Wisconsin Legislative District Almanac

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Front Cover: Wisconsin's 33 Senate Districts

Back Cover: Milwaukee Area Senate Districts

Wisconsin Legislative District Almanac

Preface
To the Second Edition

This is the second edition of the Legislative District Almanac published by the Legislative Reference Bureau. It is designed to provide legislators, other policy makers, and citizens with demographic data on Wisconsin's 33 state senate districts and 99 assembly districts. To make the information easier to use, we have added graphs and maps to the tables of the previous edition.

With the exception of a land use map based on data collected by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, data is derived from the 2000 United States Census taken on April 1, 2000. The legislative districts are those promulgated by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin on May 30, 2002 (*Baumgart v. Wendelberger*, No. 01-C-121). The districts are based on census blocks, but to protect citizens' privacy, some census information is available only at the block group level (about 100 blocks). As a result, it has been necessary to disaggregate and reaggregate the census data to create an approximation of the legislative districts. Statistics based on block groups should be regarded as estimates rather than as absolute numbers.

The data presented in this almanac represents a small portion of that collected by the U.S. Census Bureau. Users can find much more information on the U.S. Census Bureau's Internet site at http://www.census.gov. The raw data behind the graphs and maps, as well as more detailed data from the tables, will be made available through the Legislative Reference Bureau's Internet site. For the online version, go to http://www.legis.state.wi.us/lrb/pubs/almanac/. Please make requests for additional information to the Legislative Reference Bureau.

The almanac is divided into 33 chapters, one for each state senate district and the three assembly districts which comprise it. Each chapter begins with a district map indicating the counties and municipalities in the district. This map is followed by three thematic maps, seven tables, and two graphs. The maps provide a geographic display of each district's unemployment rate, median household income, and urban and rural land use. Tables provide information on race and ethnicity, industry and occupation, income, social security and public assistance, among other things. The graphs are visual representations of select data for age and educational attainment. Maps, tables, and graphs are presented in the same order for each district.

The appendix contains notes on the tables, a detailed description of the methodology used, and a glossary.

Tony Van Der Wielen and Dana Wolff of the Legislative Technology Services Bureau produced maps and disaggregated and reaggregated the Census data. This publication could not have been done without their contribution.

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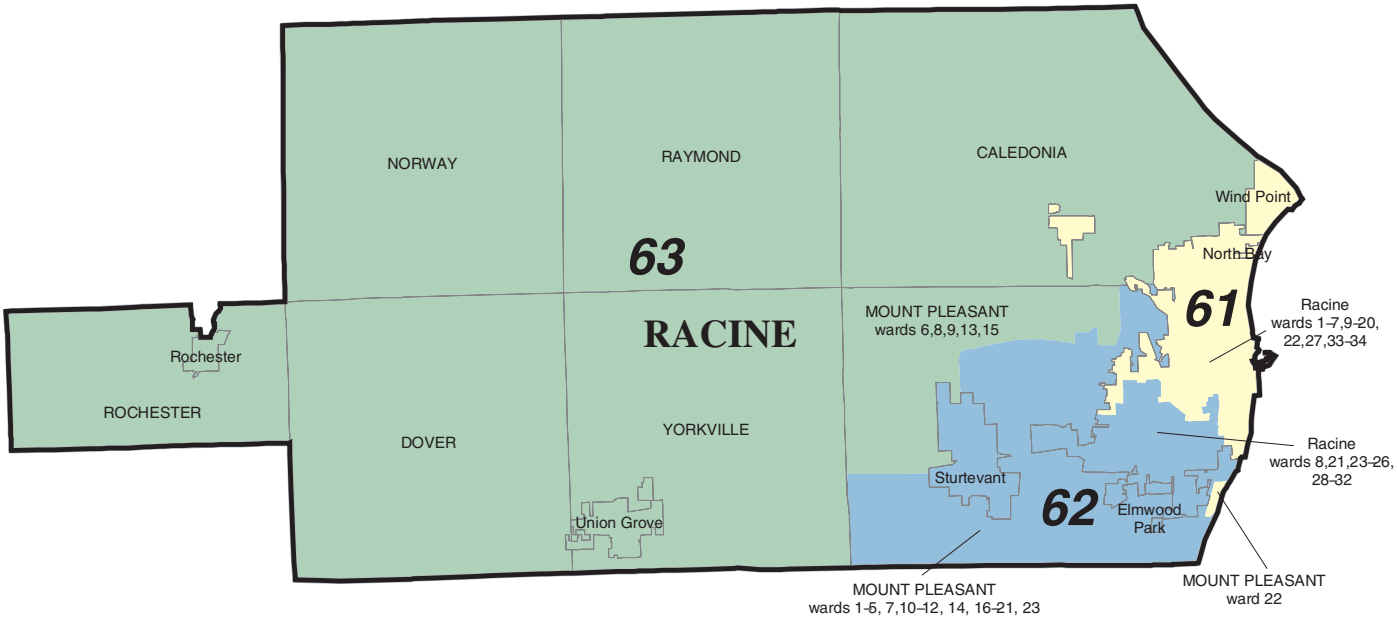
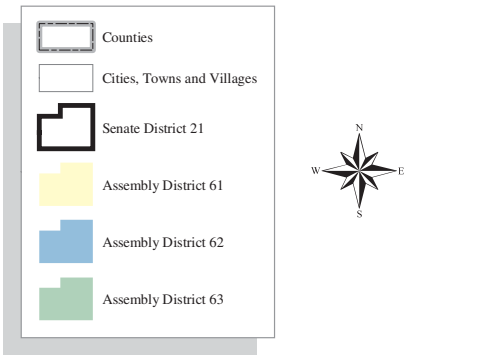


