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IWPR #R460

The Status of Women in Wisconsin, 2015: Highlights

Women in Wisconsin have made considerable advances in recent years but still face inequities that often prevent them from reaching their full potential. Since the 2004 *Status of Women in the States* report was published, the gender wage gap in Wisconsin has narrowed, a higher percentage of women have bachelor's degrees, and women are more likely to work in managerial or professional occupations. Yet, as in all other states, women in Wisconsin are less likely than men to be in the labor force and more likely to live in poverty. Women also continue to be underrepresented in the state legislature.



If current trends continue, women in Wisconsin

will not see equal pay until the year 2068.*



Women hold **25.0**%

of seats in the state legislature.

Key Findings

- Wisconsin's best grades are in the areas of employment and earnings, health and well-being, and political participation, for which it receives a C+. Its worst grade is in reproductive rights, for which it gets a D+.
- Wisconsin women who work full-time, year-round earn 78 cents on the dollar compared with similarly employed men.
- Approximately 27.8 percent of those working in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields in Wisconsin are women, compared with 28.8 percent nationwide.
- As of 2015, there are no women of color in statewide elective executive office in Wisconsin, and only one woman of color from the state in the U.S. Congress.

Wisconsin

Report Card Summo	ary
Political Participation	C+
Employment & Earnings	C+
Work & Family	C
Poverty & Opportunity	C
Reproductive Rights	D+
Health & Well-Being	C+

- Women in Wisconsin who are unionized earn \$141 more per week, on average, than those who are not represented by a union.
- Approximately 28.8 percent of women in Wisconsin have a bachelor's degree or higher, an increase of about 7 percentage points since 2000.
- In 2012–2013, 72.4 percent of Wisconsin's four-year-olds were enrolled in state pre-K, preschool special education, or state and federal Head Start.
- Heart disease is the biggest killer of women in the United States. Wisconsin ranks 24 of 51 with a mortality rate of 125.0 per 100,000.

^{*}Equal pay projection is based on rate of progress between 1959 and 2013. See Appendix A2 of *The Status of Women in the States: 2015* for sources and methodology. Calculated by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Table 1. How Wisconsin Ranks on Key Indicators of Women's Status						
				2015 Rankings and Gra		rades
	2004 Report	2015 Report	Progress?	National Rank	Regional Rank	Grade
Political Participation Composite Rank	12	7	Yes	7	1	C+
Percent of Women Registered to Vote	74.6%	74.9%	Yes	4	1	
Percent of Women Who Voted	60.2%	64.8%	Yes	1	1	
Women in Elected Office Index (score)	2.39	2.41	Yes	12	1	
Women's Institutional Resources Index (score)	1.25	1.00	No	25	4	
Employment & Earnings Composite Rank	30	22	Yes	22	2	C+
Women's Median Annual Earnings for Full-Time, Year-Round Workers	\$35,657	\$36,000	Yes	22	3	
Ratio of Women's to Men's Earnings	68.9%	78.3%	Yes	27	2	
Women's Labor Force Participation	66.7%	63.4%	No	8	1	
Percent of All Employed Women in Managerial/Professional Occupations	29.4%	38.2%	Yes	33	3	
Work & Family Composite Rank	n/a	17	n/a	17	1	C
Paid Leave Legislation Index (score)	n/a	0.00	n/a	12	5	
Elder and Dependent Care Index (score)	n/a	1.38	n/a	14	1	
Child Care Index (score)	n/a	1.33	n/a	19	1	
Percentage Point Gap in Parents' Labor Force						
Participation Rate (fathers' labor force participation rate minus mothers' labor force participation rate)	n/a	19.6	n/a	4	1	
participation rate minus mothers' labor force	n/a 17	19.6	n/a No	22	2	C
participation rate minus mothers' labor force participation rate)	,		·			С
participation rate minus mothers' labor force participation rate) Poverty & Opportunity Composite Rank Percent of Nonelderly Women with Health	17	22	No	22	2	C
participation rate minus mothers' labor force participation rate) Poverty & Opportunity Composite Rank Percent of Nonelderly Women with Health Insurance Percent of Women with a Bachelor's Degree or	91.1%	89.4%	No No	6	2	C
participation rate minus mothers' labor force participation rate) Poverty & Opportunity Composite Rank Percent of Nonelderly Women with Health Insurance Percent of Women with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher	91.1% 21.7%	89.4% 28.8%	No No Yes	6 25	1 2	C
participation rate minus mothers' labor force participation rate) Poverty & Opportunity Composite Rank Percent of Nonelderly Women with Health Insurance Percent of Women with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher Percent of Businesses Owned by Women	91.1% 21.7% 24.4%	22 89.4% 28.8% 25.9%	No No Yes Yes	6 25 35	2 1 2 5	C D+

