

WISCONSIN

In FY2016, Wisconsin received

\$12,608,476,954

through 55 federal spending programs guided by data derived from the 2010 Census.



The Counting for Dollars 2020 Project aims to understand 1) the extent to which the federal government will rely on data from the 2020 Census to guide the distribution of federal funding to states, localities, and households across the nation and 2) the impact of the accuracy of the 2020 Census on the fair, equitable distribution of these funds.

The project has analyzed spending by state for 55 federal programs (\$883,094,826,042 in FY2016). Three types of programs are analyzed:

- **Domestic financial assistance programs** provide financial assistance – including direct payments to individuals, grants, loans, and loan guarantees – to non-federal entities within the U.S. – such as individuals and families, state and local governments, companies, and nonprofits – in order to fulfill a public purpose.
- **Tax credit programs** allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or provide a special credit, a preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability.
- **Procurement programs** award a portion of Federal prime contract dollars to small businesses located in areas selected on the basis of census-derived data.

The four uses of census-derived datasets to geographically allocate funding are:

- **Define eligibility criteria** – that is, identify which organizations or individuals can receive funds.
- **Compute formulas** that geographically allocate funds to eligible recipients.
- **Rank project applications** based on priorities (e.g., smaller towns, poorer neighborhoods).
- **Set interest rates** for federal loan programs.

The two categories of census-derived datasets are:

- **Geographic classifications** – the characterization (e.g., rural), delineation (e.g., Metropolitan Areas), or designation (e.g., Opportunity Zones) of specific geographic areas.
- **Variable datasets**
 - **Annual updates** of population and housing variables collected in the Decennial Census.
 - **Household surveys** collecting new data elements (e.g., income, occupation) by using the Decennial Census to design representative samples and interpret results.



Reports of the Counting for Dollars 2020 Project:

- > **Report #1:** Initial Analysis: 16 Large Census-guided Financial Assistance Programs (August 2017)*
- > **Report #2:** Estimating Fiscal Costs of a Census Undercount to States (March 2018)*
- > **Report #3:** Role of the Decennial Census in Distributing Federal Funds to Rural America (December 2018)*
- > **Report #4:** Census-derived Datasets Used to Distribute Federal Funds (December 2018)
- > **Report #5:** Analysis of 55 Large Census-guided Federal Spending Programs (forthcoming)*†
- > **Report #6:** An Inventory of 320 Census-guided Federal Spending Programs (forthcoming)

* Data available by state

† Source for this state sheet

Counting for Dollars 2020

The Role of the Decennial Census in the Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds

REPORT

COUNTING FOR DOLLARS 2020:

WISCONSIN

Allocation of Funds from 55 Large Federal Spending Programs Guided by Data Derived from the 2010 Census (Fiscal Year 2016)