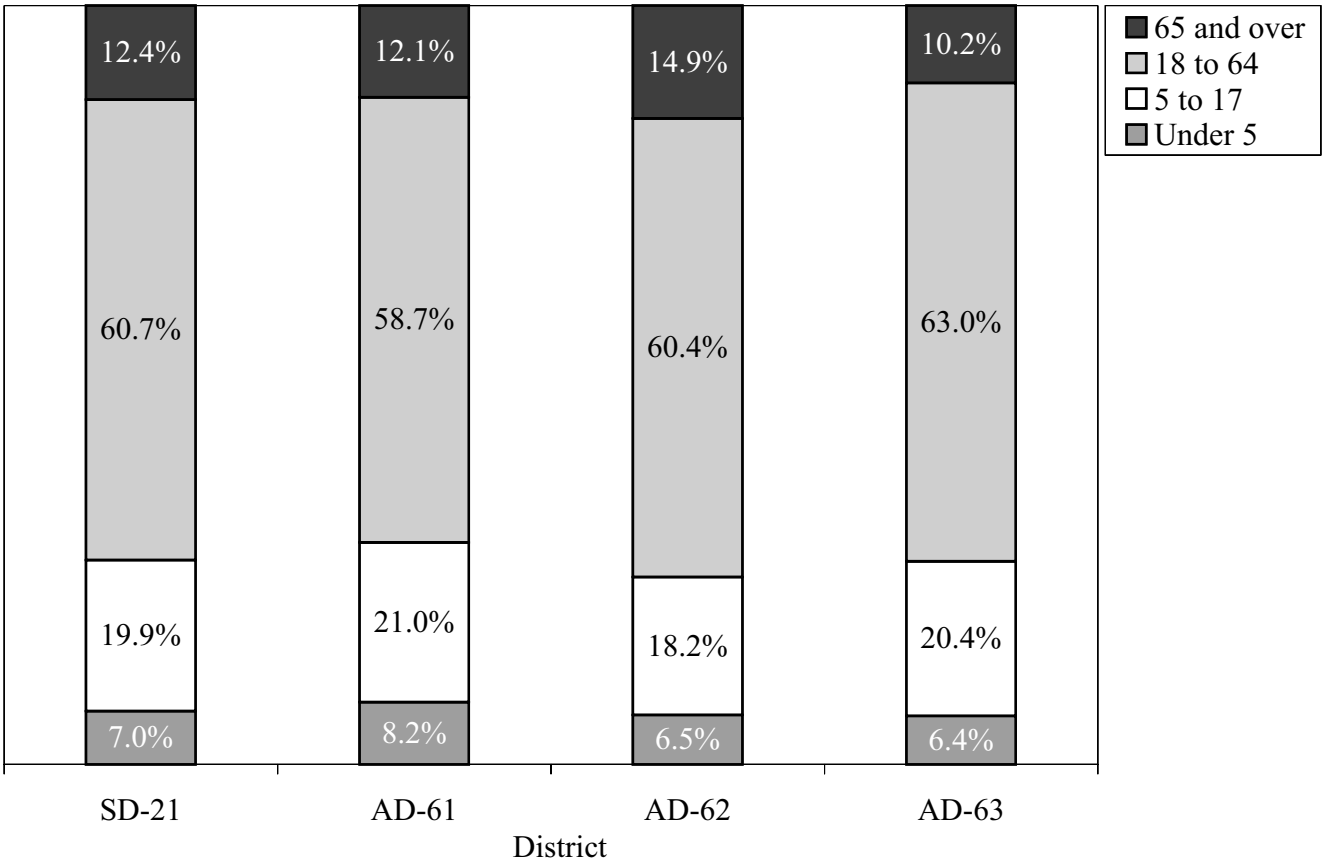


SENATE DISTRICT 21
ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS 61, 62, AND 63

1. Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex

	SD-21	AD-61	AD-62	AD-63
White	125,066	32,235	41,965	50,866
Black	20,197	12,773	6,519	905
Asian	1,450	388	554	508
American Indian	872	264	289	319
Pacific Islander	73	23	21	29
Other	306	124	113	69
Multi-Racial	325	169	121	35
Hispanic	14,236	8,329	4,467	1,440
Male	80,406	26,666	26,728	27,012
Female	82,119	27,639	27,321	27,159
Total Population	162,525	54,305	54,049	54,171

