



## COMMON VISION

Healthy communities  
and widespread equity  
for all

# REGIONAL REVIEW

## Policies and Populations in the Midwest

### MIDWESTERN COMMUNITIES REPRESENT THE FULL SPECTRUM OF AMERICAN SOCIETY.

Every day, they face a range of socio-economic challenges and experience the entwined realities of racial, economic and gender-based barriers. While a portion of the region fares well economically, and many others qualify for services that improve their well-being, numerous families are forced to live in crushing poverty and survive on low wages.

Similarly, many people cycle through the criminal justice system, affecting their employment and their mobility. And while high school graduation rates are impressive throughout the Midwest, for many, access to a quality, affordable education remains as elusive as affordable health care; in turn, the physical and mental health of thousands deteriorates. **While some thrive, far too many fall through the cracks.**

Now imagine the world, for a moment, through the perspective of an immigrant, a transgender person, a senior, a person with a disability or someone living with HIV/AIDS. **How is opportunity understood? Where are the inequities most deeply felt?** For women, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer people, the policy context of reproductive justice and LGBTQ legislation frames their lives and dictates their choices; in the Midwest, this legislative landscape is grim.

And for all of us who yearn for a just, sustainable world, an environmental urgency floats in the air we breathe, permeates the ecosystems we inhabit and drifts in the water we consume. **Now imagine a better world.**

**RECOGNIZING THAT A HEALTHY COMMUNITY WITH WIDESPREAD EQUITY** meets the specific, interrelated needs of all of its members, Common Vision has compiled a current, comprehensive research review of Midwestern states that spans more than 80 variables within 11 areas of interest: the general population, criminal justice, economics, education, the environment, grantmaking, health, HIV/AIDS, immigration, LGBTQ rights and reproductive justice. A broad, initial glance into the policy realities of populations throughout the region draws attention to the multiple ways in which funders can redress the extensive range—and intersection—of inequities facing our communities.

{ GENERAL }

**NEARLY 65 MILLION PEOPLE LIVE IN THE MIDWEST AND ROUGHLY HALF ARE FEMALE. FURTHER, MANY IN THE REGION LIVE WITH A DISABILITY; ARE LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND/OR TRANSGENDER; AND ARE 65 YEARS AND OLDER.<sup>1</sup>**

	Total Population	% Female	% with Disability	% Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual	% 65 Years and Older
Illinois	12.8 million	50.8	12.8	3.8	11.9
Indiana	6.3 million	50.8	15.5	3.8	12.4
Iowa	3.0 million	50.7	14.2	2.8	14.6
Kansas	2.8 million	50.4	14.8	3.6	12.9
Michigan	10.1 million	50.8	16.0	3.4	12.5
Minnesota	5.2 million	50.3	12.5	4.7	12.2
Missouri	5.8 million	51.2	17.1	3.8	13.3
Nebraska	1.8 million	50.4	13.5	3.4	13.2
Ohio	11.5 million	51.3	16.1	4.0	13.3
Wisconsin	5.6 million	50.4	13.4	3.9	13.0
United States	299 million	50.8	15.1	4.1	12.4

**WHILE THE RACIAL/ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF EACH STATE IN THE MIDWEST IS PREDOMINANTLY WHITE, MANY PEOPLE OF COLOR RESIDE THROUGHOUT THE REGION.<sup>2</sup>**

	% White	% American Indian/Alaska Native	% Asian	% Black/African American	% Hispanic/Latino	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
Illinois	70.7	0.2	4.2	14.8	14.7	0.0
Indiana	86.0	0.2	1.3	8.7	4.7	0.0
Iowa	93.0	0.3	1.5	2.3	3.8	0.0
Kansas	85.4	0.9	2.2	5.6	8.6	0.0
Michigan	79.5	0.5	2.3	14.1	3.9	0.0
Minnesota	87.8	1.0	3.5	4.4	3.8	0.0
Missouri	84.0	0.4	1.5	11.3	2.8	0.1
Nebraska	88.6	0.9	1.7	4.1	7.4	0.0
Ohio	84.0	0.2	1.5	11.8	2.3	0.0
Wisconsin	87.5	0.9	2.0	5.9	4.6	0.0
United States	73.9	0.8	4.4	12.4	14.8	0.1

1. Note: “Percent LGB” estimates the percentage of the population that is lesbian, gay or bisexual, based on population data from 2006. Figures on the number of transgender people, per state, are not available.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey; and

Gary J. Gates, PhD, *Same-Sex Couples and the Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual Population: New Estimates from the American Community Survey* (The Williams Institute: Los Angeles, 2006).

2. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey.

ACROSS THE MIDWEST, THOUSANDS ENTER AND RE-ENTER THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, MANY OF WHICH BECOME DISENFRANCHISED IN THE PROCESS. SIX MIDWESTERN STATES HAVE DEATH ROW POPULATIONS.<sup>3</sup>

	People in Jail and Prison	Adults on Probation and Parole	Juveniles in Custody	Total Disenfranchised	Death Row Population
Illinois	64,735	177,712	2,715	45,825	11
Indiana	39,959	128,309	3,045	26,245	23
Iowa	12,215	26,964	975	121,418	N/A
Kansas	15,972	19,676	1,071	27,863	9
Michigan	67,132	198,587	2,706	49,788	N/A
Minnesota	15,422	121,039	1,527	38,784	N/A
Missouri	41,461	71,988	1,413	93,752	51
Nebraska	7,406	191,35	672	61,996	9
Ohio	64,123	258,548	4,176	45,487	191
Wisconsin	36,154	70,680	1,524	62,342	N/A
United States	2,186,230	4,946,944	96,665	5.3 million	3,350 (36 states with death penalty)

AMONG BLACK AND HISPANIC POPULATIONS IN ALMOST EVERY MIDWESTERN STATE, ADULT INCARCERATION AND JUVENILE CUSTODY RATES ARE SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER THAN AMONG THEIR WHITE COUNTERPARTS.<sup>4</sup>

	Adult Incarceration Rate (per 100,000)			Juvenile Custody Rate (per 100,000)		
	White	Black	Hispanic	White	Black	Hispanic
Illinois	223	2,020	415	120	589	144
Indiana	463	2,526	579	316	1,188	381
Iowa	309	4,200	764	242	1,337	520
Kansas	443	3,096	N/A	213	1,320	364
Michigan	412	2,262	397	169	602	231
Minnesota	212	1,937	N/A	156	1,149	400
Missouri	487	2,556	587	159	690	287
Nebraska	290	2,418	739	214	1,529	447
Ohio	344	2,196	613	207	916	296
Wisconsin	415	4,416	N/A	143	1,389	226
United States	412	2,290	742	190	754	348

3. Notes: "People in Jail and Prison" measures (in some cases, estimates) the number of people in state or federal prisons or local jails, on June 30, 2005. "Adults on Probation and Parole" measures (in some cases, estimates) the number of people under probation and parole supervision at the end of 2005. "Number of Juveniles in Custody" measures the number of juveniles in custody in juvenile facilities in 2003. "Total Disenfranchised" measures the number of people who have currently or permanently lost their voting rights due to a felony conviction. "Death Row Population" measures the number of current prisoners who have death penalty sentences, as of January 1, 2007.

