



**"I WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ABLE TO ACCOMPLISH ANY OF THIS ON MY OWN ... I WOULD STILL BE IN DEBT AND IN FINANCIAL BIG TROUBLE."**

**"... SHE FEELS FREE TO BE TRULY INDEPENDENT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HER LIFE."**

# Economic Impact of Civil Legal Aid in Wisconsin




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**WISCONSIN TRUST ACCOUNT FOUNDATION, INC.**

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Summarizing a report by Ken Smith, Ph.D.,  
The Resource for Great Programs, Inc.



Each year, Wisconsin civil legal aid organizations provide access to the civil legal system for thousands of people in economic disadvantage. These people lack the means to hire a lawyer when facing legal problems that put their individual rights, personal safety, income, shelter, and other basic necessities at risk.

Failure to address these problems through avenues provided by the law can have serious negative consequences, such as foreclosure on the family home, denial of veterans' and health benefits, and domestic violence or elder abuse. These consequences have ripple effects that hurt our entire state.

**Civil legal aid produced big economic impacts totaling \$176 million — a return of \$8.40 for every \$1 invested.**

It's no surprise that increasing access to justice for the most vulnerable members of a community also helps the community as a whole. After all, the complexity of our legal system can be the primary barrier keeping people from achieving self-sufficiency and independence.

To quantify the benefits as much as possible, the Wisconsin Trust Account Foundation, Inc. (WisTAF) commissioned a study from The Resource for Great Programs, Inc. This document summarizes the results of that study, which collected and analyzed data on services provided by 12 Wisconsin civil legal aid providers (collectively receiving 96 percent of total funding for civil legal aid in Wisconsin) in calendar year 2021.

The participating organizations, through their efforts to assist clients with legal problems, generated a combined economic impact of \$176 million, representing an 8.4-to-1 return on the total funding they received in 2021.

Those impacts included:

**\$18 million in cost savings for governments, charities, lending institutions and others through preventing crisis situations.** Early legal interventions conserve vital resources and keep costs down (e.g., law enforcement, shelter, food pantry, and other basic needs services).

**\$73 million in direct economic benefits for disadvantaged households.** This includes income streams that individuals and families have a legal right to (e.g., child support, wages, veterans' and unemployment benefits).

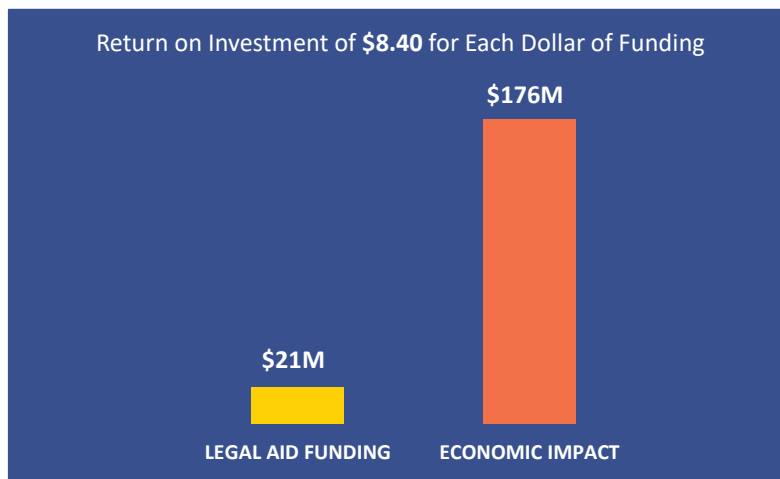
**\$14 million in direct return to health care providers.** Legal solutions which identify, and secure rightful health care coverage make it possible for hospitals and clinics get paid for their services (e.g., Medicare / Medicaid coverage for the care of eligible patients).

**\$71 million economic multiplier impact for Wisconsin communities** from dollars entering Wisconsin that are spent throughout the state, leading to revenue for businesses, which translates to jobs for Wisconsin workers.

## Civil legal aid is a catalyst that sparks big economic impacts across many arenas.

When it comes to many legal problems faced by people of limited means, a relatively small investment in legal assistance can make a huge difference in outcomes, often including a big economic payoff.

- **Child support.** For domestic violence victims, legally enforceable protective orders as well as divorce, custody, and child support agreements, bring financial support and independence. Child support payments over the average duration of this income stream add up to \$38,000 per client on average.
- **Income maintenance.** Legal aid advocates help clients with the complex tasks of securing rightful Supplemental Security Income and Social Security Disability Insurance. For relatively little of advocates' time, clients receive an average of \$55,700 over the total expected duration of the income stream.
- **Workforce development.** Civil legal aid experts can invest just a few hours to navigate extremely difficult application processes for immigrant workers, who receive 9.5 percent higher wages than those without legal status. Over the assumed duration of the wage differential (10 years), the impact averages \$20,000.
- **Medicaid and Medicare.** Study participants helped eligible clients obtain benefits that cover between \$61,000 and \$138,000 in health care over the average duration of coverage. In addition to lowering medical debt, this also reduced health care providers' uncompensated care costs.



## Economic impacts we can quantify are only the tip of the iceberg.

With an overall return on investment of \$8.40 per dollar of funding, the legal aid organizations in this study are producing impressive economic impacts. But this is the tip of the iceberg. Below the surface we can see even bigger impacts, in the form of things we can't so readily quantify, for example:

- Preventing the economic costs of lifetime impacts felt by community members who experienced childhood trauma, poverty, or transience/homelessness
- Gaining long-term economic benefits by accommodating disabilities so that people can participate in the workforce
- Preventing long-term costs of unaddressed mental health crises
- Economic benefits of improved performance in schooling, job, and family
- Impact of increased efficiency in the court system

## Thanks to civil legal aid...

“Jada” was in a physically, emotionally, and financially abusive relationship with the father of her child, until he was arrested and she came to Golden House in Green Bay. Advocates helped her find local daycare so she could look for a job, while an attorney and other professionals helped her develop a plan of action for the future. Jada found her freedom – through filing a restraining order, gaining custody of her child, and utilizing legal remedies to regain control of her finances, manage debt, and take her next steps. Today, Jada and her child live independently, in safety.

Losing a loved one to COVID is hard enough. But when “James,” who didn’t have health insurance, passed away, his family also inherited crushing medical debt racked up during his final months of hospital care. There are laws on the books to prevent this kind of destructive catastrophe, but rules and processes can be complex. After ABC for Health navigated multiple bureaucracies, James’ final care was duly paid for, and his family moved forward after their loss without an accompanying financial catastrophe.

**Civil legal aid delivers a large return on investment, and acts as a catalyst that makes other programs more effective.**

The dramatic economic impacts found in this research proves that providing legal aid brings tangible cost savings to our state, puts real money back into our local economy, and changes people’s lives for the better – not just those receiving services, but Wisconsin’s taxpayers as well.

The research also shows that civil legal aid providers are valuable partners for public and private funders seeking to promote income, family, or housing stability, access to health care, workforce development, court system efficiency, and other outcomes. Investing in expert legal assistance can leverage a funder’s resources resulting in disproportionately greater program impact. Civil legal aid cuts red tape and helps programs work the way they are intended.

Yet we know that only a small fraction of those who need legal assistance receive it, due to the limited resources available. If our systems could meet more of these needs, the economic benefits would be many times greater.

In Wisconsin, we now have the opportunity to use this study to attract more investments, collaborations, and resources that over time can shrink the “justice gap” for low-income Wisconsinites.



