



DANE COUNTY'S LATINO COMMUNITY CALL TO ACTION

CUÉNTAME MÁS: Celebrating 10 years

AN OVERVIEW OF THE LATINO COMMUNITY IN DANE COUNTY

LATINO CONSORTIUM
FOR ACTION

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Ten years ago United Way issued a groundbreaking report on the state of the growing Latinx Community in Dane County. At that time Latinos were the fastest growing racial/ethnic group not only in Dane County but in the United States. In order to be able to address their needs and support their dreams we needed to better understand their lives, not only from data and research, but most importantly, from their own experiences by listening to their voices, thus the name of that report "Cuéntame: Latino Life in Dane County". That report ten years ago was made possible by the selfless commitment and expertise of community members who formed the Latino Advisory Delegation and thanks to the support of United Way of Dane County (UWDC) and their staff.

We chose the term Latinx now, to reflect our community's diversity and inclusivity. The term refers to people of Hispanic/Latino origin, regardless of race, or gender identity.

We know that the Latinx community still faces many challenges, in particular the unresolved immigration status of so many in our community.

After ten years and in order to not only understand but most importantly, to serve as a call to action to all our Dane County Community, the Latinx Consortium for Action joined forces with UWDC to create this new report. Because quality of life is important to everyone.

Today the vital Latinx community is an American story like that of so many other previous immigrants that came to the United States. It is the largest minority community in the US with the largest growth of any race/ethnic demographic. There has been some progress in the lives of Latinx families since then, but many challenges, needs and inequities still exist, in particular in the issues that are of most importance to the Latinx community like education, health, economic development and jobs.

So ten years later....this portfolio of briefs serves as a call to action to all of Dane County from this dynamic and vital developing community!

Salvador Carranza

Senior Academic Planner at University of Wisconsin System

Cuéntame Más: An Overview of the Latino Community in Dane County

INTRODUCTION

This report¹ was produced to support a Call to Action Initiative lead by the Latino Consortium for Action (LCA)—a group composed of agencies, community councils, and associations advocating for the needs of the Latinx² community. The report brings together data on Latinxs in Dane County, Wisconsin from a number of sources including the U.S. Census Bureau, the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, and the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse (TRAC) Immigration Project in order to present a picture of the current state of Latinxs in the County. The report includes six sections that offer information on some of the major issues confronting Latinxs and the people of Dane County: Demographic Profile; Schools & Education; Poverty, Income & Employment; Housing; Migration & Deportation; and Public Assistance.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The Latinx population in Dane County is a large and growing portion of the county's overall demographic make-up. This long-term demographic shift is significant and requires that policymakers, social service agencies, and community organizations incorporate Latinxs into their plans and objectives in order to help address the specific needs of this growing community. In 2014, the latest numbers from the U.S. Census reported that Dane County's Latinx population was 30,662, representing 6.1% of the total population, and making Latinxs the second largest race/ethnicity in the County.³ Importantly, Latinxs are also a growing demographic. Between 2010 and 2014, Dane County's Latinx population was the County's second fastest growing population, growing just over 16% behind non-Hispanic Asians⁴ which grew 21.4% from a population of 21,491 in 2010 to 26,085 in 2014.

Over three-quarters of Dane County's Latinx population resides in two jurisdictions: the cities of Madison and Fitchburg (51.8% and 16.6% respectively). It is likely that Latinx communities in these jurisdictions will continue to experience growth since, compared to other racial groups, Dane County's Latinx population is characterized by high birth rates, a stable working population, and relatively long lifespans (See Appendix,

¹ To cite this report, please adapt the following reference: Sims, J. Revel. (2016). *Cuéntame Más: An Overview of the Latino Community in Dane County*. Madison, WI: Latino Consortium for Action.

² Throughout this report, the term "Latinx" is used as a gender-neutral alternative to "Latino" and as a way to recognize non-binary gender more generally. In those cases where "Latino" or "Latina" appear, they are in specific reference to men and women where this distinction is useful.

³ U.S. Census. American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

⁴ In this report, racial/ethnic groups are drawn from "non-Hispanic" estimates unless otherwise stipulated.

Figures 28-31). The trend among Latinxs is important because Wisconsin is understood to be experiencing a demographic 'double squeeze' between increasing population outflows and declining natural increases.⁵

⁵ Applied Population Laboratory. 2016. *Wisconsin's Interstate Migration Continues to Decline: An Update on the State's Migration Picture Based on the Census Bureau's Estimates Release for 2015*. Retrieved from: http://www.apl.wisc.edu/publications/WIMigration15/statemigration_2015.html

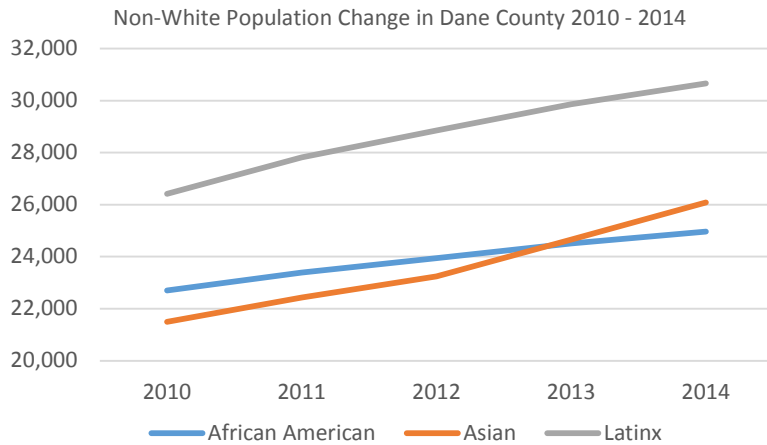


Figure 1: Non-White Population Change in Dane County, WI 2010-2014

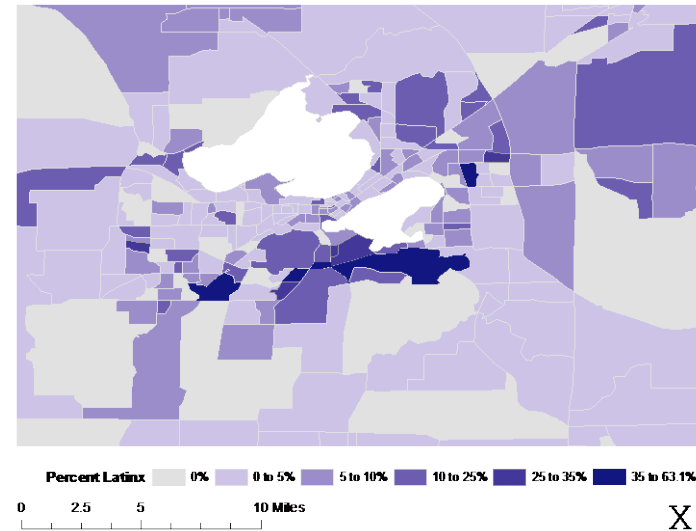


Figure 2: Distribution of Latinx Population in Dane County, WI 2014

SCHOOL & EDUCATION

One of the most important areas where the future Latinx demographic makeup can be seen is in the enrollment characteristics of Dane County’s K through 12 educational institutions. Reflecting larger county population patterns, the Madison Metropolitan School District (MMSD) has the highest enrollment of Latinxs with 5,554 Latinxs in K through 12 institutions. These Latinx youth are the second largest racial group in the district after Whites (11,724) and represent 20.5% of all MMSD enrolled students.⁶ Latinx youth in K through 12 schools are also a growing population. For example, between the 2005-2006 and 2015-2016 school years, Latinx enrollment in MMSD increased 96.3% from 2,830 to 5,554.