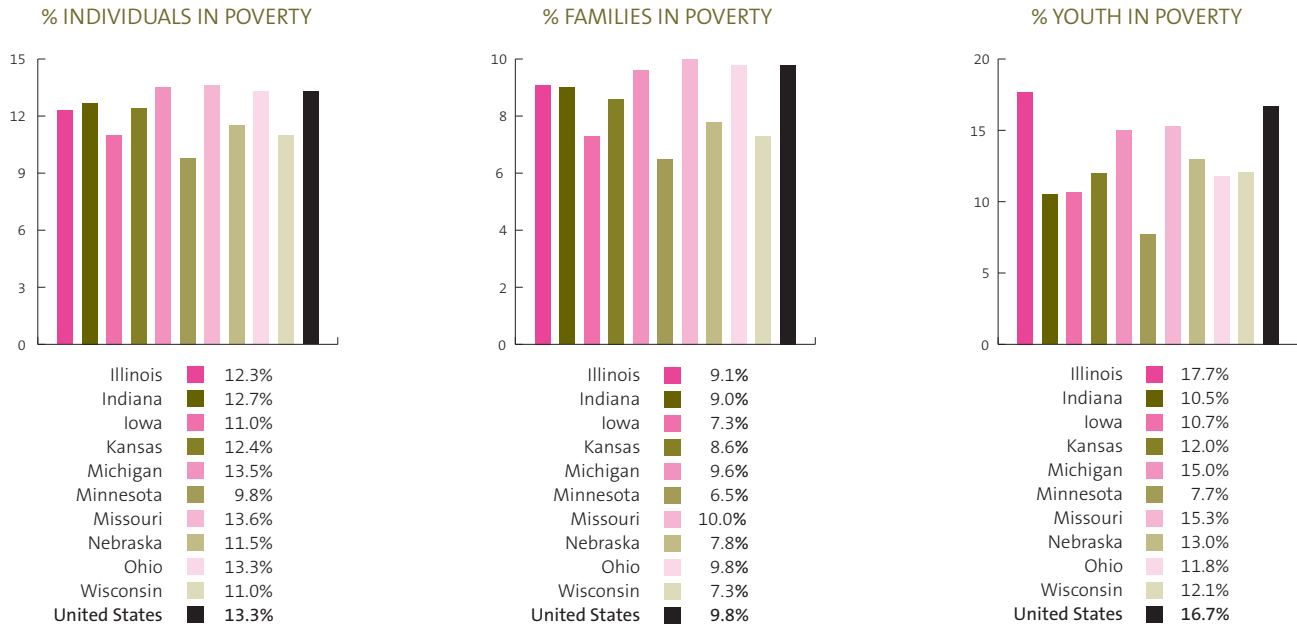
Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2005* (Washington DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2006); Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2005* (Washington DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2006); Snyder, Howard N., and Melissa, Sickmund, *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2006); The Sentencing Project, *Statistics*

by State, <<http://www.sentencingproject.org/StatsByState.aspx>>; and Death Penalty Information Center, *State by State Information*, <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/state/>.

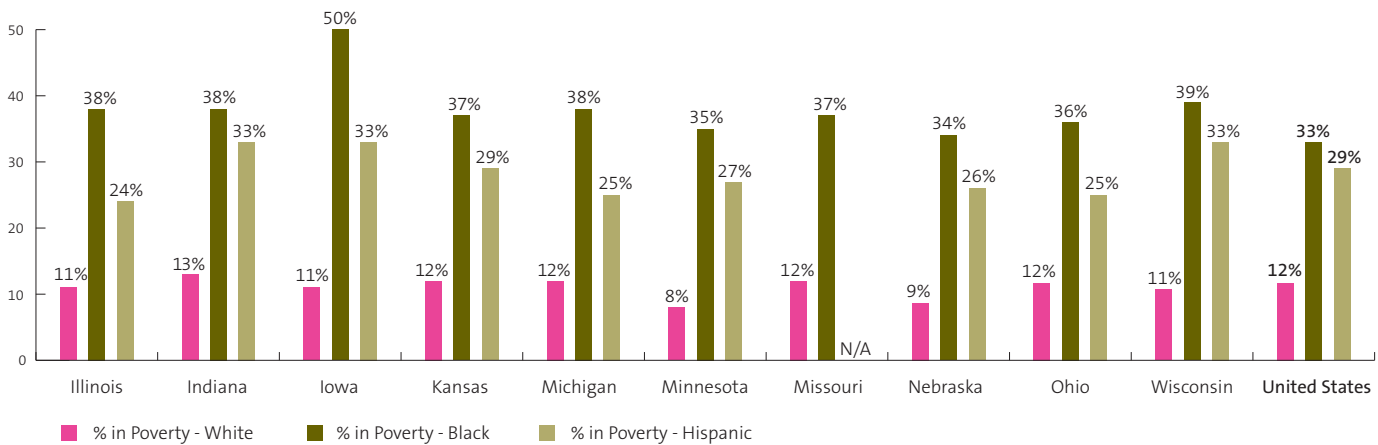
4. Notes: "Adult Incarceration Rates by Race" calculates the incarceration rate of white, black and Hispanic people incarcerated in prisons or jails in 2005, per 100,000. "Juvenile Custody Rates by Race" calculates the rate of white, black and Hispanic juveniles in custody in juvenile facilities, per 100,000, on October 23, 2003.

Sources: Mauer, Marc and Ryan S. King, *Uneven Justice: State Rates of Incarceration by Race and Ethnicity* (New York: The Sentencing Project, 2007); and Snyder, Howard N., and Melissa, Sickmund, *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2006).

**ROUGHLY ONE IN EIGHT RESIDENTS IN THE MIDWEST IS LIVING IN POVERTY; AMONG MIDWESTERN STATES, MINNESOTA HAS THE LOWEST PERCENTAGES OF INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES IN POVERTY WHILE MISSOURI HAS THE HIGHEST. ON AVERAGE, 12 PERCENT OF YOUTH IN MIDWESTERN STATES ARE POOR.<sup>5</sup>**



**ACROSS THE MIDWEST, THE PERCENTAGES OF BLACK AND HISPANIC PEOPLE IN POVERTY ARE SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER THAN THE PERCENTAGE OF WHITE PEOPLE IN POVERTY.<sup>6</sup>**



5. Note: “Percent of Individuals and Families in Poverty” estimates the percentage of individuals and families in 2006 below the poverty line established by the federal government. According to the U.S. Census, in regards to the American Community Survey, “The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions, determined by the poverty status of the householder. Households are classified as poor when the total income of the householder’s family is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending on three criteria: size of family, number of related children, and, for 1- and 2-person families, age of householder.” “Percent of Youth in Poverty” measures the percentage of youth, ages 17 and younger, below the poverty line established by the federal government.

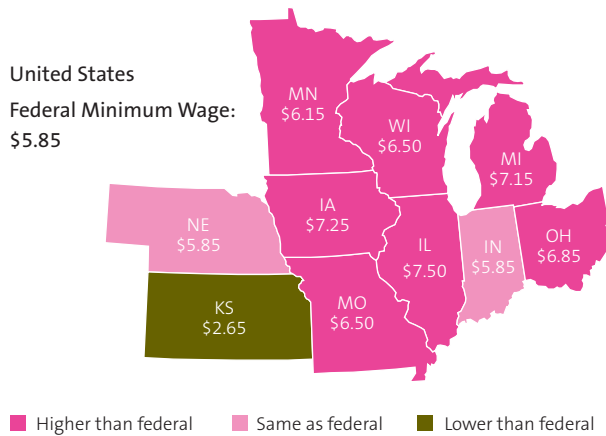
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey; and Snyder, Howard N., and Melissa, Sickmund, *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2006).

6. Note: “Percent in Poverty by Race” calculates the percentage of white, black and Hispanic individuals below the poverty line established by the federal government.

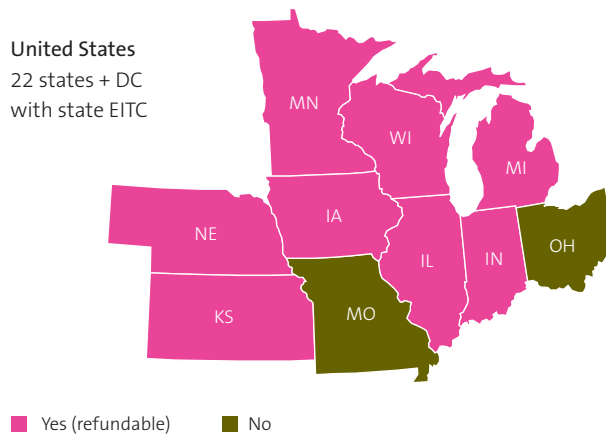
Source: Kaiser Family Foundation, *StateHealthFacts.org*, (Menlo Park, CA: KFF, 2007) < <http://www.statehealthfacts.org> >.