Total Program Obligations: **\$12,608,476,954**

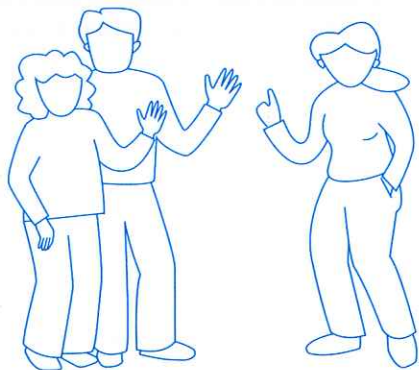
Program	Dept.	Obligations	Program	Dept.	Obligations
Financial Assistance Programs		\$12,286,092,496			
Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid)	HHS	\$4,694,458,000	Community Facilities Loans/Grants	USDA	\$18,412,834
Federal Direct Student Loans	ED	\$1,456,023,025	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	ED	\$37,088,674
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	USDA	\$922,851,050	Crime Victim Assistance	DOJ	\$39,393,093
Medicare Suppl. Medical Insurance (Part B)	HHS	\$822,705,214	CDBG Entitlement Grants	HUD	\$32,025,125
Highway Planning and Construction	DOT	\$747,536,188	Public Housing Capital Fund	HUD	\$17,279,000
Federal Pell Grant Program	ED	\$356,100,000	Block Grants for the Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	HHS	\$27,197,983
Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	HUD	\$154,318,000	Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities	USDA	\$57,199,095
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	HHS	\$349,015,768	Social Services Block Grant	HHS	\$28,449,475
Very Low to Moderate Income Housing Loans	USDA	\$329,658,598	Rural Rental Assistance Payments	USDA	\$17,410,595
Title I Grants to LEAs	ED	\$216,069,361	Business and Industry Loans	USDA	\$16,942,000
State Children's Health Insurance Program	HHS	\$225,824,000	Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	ED	\$20,241,685
National School Lunch Program	USDA	\$170,789,000	Homeland Security Grant Program	DHS	\$3,967,570
Special Education Grants	ED	\$212,142,310	WIOA Dislocated Worker Grants	DOL	\$15,595,810
Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program	HUD	\$164,479,067	HOME	HUD	\$16,942,630
Federal Transit Formula Grants	DOT	\$114,621,000	State CDBG	HUD	\$24,713,128
Head Start	HHS	\$138,770,605	WIOA Youth Activities	DOL	\$13,319,468
WIC	USDA	\$88,759,000	WIOA Adult Activities	DOL	\$12,773,738
Title IV-E Foster Care	HHS	\$58,161,918	Employment Service/Wagner-Peyser	DOL	\$12,546,854
Health Care Centers	HHS	\$41,471,901	Community Services Block Grant	HHS	\$8,659,777
School Breakfast Program	USDA	\$51,664,000	Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C, Nutrition Services	HHS	\$12,041,031
Rural Electrification Loans and Loan Guarantees	USDA	\$94,000,000	Cooperative Extension Service	USDA	\$10,947,369
Public and Indian Housing	HUD	\$18,525,000	Native Amer. Employment & Training	DOL	\$719,840
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	HHS	\$102,413,788			
Child and Adult Care Food Program	USDA	\$40,233,000	Federal Tax Expenditures		\$293,813,873
Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to the States	ED	\$65,053,321	Low Income Housing Tax Credit	Treas	\$154,829,976
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds	HHS	\$53,692,000	New Markets Tax Credit	Treas	\$138,983,897
Unemployment Insurance Administration	DOL	\$63,527,000			
Federal Transit - Capital Investment Grants	DOT	\$0	Federal Procurement Programs		\$28,570,584
Child Care and Development Block Grant	HHS	\$41,639,000	HUBZones Program	SBA	\$28,570,584
Adoption Assistance	HHS	\$47,724,609			

Prepared by Andrew Reamer, the George Washington Institute of Public Policy, the George Washington University. Spending data analysis provided by Sean Moulton, Open Government Program Manager, Project on Government Oversight. | January 30, 2019

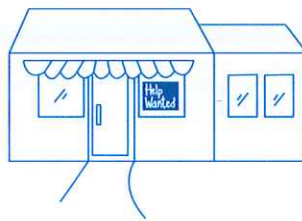
Note: The sequence of the above programs is consistent with U.S. rank order by program expenditures. (See U.S. sheet in series.)

Counting for Dollars 2020 publications and spreadsheet with above data available at <https://gwipp.gwu.edu/counting-dollars-2020-role-decennial-census-geographic-distribution-federal-funds>

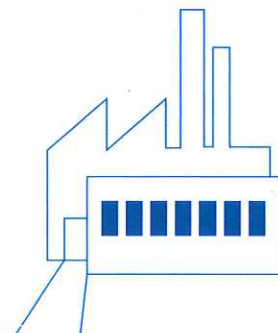
Census data are being used all around you.



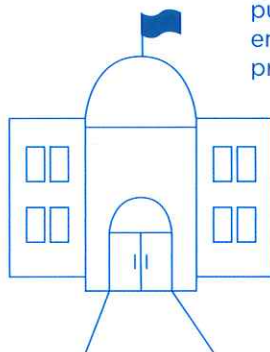
Residents use the census to support community initiatives involving legislation, quality-of-life and consumer advocacy.



Businesses use census data to decide where to build factories, offices and stores, which create jobs.



Local governments use the census for public safety and emergency preparedness.



Real estate developers use the census to build new homes and revitalize old neighborhoods.



Your privacy is protected.