To put this increase in perspective, it is helpful to compare Latinx enrollment in MMSD to the decline of all other major racial groups in both relative and absolute terms. During the same period, Black enrollment declined 7.1%, Asians 5.6%, and Whites 14.5% (Figure 3).⁷ Enrollment of English Language Learner/Limited English Proficient (ELL/LLP) students in MMSD, while not exclusive to Latinxs, reflects some of the changing pedagogical needs. Between the 2005-2006 and 2015-2016 school years, ELL/LLP enrollment in MMSD increased 31.1% from (Figure 4).

⁶ Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. *WISEdash Data*.

⁷ The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction records race accordingly: “A person’s “race/ethnicity” is the racial and/or ethnic group to which the person belongs or with which he or she most identifies. Ethnicity is self-reported as either Hispanic/Not Hispanic. Race is self-reported as any of the following 5 categories: Asian, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, or White” (WISEdash Glossary).

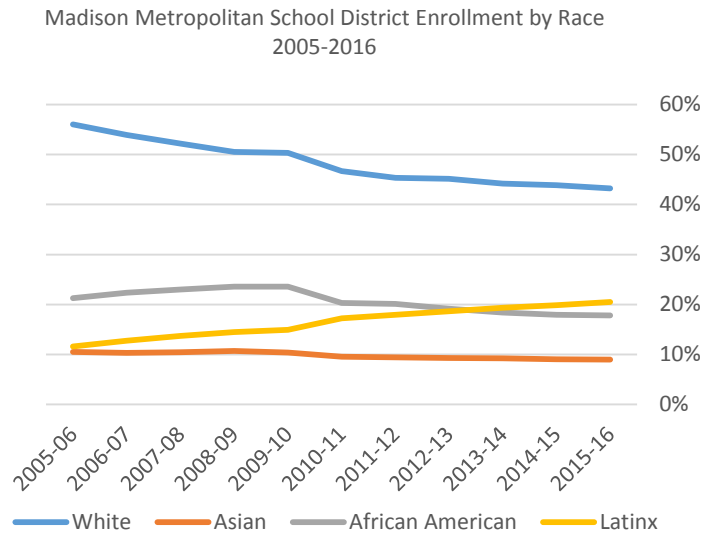


Figure 3: Madison Metropolitan School District Enrollment by Race 2005-2016

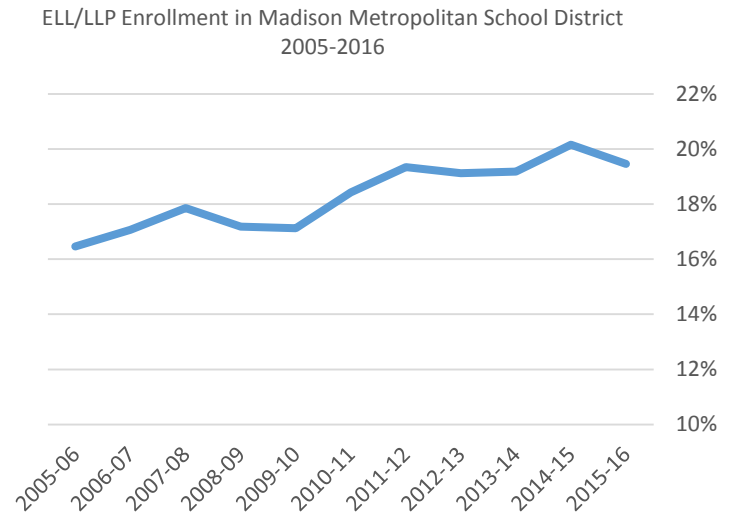


Figure 4: ELL/LLP Enrollment in Madison Metropolitan School District 2005-2016

In many respects, MMSD is improving. For example, when it comes to the dropout rate, Latinx students are staying in school. The Latinx dropout rate in MMSD schools has declined by almost 68% from 3.5% to 1.1% between school years beginning in 2005 and 2015, the fastest rate of all major racial groups. Furthermore, since the peak of Latinx dropouts in the 2007-2008 school year where dropouts among Latinx students reached almost 5%, the Latinx dropout rate has declined almost 77% (Figure 5). The improvement in Latinx dropout rates is counter the statewide trend as the Latinx dropout rate has increased 16.8% statewide between 2005 and 2015 (Figure 6). This change is relatively recent and began in the 2010-2011 school year when the Latinx dropout rate in MMSD schools dipped below the statewide rate; and currently the MMCD and the state are separated by more than a percentage point difference.

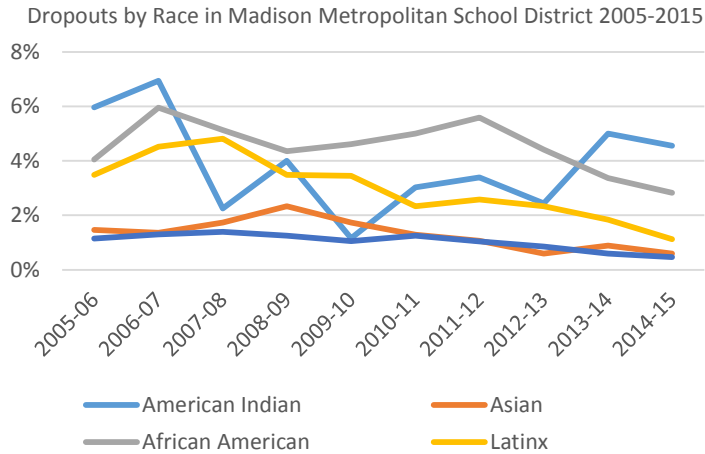


Figure 5: Dropouts by Race in Madison Metropolitan School District 2005-2015

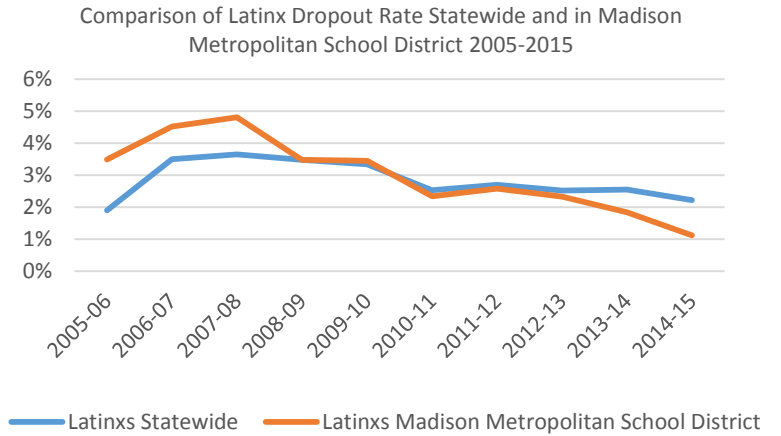


Figure 6: Comparison of Latinx Dropout Statewide and in Madison Metropolitan School District 2005-2015

However, while Latinx students are staying in school, a large number are not graduating in time. In the 2014-2015 school year, the rate of Latinx high school students who did not graduate in four years or less was 31.3% (Figure 7). The Latinx rate is the second highest among the major racial groups following African Americans which ranged from 47.3% in 2009-2010 and 40.1% in 2014-2015 and is significantly more than their White and Asian counterparts which ranged from a high of 18.1% among Asian high school students in 2011-2012 and a low of 8.4% among White high school students in 2014-2015. Nevertheless, it is important to note that the non-completion rate among Latinx high school students has improved over the last six school years—down 20.76%.