SEVEN MIDWESTERN STATES HAVE MINIMUM WAGE LEVELS HIGHER THAN THE FEDERAL LEVEL (\$5.85), EIGHT STATES OFFER REFUNDABLE STATE-LEVEL EARNED INCOME TAX CREDITS AND ROUGHLY ONE IN SEVEN MIDWESTERN WORKERS IS UNIONIZED. FURTHER, THOUSANDS OF MIDWESTERN RESIDENTS RELY ON SSDI AND SSI AS SOURCES OF INCOME.<sup>7</sup>

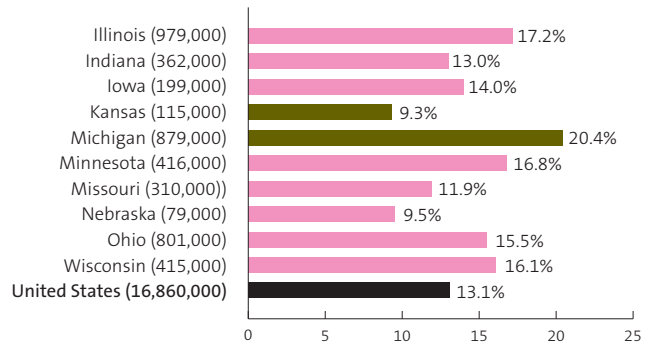
MINIMUM WAGE LEVELS BY STATE



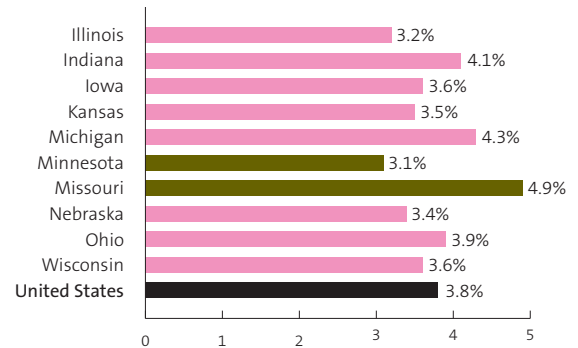
STATE EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT



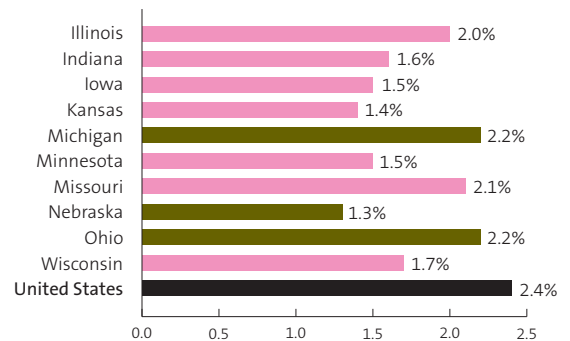
% UNION EMPLOYEES BY STATE



% SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY INSURANCE RECIPIENTS BY STATE



% SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME RECIPIENTS BY STATE



7. Notes: "State Minimum Wage" denotes a state's minimum wage and how it compares to the federal minimum wage of \$5.85, effective July 24, 2007. "State Earned Income Tax Credit" denotes whether a state-level Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is offered and whether it is refundable. "Percent Union Employees" calculates the percentage of employees whose jobs are covered by a union or an employee association contract. "Percent SSDI" calculates the percentage of the population in 2005 receiving Social Security Disability Insurance, a federal program that provides income to people unable to work due to temporary or permanent disabilities. "Percent SSI calculates"

the percentage of the population in 2006 receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI), a need-based federal program that provides stipends to people ages 65 and older, blind people and people with disabilities.

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, *Minimum Wage Laws in the States – July 24, 2007* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, 2007); State EITC Online Resource Center, *50 State Resource Map* (Bethesda, MD: The Hatcher Group, 2007); Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2006; and Kaiser Family Foundation, *StateHealthFacts.org*, (Menlo Park, CA: KFF, 2007) < <http://www.statehealthfacts.org>>.

**IN THE MIDWEST, MINNESOTA HAS THE HIGHEST PER CAPITA INCOME AND MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME, WHILE NEBRASKA HAS THE LOWEST PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED WORKERS. THOUSANDS OF HOMELESS PEOPLE LIVE IN STATES ACROSS THE MIDWEST.<sup>8</sup>**

	Per Capita Income	Median Household Income	% Unemployed	Number of Homeless People
Illinois	\$26,514	\$52,006	7.2	16,599
Indiana	\$22,781	\$45,394	6.9	9,857
Iowa	\$23,115	\$44,491	4.9	8,130
Kansas	\$23,818	\$45,478	5.3	5,278
Michigan	\$24,097	\$47,182	9.5	26,124
Minnesota	\$27,591	\$54,023	5.2	7,313
Missouri	\$22,916	\$42,841	6.3	7,135
Nebraska	\$23,248	\$45,474	4.8	3,350
Ohio	\$23,543	\$44,532	7.1	16,165
Wisconsin	\$24,875	\$48,772	5.5	6,773
United States	\$25,267	\$48,451	6.4	744,313

**AMONG MIDWESTERN STATES, ILLINOIS HAS THE HIGHEST MONTHLY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN ITS FOOD STAMPS PROGRAM AND THE HIGHEST MONTHLY AVERAGE FOOD STAMP BENEFIT. MOREOVER, THOUSANDS OF MIDWESTERN FAMILIES RELY ON CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENT FUND ASSISTANCE TO SUPPORT THEM AS THEY ATTEND WORK OR RECEIVE TRAINING/EDUCATION.<sup>9</sup>**

	Monthly Average		
	CCDF Families Served	in Food Stamps Program	Food Stamp Benefit
Illinois	44,800	1,225,093	\$102
Indiana	16,800	574,696	\$94
Iowa	10,400	225,717	\$90
Kansas	10,200	183,071	\$86
Michigan	40,300	1,133,793	\$91
Minnesota	14,300	263,986	\$89
Missouri	21,100	796,350	\$77
Nebraska	7,600	119,683	\$87
Ohio	29,000	1,063,920	\$99
Wisconsin	16,400	367,918	\$79
United States	1,007,000 (total per month)	25.7 million	\$86

8. Notes: "Per Capita Income" estimates the average income received by every resident, including children, in 2006. "Median Household Income" reports the midpoint household income of all household incomes in the state in 2006. To calculate this figure: "The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median income and one-half above the median." "Percent Unemployed" estimates the number of people in the civilian labor force that were unemployed at the time they were surveyed. This includes: "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, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to start 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." "Number of Homeless People" estimates the number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless people in 2006. According to the NAEH, "The homeless counts are point-in-time estimates and do not fully capture the number of people who experience homelessness over the course of a year. The percentage of people who experience homelessness in the general population would be much higher if annual estimates were available."

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey; and National Alliance to End Homelessness, *Homelessness Counts* (Washington, DC: NAEH, 2007).

9. Notes: "Monthly Average of CCDF Families Served" calculates the average number of families that received Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) assistance per month in 2005. CCDF subsidizes child care services for low-income families to assist them as they attend work or training/education. "Monthly Average in Food Stamps Program" calculates the monthly average number of people participating in the food stamps program in 2006. "Monthly Average Food Stamps Benefits per Person" calculates the monthly benefit in food stamps allocated per individual, in dollars, in 2006.