The Wisconsin Trust Account Foundation (WisTAF) is the state’s civil legal aid funding administrator established by the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Founded in 1986, WisTAF is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation that works with civil legal aid organizations in Wisconsin to increase access to justice. We oversee funds and invest in services and projects to help people solve their legal problems.

# ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CIVIL LEGAL AID IN WISCONSIN

## Methodology, Acknowledgements, and Limitations

### Methodology

The research approach had three major elements:

#### **1. Data collection from the participating civil legal aid organizations.**

The study used data that is routinely collected by the programs for purposes of reporting to their funding sources such as WisTAF and state and federal grantmaking organizations. Statistics on numbers and types of legal cases, and where available, the outcomes of those cases were provided on request by the programs' case management systems.

The data included both quantitative data (e.g., case statistics, funding amounts and sources, dollar awards won for clients, etc.) and qualitative information (e.g., narrative descriptions of typical cases).

In a few situations, programs volunteered to compile data specifically for the study, but this was not a requirement. For example, one program that did not as a standard practice collect client outcomes data volunteered to tabulate outcomes data from a sample pulled from 2021 case files. However, this was the exception.

#### **2. Secondary data assembled from government agencies, published research, and other sources.**

The secondary data consisted primarily of raw data used for computing “multipliers” for application to the programs' case statistics and other information in the preparation of economic impact estimates.

One example was secondary data purchased from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis for computing the “RIMS II (Regional Input-Output Multiplier System II)” multiplier for estimating the economic impacts of dollars brought into Wisconsin from outside the state. Using the RIMS II multiplier, The Resource estimated that the spending of each dollar brought in from outside Wisconsin generates \$1.32 in additional economic activity within local economies and within the state overall.<sup>1</sup>

Another example of secondary data used for the study was the downloaded data from the Kaiser Family Foundation website on Medicaid and Medicare expenditures per recipient used for estimating dollar value of health care provided to low-income families and the total reimbursements received by health care providers in Wisconsin.

#### **3. Economic impact estimation via financial modeling.**

The Resource deployed an array of proprietary financial models derived from its economic impact studies over many years in other states in estimating economic impacts based on civil legal aid data on cases, clients, outcomes, funding, and the secondary data summarized above.

The Appendix provides a detailed summary of the computations, assumptions, and data sources used in the financial modeling process for this report.

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1 For more information about the RIMS II multiplier system, see [https://www.bea.gov/sites/default/files/methodologies/RIMSII\\_User\\_Guide.pdf](https://www.bea.gov/sites/default/files/methodologies/RIMSII_User_Guide.pdf)

## Acknowledgements

The Resource for Great Programs, Inc. ([“The Resource”](#)) was engaged by WisTAF to conduct the study. The Resource is a national research firm specializing in evaluation of civil legal aid organizations and initiatives that produce extraordinary impacts on low-income people and communities across North America. For more information on The Resource, visit: [GreatPrograms.org](#). [Komenge, LLC](#), a national firm specializing in program evaluation and strategic planning for civil legal aid organizations, also made important contributions as partners in The Resource’s team throughout the study. For more information about Komenge, LLC, visit [Komenge.com](#).

Since 1993, The Resource has produced economic impact studies in 17 states covering 178 legal aid provider organizations. Principal researcher Ken Smith is founder of The Resource and a national leader in the design of program assessment, outcomes measurement, and revenue enhancement systems for multi-level networks of community based organizations.

This study would not have been possible without the generous sharing of data, time, and expertise by these twelve legal aid provider organizations:

- [ABC \(Advocacy and Benefits Counseling\) for Health, Inc.](#)
- [Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Milwaukee, Inc.](#)
- [Centro Legal](#)
- [Community Justice, Inc.](#)
- [Disability Rights Wisconsin](#)
- [Kids Matter Inc.](#)
- [Legal Action of Wisconsin](#)
- [Legal Aid Society of Milwaukee](#)
- [Marquette University Volunteer Legal Clinics](#)
- [Economic Justice Institute \(University of Wisconsin Law School\)](#)
- [Vivent Health](#)
- [Wisconsin Judicare \(dba Judicare Legal Aid\)](#)

Together, these organizations represented 96 percent of total funding for civil legal aid in Wisconsin during the study period.



## A Note from The Resource on the Study's Limitations

Since the assessment was designed to utilize wherever possible the reports, studies, and other data that are already available from legal aid providers, government agencies, and published research rather than data collected specifically for this study, the analysis applied numerous adjustments and assumptions.

This is always the case when applying secondary data for addressing real-world questions rather than collecting new data to achieve a specific scientific or policy purpose.

The Resource's approach in studies like this is to fully document data sources and to specify as clearly as possible the assumptions applied in bridging the gaps inevitably found in the data and studies that are readily available.

Our rule of thumb is always to err on the conservative side when making these assumptions. For example, in the analysis of the cost savings achieved through prevention of domestic violence, only the costs of medical and mental health care documented by research studies for the victims of domestic violence who were directly affected were used. We did not include the much larger, but more difficult to quantify, lifelong costs imposed on victims and their children as a result of the trauma they have experienced, including such things as mental health counseling and negative economic consequences.

Accordingly, the findings generally represent *low estimates of economic impacts*; in reality, the actual impacts are likely much higher than the figures asserted in this report.

Wherever possible, we used figures based on contemporaneous recordkeeping by the legal aid providers included in the study. For example, the study relied heavily on case statistics captured by the computerized case management systems of legal aid providers, compiled according to the conventions and definitions required by their principal funders which are subject to audit by funding entities such as the Legal Services Corporation and the U.S. Department of Justice. These data are as close to measured values as can be obtained for a study of this kind.

Where measured data were not available, we used figures produced by the most credible external studies we could find that were based on data collected under circumstances as similar as possible to those existing in Wisconsin. For example, in estimating the success rates achieved by legal aid programs in advice-only and brief-service cases, we applied the findings of a study we performed in 2012 of these kinds of cases among 10 legal aid programs in Pennsylvania.<sup>2</sup> That study was based on a scientific survey of 400 legal aid clients who had been provided with these kinds of legal assistance in the second half of 2011 across Pennsylvania and was accordingly directly on point for use in the present study.

Although it is not possible to assign a margin of error to the findings of a study based on such a wide array of secondary data, we believe that it is safe to say that with the conservative approach we have applied, the true economic impacts of legal assistance in Wisconsin are, if anything much higher than those we have presented in this report.