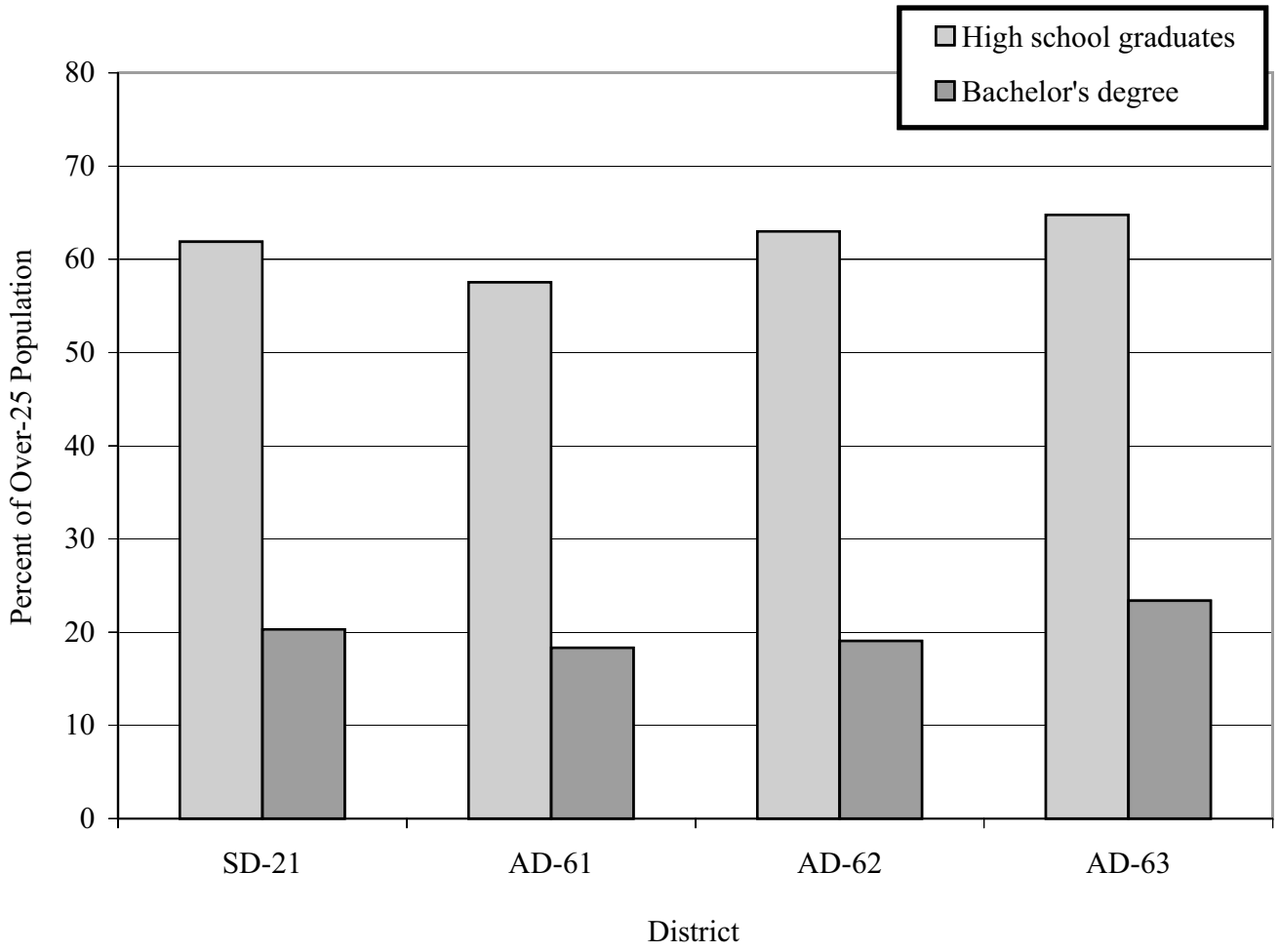
2. Age



3. Population in Group Quarters

	SD-21	AD-61	AD-62	AD-63
Institutionalized Population	3,468	1,192	2,069	207
Correctional facilities	2,393	988	1,405	0
Nursing homes	846	204	574	68
Other institutionalized	229	0	90	139
Noninstitutional Population	1,674	266	181	1,227
College dormitories	0	0	0	0
Military quarters	0	0	0	0
Other noninstitutionalized	1,674	266	181	1,227

