	121	18.7
2002	471	6.9	116	18.3
2003	454	6.5	98	15.3

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services. 2004. *Wisconsin Births and Infants Deaths, 2003*. Table D.

Death Rates* by Age and Cause

When there are few deaths per year in a specific population (e.g., fewer than 2,000 deaths for African Americans in Wisconsin), biostatisticians combine a number of years of death statistics in order to have a more stable view of death rates. For this section, the years 1996-2000 were used. Infant deaths are excluded from this section.

As expected, the death rate (deaths per 100,000 population) for males and females for both African Americans and the total population, increased by age (Table 12.7). For every age group, death rates for males exceeded death rates for females. For ages under 45, the African American death rates were about twice the rates for the total Wisconsin population.

Table 12.7
Average Annual Death Rates for African Americans and Total Population
by Age and Gender, Wisconsin: 1996-2000

Age Group	Total Population			African Americans		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
1-14	26	20	23	53	38	45
15-24	105	38	72	223	60	143
25-44	160	86	123	382	200	286
45-64	698	428	561	1,416	834	1,093
65-74	2,997	1,803	2,352	4,508	2,856	3,581
75 and Older	9,427	7,634	8,290	10,253	8,426	9,086

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services. 2004. *The Health of Racial and Ethnic Populations in Wisconsin 1996-2000*. pp. 53-57.

* Death rates for ages above one are deaths per 100,000 persons.

Cause of Death

The ten leading causes of death for the total Wisconsin population and for African Americans are listed in Table 12.8. Many deaths have multiple contributing causes. These statistics are based on the designated underlying cause. Rates are deaths per year per 100,000 population, averaged over the years 2000-2003. The rates are age-adjusted to take into account the different age structures of the African American and total Wisconsin populations.

The four leading causes of death among both African Americans and the total population were heart disease, cancer, stroke, and respiratory disease. Death rates for African Americans were higher for each of the top four causes.

For the number of deaths in the year 2003, by cause, for males and females, see Table 12.9. For most causes the number of deaths was higher for males than females.

Table 12.8
Leading Underlying Causes of Death for Total and African American Populations,
Ranked by Age-Adjusted Death Rate,
Wisconsin: 2000-2003

Total Population		
Rank	Cause	Age-adjusted Death Rate
1	Heart disease	218.9
2	Malignant neoplasms (Cancer)	187.5
3	Cerebrovascular Disease(Stroke)	58.0
4	Chronic lower respiratory disease	40.0
5	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	38.6
6	Diabetes Mellitus	23.0
7	Alzheimer's disease	21.0
8	Influenza/pneumonia	20.1
9	Nephritis/Nephrotic syndrome/Nephrosis	13.8
10	Suicide (Intentional self-harm)	11.3

African Americans		
Rank	Cause	Age-adjusted Death Rate
1	Heart disease	261.1
2	Malignant neoplasms (Cancer)	248.9
3	Cerebrovascular Disease(Stroke)	79.9
4	Chronic lower respiratory disease	50.2
5	Diabetes Mellitus	38.2
6	Nephritis/Nephrotic syndrome/Nephrosis	35.8
7	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	34.9
8	Assault (Homicide)	26.4
9	Influenza/pneumonia	21.3
10	Alzheimer's disease	20.2

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system. Mortality Model. <http://dhsf.wisconsin.gov/wish>. Accessed 07/14/2005.

Table 12.9
Number of Deaths by Underlying Cause,
for Total and African American Populations, by Gender
Wisconsin: 2003

Cause	Total		African Americans	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Heart disease	6,247	6,231	211	185
Malignant neoplasms (Cancer)	5,526	5,077	218	210
Cerebrovascular Diseases (Stroke)	1,252	1,952	45	58
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	1,163	1,122	32	19
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	816	648	56	17
Diabetes Mellitus	650	676	33	60
Alzheimer's disease	399	1,009	10	17
Influenza/pneumonia	495	669	16	23
Nephritis/Nephrotic syndrome/Nephrosis	415	458	33	28
Suicide (intentional self-harm)	536	106	18	6
Assault (Homicide)	150	43	84	9
Total Deaths, All Causes	22,495	23,544	1,039	911

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services. 2004. *Wisconsin Deaths, 2003*. Tables 15 and 17.

Behavioral Risk Factors

Through an annual telephone sample survey of the state's adult population, the Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics collects data on Behavioral Risk Factors, activities and conditions that affect health and mortality. Five risk factors are reported here: being overweight, lack of physical exercise, cigarette smoking, and two indicators of alcohol abuse -- binge drinking, and chronic drinking. Chart 12.8 displays the prevalence of each of these risk factors among total Wisconsin population and African Americans.