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2 “Final Report on the Survey of Clients Provided with Advice or Brief Services by Pennsylvania Legal Aid Programs Funded under the Access to Justice Act,” Pennsylvania IOLTA. <https://www.paiolta.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Report-on-Telephone-Based-Legal-Assistance.pdf>



# ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CIVIL LEGAL AID IN WISCONSIN

## Appendix: Computations, Assumptions, and Data Sources Used in the Study

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## Table 1: Summary of Economic Impacts

**\$176.0 Million in Impacts Achieved for Clients, Businesses, and Communities**

*Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Wisconsin Participating Programs in 2021*

Summary of Economic Benefits and Savings	Total Impact \$Millions	Table # For Details
<b>A. Total Economic Impact (\$M)</b>	<b>\$176.0</b>	
<b>B. Direct Economic Benefits to Clients and Their Families</b>	<b>\$73.0</b>	
1. SSI, SSDI, and Other Social Security Income	\$28.0	B1
2. Value of Medicare-Funded Health Care Services Received	\$5.0	B2
3. Value of Medicaid-Funded Health Care Services Received	\$15.0	B3
4. Child Support Income	\$3.0	B4
5. Unemployment Compensation Benefits	\$3.0	B5
6. Wage Increases From Immigrant Work Authorization	\$6.0	B6
7. Wage Impacts of Citizenship	\$8.0	B7
8. Value of In-Kind Services Donated by Pro Bono Attorneys, Law Students, and Other Uncompensated Volunteers	\$5.0	B8
<b>C. Reimbursements to Health Care Providers</b>	<b>\$14.0</b>	
1. Medicare Reimbursements to Health Care Providers for Services Rendered to Low-income Clients	\$4.0	C1
2. Medicaid Reimbursements to Health Care Providers From State Medicaid Programs	\$10.0	C2
<b>D. Cost Savings for the Community</b>	<b>\$18.0</b>	
1. Prevention of Foreclosure	\$1.0	D1
2. Prevention of Domestic Violence	\$2.0	D2
3. Avoidance of Emergency Shelter	\$15.0	D3
<b>E. Increased Income for Local Businesses from the Multiplier Effect</b>	<b>\$71.0</b>	<b>E1</b>

*Note: Some numbers appearing in this package of tables have been rounded for ease of reading. Calculations based on rounded figures in these tables may not perfectly correspond to unrounded calculations on which the tables are based.*

## Table 2: Funding Versus Impact

### Every Dollar of Funding for Civil Legal Aid Produces \$8.40 Worth of Impact

*Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Wisconsin Participating Programs in 2021*

<b>A. Total Program Funding (\$M)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$21.0</b>
1. IOLTA	\$0.37
2. State legislated funds	\$0.00
3. Other state funding	\$1.24
4. Foundations	\$0.73
5. United Way	\$0.25
6. Legal Services Corporation (LSC)	\$6.87
7. City and county funding	\$3.03
8. Churches and religious organizations	\$0.00
9. Title III - Administration on Aging	\$0.29
10. Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)	\$0.24
11. Other federal programs	\$5.34
12. Law schools	\$0.00
13. Attorneys fees	\$0.13
14. Private bar assn	\$0.25
15. Corporate and individual donations other than private bar assn	\$0.58
16. Interest income	\$0.02
17. Other	\$1.64
<b>B. Total Impacts (\$M)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$176.0</b>
1. Increased income for local businesses	\$71.0
2. Dollar benefits to clients and their families	\$73.0
3. Direct benefits to health care providers	\$14.0
4. Cost savings for the community	\$18.0
<b>C. Impact per Dollar of Program Funding<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$8.40</b>

1 Source: Program financial reports for calendar 2021. Does not include funds carried over from prior year.

2 Total impacts are estimated from cases closed by the programs in 2021. See following tables for detailed breakdowns of each impact type.

3 This number is the result of dividing line B. by line A.

# Table B1: Social Security and Supplemental Security Income

## \$28 Million in SSI and SSDI Benefits for Clients

*Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Wisconsin Participating Programs in 2021*

<b>A. Limited Representation (Advice or Brief Service) Cases Only</b>	
1. SSI and SSDI cases closed by limited representation <sup>1</sup>	382
2. Estimated percentage of these cases for which SSI, SSDI, or other Social Security benefits were obtained <sup>2</sup>	40%
3. Estimated number of cases for which SSI and SSDI benefits were obtained <sup>3</sup>	154
<b>B. Extended Representation Cases Only</b>	
1. SSI, and SSDI cases closed by extended representation <sup>1</sup>	363
2. Estimated percentage of cases for which SSI and SSDI benefits were obtained <sup>4</sup>	93%
3. Estimated number of cases for which SSI and SSDI benefits were obtained <sup>5</sup>	338
<b>C. All Cases</b>	
1. Estimated total cases for which SSI and SSDI benefits were obtained <sup>6</sup>	493
2. Average federal back award per successful case <sup>7</sup>	\$1,520
3. Average federal monthly award per successful case <sup>7</sup>	\$479
4. Estimated total federal back awards (\$M) <sup>8</sup>	\$0.7
5. Average duration of federal monthly benefits (months) <sup>9</sup>	116
6. Estimated total federal monthly awards per successful case <sup>10</sup>	\$55,700
7. Projected total value of federal monthly benefits (\$M) <sup>11</sup>	\$27.4
<b>8. Total value of federal benefits incl. back awards and monthly benefits (\$M)<sup>12</sup></b>	<b>\$27.8</b>
9. Average state supplement monthly award per successful case <sup>13</sup>	\$0
10. Average duration of state monthly benefits (months) <sup>9</sup>	116
11. Estimated total state monthly awards per successful case <sup>13</sup>	\$0
<b>12. Projected value of state monthly benefits (\$M)<sup>13</sup></b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>13. Total estimated SSI and SSDI benefits (\$M)<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>\$28.0</b>

1 Source: Case management system records provided by the programs.

2 This estimate is based on data from The Resource for Great Programs' survey of legal aid clients receiving advice and counsel in Pennsylvania in 2011. Participants in this survey were randomly sampled from a population of legal aid clients and then interviewed by phone to determine the outcomes of their cases, making it possible to calculate the percentage of individual case types resulting in particular outcomes in the sample. This information was then used to estimate the outcomes of advice and counsel cases in Wisconsin. When applied to this table, the percentage found among Pennsylvania clients was increased by approx. nine points, to account for the higher favorable determination rate reported by recent Social Security Administration claim data for Wisconsin, as compared to the rate reported for Pennsylvania during the survey year.

## Table B1: Social Security and Supplemental Security Income - Notes (continued)

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3 This number is the result of multiplying A.1 by A.2.

4 The estimate on this line is based on two types of information: tracked outcomes and estimated outcomes. When complete sets of outcomes data were available, actual outcomes recorded by the program were used; otherwise, outcome numbers were estimated. These estimates were made by multiplying actual case closure totals for the relevant case types by the median results obtained by similar programs that provided us with relevant outcome information from their data systems.

5 This number is the result of multiplying B.1 by B.2.

6 This number is the result of adding lines A.3 and B.3.

7 The dollar amounts on lines C.2 and C.5 are based on Wisconsin-specific data from programs participating in the study that provided both case outcomes data and dollar benefits data.

8 This number is the result of multiplying B.1 by B.2.

9 Assumed average duration of SSI/SSDI benefits: 9.7 years. See Kalman Rupp and Charles G. Scott, "Trends in the Characteristics of DI and SSI Disability Awardees and Duration of Program Participation," Social Security Administration, 1996. Rupp and Scott estimated duration of SSI benefits to be 9.7 years and SSDI benefits 10.5 years. We used the more conservative lower figure of 9.7 years for combined SSI and SSDI cases.

10 This number is the result of multiplying C.3 by C.5.

11 This number is the result of multiplying C.1 by C.6.

12 This number is the result of adding lines C.4 and C.7.

13 This number is zero because Wisconsin is not among the states that provide supplemental SSI/SSDI benefits in addition to federal benefits.