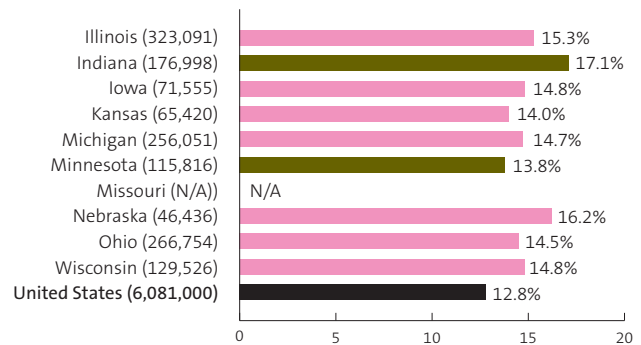
Sources: National Child Care Information Center, *State Profiles* (Washington, DC: Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, 2007); and USDA Food and Nutrition Service, *Food Stamp Program* (Alexandria, VA: United States Department of Agriculture, April 2007).

## { EDUCATION }

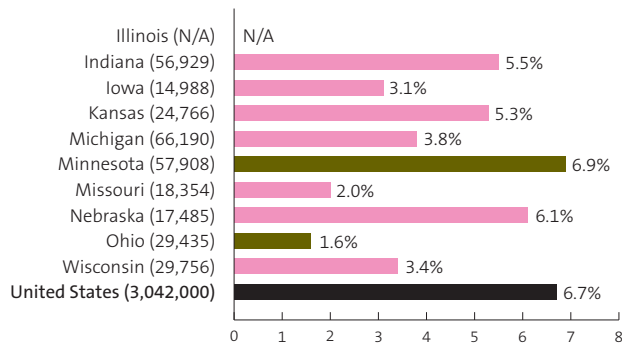
OF THE 10.6 MILLION PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS (GRADES K-12) THROUGHOUT THE MIDWEST, ROUGHLY ONE IN SEVEN HAS INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAM STATUS, ONE IN 24 PARTICIPATES IN A PROGRAM OF ENGLISH ASSISTANCE AND ONE IN THREE QUALIFIES FOR FREE/REDUCED LUNCH AT SCHOOL.<sup>10</sup>

	# K-12 Public Students	# Head Start Children
Illinois	2,111,706	39,640
Indiana	1,035,074	14,231
Iowa	483,482	7,710
Kansas	467,285	8,335
Michigan	1,741,845	35,069
Minnesota	839,243	10,332
Missouri	917,705	17,451
Nebraska	286,646	5,080
Ohio	1,839,683	38,021
Wisconsin	875,174	13,538
United States	48,978,555	909,201

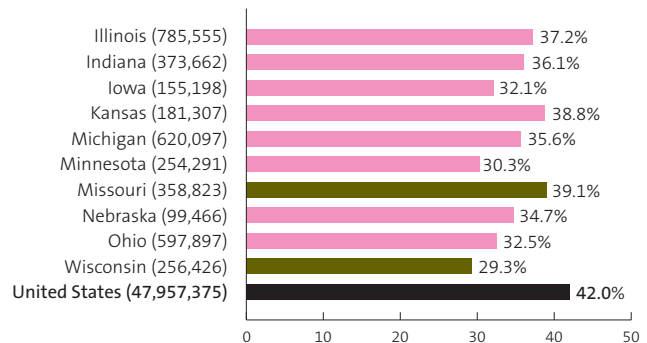
% IN INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAM BY STATE



% IN LIMITED-ENGLISH PROFICIENCY PROGRAM BY STATE



% ELIGIBLE FOR FREE/REDUCED LUNCH BY STATE



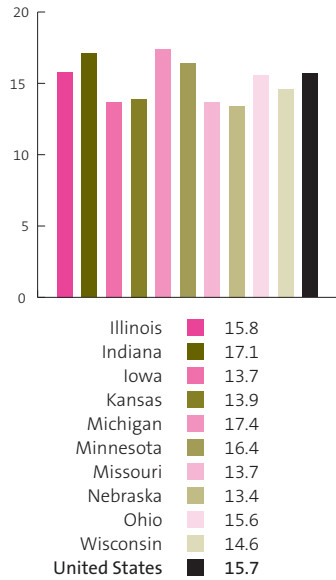
10. Notes: "Number of Students, K-12 Public Schools" measures the number of public school students, grades K-12, in 2005-2006. "Number of Children in Head Start" measures the number of children in 2006 taking part in Head Start programs. Head Start provides comprehensive child development skills (such as early math and reading skills) to preschoolers from economically disadvantaged families. "Percent in Individualized Education Program" calculates the percentage of public school students, grades K-12, with IEP status in 2005-2006. IEP is a federal program mandated by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act that provides specialized education programs to students with disabilities. "Percent English Language Learners" refers to the percentage of K-12 public school students served in appropriate programs of

language assistance (e.g., English as a Second Language, High Intensity Language Training, bilingual education), from 2005-2006. Formerly known as "Limited-English Proficient (LEP)." "Percent Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch" calculates the number of public school students that qualified for free/reduced lunch at school in 2005-2006.

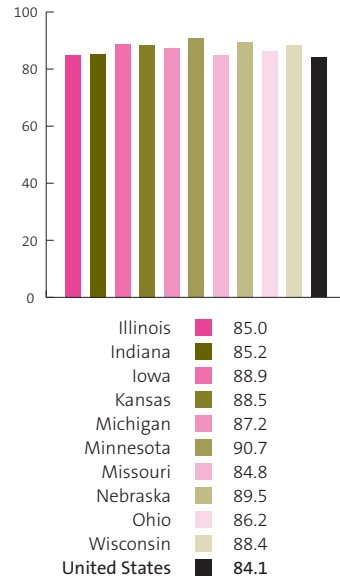
Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, *The Nation's Report Card: State Profiles* (Washington, DC: Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education, 2004-2005); and Office of Head Start, *Head Start Program Fact Sheet* (Washington, DC: Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, 2007).

THE AVERAGE PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO (PUBLIC SCHOOLS, K-12) IN THE MIDWEST IS 15 STUDENTS PER TEACHER. FURTHER, ON AVERAGE, NEARLY 87 PERCENT OF RESIDENTS IN MIDWESTERN STATES HAVE HIGH SCHOOL DEGREES AND 26 PERCENT HAVE A BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER.<sup>11</sup>

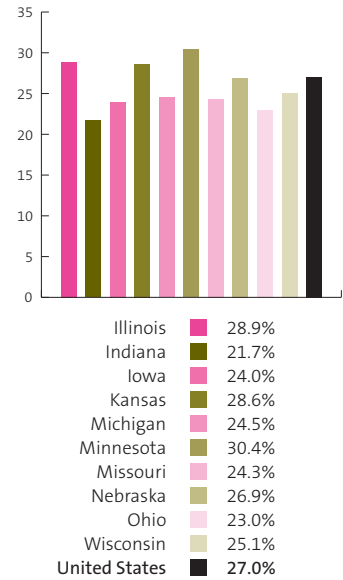
PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO  
K-12 PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY STATE



% WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREES BY STATE



% WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREES OR HIGHER BY STATE



{ ENVIRONMENT }

WHILE MOST MIDWESTERN STATES SAW AN INCREASE IN THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF "GOOD" AIR QUALITY DAYS BETWEEN 2002 AND 2007, THREE STATES—ILLINOIS, INDIANA AND IOWA—EXPERIENCED A DECREASE IN AIR QUALITY.<sup>12</sup>

	Average # of "Good" Air Quality Days			Rank (Based on Days in 2007)
	2002	2007	Change 2002-2007	
Illinois	328	283	-45	1
Indiana	202	190	-12	8
Iowa	203	200	-3	7
Kansas	168	229	+61	4
Michigan	182	188	+6	9
Minnesota	221	261	+40	2
Missouri	202	245	+43	3
Nebraska	131	155	+24	10
Ohio	217	222	+5	5
Wisconsin	183	208	+25	6

11. Notes: "Pupil/Teacher Ratio, K-12 Public Schools" calculates the number of students per teacher in public schools, grades K-12, in 2005-2006. "Percent High School Graduates" calculates the percentage of adults, ages 25 and older, who had a high school degree in 2006. "Percent Bachelor's Degree or Higher" calculates the percentage of adults, ages 25 and older, who had a bachelor's degree or higher (i.e. master's degree, PhD) in 2006.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, *The Nation's Report Card: State Profiles* (Washington, DC: Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education, 2004-2005); and U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey.