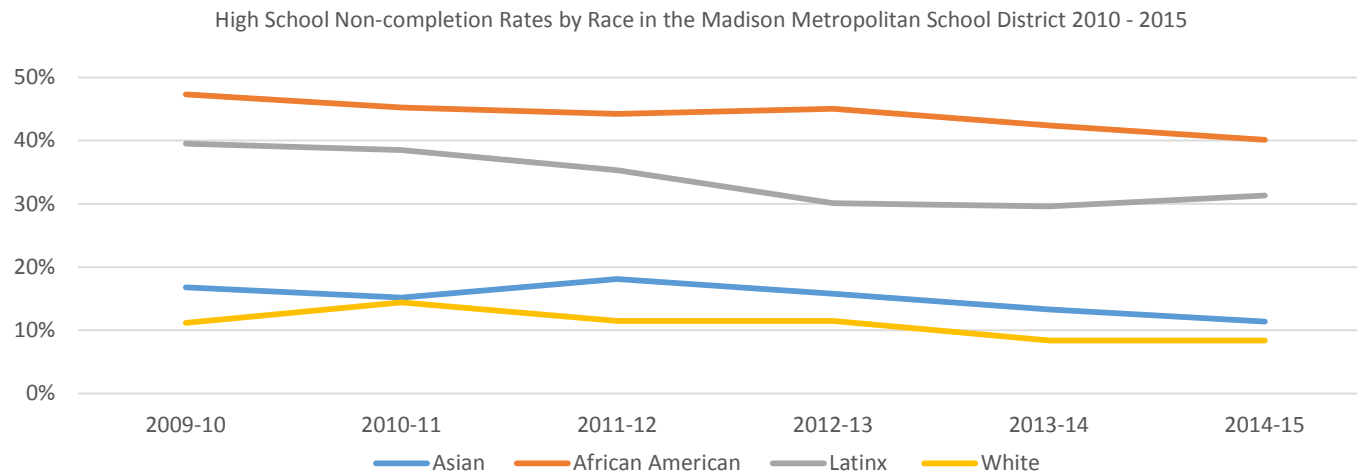


Figure 7: High School Non-completion Rates by Race in the Madison Metropolitan School District 2010 - 2015

Of all the major racial groups in Dane County, Latinxs have the lowest levels of educational attainment of adults ages 25 and above (Figure 8).⁸ Almost a third (31%) of Latinxs 25 years and above in Dane County do not have a high school diploma. The lowest rates of educational attainment are concentrated toward the near periphery of the County. For example, in Middleton, 41% of Latinxs lack a high school diploma, 38% in Sun Prairie, and 36% in Fitchburg.

Slight differences of educational attainment within Latinxs exist along gender lines. Among Latinas 25 years and above, the lack of educational attainment has increased; and in some cases dramatically. Across the county, the number of Latinas without a high school diploma has increased more than 62% (Figure 9). In Fitchburg, this statistic is 60%. However, in Middleton and Sun Prairie the relative increase in Latinas without high school diplomas is alarming at almost 495% and just over 709%. It is important to remember however that these are relative numbers and are actually reflective of small absolute changes. For example, the number of Latinas without a high school education in Middleton increased from 19 in 2009 to 113 in 2014. And in Sun Prairie, a similar increase from 11 in 2009 to 89 in Latinas without a high school diploma in 2014.

Across the county, Latino men also saw a similar increase in the proportion without a high school education. The number of Latino men 25 years and above without a high school diploma increased by 57.5% between 2009 and 2014. And likewise, in some places this increase was more than in others. For example, in Fitchburg, the number of Latinos without a high school diploma increased 323.3% from 159 in 2009 to 673 in 2014. And in Middleton, the same statistic increased 158.5% from 41 in 2009 to 106 in 2014. In both the case of Latinos and Latinas, it is unclear how much of this increase in lower

⁸ U.S. Census. American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

educational attainment is due to in-migration and population growth. Overall, the Latinx population 25 years and above in Dane County increased by 3472 people, or just over 30%, between 2009 and 2014. Latinas made up the bulk of this growth however, increasing by 2073 in the County, an almost 42% increase, while Latinos increased by only 1399 or 21.5%.

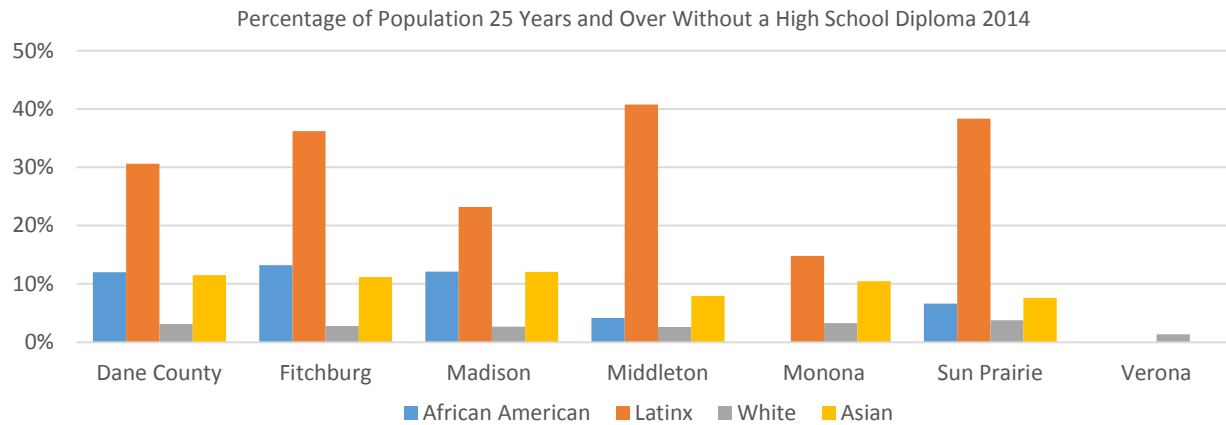


Figure 8: Percentage of Population 25 Years and Over without a High School Diploma in Selected Locations by Race 2014

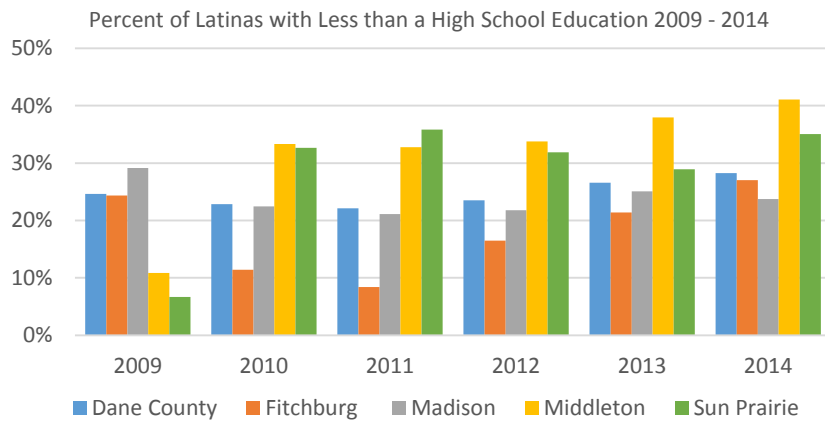


Figure 9: Percent of Latinas 25 Years and over with Less than a High School Education 2009-2014