14 This number is the result of adding lines C.8 and C.11.

## Table B2: Medicare

### \$5 Million in Value of Medicare-Funded Health Care Received by Clients

*Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Wisconsin Participating Programs in 2021*

<b>A. Medicare Benefits</b>	
1. Estimated total cases in which SSDI benefits were obtained <sup>1</sup>	45
2. Estimated percentage of SSDI recipients newly enrolled in Medicare after 2-year waiting period <sup>2</sup>	86%
3. Estimated number of cases from line 1 resulting in new Medicare enrollment <sup>3</sup>	39
4. Estimated value of Medicare-funded health care received by clients per case on line 3 <sup>4</sup>	\$1,076
5. Estimated state monthly Medicare benefit per case on line 3 <sup>5</sup>	\$272
6. Assumed duration of monthly benefits (months) <sup>6</sup>	102
7. Projected total Medicare benefits per case in line 3 <sup>7</sup>	\$137,496
8. Total Medicare benefits from federal dollars (\$M) <sup>8</sup>	\$3.4
<b>B. Total Estimated Value of Medicare-Funded Health Care Eligibility from SSDI Eligibility (\$M)<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>\$5.0</b>

1 The estimate on this line is based on two types of information: tracked outcomes and estimated outcomes. When complete sets of outcomes data were available, actual outcomes recorded by the program were used; otherwise, outcome numbers were estimated. These estimates were made by multiplying actual case closure totals for the relevant case types by the median results obtained by similar programs that provided us with relevant outcome information from their data systems.

2 SSDI recipients are eligible for Medicare after a two-year waiting period, but some individuals are enrolled in Medicare prior to becoming eligible through SSDI benefits. The estimation on this line relies on data provided in Riley and Rupp, "Longitudinal Patterns of Medicaid and Medicare Coverage Among Disability Cash Benefit Awardees," Social Security Bulletin, 2012, 72(3) 19-35.

3 This line is the result of multiplying A.1 by A.2.

4 The average federal Medicare benefit is estimated by using the most recent data available at the time of this study from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services' National Health Expenditure Data for Wisconsin, adjusted for inflation.

5 States help pay the Medicare premiums and deductibles of low income individuals. Estimated benefits are based on 2021 Medicare guidelines available from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

6 Average duration of Medicare benefits resulting from SSDI enrollment is estimated to be equivalent to the average duration of SSDI benefits, minus 24 months, due to the waiting period required before Medicare enrollment occurs. Estimated benefit duration of SSDI Average duration of SSDI benefits and thus Medicaid eligibility: 10.5 years. See Kalman Rupp and Charles G. Scott, "Trends in the Characteristics of DI and SSI Disability Awardees and Duration of Program Participation," Social Security Administration, 1996.

7 This line is the result of adding lines A.4 and A.5 and then multiplying this sum by A.6.

8 This line is the result of multiplying lines A.3, A.4, and A.6 and then multiplying that total by 80%, the approximate percent age of total health care bills that are paid by Medicare.

9 This line is the result of multiplying A.3 by A.7.

## Table B3: Medicaid

### \$15 Million in Value of Medicaid-Funded Health Care for Legal Aid Clients

*Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Wisconsin Participating Programs in 2021*

<b>A. Total Estimated Medicaid Benefits Achieved for Clients (\$M)</b>	
1. Estimated total benefits received for SSI recipients (see Table B3A, item A.7)	\$12.4
2. Estimated total benefits received from one-time troubleshooting of individual claims issues (see Table B3B, item B)	\$0.6
3. Estimated total benefits received from troubleshooting of eligibility problems (see Table B3C, item B)	\$2.0
<b>B. Total of Items A.1, A.2, and A.3 (\$M)</b>	<b>\$15.0</b>
<b>C. Total from Federal Dollars Only</b>	
1. Percentage of Medicaid benefits from federal dollars <sup>1</sup>	65.6%
2. Federal share of Medicaid (\$M) <sup>2</sup>	\$9.8

<sup>1</sup> This figure is the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) for Wisconsin in 2021. Source: Kaiser Family Foundation.

<sup>2</sup> This number is the result of multiplying the total estimated Medicaid benefits on line B by C.1.

## Table B3A: Medicaid Benefits from SSI Eligibility

### \$12.4 Million in Medicaid Benefits for Clients of Successful SSI Eligibility Cases

*Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Wisconsin Participating Programs in 2021*

<b>A. Total Estimated Medicaid Benefits from SSI Eligibility Cases</b>	
1. Estimated total cases in which SSI benefits were obtained <sup>1</sup>	132
2. Estimated percentage of SSI cases that resulted in new Medicaid enrollment <sup>2</sup>	73.3%
3. Estimated number of cases resulting in new Medicaid enrollment <sup>3</sup>	97
4. Value per month of Medicaid-reimbursed health care <sup>4</sup>	\$1,031
5. Assumed average duration of Medicaid eligibility (months) <sup>5</sup>	124.8
6. Projected average total Medicaid benefits achieved per case on line A.3 <sup>6</sup>	\$128,657
<b>7. Projected total Medicaid benefits (\$M)<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>\$12.4</b>
<b>B. Total Estimated Medicaid Benefits from Federal Dollars Only</b>	
1. Percentage of Medicaid benefits from federal dollars <sup>8</sup>	65.6%
2. Federal Medicaid dollars produced (\$M) <sup>9</sup>	\$8.1

1 The estimate on this line is based on two types of information: tracked outcomes and estimated outcomes. When complete sets of outcomes data were available, actual outcomes recorded by the program were used; otherwise, outcome numbers were estimated. These estimates were made by multiplying actual case closure totals for the relevant case types by the median results obtained by similar programs that provided us with relevant outcome information from their data systems.

2 Some individuals are already enrolled in Medicaid at the time that they begin receiving SSI benefits, and therefore not all new SSI benefits result in new Medicaid benefits. The estimation on this line relies on data provided in Riley and Rupp, "Longitudinal Patterns of Medicaid and Medicare Coverage Among Disability Cash Benefit Awardees," Social Security Bulletin, 2012, 72(3) 19-35.

3 This number is the result of multiplying A.1. by A.2.

4 Average value is based on the summary of Medicaid expenditures for Wisconsin provided by the Kaiser Family Foundation for 2021, divided by 65%, the percentage of total cost that WI health care providers receive under the state's "Medicaid Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) program." See Wisconsin Hospital Association website at <https://www.wha.org/HealthCareTopics/m/Medicaid>.

5 Average duration of SSI benefits and thus Medicaid eligibility: 10.4 years. Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Annual Statistical Report, 2015", tables 77 and 78. The average duration is the reciprocal of the termination rate, which for 2015 was 9.62 percent.

6 This number is the result of multiplying A.4. by A.5.

7 This number is the result of multiplying A.3. by A.6.

8 This percentage is based on expenditure data for Wisconsin from the Medicaid Budget and Expenditure System.

9 This number is the result of multiplying the total estimated Medicaid benefits on A.7 by B.1.

## Table B3B: Medicaid Benefits from One-Time Troubleshooting of Disputed Medical Claims

### \$0.6 Million Value of Medicaid-Funded Health Care from One-Time Troubleshooting of Claims Issues

*Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Wisconsin Participating Programs in 2021*

<b>A. Total Estimated Medicaid Benefits from One-time Troubleshooting of Individual Claims Issues</b>	
1. Estimated Medicaid troubleshooting cases <sup>1</sup>	223
2. Success rate — percentage of disputed claims that were approved for payment <sup>2</sup>	22.1%
3. Estimated number of cases for which claims were approved <sup>3</sup>	49
4. Projected average value of Medicaid benefits achieved per case on line A.3 <sup>4</sup>	\$12,373
<b>B. Projected Total Medicaid Benefits (\$M)<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>\$0.6</b>

1 Source: Estimated from program's 2021 case total by applying percentages from a 2013 sample of cases tracked in detail for purposes of reporting to health care providers under a contract for claim troubleshooting services. In that sample, 36.4 percent of the program's cases handled under the contract consisted of one-time troubleshooting of disputed insurance claims. That percentage applied to the program's total number of Medicaid cases for 2021 (614 cases) produced an estimate of 223 cases of one-time claim troubleshooting services provided.