12. Note: "Average Number of 'Good' Air Quality Days" refers to the average number of days (calculated across counties) when the air quality index (AQI) value was between 0 and 50. "Moderate" days have an AQI value between 51 and 100, "unhealthy for sensitive groups" days have an AQI value between 101 and 150, and "unhealthy" days (including "unhealthy," "very unhealthy" and "hazardous") have an AQI value of 151 or higher.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Air Quality Index Report*, 2007. <<http://www.epa.gov/air/airpolldata.html>>.

**ILLINOIS IS THE ONLY MIDWESTERN STATE THAT HAS FULLY COMPLETED GOALS, ENACTED LAWS AND ESTABLISHED PLANS ACROSS THE VARIOUS AREAS THAT REDUCE ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND PROMOTE ENERGY EFFICIENCY.<sup>13</sup>**

	Energy Efficiency in Public Facilities	Energy Efficient Appliance and Equipment Purchase Requirements for Public Facilities	Clean Energy Goals for Public Facilities	Energy Efficiency and Alternative Fuel Goals for Public Fleets	State and Regional Energy Planning
Illinois	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
Indiana	No activity identified	No activity identified	Being Considered	Completed	Completed
Iowa	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed*
Kansas	No activity identified	No activity identified	No activity identified	Completed	Completed
Michigan	Completed	Completed	No activity identified	Completed	Completed
Minnesota	Completed	Completed	No activity identified	Completed	Completed*
Missouri	Completed	No activity identified	No activity identified	Completed	Completed
Nebraska	No activity identified	No activity identified	No activity identified	Completed	Completed
Ohio	Completed	Completed	No activity identified	Completed*	Completed
Wisconsin	Completed	No activity identified	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>United States</b>	<b>33 states + DC (completed)</b>	<b>22 states + DC (completed)</b>	<b>16 states (completed)</b>	<b>34 states (completed)</b>	<b>46 states + DC (completed)</b>

\*Further work in progress or being considered.

**AT LEAST 236 WILDLIFE AND PLANTS THROUGHOUT THE MIDWEST ARE IN DANGER OF EXTINCTION. FURTHER, MIDWESTERN STATES VARY SIGNIFICANTLY IN THE PERCENTAGE OF THEIR “IMPAIRED” WATER SUPPLY.<sup>14</sup>**

	# Endangered and Threatened Species	% Water Supply Impaired
Illinois	37	56.9
Indiana	31	50.8
Iowa	19	42.6
Kansas	16	55.4
Michigan	24	13.6
Minnesota	15	77.8
Missouri	30	52.7
Nebraska	17	45.9
Ohio	29	50.0
Wisconsin	18	56.5
<b>United States</b>	<b>1,351</b>	<b>N/A</b>

13. Notes: “Energy Efficiency in Public Facilities” denotes whether states have enacted (“completed”) laws that reduce energy consumption in public facilities, as of March 6, 2006. “Energy Efficient Appliance and Equipment Purchase Requirements for Public Facilities” denotes whether states have enacted (“completed”) laws that require public facilities to purchase energy-efficient appliances and equipment, as of March 6, 2006. “Clean Energy Goals for Public Facilities” denotes whether states have established (“completed”) goals for public facilities on clean and/or renewable energy, as of March 6, 2006. “Energy Efficiency and Alternative Fuel Goals for Public Fleets” denotes whether states have established (“completed”) goals for energy reduction for their state fleets (i.e. purchasing requirements that favor hybrid products, fuel efficiency and alternative fuels), as of March 6, 2006. “State and Regional Energy Planning” denotes whether states have established (“completed”) plans for state and regional energy efficiency, as of March 6, 2006.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *State Clean Energy-Environment Policy Data Table* (Washington, DC: EPA, 2006).

14. Notes: “Number of Endangered and Threatened Species” denotes the number of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants, as of January

2008, protected under the Endangered Species Act. According to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, “An ‘endangered’ species is one that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. A ‘threatened’ species is one that is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future.” “Percent of Water Supply Impaired” denotes the percentage of a state’s assessed waters that did not meet any one of its intended uses (i.e. aesthetics, drinking water supply, fish consumption). These figures should be read with caution since states vary in their assessment methods, and guidance by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has changed over the years. According to the EPA, “When they assess water quality conditions, states determine if waters are rated as ‘good’ (all the designated uses are attained), ‘threatened’ (all the designated uses are currently met but water quality conditions appear to be declining), and ‘impaired’ (any one or more designated use is not met). Waters that are not assessed are not included in any calculations.”

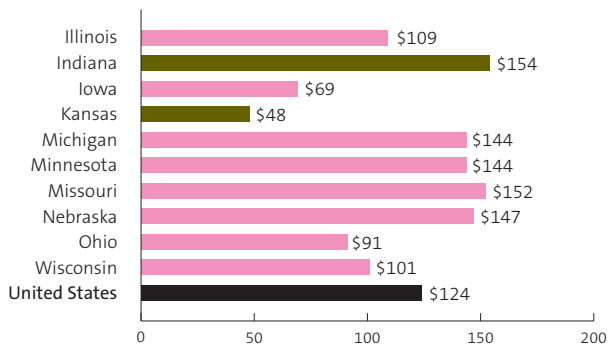
Sources: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, *Endangered Species Program* <<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/wildlife.html>>; and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Monitoring and Assessing Water Quality*, <http://www.epa.gov/waters/305b/index.html>.

**MORE THAN 17,000 FOUNDATIONS THROUGHOUT THE MIDWEST GAVE ALMOST \$7.6 BILLION IN 2005; ORGANIZATIONS THROUGHOUT THE REGION RECEIVED ABOUT \$5.9 BILLION FROM U.S. FOUNDATIONS.<sup>15</sup>**

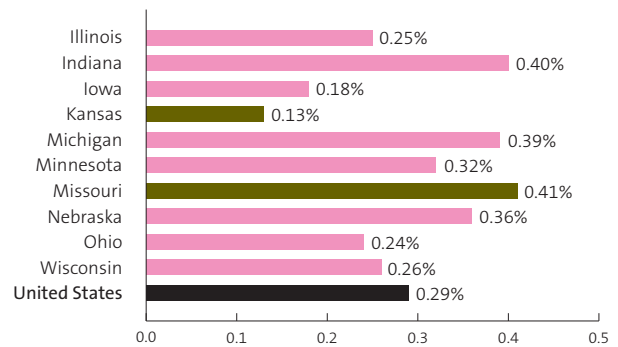
	# of Foundations	Assets	Total Giving	Gifts Received
Illinois	3,902	\$23,657,024,000	\$1,397,701,000	\$992,249,000
Indiana	1,141	\$15,818,467,000	\$964,942,000	\$527,931,000
Iowa	808	\$2,670,474,000	\$204,939,000	\$212,235,000
Kansas	695	\$2,125,897,000	\$131,995,000	\$90,399,000
Michigan	2,061	\$24,852,573,000	\$1,457,773,000	\$809,218,000
Minnesota	1,354	\$11,902,594,000	\$740,374,000	\$582,469,000
Missouri	1,320	\$89,44,218,000	\$8,83,823,000	\$703,630,000
Nebraska	634	\$2,798,500,000	\$257,764,000	\$597,747,000
Ohio	3,172	\$15,908,227,000	\$1,047,748,000	\$915,674,000
Wisconsin	2,127	\$7,357,486,000	\$556,327,000	\$480,243,000
United States	71,095	\$550,552,049,000	\$36,402,322,000	\$31,464,894,000

**AMONG MIDWESTERN STATES, INDIANA AND MISSOURI PROVIDED THE MOST FOUNDATION GIVING PER CAPITA AND FOUNDATION GIVING AS A PERCENTAGE OF GROSS STATE PRODUCT IN 2005, WHILE KANSAS PROVIDED THE LEAST.<sup>16</sup>**

FOUNDATION GIVING PER CAPITA, BY STATE, 2005



FOUNDATION GIVING AS % OF GROSS STATE PRODUCT, BY STATE, 2005



15. Notes: All figures from 2005. "Total Giving" measures the amount of grant dollars distributed by foundations to in-state and out-of-state recipients in 2005. "Gifts Received" measures the amount of philanthropic dollars received by organizations in each state from all 50 states in 2005.