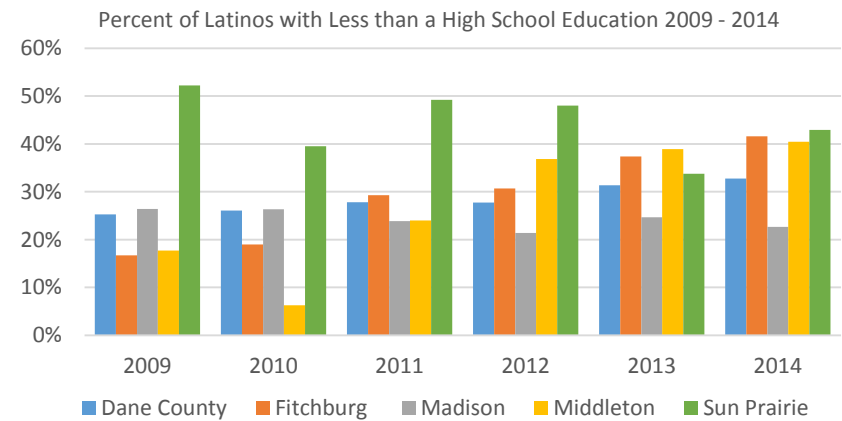


Figure 10: Percent of Latinos 25 Years and over with Less than a High School Education 2009-2014

POVERTY, INCOME & EMPLOYMENT

Within Dane County, almost 2 out of every 5 Latinxs work in the service industry (38.8%).⁹ In total, there were 5,422 Latinxs working in this sector in 2014. In some municipalities the percent of Latinxs working in service is much higher such as Fitchburg (63.9%), Sun Prairie (45.4%), and Middleton (44.4%). The absolute numbers of Latinxs in the service industry show the density of this workforce with 1,246 in Fitchburg, 2,701 in Madison, 315 in Middleton, 103 in Monona, and 133 in Sun Prairie (Figure 11). Following service work, more than 1 in 5 Latinxs (23.1%) work in management, business, and arts occupations in Dane County and 16.6%, or more than 1 in 10, work in production, transportation and material moving occupations.

While the service sector is the dominant mode of employment for Latinxs across the County, there is some variation among municipalities between the 2nd and 3rd most common occupational sectors. For example, in Sun Prairie the percentage of Latinxs in production, transportation and material moving occupations outnumber in management, business, and arts occupations by 2 and percentage points. And in Madison, the percentage of Latinxs in production, transportation and material moving occupations outnumber Latinxs in management, business, and arts occupations by 15.7 percentage points, or a difference between 27.4% and 11.7%.

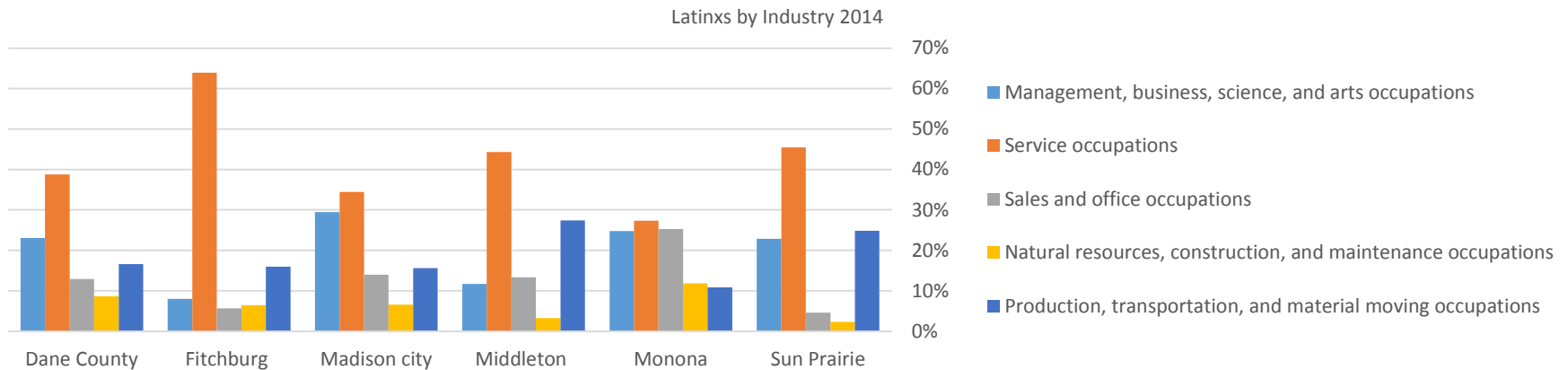


Figure 11: Latinxs by Industry 2014

Service industry work is not only the most common occupation among Latinxs in Dane County, but it is also the only real industry of growth among the Latinx population. Between 2010 and 2104, the percentage of Latinxs in service rose 13.3%. In all other sectors, Latinx participation either declined or essentially stayed constant—i.e., management, business, and arts occupations declined by 13.3%, sales and office occupations declined by 13.9%, and in production, transportation and material moving occupations Latinx participation increased less than 1% (0.6%) (Figure 12). Of the places considered in this report—Fitchburg, Madison, Middleton, Monona, Sun Prairie, and Verona—Latinx participation in service industry work grew the most in Sun Prairie

⁹ U.S. Census. American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

where an additional 52 Latinxs joined the sector between 2010 and 2014 (18 men and 34 women). Importantly, in Sun Prairie during the same period there was a significant (91.6%) decline in the number of Latino men working in natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations. Latino men made up the entirety of this sector which saw 133 Latinos fall out of this sector between 2010 and 2014. Middleton was another area of growth for Latinxs where the percentage of Latinx participation in production, transportation and material moving occupations grew by 218.8% from 8.6% in 2010 to 27.4% in 2014 with an additional 88 Latinxs working in this sector (Figure 13).