2 Source: Program-reported overall ratio of (a) Medicaid cases in which positive outcomes were achieved to (b) total Medicaid cases handled by the program in 2021. This is a very conservative estimate based on the success rate determined for the 2013 sample referenced in Note 1 above which was based on contemporaneous tracking of individual case outcomes in the sample.

3 This line is the result of multiplying A.1 by A.2.

4 Average value is based on the summary of Medicaid expenditures for Wisconsin provided by the Kaiser Family Foundation for 2021, divided by 65%, the percentage of total cost that WI health care providers receive under the state's "Medicaid Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) program." See Wisconsin Hospital Association website at <https://www.wha.org/HealthCareTopics/m/Medicaid>. It was assumed that the duration of the benefit was one year, 2021.

5 This line is the result of multiplying A.3 by A.4.



Table B3C: Medicaid Benefits from One-Time Troubleshooting of Eligibility Issues

**\$2.0 Million Value of Medicaid-Funded Health Care Received Via One-Time Troubleshooting of Medicaid Eligibility Issues**

*Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Wisconsin Participating Programs in 2021*

<b>A. Total Estimated Medicaid Benefits from One-time Troubleshooting of Medicaid Eligibility Issues</b>	
1. Estimated Medicaid eligibility troubleshooting cases <sup>1</sup>	149
2. Success rate — estimated percentage of cases that resulted in new Medicaid enrollments <sup>2</sup>	22.1%
3. Estimated number of cases resulting in new Medicaid enrollment <sup>3</sup>	33
4. Value per month of Medicaid-reimbursed health care <sup>4</sup>	\$1,031
5. Assumed average duration of Medicaid eligibility (months) <sup>5</sup>	60
6. Projected average total Medicaid benefits achieved per case on line A.3 <sup>6</sup>	\$61,552
<b>B. Projected Total Medicaid Benefits (\$M)<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>\$2.0</b>

1 This is the estimated number of one-time Medicaid eligibility troubleshooting cases handled by one of the legal aid organizations participating in the study under a contract with a Wisconsin health care provider. It was estimated by applying sample data from a 2013 study by The Resource for Great Programs to the 2021 case data provided by the study participant.

2 This was the success rate reported by the legal aid organization indicated in Note 1 for its 2021 Medicaid cases.

3 This number is the result of multiplying A.1. by A.2.

4 Average value is based on the summary of Medicaid expenditures for Wisconsin provided by the Kaiser Family Foundation for 2021, divided by 65%, the percentage of total cost that WI health care providers receive under the state's "Medicaid Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) program." See Wisconsin Hospital Association website at <https://www.wha.org/HealthCareTopics/m/Medicaid>.

5 Average duration of Medicaid eligibility in Wisconsin is 5.0 years, based on Medicaid Continuity Ratio for Wisconsin published in Ku and Steinmetz, "Bridging the Gap: Continuity and Quality of Coverage in Medicaid," September 2013.

6 This number is the result of multiplying A.4. by A.5.

7 This number is the result of multiplying A.3. by A.6.

## Table B4: Child Support

### \$3.1 Million in Child Support Payments Achieved for Clients

*Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Wisconsin Participating Programs in 2021*

<b>A. Extended Representation Cases</b>	
1. Number of divorce, custody, support, and domestic violence cases closed <sup>1</sup>	1,054
2. Estimated % of above cases in which child support was awarded or increased <sup>2</sup>	12%
3. Estimated number of cases in which child support was awarded <sup>3</sup>	123
<b>B. Total Support Benefits Awarded and Expected to be Received by Clients</b>	
1. Estimated total back awards <sup>4</sup>	\$208,000
2. Average monthly benefit per case in which support was awarded or increased <sup>4</sup>	\$353
3. Estimated duration of monthly payments (months) <sup>5</sup>	108
4. Total projected amount of monthly awards <sup>6</sup>	\$4.7
5. Total amount of support awarded <sup>7</sup>	\$4.9
6. Estimated percentage of awarded amounts that will be received by clients <sup>8</sup>	64.1%
<b>7. Total estimated support benefits (\$M)<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>\$3,137</b>

1 Source: Case management system records provided by the programs.

2 The estimate on this line is based on two types of information: tracked outcomes and estimated outcomes. When complete sets of outcomes data appropriate for this category were available, actual outcomes recorded by the program were used; otherwise, outcome numbers were estimated. These estimates were made by multiplying actual case closure totals for the relevant case types by the median results obtained by similar programs that provided us with relevant outcome information from their data systems.

3 This number is the result of multiplying A.1 by A.2.

4 Due to data limitations in Wisconsin, back awards and monthly benefits for child support were estimated by using the averages per successful child support case for similar legal aid providers in states for which The Resource for Great Programs has extensive outcomes and dollar benefits data.

5 This estimate is derived by subtracting the average age of children at time of divorce (9 years) from age of maturity, 18 years. In "Attachment and Parental Divorce: A Test of the Diffusion and Sensitive Period Hypotheses," Chris Fraley analyzed data from 7,735 survey respondents; over one third of respondents had parents who divorced, and the average age of a child at the time of divorce was nine years (Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, September 2013). An average age of nine years is also reported in Liu, "The Effect Parental Divorce and Its Timing on Child Educational Attainment: A Dynamic Approach," 2007, page 17.

6 This number is the result of multiplying A.3 by lines B.2 and B.3.

7 This number is the result of adding lines B.1 and B.4.

8 Not all child support that is awarded is actually received. This estimate of 64.1 percent is based on data for Wisconsin from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement, "Preliminary Report, 2016.

9 This number is the result of multiplying B.5 by B.6.

## Table B5: Other Benefits

### \$2.5 Million in Unemployment Compensation Benefits

*Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Wisconsin Participating Programs in 2021*

<b>A. Total Estimated Unemployment Compensation Benefits<sup>1</sup></b>	
1. Estimated one-time payments	\$2,455,628
2. Estimated monthly benefits	\$163,635
3. Estimated monthly benefit duration	0.5
4. Estimated total benefits	\$2,537,446
<b>B. Total Benefits (\$M)</b>	<b>\$2.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> Total back awards and monthly Unemployment Compensation benefits were estimated using dollar benefits data reported by programs.