Source: The Foundation Center, *Foundation Yearbook*, 2007.

16. Note: According to The Foundation Center, "Per capita giving figures in actual dollar amounts. Based on December 22, 2006, resident population estimates (U.S. Census Bureau)."

Source: The Foundation Center, *Foundation Yearbook*, 2007.

**ILLINOIS AND INDIANA HAVE THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGES OF UNINSURED PEOPLE AND UNINSURED CHILDREN AMONG MIDWESTERN STATES. THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE REGION ARE SERVED BY MEDICAID.<sup>17</sup>**

	% Uninsured		% with Medicaid		
	% Adults	% Children	White	Black	Hispanic
Illinois	13.4% (1,685,061)	10.8% (370,238)	40.0	32.0	22.0
Indiana	13.7% (839,704)	9.5% (159,005)	66.0	21.0	Insufficient data
Iowa	8.7% (253,546)	6.1% (44,550)	75.0	Insufficient data	12.0
Kansas	10.5% (281,903)	6.5% (47,019)	63.0	16.0	15.0
Michigan	10.7% (1,070,791)	5.8% (154,749)	57.0	32.0	7.0
Minnesota	8.2% (420,890)	6.2% (82,017)	71.0	13.0	Insufficient data
Missouri	11.8% (669,205)	7.9% (116,522)	67.0	23.0	Insufficient data
Nebraska	10.5% (182,652)	5.8% (26,715)	68.0	Insufficient data	17.0
Ohio	11.0% (1,240,320)	8.1% (235,912)	63.0	26.0	6.0
Wisconsin	9.7% (530,076)	6.3% (87,554)	66.0	16.0	9.0
United States	15.1% (44,153,999)	11.0% (8,587,948)	45.0	21.0	26.0

**ROUGHLY ONE IN THREE PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE MIDWEST REPORTS POOR MENTAL HEALTH.<sup>18</sup>**

	% Poor Mental Health		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Illinois	33.8	32.9	35.3
Indiana	33.7	40.3	42.3
Iowa	28.8	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
Kansas	28.6	34.0	24.8
Michigan	39.1	38.7	Insufficient data
Minnesota	35.8	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
Missouri	32.1	32.2	Insufficient data
Nebraska	30.0	Insufficient data	26.4
Ohio	33.2	50.4	39.6
Wisconsin	35.6	43.4	Insufficient data
United States	33.6	34.4	34.7

17. Notes: "Percent of People Uninsured" estimates the percentage of people without health insurance in 2006. "Percent of Children Uninsured" estimates the percentage of children without health insurance in 2006. "Percent of Non-Elderly with Medicaid by Race" calculates the percentage of white, black and Hispanic non-elderly people served by Medicaid, a federal program that helps provide health services to poor and low-income people. Data is from 2005-2006.

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, *Cover the Uninsured: State Profiles*

(Washington, DC: RWJF, 2007); and Kaiser Family Foundation, *StateHealthFacts.org*, (Menlo Park, CA: KFF, 2007) < <http://www.statehealthfacts.org>.

18. Note: "Poor Mental Health by Race" measures the number of white, black and Hispanic people reporting "poor mental health" between one and 30 days in 2004. Source: Kaiser Family Foundation, *StateHealthFacts.org*, (Menlo Park, CA: KFF, 2007) < <http://www.statehealthfacts.org>.

**BREAST CANCER RATES ARE GENERALLY HIGHER AMONG WHITE WOMEN IN THE MIDWEST THAN AMONG BLACK AND HISPANIC WOMEN; IN EVERY STATE, BREAST CANCER RATES ARE HIGHER AMONG BLACK WOMEN THAN HISPANIC WOMEN. IN MANY STATES, CERVICAL CANCER RATES ARE HIGHER AMONG BLACK AND HISPANIC WOMEN THAN AMONG WHITE WOMEN.<sup>19</sup>**

	Breast Cancer Rate			Cervical Cancer Rate		
	White	Black	Hispanic	White	Black	Hispanic
Illinois	117.7	114.6	N/A	8.2	14.5	N/A
Indiana	109.3	102.9	81.0	7.8	6.1	25.1
Iowa	116.1	111.9	87.7	7.1	N/A	N/A
Kansas	120.9	138.7	87.0	7.5	N/A	N/A
Michigan	123.4	114.0	77.4	6.6	11.6	N/A
Minnesota	125.1	92.6	57.8	6.3	N/A	N/A
Missouri	101.9	102.9	N/A	7.3	13.0	N/A
Nebraska	122.1	86.9	76.8	7.3	N/A	N/A
Ohio	113.9	108.3	102.3	7.5	10.2	20.4
Wisconsin	122.3	112.0	70.4	6.1	15.5	N/A
United States	120.3	109.5	86.6	7.7	11.1	13.0

**MICHIGAN HAS THE HIGHEST MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE AMONG MIDWESTERN STATES. IN NEARLY EVERY MIDWESTERN STATE, INFANT MORTALITY RATES AMONG BLACK AND HISPANIC RESIDENTS ARE HIGHER THAN AMONG WHITE RESIDENTS.<sup>20</sup>**

	Maternal Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate		
		White	Black	Hispanic
Illinois	9.1	5.9	15.5	5.9
Indiana	3.3	6.9	13.8	6.4
Iowa	7.0	5.4	12.1	6.4
Kansas	5.9	6.4	15.7	7.3
Michigan	13.6	6.5	16.8	7.3
Minnesota	3.7	4.7	8.8	5.7
Missouri	10.5	6.6	15.7	7.0
Nebraska	12.6	5.8	14.9	6.2
Ohio	8.4	6.4	15.5	8.2
Wisconsin	7.2	5.6	17.5	6.9
United States	13.1	5.7	13.6	5.6

19. Notes: “Breast Cancer Rates for Women, by Race” calculates the rate of new, invasive breast cancer cases, per 100,000, among white, black and Hispanic women in 2003. “Cervical Cancer Rates for Women, by Race” calculates the rate of new, invasive cervical cancer cases, per 100,000, among white, black and Hispanic women in 2003. “NA” indicates that an insufficient number of cases were reported or measured in order to calculate a rate.  
Source: Kaiser Family Foundation, *StateHealthFacts.org*, (Menlo Park, CA: KFF, 2007) < <http://www.statehealthfacts.org>>.

20. Notes: “Maternal Mortality Rates” calculates the rate of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births among women from 1999-2004. “Infant Mortality Rates by Race” calculates the rate of deaths per 1,000 live births among white, black and Hispanic women from 2001-2003.  
Sources: National Women’s Law Center, *National Report Card on Women’s Health* (Washington, DC: NWLC, 2007); and Kaiser Family Foundation, *StateHealthFacts.org*, (Menlo Park, CA: KFF, 2007) < <http://www.statehealthfacts.org>>.