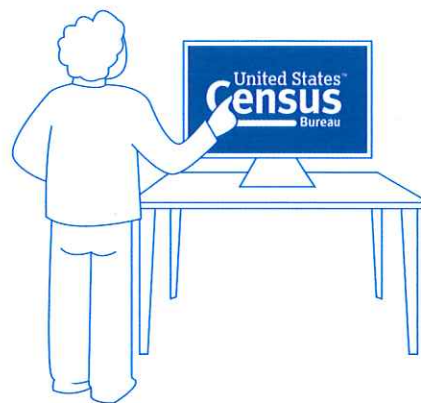
It's against the law for the Census Bureau to publicly release your responses in any way that could identify you or your household.

By law, your responses cannot be used against you and can only be used to produce statistics.



2020 will be easier than ever.

In 2020, you will be able to respond to the census online.



You can help.

You are the expert—we need your ideas on the best way to make sure everyone in your community gets counted.



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FIND OUT HOW TO HELP
AT [CENSUS.GOV/PARTNERS](https://www.census.gov/partners)

United States
Census
2020

CENSUS 101: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

The 2020 Census is closer than you think!
Here's a quick refresher of what it is and why it's essential that everyone is counted.

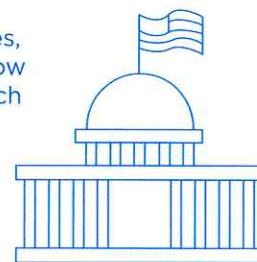
Everyone counts.

The census counts every person living in the U.S. once, only once, and in the right place.



It's about fair representation.

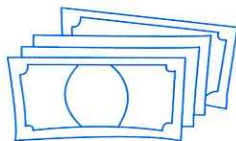
Every 10 years, the results of the census are used to reapportion the House of Representatives, determining how many seats each state gets.



It's in the constitution.

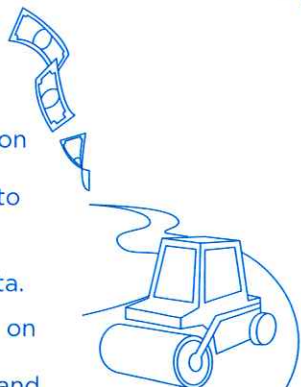
The U.S. Constitution mandates that everyone in the country be counted every 10 years. The first census was in 1790.

It's about \$675 billion.



The distribution of more than \$675 billion in federal funds, grants and support to states, counties and communities are based on census data.

That money is spent on schools, hospitals, roads, public works and other vital programs.

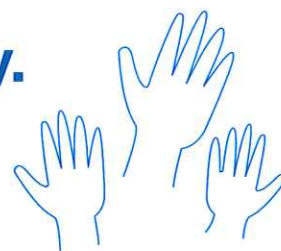


It's about redistricting.

After each decade's census, state officials redraw the boundaries of the congressional and state legislative districts in their states to account for population shifts.

Taking part is your civic duty.

Completing the census is mandatory: it's a way to participate in our democracy and say "I COUNT!"



2020 Census FAQ

What is the census?

The census is a count of every person who lives in the United States and its territories. It happens every 10 years. In early 2020, you will be asked to count everyone who lives in your home as of April 1. Responding to the 2020 Census is a chance to shape your future.

What's in it for me?



Your responses inform where over \$675 billion is distributed each year to communities nationwide for clinics, schools, roads, and more.



Census data gives community leaders vital information to make decisions about building community centers, opening businesses, and planning for the future.



Responding also fulfills your civic duty because it's mandated by the U.S. Constitution. The United States has counted its population every 10 years since 1790.



Your responses are used to redraw legislative districts and determine the number of seats your state has in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Is my information safe?

Your responses to the 2020 Census are safe, secure, and protected by federal law. Your answers can only be used to produce statistics. They cannot be used against you by any government agency or court in any way—not by the FBI, not by the CIA, not by the DHS, and not by ICE.

When can I respond to the census?

In early 2020, every household in America will receive a notice to complete the census online, by phone, or by mail. In May, the U.S. Census Bureau will begin following up in person with households that have yet to respond.

What will I be asked?

You will be asked a few simple questions, like age, sex, and the number of people who live in your home, including children.

What won't be asked?

The census will never ask for Social Security numbers, bank or credit card numbers, money or donations, or anything related to political parties.

For more information, visit:

2020CENSUS.GOV

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