## Table B6: Wage Impacts: Immigrant Work Authorization

### \$6.0 Million Increase in Wages for Immigrant Workers Who Received Legal Work Authorization

*Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Wisconsin Participating Programs in 2021*

<b>A. Number of program clients who achieved work authorization as a result of programs' legal assistance</b>	<b># of Cases</b>	<b>Impact (\$M)</b>
1. Through adjustment of legal status and other outcomes conferring work authorization (10 years' duration) (See Table B6A)	215	\$5.0
2. Through VAWA-based relief — U-visas, T-visas, and VAWA self-petition cases (4 years' duration)	0	\$0
3. Through cases conferring DACA/DAPA status (2 years' duration)	558	\$1.0
<b>B. Total Wage Impacts of Work Authorization</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>\$6.0</b>

## Table B6A: Wage Impacts: Long-Term Immigrant Work Authorization

### \$5 Million Increase in Wages for Immigrant Workers Who Received Long-Term Legal Work Authorization

*Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Wisconsin Participating Programs in 2021*

<b>A. Number of program clients who achieved work authorization - Green Card or other long-term legal status<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>215</b>
<b>B. Impact on Working Immigrant Women</b>	
1. Percentage of the total in line A. who were female <sup>2</sup>	51%
2. Number of women who achieved authorization (A. x B.1)	110
3. Percentage of authorized immigrant women who are employed <sup>3</sup>	100%
4. Number of employed women who received authorization (B.2 x B.3)	110
5. Assumed differential in average annual wages between unauthorized and authorized female immigrant workers <sup>4</sup>	\$1,767
<b>6. Estimated annual wage impact for women (B.4 x B.5) (\$M)</b>	<b>\$0.19</b>
<b>C. Impact on Working Immigrant Men</b>	
1. Percentage of the total in line A. who were male <sup>2</sup>	49%
2. Number of the total in line A. who were male (A. minus B.2)	105
3. Percentage of authorized immigrant men who are employed <sup>5</sup>	94%
4. Number of employed men who received authorization (C.2 x C.3)	99
5. Assumed differential in average annual wages between unauthorized and authorized male immigrant workers <sup>4</sup>	\$1,985
<b>6. Estimated annual wage impact for men (C.4 x C.5) (\$M)</b>	<b>\$0.20</b>
<b>D. Total Estimated Annual Wage Impact (B.6 + C.6) (\$M)</b>	<b>\$0.39</b>
E. Assumed Duration of Wage Impact in Years <sup>6</sup>	12.0
<b>F. Estimated Net Present Value of Wage Impact (D. x E.) (\$M)</b>	<b>\$5.0</b>

1 Source: Programs' outcomes reported by the legal services organization.

2 For this analysis, we assumed that 51 percent of clients were female, based on data found in Furtuny, Capps and Passel, "The Characteristics of Unauthorized Immigrants in California, Los Angeles County, and the United States," The Urban Institute, 2007; Table 9. This table shows the characteristics of foreign-born citizens, legal non-citizens and unauthorized immigrants.

3 Based on information received from legal advocates in other immigration legal services programs we have analyzed, we have assumed here that all female clients were employed.

## Table B6A: Wage Impacts: Long-Term Immigrant Work Authorization — Notes (continued)

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4 Source: Pastor, Scoggins, Tran and Ortiz, "The Economic Benefits of Immigrant Authorization in California", 2012. That study found an average wage differential between unauthorized and authorized immigrant workers to be 9.5 percent controlling for human capital and other characteristics. To estimate the impact for men we applied the differential to the average wage for unauthorized Latino immigrants working in California's "Building Maintenance and Groundskeeping" industry. To estimate the wage impact for women we applied the differential to the average wage for unauthorized Latino immigrants working in California's "Personal Care and Service" industry. We assumed the workers were employed 35 hours per week, 50 weeks per year, or 1,750 hours per year. The study's findings were expressed in 2009 dollars and have been inflation-adjusted to 2018 dollars.

5 Source: Furtuny, Capps and Passel, Table 9 - see Note 2.

6 The duration of the wage impact of authorization was assumed to be 12 years, the period for which the original approval applies before requiring renewal. This is an extremely conservative assumption; a more realistic estimate is 23 years based on a calculation that assumes the average age of an immigrant at authorization is 42 years and the person would work until retirement at 65 years.

## Table B6B: Wage Impacts Through Cases Conferring DACA / DAPA Status

### \$1 Million Increase in Wages for Immigrant Workers Who Received Legal Work Authorization Under DACA/DAPA

*Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Wisconsin Participating Programs in 2021*

<b>A. Number of program clients who achieved work authorization through cases conferring DACA/DAPA status<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>558</b>
<b>B. Impact on Working Immigrant Women</b>	
1. Percentage of the total in line A. who were female <sup>2</sup>	51%
2. Number of women who achieved authorization (A. x B.1)	285
3. Percentage of authorized immigrant women who are employed <sup>3</sup>	100%
4. Number of employed women who received authorization (B.2 x B.3)	285
5. Assumed differential in average annual wages between unauthorized and authorized female immigrant workers <sup>4</sup>	\$1,767
<b>6. Estimated annual wage impact for women (B.4 x B.5) (\$M)</b>	<b>\$0.50</b>
<b>C. Impact on Working Immigrant Men</b>	
1. Percentage of the total in line A. who were male <sup>2</sup>	49%
2. Number of the total in line 1 who were male (A. minus B.2)	273
3. Percentage of authorized immigrant men who are employed <sup>5</sup>	94%
4. Number of employed men who received authorization (C.2 x C.3)	257
5. Assumed differential in average annual wages between unauthorized and authorized male immigrant workers <sup>4</sup>	\$1,985
<b>6. Estimated annual wage impact for men (C.4 x C.5) (\$M)</b>	<b>\$0.51</b>
<b>D. Total Estimated Annual Wage Impact (B.6 + C.6) (\$M)</b>	<b>\$1.00</b>
E. Assumed Duration of Wage Impact in Years <sup>6</sup>	2.0
<b>F. Estimated Net Present Value of Wage Impact (D. x E.) (\$M)</b>	<b>\$2.0</b>

1 Source: Programs' responses to requests for case and outcomes data for the study.

2 For this analysis, we assumed that 51 percent of clients were female, based on data found in Furtuny, Capps and Passel, "The Characteristics of Unauthorized Immigrants in California, Los Angeles County, and the United States, The Urban Institute, 2007; Table 9. This table shows the characteristics of foreign-born citizens, legal non-citizens and unauthorized immigrants.

3 Based on information received from legal advocates in other immigration legal services programs we have analyzed, we have assumed here that all female clients were employed.

## Table B6B: Wage Impacts Through Cases Conferring DACA / DAPA Status — Notes (continued)

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4 Source: Pastor, Scoggins, Tran and Ortiz, "The Economic Benefits of Immigrant Authorization in California," 2012. That study found an average wage differential between unauthorized and authorized immigrant workers to be 9.5 percent controlling for human capital and other characteristics. To estimate the impact for men we applied the differential to the average wage for unauthorized Latino immigrants working in California's "Building Maintenance and Groundskeeping" industry. To estimate the wage impact for women we applied the differential to the average wage for unauthorized Latino immigrants working in California's "Personal Care and Service" industry. We assumed the workers were employed 35 hours per week, 50 weeks per year, or 1,750 hours per year.

5 Source: Furtuny, Capps and Passel, Table 9 - see Note 2.

6 The duration of the wage impact of authorization was assumed to be 2 years, the period for which the original approval applies before requiring renewal.