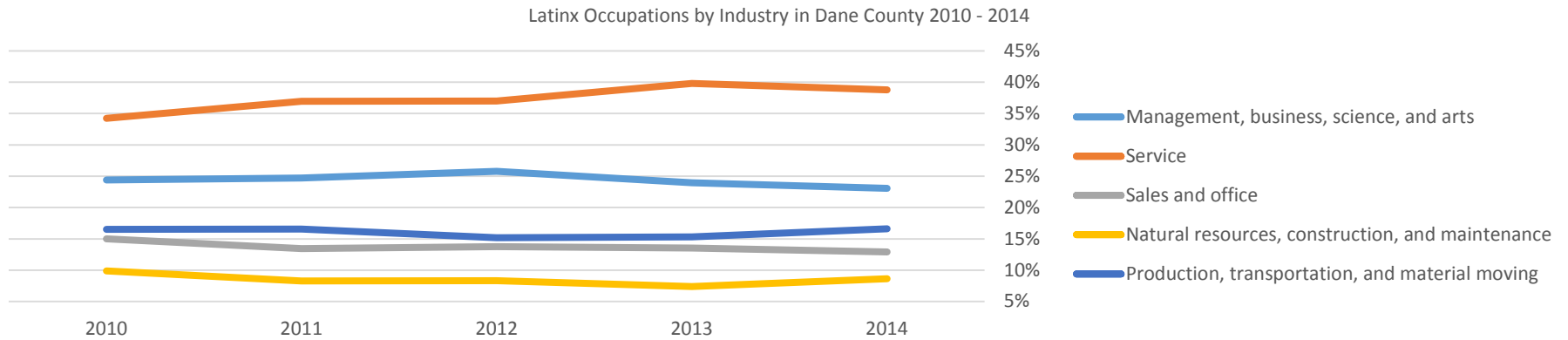


Figure 12: Latinxs by Industry in Dane County 2010 – 2014

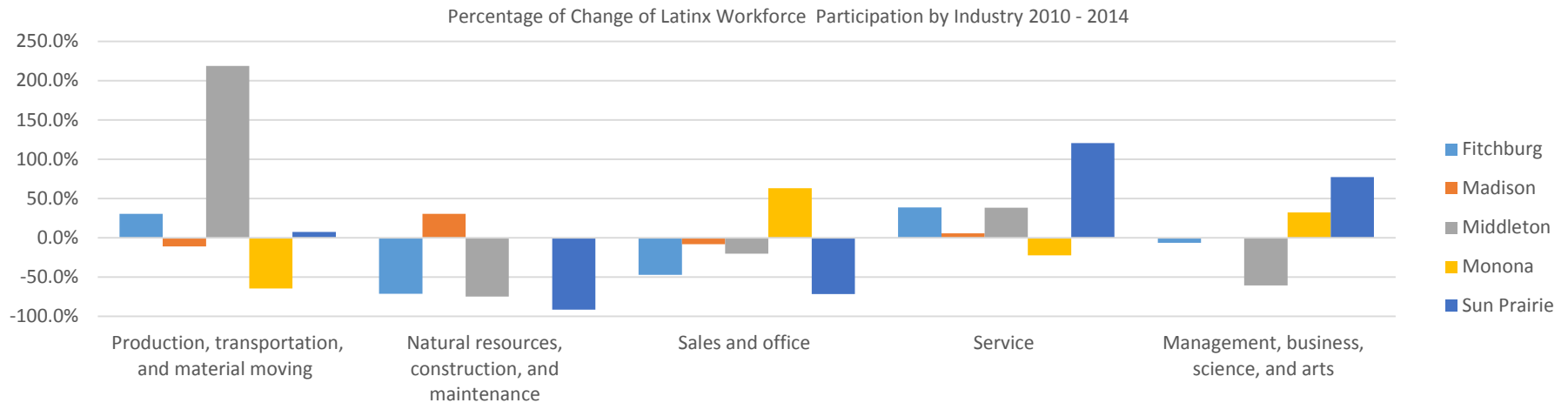


Figure 13: Percentage Change of Latinx Workforce Participation by Industry 2010 – 2014

While the rate of workforce eligible Latinxs¹⁰ within Dane County has been increasing, at the same time, the Latinx unemployment rate among these workers has also increased 88% from 3.7% in 2009 to 6.9% in 2014 (Figure 14).¹¹ There is considerable variability in the unemployment rate among eligible Latinxs in the labor force and some locations have higher rates than others. For example, the rate in Monona has fluctuated from 0% in 2009 to 9.8% in 2014; and in 2010, the unemployment rate in Monona reached a high of 11.8%. Despite these fluctuations, Monona had the highest average unemployment rate (7.1%) among the locations looked at here between 2009 and 2014. Closely following Monona, the second highest average unemployment rate among eligible Latinxs was in the City of Madison at 6.8%. In 2014, the unemployment rate within this group in Madison was an astonishing 8.7% (Figure 15).

¹⁰ Workforce eligibility is defined as civilian Latinxs within the labor force between 16 and 64 years of age.

¹¹ U.S. Census. American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

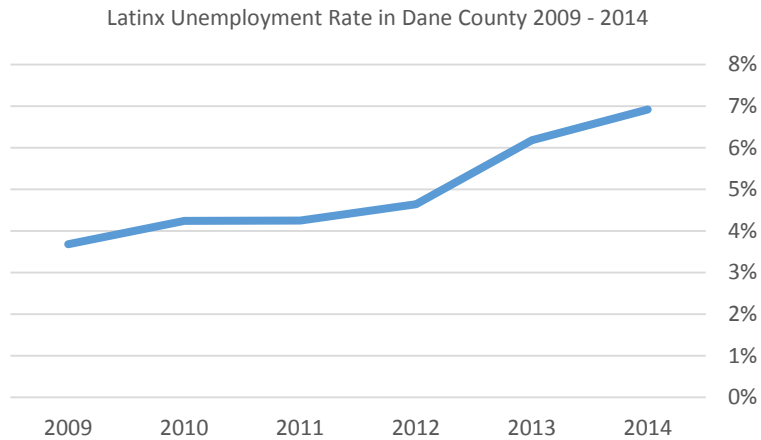


Figure 14: Latinx Unemployment Rate among Civilians in the Labor Force 16 to 64 years old in Dane County 2009 – 2014

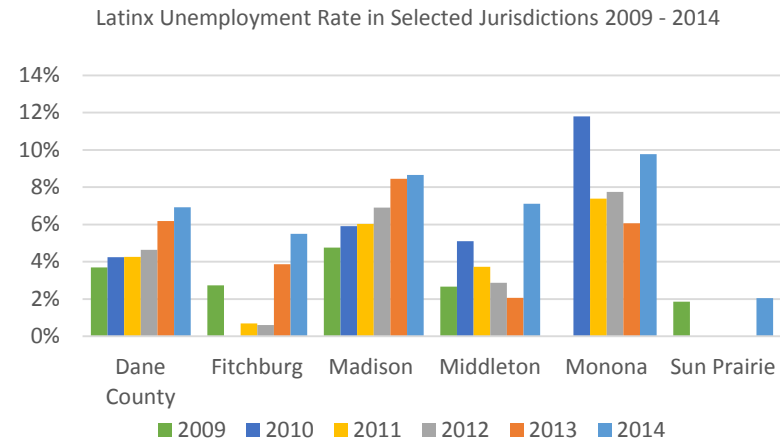


Figure 15: Latinx Unemployment Rate among Civilian Latinxs in the Labor Force 16 to 64 years of age in Selected Locations 2009 – 2014

Given low wages in the service sector and the relatively high rates of unemployment among Latinxs, it is not surprising that many Latinxs in the County experience low incomes and poverty. For example, the Latinx median household income is 46% less than the median household income for Whites (\$36,208 versus \$66,860) (Figure 16). In some jurisdictions such as Fitchburg, the median household income for Latinxs (\$33,811) is 55% less than Whites (\$75,714) and in Monona, where 397 Latinxs make up the largest racial/ethnic group, the median Latinx household income (\$26,833) is 50% less than whites (\$53,851).¹² In Middleton, where the Latinx population numbers 961 persons, the median household income for Latinxs (\$48,438) is the lowest among African Americans (\$49,750), Asians (\$76,769), and Whites (\$62,813).

Across Dane County, Latinx median household incomes have also declined 26.7% from \$49,440 in 2009 to \$36,252 in 2014.¹³ The City of Madison and Fitchburg, where the largest concentrations of Latinxs reside, represented the areas of greatest household income decline, 32.8% and 26.8% respectively (Figure 17). Among the jurisdictions looked at in this report, only in Monona and Sun Prairie did Latinx median household incomes increase, 53% and 30.7% respectively. In Monona, the 53% growth in Latinx median household incomes represented an inflation-adjusted increase from to \$17,555 in 2009 to \$26,865 in 2014. It should be said that in 2014, the median household income for Latinx households in Monona was \$26,833 which was only 12% above the federal poverty line for a family of four (\$23,850).

¹² U.S. Census. American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

¹³ In 2015 inflation-adjusted values.