4. Educational Attainment

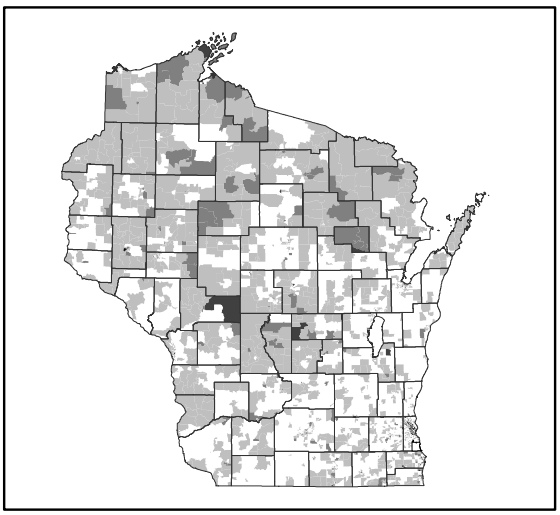


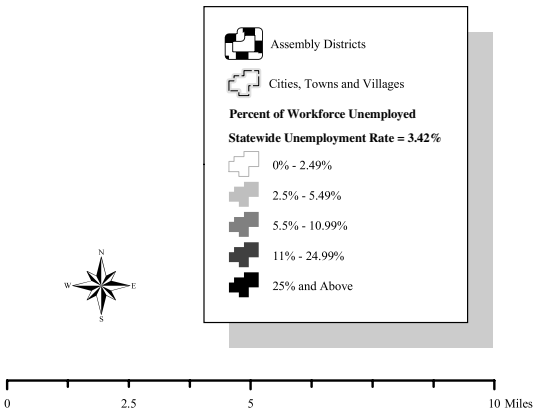
5. Employees by Industry

	SD-21	AD-61	AD-62	AD-63
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, mining	528	57	66	405
Construction	4,045	994	1,159	1,892
Manufacturing	22,472	6,559	7,838	8,075
Wholesale trade	2,563	767	846	950
Retail trade	8,501	2,555	3,122	2,824
Transportation, warehousing, utilities	3,704	874	1,032	1,798
Information	25,035	7,326	8,684	9,025
Finance, insurance, real estate	3,460	891	1,110	1,459
Professional, management, administrative	5,161	1,826	1,674	1,661
Educational, health, social services	15,150	4,626	5,112	5,412
Entertainment, accommodation, food services	4,167	1,544	1,393	1,230
Other services (except public administration)	2,977	899	936	1,142
Public administration	2,952	924	1,083	945

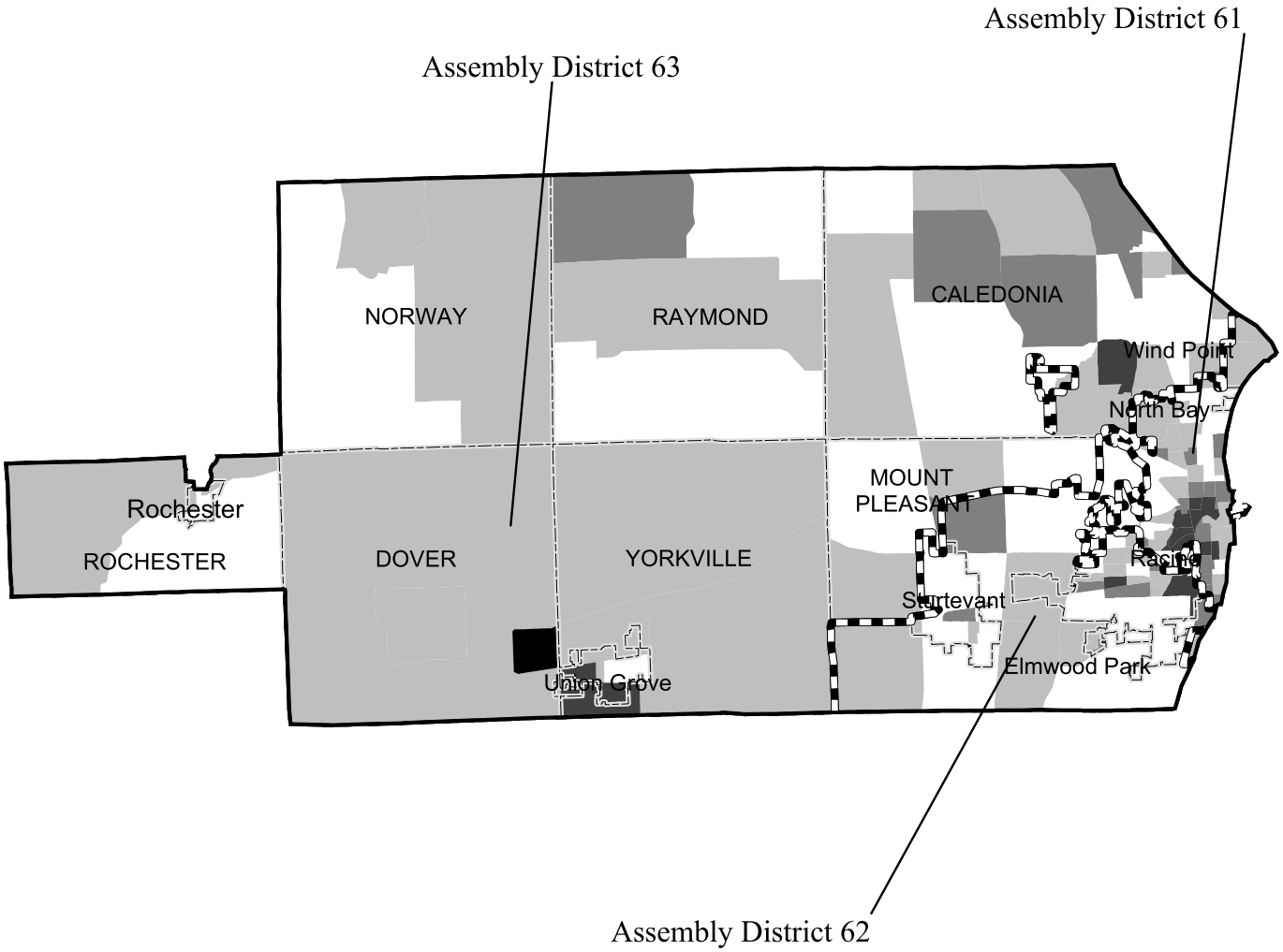
6. Occupation

	SD-21	AD-61	AD-62	AD-63
Management, professional	23,700	6,159	7,875	9,666
Service	10,264	3,756	3,329	3,179
Sales, office	19,656	5,738	6,991	6,927
Farming, fishing, forestry	163	42	16	105
Construction, extraction, maintenance	6,430	1,525	1,997	2,908
Production, transportation, material moving	16,779	5,805	5,547	5,427