## { HIV/AIDS }

AIDS CASE RATES AMONG PEOPLE OF COLOR IN THE MIDWEST ARE GENERALLY HIGHER THAN AMONG WHITE POPULATIONS; AMONG CERTAIN RACIAL/ETHNIC SUB-GROUPS, THE DISPARITIES ARE STAGGERING. ILLINOIS HAS THE HIGHEST HIV-RELATED DEATH RATE AMONG MIDWESTERN STATES.<sup>21</sup>

	AIDS Case Rate					HIV-Related Death Rates
	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native	
Illinois	7.9	69.7	21.1	4.5	4.9	3.3
Indiana	5.1	32.8	15.5	10.6	0.0	1.8
Iowa	2.5	45.1	10.1	2.7	14.6	0.9
Kansas	2.3	31.0	13.3	0.0	4.8	1.0
Michigan	3.9	44.6	11.6	4.2	0.0	2.1
Minnesota	2.4	57.6	22.4	1.4	8.6	1.0
Missouri	4.5	32.6	20.6	1.4	4.2	2.6
Nebraska	1.9	25.5	12.5	8.5	9.0	Insufficient data
Ohio	4.4	35.4	18.9	2.1	0.0	1.5
Wisconsin	1.3	18.2	10.0	1.2	2.5	0.9
United States	7.2	68.6	23.2	4.2	9.4	4.5

## { IMMIGRATION }

AMONG MIDWESTERN STATES, ILLINOIS HAS THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGES OF FOREIGN BORN PEOPLE AND HOUSEHOLDS SPEAKING ENGLISH LESS THAN "VERY WELL." ACROSS THE REGION LIVE THOUSANDS OF UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS.<sup>22</sup>

	% Foreign Born	% Households Speak English Less Than "Very Well"	# Undocumented Immigrants
Illinois	13.8%	9.8% (1,173,090)	375,000 - 425,000
Indiana	4.2%	3.0% (180,997)	55,000 - 85,000
Iowa	3.8%	2.8% (77,310)	55,000 - 85,000
Kansas	6.3%	4.3% (111,636)	40,000 - 70,000
Michigan	5.9%	3.4% (322,094)	100,000 - 150,000
Minnesota	6.6%	4.0% (193,188)	75,000 - 100,000
Missouri	3.3%	2.1% (113,017)	35,000 - 65,000
Nebraska	5.6%	4.5% (73,509)	35,000 - 55,000
Ohio	3.6%	2.2% (234,244)	75,000 - 150,000
Wisconsin	4.4%	3.2% (165,022)	75,000 - 115,000
United States	12.5%	8.7% (24,212,711)	10,700,000 - 11,500,000

21. Notes: "AIDS Case Rate, by Race/Ethnicity" measures the rate of AIDS among adults and adolescents, by race/ethnicity, per 100,000, as reported in 2005. "HIV-Related Death Rates" calculates the rate of HIV-related deaths, adjusted for age, per 100,000 people, in 2004.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation, *StateHealthFacts.org*, (Menlo Park, CA: KFF, 2007) < <http://www.statehealthfacts.org> >.

22. Notes: "Percent Foreign Born" measures the percentage of people who were born outside of the United States in 2006. "Percent Citizen" measures

the percentage of people who were citizens of the United States in 2006.

"Percent of Households that Speak English Less Than Very Well" measures the percentage of the population five years and older that speaks English less than "very well." "Number of Undocumented Immigrants" estimates the range of undocumented immigrants in 2005.

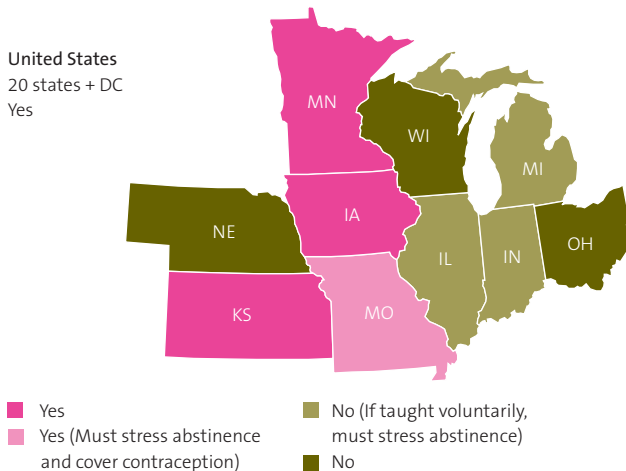
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey; and Pew Hispanic Center, *Estimates of the Unauthorized Migrant Population for States Based on the March 2005 Current Population Survey* (Washington, DC: Pew Hispanic Center, 2006).

ACCORDING TO NARAL PRO-CHOICE AMERICA, FIVE STATES—INDIANA, MICHIGAN, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA AND OHIO—SCORED AN “F” FOR THEIR OVERALL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE. FEW COUNTIES IN ANY MIDWESTERN STATE HAVE ABORTION PROVIDERS.<sup>23</sup>

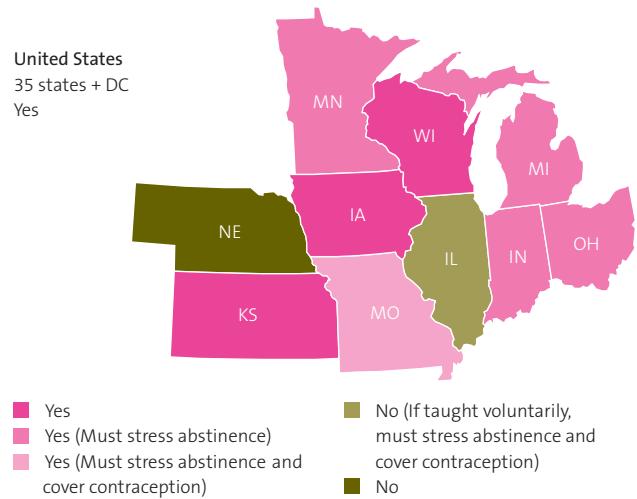
	NARAL 2008 Report Card Grades	% Counties Without Abortion Providers
Illinois	B-	92.0
Indiana	F	93.0
Iowa	C+	93.0
Kansas	D-	96.0
Michigan	F	83.0
Minnesota	C+	95.0
Missouri	F	96.0
Nebraska	F	97.0
Ohio	F	90.0
Wisconsin	D-	93.0
United States	D-	87.0

FOUR MIDWESTERN STATES MANDATE SEX EDUCATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND EIGHT MANDATE STD/HIV EDUCATION; MANY OF THESE STATES REQUIRE THAT ABSTINENCE BE EITHER STRESSED OR COVERED.<sup>24</sup>

SEX EDUCATION MANDATE BY STATE



STD/HIV EDUCATION MANDATE BY STATE



23. Notes: “NARAL Pro-Choice America 2008 Report Card Grades” assesses states based on “the cumulative burdens each state imposes on access to reproductive health care,” including abortion bans, biased counseling and mandatory delays, counseling ban/gag rule, etc. According to NARAL Pro-Choice America, “The ranking system adds points for anti-choice restrictions on abortion and other aspects of reproductive health care, and subtracts points for pro-choice laws. The ranking system penalizes most heavily the laws imposing greater burdens on women. Likewise, its demerits fall most heavily on laws that are enforced, rather than laws that courts have declared invalid.” “Percentage of Counties without Abortion Providers” calculates the percentage of counties in a state without an abortion provider. Data on abortion providers and analysis of census data was provided by the Guttmacher Institute; 2004-2005 Guttmacher Abortion Provider Survey and U.S. Census population counts as of April 1, 2005.

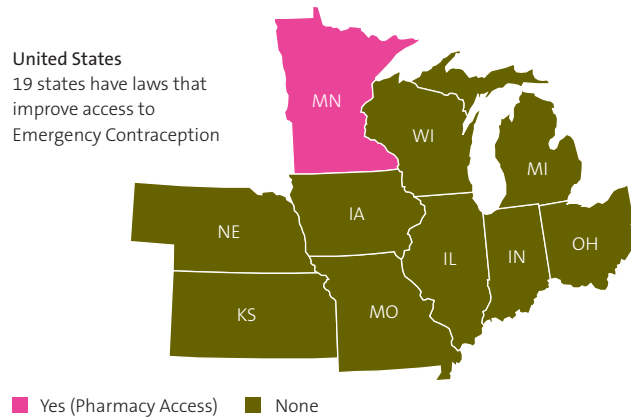
Sources: NARAL Pro-Choice America, *Who Decides? The Status of Women’s Reproductive Rights in the United States, 17th Edition* (Washington, DC: NARAL, 2008); and NARAL Pro-Choice America, *Who Decides State Profiles* (Washington, DC: NARAL, 2007).