# Table B7: Wage Impacts of Citizenship

## \$8 Million Increase in Wages for Immigrant Workers Who Achieved Citizenship

<b>A. Immigrants Who Achieved Citizenship</b>	
1. Total number of clients for which citizenship was attained <sup>1</sup>	417
<b>B. Impact on Female Workers</b>	
1. Percentage of "A.1" who are female <sup>2</sup>	51%
2. Number of female immigrants who achieve naturalization (A.1 x B.1)	213
3. Percent who are employed <sup>3</sup>	59%
4. Number of employed female immigrants who achieve citizen status (B.2 x B.3)	125
5. Average increase in annual wages achieved through obtaining citizen status <sup>4</sup>	\$1,017
<b>6. Total annual wage impact (B.4 x B.5) (\$M)</b>	<b>\$0.13</b>
<b>C. Impact on Working Immigrant Men</b>	
1. Percentage of the total in line A.1 who are male (100% minus B.1)	49%
2. Number of male immigrants who achieve naturalization (A.1 x C.1)	204
3. Percent of authorized male immigrants who are employed <sup>3</sup>	84%
4. Number of employed male immigrants who achieve citizen status (C.2 x C.3)	172
5. Average increase in annual wages achieved through obtaining citizen status <sup>4</sup>	\$1,138
<b>6. Total annual wage impact (C.4 x C.5) (\$M)</b>	<b>\$0.20</b>
<b>D. Total Impacts of Citizenship Filings</b>	
1. Total annual impacts (sum of B.6 and C.6)	\$0.33
2. Assumed duration of wage impacts in years <sup>5</sup>	23.0
<b>E. Estimated Net Present Value of Wage Impact (D.1 x D.2) (\$M)</b>	
	<b>\$8.0</b>

1 Source: Programs' outcomes reported by the legal services organization.

2 For this analysis, we assumed that 51 percent of clients were female, based on data found in Furtuny, Capps and Passel, "The Characteristics of Unauthorized Immigrants in California, Los Angeles County, and the United States," The Urban Institute, 2007, Table 9. This table shows the characteristics of foreign-born citizens, legal non-citizens and unauthorized immigrants.

3 Source: Furtuny, et. al., Table 9.

4 Source: Pastor and Scoggins, "Citizen Gain: The Economic Benefits of Naturalization for Immigrants and the Economy." To estimate the wage impact for men we applied the average wage for Latino immigrants working in California's "Building Maintenance and Groundskeeping" industry. To estimate the wage impact for women we applied the average for Latino immigrants working in California's "Personal Care and Service" industry. According to Pastor and Scoggins, the wage impact of going from authorized immigrant to citizen status is 5.6 percent of median wages of these workers; we rounded this figure down to 5 percent. We assumed the workers were employed 35 hours per week, 50 weeks per year, or 1,750 hours per year.

5 The average age of people at naturalization is 42 years (Office of Immigration Statistics, 2011), giving naturalized workers more than 23 years to receive the wage differential before reaching a retirement age of 65. Naturalized citizens are much more likely to stay in the U.S. for the remainder of their lives than non-citizen legal permanent residents.

## Table B8: Value of Pro Bono and Volunteer Donated Services

### \$4.7 Million in Pro Bono and Volunteer Donated Services

*Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Wisconsin Participating Programs in 2021*

<b>A. Pro Bono Lawyers</b>	
1. Number of lawyers who provided pro bono services to eligible clients <sup>1</sup>	778
2. Total number of hours donated <sup>1</sup>	14,595
3. Median value attributed per hour of service provided <sup>2</sup>	\$230
<b>4. Value of donated time (A.2 x A.3) (\$M)</b>	<b>\$3.4</b>
<b>B. Law Students</b>	
1. Number of law student volunteers who donated services to eligible clients <sup>1</sup>	605
2. Total number of hours donated <sup>1</sup>	51,189
3. Median value attributed per hour of service provided <sup>2</sup>	\$25.0
<b>4. Value of donated time (B.2 x B.3) (\$M)</b>	<b>\$1.3</b>
<b>C. Other Non-Attorney Volunteers</b>	
1. Number of volunteers who donated services to eligible clients in period <sup>1</sup>	62
2. Total number of hours donated <sup>1</sup>	3,266
3. Median value attributed per hour of service provided <sup>2</sup>	\$14.0
<b>4. Value of donated time (C.2 x C.3) (\$M)</b>	<b>\$0.05</b>
<b>D. Total Value of Donated Hours (sum of lines A.4, B.4, and C.4)(\$M)</b>	<b>\$4.7</b>

1 The data on numbers of volunteers and hours donated were provided by programs in response to a request by The Resource.

2 The figures on value per hour of donated time were provided by programs in response to a request by The Resource. These values varied by region in the state and by the specific qualifications of volunteers who donated time to the programs. The hourly rates used in the above calculation were the medians of the rates quoted by the programs who provided the data for each category of volunteer (lawyers, law students, and non-attorney volunteers).

## Table C1: Medicare Reimbursements to Health Care Providers

### \$4.0 Million in Medicare Reimbursements to Health Care Providers for Services Rendered to Legal Aid Clients

*Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Wisconsin Participating Programs in 2021*

<b>A. Total Estimated Cost of Providing Medicare-Funded Health Care to Clients</b>	
1. Estimated total cost of providing health care services to legal aid clients who received Medicare benefits as a result of legal aid (\$M) <sup>1</sup>	\$5.0
2. Percentage of cost that is reimbursed by Medicare <sup>2</sup>	80%
<b>B. Total Reimbursement Received by Health Care Providers (A.1 x A.2) (\$M)</b>	<b>\$4.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> See Table B2, line B.

<sup>2</sup> Eighty percent is the rough percentage of total medical bills that health care providers receive under the Medicare program. See Wisconsin Hospital Association website at <https://www.wha.org/HealthCareTopics/m/Medicaid>.

## Table C2: Medicaid Reimbursements to Health Care Providers

### \$9.8 Million in Medicaid Reimbursements to Health Care Providers for Services Rendered to Legal Aid Clients

*Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Wisconsin Participating Programs in 2021*

<b>A. Total Estimated Cost of Providing Medicaid-Funded Health Care to Clients</b>	
1. Estimated total cost of providing health care services to legal aid clients who received Medicaid benefits as a result of legal aid (\$M) <sup>1</sup>	\$15.0
2. Percentage of cost that is reimbursed under state Medicaid program <sup>2</sup>	65%
<b>B. Total Reimbursement Received by Health Care Providers (A.1 x A.2) (\$M)</b>	<b>\$9.8</b>

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1 See Table B2, line B.

2 Sixty-five percent is the rough percentage of total cost that Wisconsin health care providers receive under Wisconsin's "Medicaid Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) program." See Wisconsin Hospital Association website at <https://www.wha.org/HealthCareTopics/m/Medicaid>.

## Table D1: Foreclosure Prevention

### \$0.7 Million in Savings to Communities from Foreclosure Prevention

*Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Wisconsin Participating Programs in 2021*

<b>A. Savings for Homeowners, Neighboring Property Owners, Lenders, and Local Governments</b>	
1. Total limited action and extended representation foreclosure cases <sup>1</sup>	45
2. Estimated percentage of above cases in which foreclosure was avoided <sup>2</sup>	27%
3. Estimated total cases in which clients avoided foreclosure <sup>3</sup>	12
4. Estimated total savings per foreclosure prevented <sup>4</sup>	\$55,824
<b>B. Total estimated savings from foreclosure prevention (\$M)<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>\$0.67</b>

1 Source: Case management system records provided by the programs.

2 The estimate on this line is based on two types of information: tracked outcomes and estimated outcomes. When complete sets of outcomes data were available, actual outcomes recorded by the program were used; otherwise, outcome numbers were estimated. These estimates were made by multiplying actual case closure totals for the relevant case types by the median results obtained by similar programs that provided us with relevant outcome information from their data systems.

3 This number is the result of multiplying A.1 by A.2.

4 Cost savings per foreclosure avoided are based on the average total economic benefits reported in Hollar, "Regulatory Impact Analysis: Emergency Homeowners' Loan Program," *Cityscape: A Journal of Policy Development and Research*, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, 2011, Exhibit 1. The benefit amount appearing in that table has been adjusted for inflation and state variation in cost of housing.