Percent of Workforce Unemployed
Senate District 21



7. Households with Social Security or Public Assistance Income

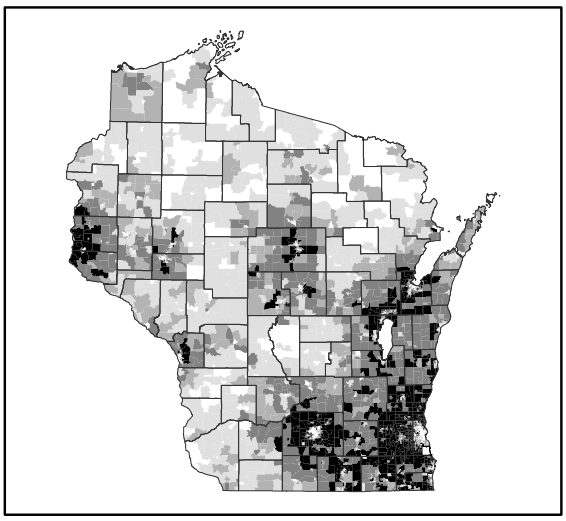
	SD-21	AD-61	AD-62	AD-63
With Social Security	16,071	5,821	5,887	4,363
Without Social Security	44,937	14,694	15,218	15,025
With Public Assistance	1,100	602	332	166
Without Public Assistance	59,912	19,915	20,779	19,218
Total Households	61,010	20,518	21,110	19,382

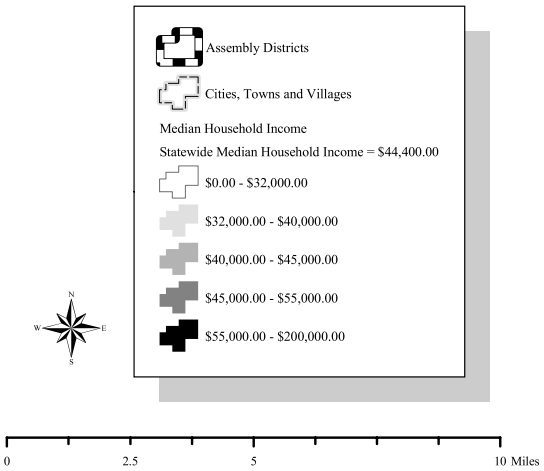
8. Value of Owner-Occupied Housing

	SD-21	AD-61	AD-62	AD-63
Less than $40,000	1,399	869	251	279
$40,000 to $59,999	2,293	1,297	714	282
$60,000 to $79,999	6,950	2,795	3,392	763
$80,000 to $99,999	9,550	3,348	4,309	1,893
$100,000 to $149,999	11,923	2,363	3,906	5,654
$150,000 to $199,999	6,242	632	1,335	4,275
Over $199,999	4,123	600	786	2,737
Total owner-occupied units	42,480	11,904	14,693	15,883