Being overweight is measured with the Body Mass Index, which is calculated from a person's height and weight (see **DEFINITIONS**). In 2003, 60 percent of all Wisconsin adults were overweight. Among African American adults, 74 percent were overweight. In recent years national attention has been given to the rising prevalence of being overweight and obesity among Americans of all ages and Wisconsin has very high rates of both (National Center for Health Statistics, 2004).

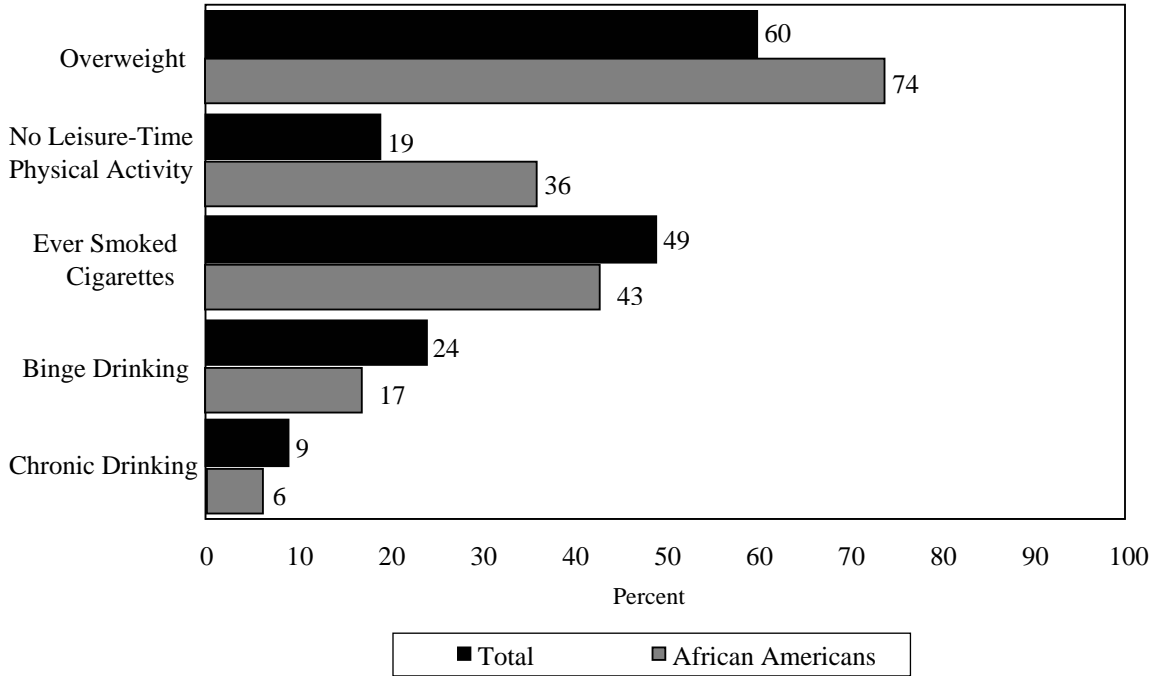
Lack of Physical Exercise is measured imperfectly by asking whether respondents engaged in physical activities during their leisure time. This measure does not take account of whether persons engaged in strenuous activities at work. Among Wisconsin adults in 2003, 19 percent reportedly had no leisure-time physical activity, compared to 36 percent among African American adults.

Cigarette Smoking is a major health risk that has received much attention by national, state, and local governments. The specific measure used here is the proportion who report having ever smoked cigarettes. Among all Wisconsin adults, 49 percent had ever smoked, compared to 43 percent of African American adults.

Binge Drinking is one form of alcohol abuse. The specific measure used in the survey is having five or more drinks on one or more occasions in the past month. Among all Wisconsin adults, 24 percent reported having engaged in binge drinking, compared to 17 percent of African American adults.

Chronic Drinking is another form of alcohol abuse that has high personal and social costs. The survey results classify having two or more drinks daily, on average, as chronic drinking. Among all Wisconsin adults, 9 percent reported chronic drinking, compared to 6 percent of African American adults.

Chart 12.8
Selected Behavioral Risk Factors for
Total and African American Adult Populations,
Wisconsin: 2003



Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services. 2003. Wisconsin Behavioral Risk Factor Survey. unpublished.

DEFINITIONS

Adult Basic Education: Adult Basic Education is an umbrella term for a program that serves adult learners with classes in basic literacy through adult secondary education. Adult Basic Education includes instruction in reading, writing, and mathematics at levels 0-12th grade equivalent. Classes in social studies and science are included for GED/HSED as well as career education, study skills, computer literacy and financial education. English as a Second Language instruction in reading, writing, speaking and listening as well as civics are also part of Adult Basic Education Programs.