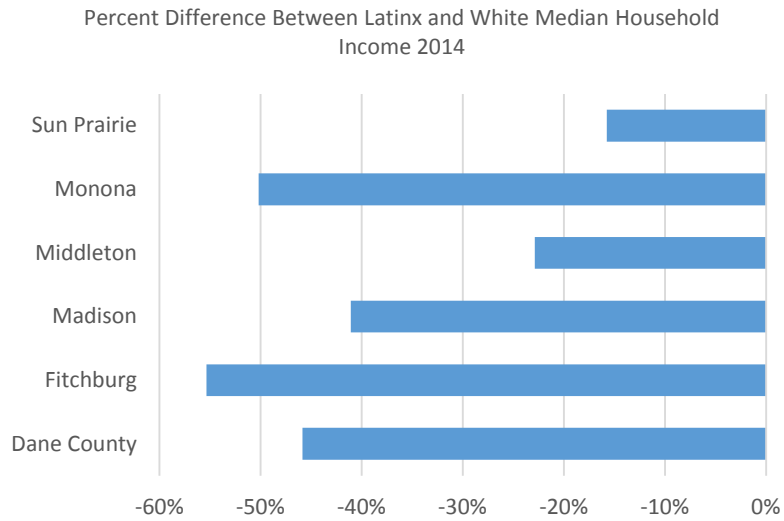


Figure 16: Difference between Latinx and White Median Household Income 2014 by Jurisdiction

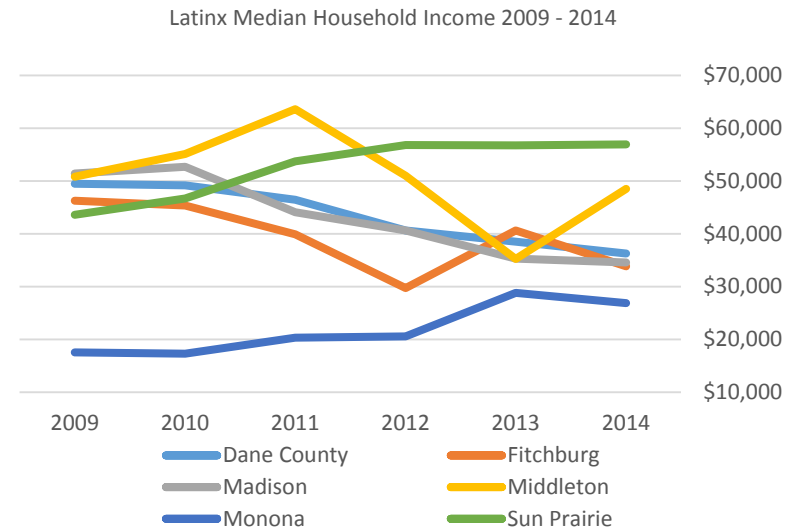


Figure 17: Latinx Median Household Income by Jurisdiction 2009 - 2014

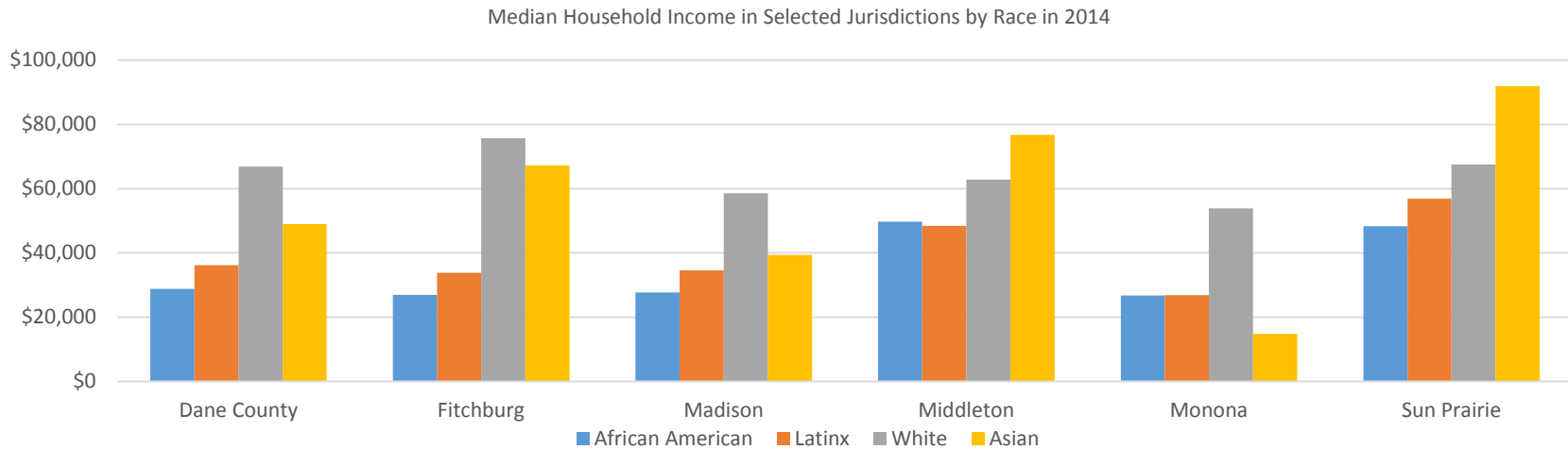


Figure 18: Median Household Income by Race in 2014

Poverty among Latinxs has increased between 2009 and 2014. Indeed, the percentage of Latinxs below the poverty line has increased almost 59% from 17.6% in 2009 to just under 28% in 2014 (Figure 19). This represents an absolute increase of 4,375 people with incomes below the poverty line.¹⁴ However, the overall increase in poverty among Latinxs in Dane County has not been experienced equally. Some cities, such as Monona and Sun Prairie have seen declines in the poverty rate from 2009 to 2014, falling 68.2% and 63.4%, respectively (Figure 21). In Madison the percentage of Latinxs with incomes below the poverty line increased a by a third (33.28%) while in Fitchburg it has increased an alarming 102.2%. In real numbers, this increase represents a growth of 1,202 people with incomes below the poverty line!

¹⁴ U.S. Census. American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

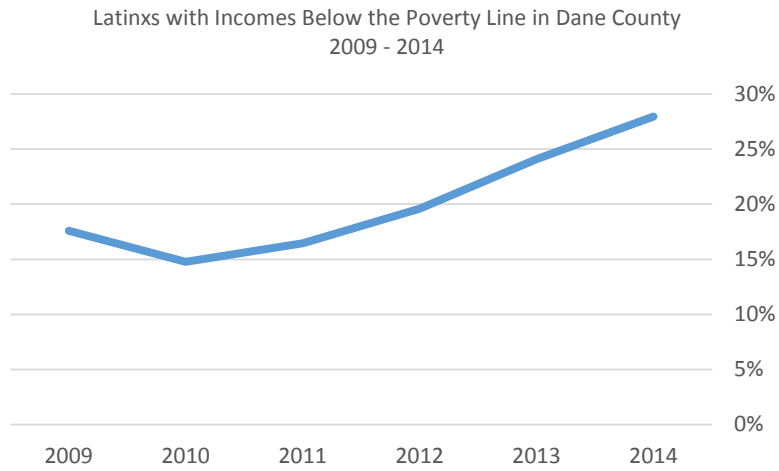


Figure 19: Latinxs with Incomes below the Poverty Line in Dane County 2009 – 2014