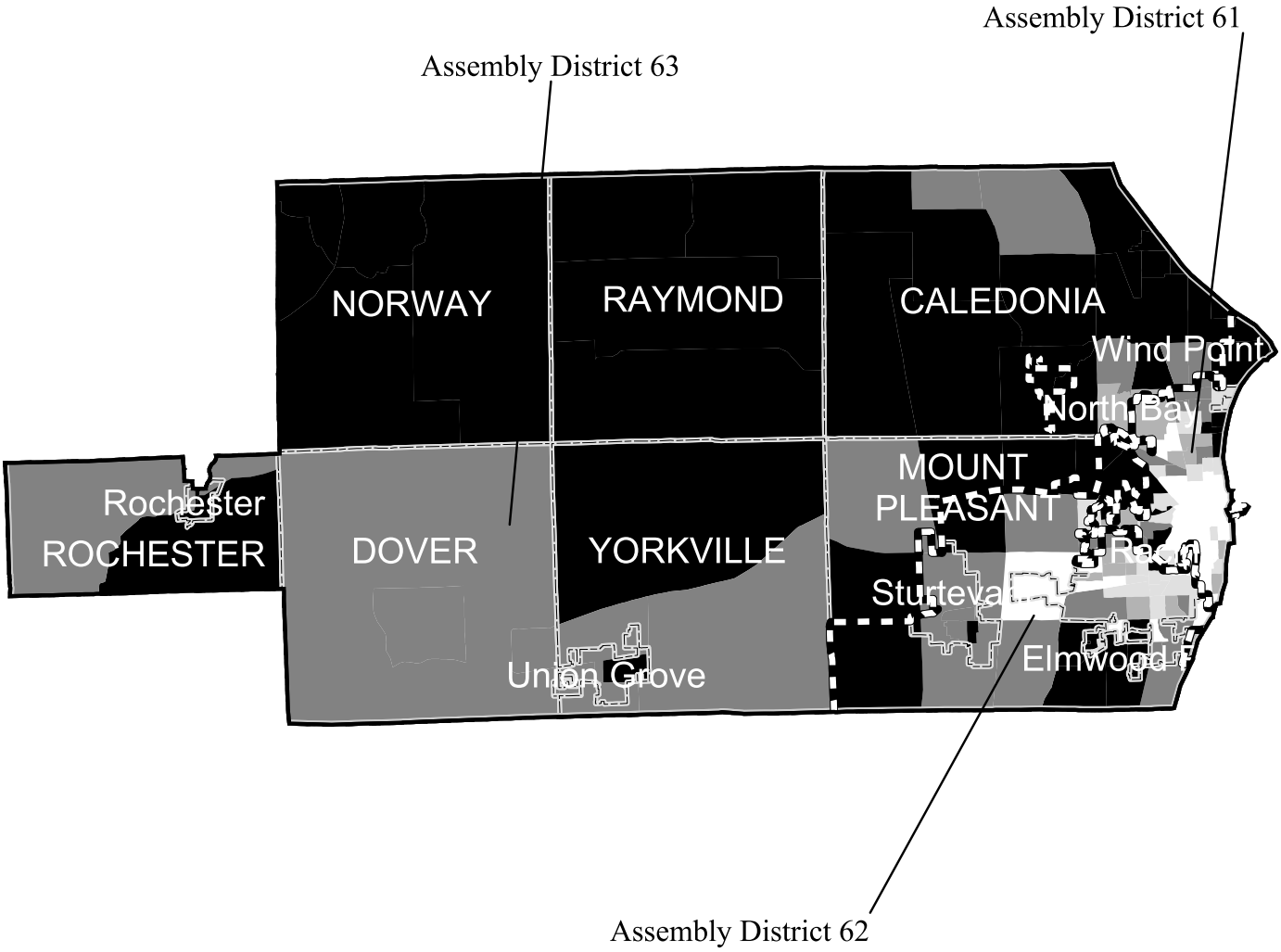
9. Monthly Gross Rent

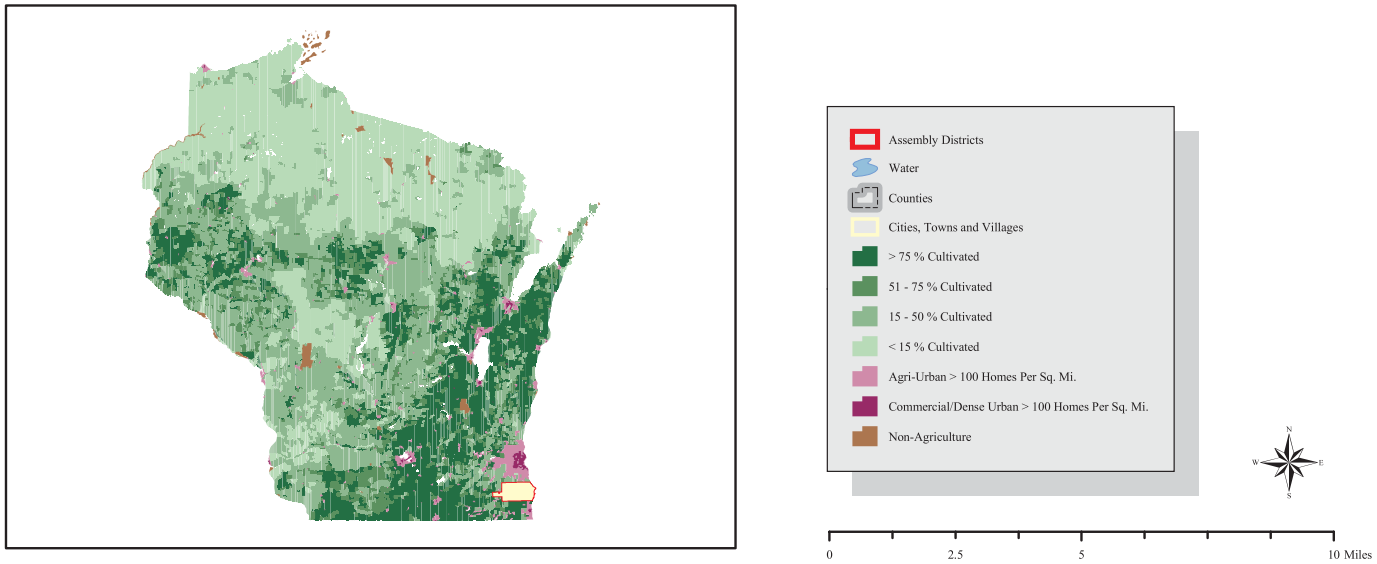
	SD-21	AD-61	AD-62	AD-63
Less than $200	820	360	390	70
$200 to $399	2,433	1,396	816	221
$400 to $599	7,791	3,931	2,703	1,157
$600 to $799	4,827	2,055	1,693	1,079
$800 to $999	1,040	399	372	269
$1,000 to $1,499	400	109	116	175
$1,500 to $1,999	30	22	8	0
Over $1,999	8	8	0	0
Total rental units	17,349	8,280	6,098	2,971