Body Mass Index: Weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared: W/H^2
Overweight is defined as follows:

Males with body mass index equal to or greater than 27.8

Females with body mass index equal to or greater than 27.3

Children Ever Born: See “Fertility.”

Educational Attainment: The highest level of school completed or the highest degree received.

Employed: Employed persons refer to all civilians 16 years and older who were either (1) “at work” - those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work” - those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations. Also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Family or Family Household: Includes a householder and the persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. Unrelated persons living in the household are not considered part of the family (or family household).

Farm: Dwelling or household located in a rural farm area and concerned with growing crops or raising livestock.

Fertility: Data on fertility (also referred to as “children ever born”) were from a sample of women 15 years and older regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, adopted children, and stepchildren were excluded from the number of children ever born. Women (if married) were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home.

Gender Ratio: A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Group Quarters: All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Group quarters include, but not limited to, correctional institutions, nursing homes, college dormitories, shelters, military quarters, and persons who were living in “visible in street locations,” or homeless.

Household: A household includes all persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied as separate living quarters.

Householder: One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the persons, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented, and who is listed first on the census questionnaire.

Housing Unit: A house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as separate quarters, or if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or thorough a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible.

Income: “Total income” is the sum of the amounts reported separately for wages or salary income; self-employed income (farm and non-farm); dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. “Earnings” is defined as the sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and non-farm self-employment. “Earnings” is the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc.

Industry and Occupation: Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person’s employing organization. Occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job. For employed persons, the data refer to the person’s job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job.

Labor Force: The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the United States Armed Forces (persons on active duty during with the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard).

Civilian Labor Force: The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed who are not in the armed forces.

Not in Labor Force: Consists of all persons 16 years and older who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Marital Status: All persons were asked whether they were “not married,” “widowed,” “divorced,” “separated,” or “never married.” Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Spouse: Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Median Age: This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value.

Median Income: The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of households or families, including those with no income.

Non-family Household: A non-family household includes a persons living alone or with non-relatives only.

Occupied Housing Unit: A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, such as, way on vacation or business.

Own Children: A child under 18 years old who is a son or daughter by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption.

Place of Birth: The U.S. state or foreign country where a person was born. Used in determining citizenship. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “born abroad, country not specified.”

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB’s) Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or unrelated individual is classified as being “below the poverty level.”

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals include a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 and 65+). The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. As defined by the Office of Management and Budget, the average poverty threshold for a family of four in 1999 was \$17,029; for a family of three, \$13,290; for a family of two, \$10,869, and for unrelated individuals, \$8,501. Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, state, or local variations in the cost of living.

Poverty status is determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old.

Race: Race is determined by self-identification. The U.S. Bureau of the Census in 2000 used the question pictured here (right) to determine race:

Related Children: Includes all people in a household under the age of 18, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder. This does not include householder's spouse or foster children, regardless of age.

Renter-Occupied Housing Unit: All occupied units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter-occupied.

Rural: All areas that are not classified as "urban."

School Dropouts: A dropout is a student who was enrolled in school at some time during the reported school years, was not enrolled at the beginning of the following school year (third Friday in September), has not graduated from high school or completed a state or district-approved educational program, and does not meet any of the following exclusionary conditions: transfer to another public school district, private, or state- or district-approved educational program; temporary absence due to expulsion, suspension or school-approved illness; death (Department of Public Instruction. School Performance Report. March 2005).

School Enrollment and Type of School: For 1990 Census purposes, persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The questions included instruction to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school.

Unemployed: All civilians 16 years and older who (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last four weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Unrelated Individual: An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with non-relatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Urban: The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas.

Urbanized Areas (UA): An area consisting of a central place(s) and adjacent territory with a general population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile of land area that together have a minimum residential population of at least 50,000 people. The Census Bureau uses published criteria to determine the qualification and boundaries of UAs.

6. What is this person's race? Mark **one or more races** to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

White
 Black, African Am., or Negro
 American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ↕

Asian Indian Japanese Native Hawaiian
 Chinese Korean Guamanian or Chamorro
 Filipino Vietnamese Samoan
 Other Asian — Print race. ↕ Other Pacific Islander — Print race. ↕

Some other race — Print race. ↕

Urban Cluster: A densely settled territory that has at least 2,500 people but fewer than 50,000. New for Census 2000.

Central Place: The core incorporated place(s) or a census designated place of an urban area, usually consisting of the most populous place(s) in the urban area plus additional places that qualify under Census Bureau criteria. If the central place is also defined as an extended place, only the portion of the central place contained within the urban area is recognized as the central place.

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