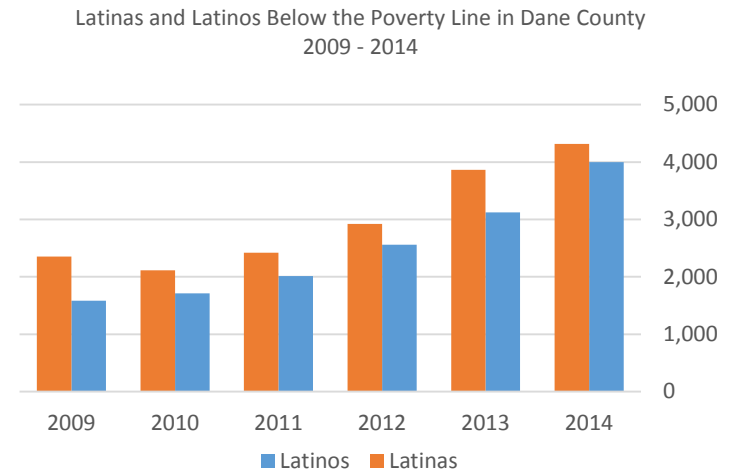


Figure 20: Latinas and Latinos below the Poverty Line in Dane County 2009 – 2014

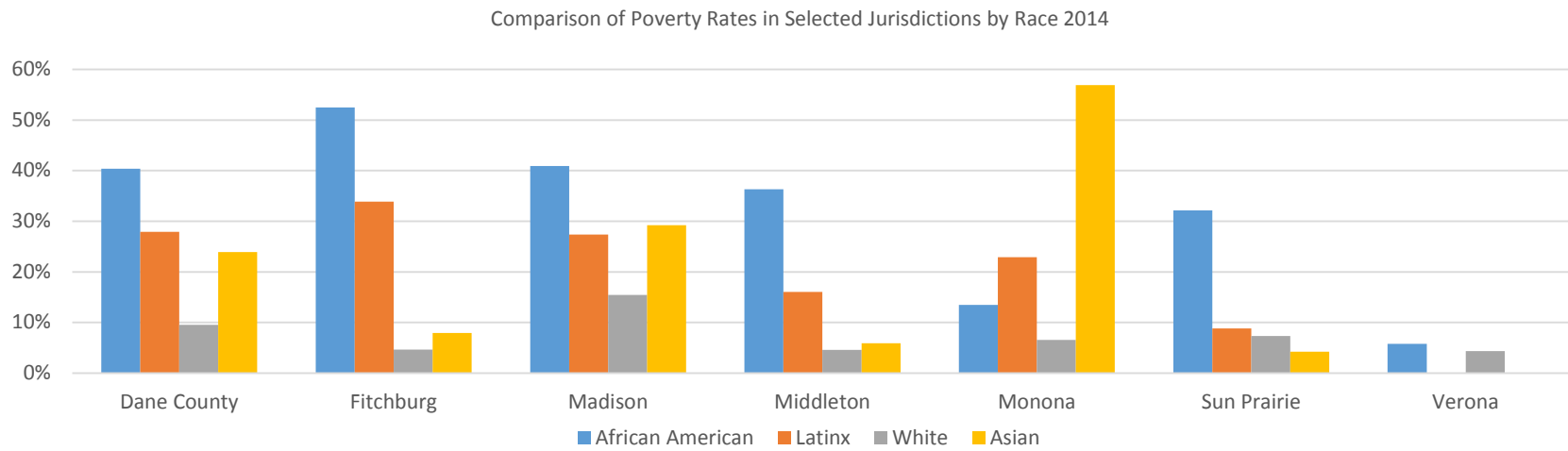


Figure 21: Comparison of Poverty Rates in Selected Jurisdictions by Race 2014

Within the Latinx population in Dane County, Latinas are disproportionately poor and represent a majority of all Latinxs in poverty. This discrepancy seems to be changing as more Latinos, relative to Latinas, have incomes below the poverty line in Dane County. Thus while in 2009, Latina women made up 60% of the Latinxs below the poverty line, by 2014, the relative percentage of Latinas below the poverty line has fallen to 52% (Figure 20).

HOUSING

Between 2009 and 2014, the Latinx population in Dane County has become more of a renter population. The percentage of Latinx renters has increased across Dane County from 63.5% in 2009 to 70.2% in 2014, representing an increase of 10.5% (Figure 22).¹⁵ In fact, the 10.5% increase in the proportion of Latinx renters is the largest increase among all major racial groups—Black households increased 3.7%, Whites 5%, and Asians 1.7% (Figure 23). Certain locations within the county have seen similar increases, although in Madison the decline in the home owning rate among Latinxs has been the greatest, dropping 23.2% from 37.9% in 2009 to 29.1% in 2014.

¹⁵ U.S. Census. American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

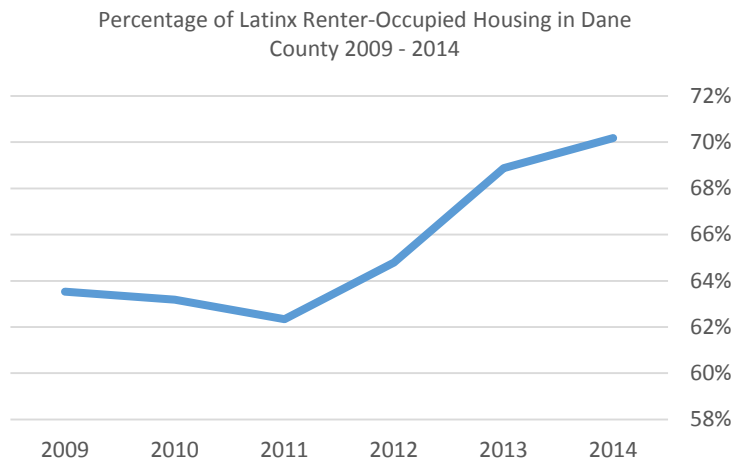


Figure 22: Percentage of Latinx Renter-Occupied Housing in Dane County 2009 – 2014

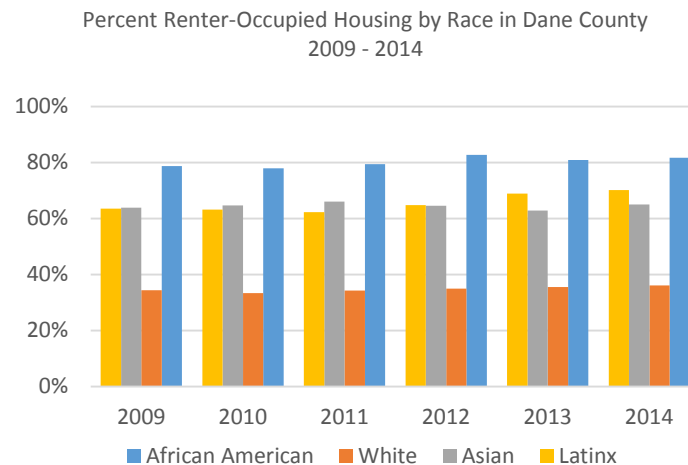


Figure 23: Percent Renter-Occupied Housing by Race in Dane County 2009 – 2014

Of all the major racial groups considered in this report, Latinx households are the most overcrowded—considered as more than 1 person per room by the U.S. Census Bureau.¹⁶ In fact, the overcrowding rate among Latinx households has consistently ranged around twice the rate of African Americans which have the next highest rate of overcrowding. The rate of Latinx household overcrowding has also increased 24.3% from 12.8% in 2009 to 15.9% in 2014. Other than Latinxs, Asians were the only other racial group to experience increases in household overcrowding between 2009 and 2014, increasing 8% from a rate of 6.6% to 7.2% (Figure 24).¹⁷ Compared to similar rates at the national- and state-level, that are relatively stable and range from just over 13% to around 10%, respectively, the Latinx overcrowding rate in Dane County is distinguished by its growth. The Latinx overcrowding rate has grown 24.3% between 2009 and 2014, placing it well above both national- and state-level rates (Figure 25).

There is some variation of Latinx household overcrowding across Dane County. In Fitchburg, where overcrowding rates increased 26.2% from 13.9% in 2009 to 17.6% in 2014, rates and trends are similar to the County (Figure 27). In the City of Madison while the rate of overcrowding was comparable to the county, averaging 13.1% between 2009 and 2014, the increase was less drastic, growing 9.8%. However, in Monona where the absolute number of Latinx households is relatively small, the overcrowding rate was alarming averaging 38.8% between 2009 and 2014. Among the jurisdictions considered here, one positive improvement is found in Monona where the overcrowding rate among Latinxs declined

¹⁶ Overcrowding figures include all occupied housing units—i.e., both renter- and owner-occupied.