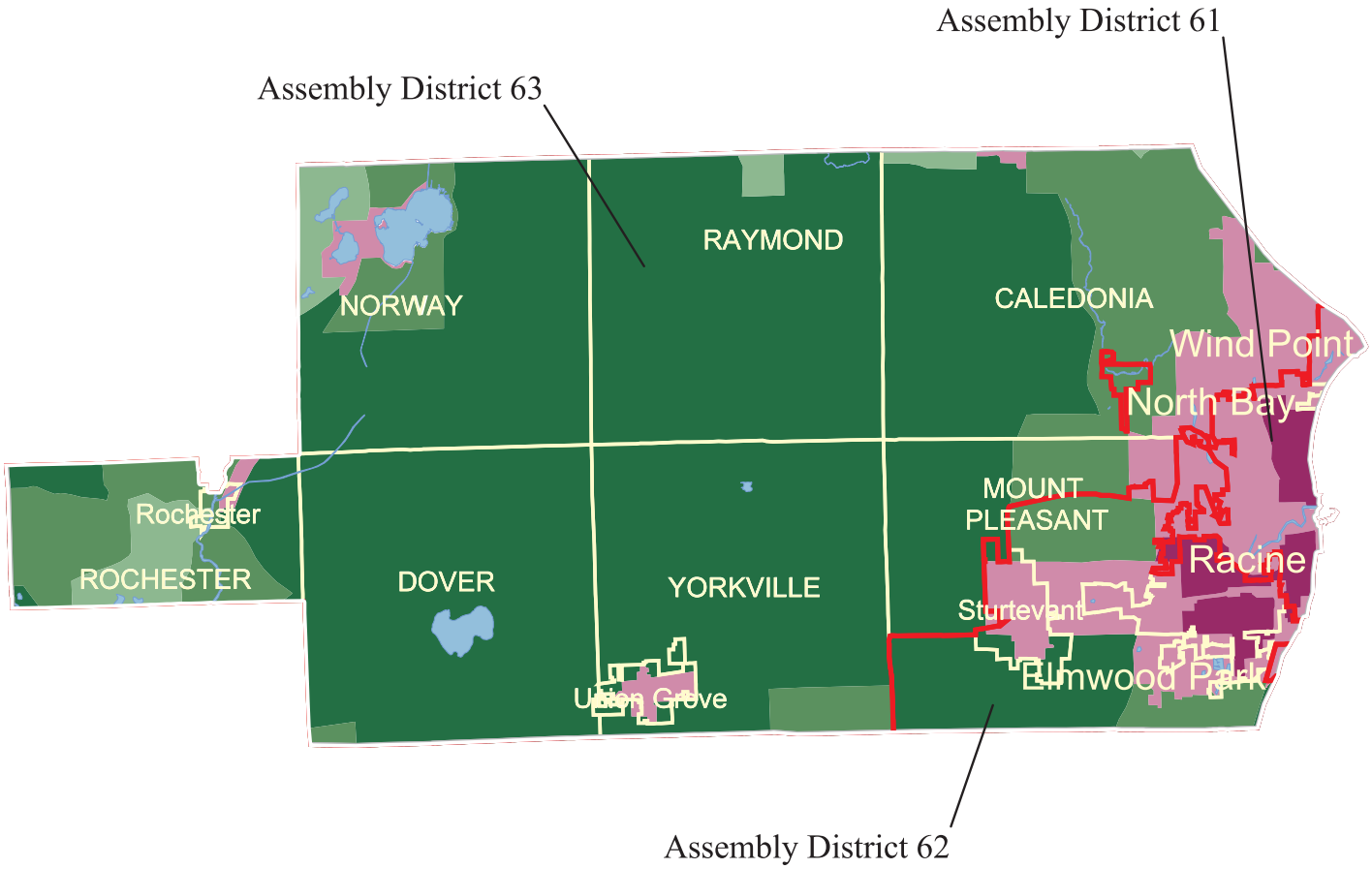


Median Household Income
Senate District 21





Urban and Rural Land Use
Senate District 21



APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Methodology

Data on age, gender, and race is derived from the U.S. Census Bureau Summary File (SF) 1 dataset. Data from SF 1 is gathered from all inhabitants at the block level, the lowest level at which the Census Bureau collects data. It is the most accurate data available and matches legislative districts most closely. Census Bureau block boundaries reflect municipal boundaries as of January 1, 2000. Wisconsin municipalities used their boundaries as of August 1, 2001, when creating the wards used to form legislative districts. Some municipal boundaries changed between those two dates because of annexation or detachment of territory. Where annexations did not include whole census blocks, municipalities provided estimates of the population of each part of the split census block. Because of this, population figures may not precisely match population figures from other sources. Populations involved were small, and most districts are comprised of entire census blocks.