24. Notes: “Sex Education Mandate” denotes the types of laws, if any, that states have adopted regarding mandating sex education, as of 2007. “STD/HIV Education Mandate” denotes the types of laws, if any, that states have adopted regarding mandating STD/HIV education, as of 2007.

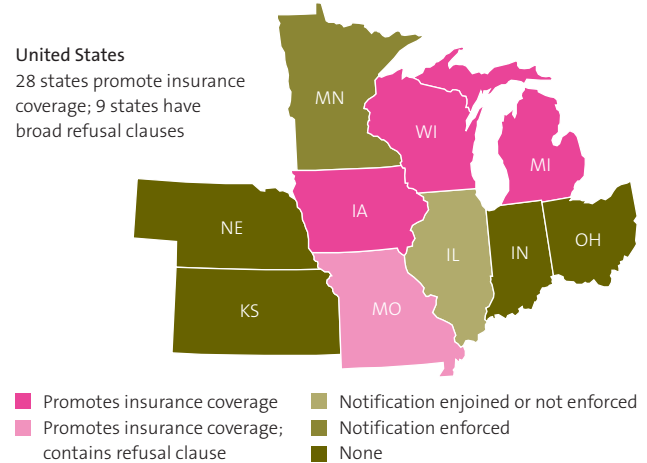
Source: Kaiser Family Foundation, *StateHealthFacts.org*, (Menlo Park, CA: KFF, 2007) < <http://www.statehealthfacts.org> >.

**WHILE ACCESS TO REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE ACROSS THE MIDWEST VARIES BASED ON DIFFERENT REGULATIONS, THE REGION'S POLICIES LARGELY IMPAIR A WOMAN'S ABILITY TO MAKE THE FULL RANGE OF REPRODUCTIVE CHOICES.<sup>25</sup>**

**EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION BY STATE**



**INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION BY STATE**



	Freedom of Choice Acts	Low-Income Access to Abortion	Parental Consent/Notification for Abortions	Medical Service Refusal	Near-Total Abortion Ban
Illinois	No	Yes	Notification enjoined or not enforced	Yes	None
Indiana	No	No	Consent enforced	Yes	None
Iowa	No	No	Notification enforced	Yes	None
Kansas	No	No	Notification enforced	Yes	None
Michigan	No	No	Consent enforced	Yes	Yes (with life and limited health exception)
Minnesota	No	Yes	Notification enforced	Yes	None
Missouri	No	No	Consent enforced	Yes	None
Nebraska	No	No	Notification enforced	Yes	None
Ohio	No	No	Consent enforced	Yes	None
Wisconsin	No	No	Consent enforced	Yes	Yes (with life exception)
United States	7 states have laws that codify <i>Roe v. Wade</i> protections into state law	17 states do not have laws that restrict public funding of abortions	35 states require parental consent or notification	47 states allow providers to refuse to provide reproductive health services	15 states have near-total abortion bans

25. Notes: "Emergency Contraception" denotes whether states have laws that improve women's access to Emergency Contraception (EC), as of 2007. According to NARAL Pro-Choice America, EC is a concentrated dose of ordinary birth control pills that significantly reduces a woman's chance of becoming pregnant when taken within 72-120 hours of unprotected sex. "Freedom of Choice Acts" denotes whether states have codified into law the protections of *Roe v. Wade*, as of 2007. "Insurance Coverage for Contraception" denotes whether states have laws promoting insurance coverage, as of 2007. According to NARAL Pro-Choice America, "By guaranteeing that insurers cover prescription contraception to the same extent as other drugs, contraceptive-equity laws help ensure women's access to birth control and ultimately help prevent unintended pregnancies and reduce the need for abortion." "Low-Income Women's Access to Abortion" denotes states that, as of September 2007, have not enacted laws that restrict the use of public funds for abortion services, which largely affects low-income women. According to NARAL Pro-Choice America, women most affected by these state restrictions include clients of Medicaid, Medicare, the State Children's Health Insurance Program and the District of Columbia's public health care programs. "Parental Consent/Notification for Abortions" denotes the type,

if any, of parental consent/notification laws that state have adopted for minors seeking abortion, as of 2007. "Medical Service Refusal" denotes whether states have laws that allow individuals or entities the ability to refuse to provide patients with reproductive services such as abortions, contraception and/or sterilization. "Near-Total Abortion Ban" denotes whether states have laws that outlaw abortion throughout pregnancy, except in extreme cases. Two states—Arizona and Massachusetts—have outlawed abortion without any exception, as of 2007. However, these near-total abortion bans should be interpreted with context. In certain cases, the abortion ban predates *Roe v. Wade*. According to NARAL Pro-Choice America, "While some states still have laws on the books that would ban abortion throughout pregnancy, *Roe v. Wade*'s protections prevent these bans' enforcement. However, state legislatures across the country continue to consider enacting new total bans in order to challenge *Roe* in the courts. In addition, in the majority of state legislatures and Congress, anti-choice lawmakers have passed unconstitutional laws that would ban safe and medically appropriate abortion as early as the 12th week in pregnancy."

Source: NARAL Pro-Choice America, *Who Decides State Profiles* (Washington, DC: NARAL, 2007).

**NO STATE IN THE MIDWEST OFFERS ANY FORM OF LEGAL RECOGNITION FOR SAME-SEX COUPLES, WHILE SIX LACK NONDISCRIMINATION LAWS THAT PROTECT AGAINST DISCRIMINATION BASED ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY/EXPRESSION. MICHIGAN AND NEBRASKA PROHIBIT LGBT PEOPLE FROM ADOPTING CHILDREN.<sup>26</sup>**

	Same-Sex Couple Recognition	Nondiscrimination Laws	Anti-Gay Adoption Laws
Illinois	No recognition	Based on sexual orientation and gender identity/expression	None
Indiana	No recognition	No nondiscrimination law	None
Iowa	No recognition	Based on sexual orientation and gender identity/expression	None
Kansas	No recognition	No nondiscrimination law	None
Michigan	No recognition	No nondiscrimination law	Prohibits LGBT adoption
Minnesota	No recognition	Based on sexual orientation and gender identity/expression	None
Missouri	No recognition	No nondiscrimination law	None
Nebraska	No recognition	No nondiscrimination law	Prohibits LGBT adoption
Ohio	No recognition	No nondiscrimination law	None
Wisconsin	No recognition	Based on sexual orientation	None
United States	10 states + DC offer some form of legal recognition for same-sex couples	13 states + DC ban discrimination based on sexual orientation; 7 states ban discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity/expression	5 states have laws that restrict adoption for same-sex couples

26. Notes: "Same-Sex Couple Recognition" notes the types of laws that states have enacted to recognize same-sex relationships, as of September 2007. "Nondiscrimination Laws" notes the types of laws that states have enacted to protect against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity/expression, as of September 2007. Statewide nondiscrimination laws vary in their coverage and protections; for example, a nondiscrimination law may cover discrimination in housing but not in employment or public accommodations. "Anti-Gay Adoption Laws" notes the types of laws that states have enacted prohibiting LGBT people from adopting children, as of September 2007.

Sources: National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, *Relationship Recognition for Same-Sex Couples in the U.S.* (Washington, DC: NGLTF, 2007); National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, *State Nondiscrimination Laws in the U.S.* (Washington, DC: NGLTF, 2007); and National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, *Adoption Laws in the U.S.* (Washington, DC: NGLTF, 2007).

© 2008 Funders for Lesbian and Gay Issues

Common Vision is a national, multi-year initiative that will convene grantmakers in various states and regions of the country who share an interest in creating healthy communities and widespread equity. Led by 15 national philanthropic partners across issues and identities, Common Vision is a collaborative project of Funders for Lesbian and Gay Issues.

Research: Robert Espinoza, Director of Research and Communications, Funders for Lesbian and Gay Issues

116 East 16th Street, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10003  
 Tel 212 475 2930  
 Fax 212 982 3321  
[www.lgbtfunders.org/CommonVision](http://www.lgbtfunders.org/CommonVision)