Notes: See Appendices A1–A6 in *The Status of Women in the States*: 2015 for methodology and sources. Earnings are in 2013 dollars and compare 2000 Decennial Census data with 2013 American Community Survey data. Health insurance data are for 2013, prior to the full implementation of the Affordable Care Act. The regional rankings are of a maximum of five and refer to the states in East North Central region (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin). n/a=not available. All indicators are defined so that a higher rate translates into higher rankings and letter grades. **Calculated by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.**

Table 2. Overview of the S	tatus of '	Women o	f Color i	n Wiscon	sin	
	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Other Race or Two or More Races
Political Participation						
Number of Women in Statewide Elected Executive Office, 2015 (out of 6 offices)	1	О	O	О	О	О
Number of Women in U.S. Congress, 2015 (out of 10 offices)	1	О	1	О	О	О
Employment & Earnings						
Women's Median Annual Earnings (Full-Time, Year-Round), 2011–2013	\$37,387	\$25,366	\$30,439	\$32,469	\$29,930	\$31,069
Ratio of Women's to White Men's Earnings, 2011–2013	76.3%	51.8%	62.1%	66.3%	61.1%	63.4%
Women's Labor Force Participation, 2011–2013	63.7%	62.9%	62.2%	62.9%	58.8%	63.4%
Percent of All Employed Women in Managerial or Professional Occupations, 2011–2013	39.5%	22.4%	28.9%	40.9%	28.1%	28.9%
Poverty & Opportunity						
Percent of Nonelderly Women with Health Insurance, 2011–2013	91.5%	70.7%	81.9%	82.1%	79.4%	84.3%
Percent of Women with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 2011–2013	29.2%	15.1%	14.4%	44.2%	18.9%	29.4%
Percent of Women Above Poverty, 2011–2013	89.3%	72.0%	64.1%	85.1%	73.4%	75.6%
Reproductive Rights						
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under age one per 1,000 live births), 2010–2012	5.0	5.1	13.4	5.2	8.4	n/a
Percent of Low Birth Weight Babies, 2013	6.0	6.7	13.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
Health & Well-Being						
Female Heart Disease Mortality Rate, per 100,000, 2011–2013	122.9	59.6	177.1	83.9	198.7	n/a
Female Lung Cancer Mortality Rate, per 100,000, 2011–2013	37.3	12.3	56.5	24.9	68.7	n/a
Female Breast Cancer Mortality Rate, per 100,000, 2011–2013	20.5	9.2	33.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average Number of Days per Month on Which Mental Health is Not Good, 2011–2013	3.6	6.0	6.5	4.0	3.4	9.1
Average Number of Days per Month on Which Activities Are Limited by Health Status, 2011–2013	3.9	5.5	7.2	2.8	6.8	10.7

Notes: n/a=not available. Data on statewide elected executive office include the governorship. Earnings are in 2013 dollars. Health insurance data are for 2013, prior to the full implementation of the Affordable Care Act. See Appendices A1–A2 and A4–A6 of *The Status of Women in the States: 2015* for sources and a description of how race and ethnicity are defined in the data presented here. **Calculated by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.**

Table 3. Wisconsin State Laws	
Provide the Right to Earn Paid Sick Days	No
Adopted the Medicaid Expansion under the ACA or State Medicaid Family Planning Services Eligibility Expansion	Yes
Recognize Same-Sex Marriage and/or Allow Second-Parent Adoption	Yes
Allow Women to Obtain an Abortion without a Mandatory Waiting Period	No
Bar Gun Possession for Individuals Convicted of Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Crimes	No

Notes: Data are current as of April 2015, except for the bar on gun possession, which is current as of June 2014. See Appendices A3, A5, and A7 of *The Status of Women in the States*: 2015 for sources.

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Table 4. Basic Demographic Statistics for Wisconsin	
Total Population, 2013	5,742,713
Number of Women and Girls, All Ages, 2013	2,892,365
Proportion of Women Aged 65 and Older, 2013	16.3%
Proportion of Women Who Are Immigrants, All Ages, 2013	4.8%
Number of Female Same-Sex Partner Households, 2011–2013	5,673
Percent of All Households Headed by Single Mothers with Children Under Age 18, 2013	6.4%

Note: See Appendix B8 in *The Status of Women in the States: 2015* for additional demographic information. Sources: IWPR analysis of American Community Survey microdata.

About the Status of Women in the States





The Status of Women in the States
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COMMUNITY

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The Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) conducts rigorous research and disseminates its findings to address the needs of women, promote public dialogue, and strengthen families, communities, and societies. IWPR is a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization that also works in affiliation with the women's studies and public policy and public administration programs at The George Washington University.