5 This number is the result of multiplying A.3 by A.4.

## Table D2: Domestic Violence

### \$2.4 Million from Cost Savings from Domestic Violence Prevention

*Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Wisconsin Participating Programs in 2021*

<b>A. Cases Wherein Clients Obtained Protective Orders and Other Injunctive Relief Against Domestic Abuse<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>123</b>
<b>B. Cases That Provided Financial or Emotional Independence from Abusers</b>	
1. Number of cases in which clients obtained divorce, child custody, and/or child or spousal support <sup>1</sup>	934
2. Percentage of the above that involved domestic violence (DV) <sup>2</sup>	70%
3. Number of the above cases that involved domestic violence (B.1 x B.2)	654
4. Percentage of the above in which clients gained independence from the abuser via divorce, custody, and/or support <sup>1</sup>	70%
5. Number who gained protection from DV (B.3 x B.4)	455
<b>C. Total number of cases in which clients obtained DV protection (A. + B.5)</b>	<b>578</b>
<b>D. Estimated annual cost of medical and mental health treatment for domestic violence injuries, per survivor<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$4,224</b>
<b>E. Estimated savings from prevention of domestic violence (C. x D.1) (\$M)</b>	<b>\$2.4</b>

1 Source of data in lines A and B.1: Case management system records provided by the program.

2 The estimate on this line is based on two types of information: tracked outcomes and estimated outcomes. When complete sets of outcomes data were available, actual outcomes recorded by the program were used; otherwise, outcome numbers were estimated. These estimates were based on case totals from program records, qualitative information about the legal aid providers, and quantitative data provided by programs that collected especially detailed outcomes data pertaining to cases involving domestic violence.

3 Estimated cost is based on data provided in "Cost of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2003. The costs for medical and mental health care reported by the CDC have been adjusted for inflation and for the cost of living in Wisconsin (by using the health indices in a Council for Community & Economic Research survey).

## Table D3: Avoidance of Emergency Shelter (Housing Cases Only)

### \$14.7 in Savings to Communities from Emergency Shelter Avoidance

*Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Wisconsin Participating Programs in 2021*

<b>A. Limited Representation Cases Wherein Clients Avoided Eviction or Foreclosure</b>	
1. Limited representation (advice or brief services) cases closed where legal problems included eviction, foreclosure, or other situations potentially requiring clients to move <sup>1</sup>	1,268
2. Estimated percentage of cases in which clients avoided or delayed having to move <sup>2</sup>	11.3%
3. Estimated number of cases in which clients avoided or delayed having to move <sup>3</sup>	144
<b>B. Extended Representation Cases Wherein Clients Avoided Eviction or Foreclosure</b>	
1. Extended representation ( <i>beyond</i> advice or brief services) cases closed where legal problems included eviction, foreclosure, or other situations requiring clients to move <sup>1</sup>	2,541
2. Estimated percentage of cases in which clients avoided or delayed having to move <sup>4</sup>	95%
3. Estimated number of cases in which clients avoided or delayed having to move <sup>5</sup>	2,410
<b>C. Cost Savings Achieved</b>	
1. Total cases in which clients avoided or delayed being forced to move <sup>6</sup>	2,554
2. Assumed emergency shelter avoidance rate <sup>7</sup>	31%
3. Number of families saved from needing emergency shelter <sup>8</sup>	791
4. Estimated cost per stay for emergency shelter for one family <sup>9</sup>	\$18,600
<b>5. Total estimated cost savings from emergency shelter avoidance (\$M)<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>\$14.7</b>

\*Impacts for emergency shelter avoidance were estimated only for cases classified as housing cases. Because of data limitations, the emergency shelter cost savings listed above do not include impacts that might result from domestic violence-related issues, such as protection proceedings for victims of domestic violence. Medical cost savings from domestic violence-related cases are included in Table 10.

1 Source: Case management system records provided by the programs.

2 This estimate is based on data from The Resource for Great Programs' survey of legal aid clients receiving advice and counsel in Pennsylvania in 2011. Participants in this survey were randomly sampled from a population of legal aid clients and then interviewed by phone to determine the outcomes of their cases, making it possible to calculate the percentage of individual case types resulting in particular outcomes in the sample. This information was then used to estimate the outcomes of advice and counsel cases in Wisconsin. Because consistent outcome information for advice cases in Wisconsin was not available at the time of this study, the group of legal aid clients in Pennsylvania represents the best available sample to which we had access.

3 This number is the result of multiplying A.1 by A.2.

## Table BD3: Avoidance of Emergency Shelter (Housing Cases Only) — Notes (continued)

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4 The estimate on this line is based on two types of information: tracked outcomes and estimated outcomes. When complete sets of outcomes data were available, actual outcomes recorded by the program were used; otherwise, outcome numbers were estimated. These estimates were made by multiplying actual case closure totals for the relevant case types by the median results obtained by similar programs that provided us with relevant outcome information from their data systems.

5 This number is the result of multiplying B.1 by B.2.

6 This number is the result of adding lines A.3 and B.3.

7 The "Emergency Shelter Avoidance Rate" is the percentage of evicted or foreclosed households that would have utilized emergency shelter if not kept in their homes as an outcome of legal assistance. The assumed value of 31 percent is based on a detailed study of eviction prevention, the results of which are described in "The Homelessness Prevention Program: Outcomes and Effectiveness," New York State Dept. of Social Services, 1990 (see in particular, Table 3.2).

8 This number is the result of multiplying C.1 by C.2.

9 This estimate is based on the costs and duration of emergency shelter (excluding supportive services) reported in the U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, "Family Options Study: Short-Term Impacts of Housing and Services Interventions for Homeless Families," 2015, p. 138-139, adjusted for Wisconsin housing cost and inflation.

10 This number is the result of multiplying C.3 by C.4.



## Table E: Economic Multiplier Effect

### 478 New Jobs and \$71.0 Million in Increased Income for Local Businesses

*Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Wisconsin Participating Programs in 2021*

<b>A. External Funds Brought Into Wisconsin (\$M)</b>	
1. Federal SSI, SSDI, and Social Security benefits <sup>1</sup>	\$28.0
2. Federal share of Medicare and Medicaid benefits <sup>2</sup>	\$13.2
3. Legal Services Corporation (LSC) funding for provider programs <sup>3</sup>	\$6.9
4. Other federal grants to programs <sup>3</sup>	\$5.9
<b>5. Total federal funds brought into Wisconsin<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>\$54.0</b>
<b>B. Economic Multiplier Effect</b>	
1. Increased income for local businesses (\$M) <sup>5</sup>	\$71.0
2. New jobs created as a result of increased demand for goods and services <sup>6</sup>	478

1 See Table B1: Social Security, lines C.3 and C.7.

2 See Table B2: Medicare, line A.8 and Table B3: Medicaid, line C.2.

3 Source: LSC funding and other federal grant amounts were based on annual grantee reports to WisTAF.

4 This number is the sum of lines A.1 through A.4.

5 The economic effect of benefits originating outside of the service area is greater than the face value of the benefits. Benefit recipients spend most of their increased income within the state, resulting in increased demand for local goods and services, thereby creating a multiplier effect that increases income for businesses in the region.

6 The amount of increased income for local businesses and the number of new jobs created are both estimated by using RIMS II multipliers from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.