Data on employment, income, and housing is derived from the U.S. Census Bureau SF 3 dataset. SF 3 data is based on samples of the population and, as such, is subject to sampling error. Samples are selected in each county without regard to municipal boundaries and are less accurate for any unit smaller than a county. In addition, the Census Bureau provides the estimates of data in SF 3 only at the "block group" level. There is no intrinsic relationship between block groups and legislative districts. Block group data therefore presents problems that block level data does not. We disaggregated the block group data, assigning a portion of the block group total to each block in the block group. We then reaggregated the blocks to match legislative districts. Disaggregation assumes that the entire population of a block group is homogeneous and all values are evenly distributed. This is not, however, always the case and, as a result, figures based on block group level data should be regarded as estimates rather than as absolute numbers. Because of these factors, small differences between legislative districts should be taken to indicate that the districts are similar rather than that they are absolutely larger or smaller.

The land use maps are based on data obtained from the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The agency's area sampling frame is a delineation of all parcels of land for the purpose of later sampling the parcels. The area frame is constructed by visually interpreting satellite imagery to divide a state into homogeneous land use areas (strata) based on percent cultivated. The strata are typically defined as low, medium, or high percent cultivated, non-agricultural land, urban use, agri-urban, or water. The boundaries of the strata usually follow identifiable features such as roads, railroads, and waterways. The strata boundaries do not coincide with any political boundaries, with the exception of state boundaries. The agri-urban and commercial/dense urban classifications show the density of settlement and development for urban areas. Both categories identify areas with more than 100 homes per square mile. See the NASS Internet site at: http://www.nass.usda.gov/research/wi_strata.htm for more information.

APPENDIX B: Table Notes

1. **Race and Ethnicity:** Racial categories are based on U.S. Department of Justice guidelines published in the Federal Register of January 18, 2001. For the first time, the 2000 census respondents could choose more than one race. Anyone who checked "white" and a second race was allocated to the second race they chose in their response. Thus, the totals for "Asian" include all who responded "Asian" and all who responded as both "White" and "Asian." The Multi-Racial category is comprised of those who listed more than two races and those who listed two races where neither race was "White." Hispanic is an ethnic classification rather than a racial classification under the guidelines of the Census Bureau and is therefore a separate consideration from race. Although all those identifying themselves as Hispanic also listed themselves as some race or races, our tables list them separately and Hispanics are not included in the data by race. Source: U.S. Census Bureau P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data.

3. **Population in Group Quarters:** This table does not present an exhaustive list of group living situations. Rather it presents the most common group quarters categories for which the Census Bureau gathers statistics.

4. **Educational Attainment**: The bar labeled "High School Graduate" includes those who have a high school degree, or equivalent, and individuals who attended some college including those who received an associate degree. The bar labeled "Bachelor's degree" includes all those who have advanced and professional degrees as well as a bachelor's degree.

7. **Households with Social Security or Public Assistance Income:** Two separate questions were asked and not all households answered either question. The bottom line, "Total households" includes an estimate of all the households in the district, not the sum of those who answered either question.

Map Notes

Median Household Income in 1999 and Percent of Labor Force Unemployed: Each block group in the state is shaded based on the quintile into which it falls. Quintiles may not be evenly distributed within an individual legislative district. In addition to looking at the data displayed, users may wish to evaluate whether the portion of a block group outside the legislative district is similar in composition to the part which is within the district.

Urban and Rural Land Use: Land use areas (strata) boundaries do not coincide with any political boundaries, with the exception of state boundaries. Some municipality labels may be missing from this map.

APPENDIX C: Glossary

The following definitions are those used by the U.S. Census Bureau in the 2000 Census of the United States.

Agri-urban: As defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture; land that contains greater than 100 homes per square mile and is less than 15 percent cultivated.

Block: A "block" is the smallest census area. It covers an area bounded by physical or political features, such as roads, rivers, or municipal boundaries. In urban areas, a census block is usually a city block. In rural areas the census block can be much larger. Average population for a block is about 70 people.

Block Group: A "block group" is a cluster of blocks that have the same first digit in their 4-digit identifying numbers.

Commercial/Dense Urban: As defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture; contains greater than 100 homes per square mile in the city center with 0 percent cultivation.

Educational Attainment: Refers to the highest level of education completed in terms of the highest degree or the highest level of schooling completed.

Employed: Employed includes all civilians 16 years old and over 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 worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family 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 due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are people whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are people on active duty in the United States Armed Forces. The reference week is the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed. This week may not be the same for all respondents.

Gross Rent: The amount of the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment.

Household: A "household" includes all persons who occupy a housing unit, i.e., a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied as separate living quarters. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

Income: "Total income" is the sum of the amounts reported separately for wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips; self-employment income from own nonfarm or farm businesses,

including proprietorships and partnerships; interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony.

Labor Force: The labor force includes all people classified in the civilian labor force, plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (people on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The civilian labor force consists of people classified as employed or unemployed.

Noninstitutionalized Group Quarters Population: Includes all people who live in group quarters other than institutions. Examples: college dormitories, rooming houses, religious group homes, communes, and halfway houses.

Occupation: Occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job. For employed people, 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.

Poverty Status: 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."

Quintile: Any of the five values that divide the items of a frequency distribution into five classes, with each one containing one fifth of the total population.

Unemployed: All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (2) were actively 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, were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, and were available for work except for temporary illness.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.