¹⁷ U.S. Census. American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

29.9%—the only area to experience a decline. Of particular interest is Sun Prairie where there seems to be an extreme increase ranging from a low of 9.1% in 2010 to a high of 46% in 2014.

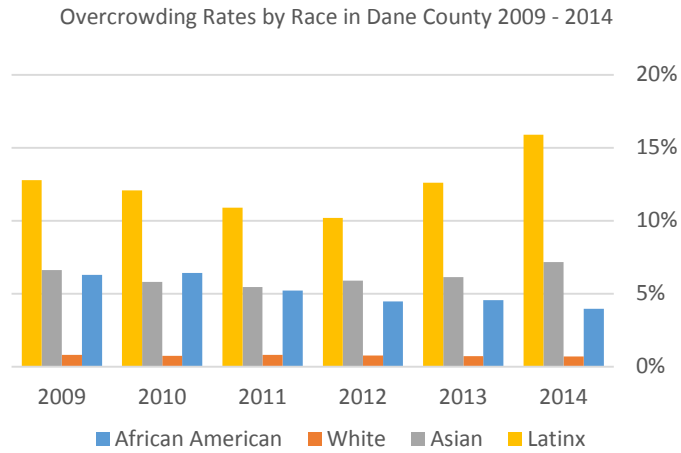


Figure 24: Overcrowding Rates by Race in Dane County 2009 – 2014

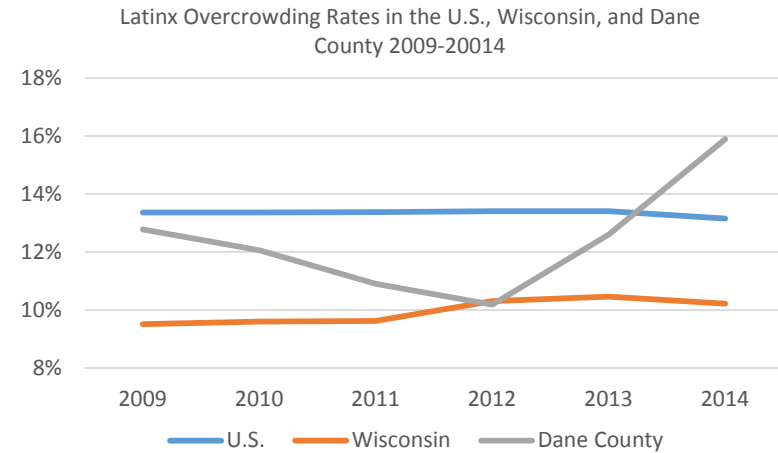


Figure 25: Latinx Overcrowding Rates in the U.S., Wisconsin, and Dane County 2009-2014

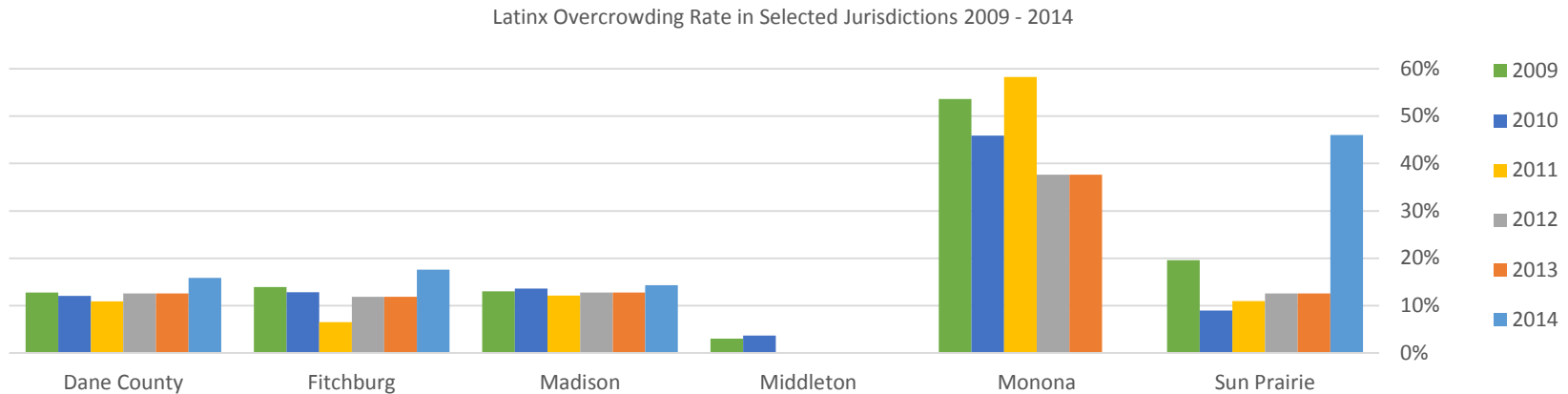


Figure 26: Latinx Overcrowding Rate in Selected Jurisdictions 2009 - 2014

MIGRATION AND DEPORTATION

Of individuals moving within the County, most Latinx movers moved from within Dane County—ranging from just under 19% (18.8%) in 2009 and declining almost 20% to 15.1% in 2014 (Figure 27). The greatest increase among Latinx movers within Dane County were from those who moved either from a different county within Wisconsin or from a different state, although the actual proportions are small. For example, the percentage of Latinx who moved from other counties within the state increased 30.8% from 2.6% in 2009 to 3.4% in 2014 while the percentage of Latinx who moved from other states within the U.S. increased 29.4% from 3.4% in 2009 to 4.4% in 2014.

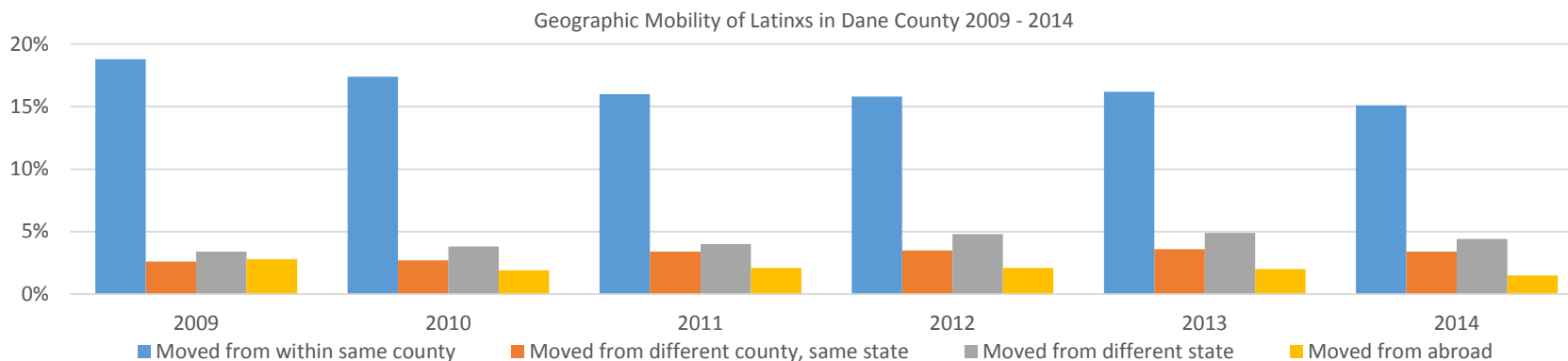


Figure 27: Geographic Mobility of Latinxs in Dane County 2009-2014

While we do not know how many undocumented Latinxs currently reside in Dane County, we do know that immigration enforcement is becoming a more significant issue within the community. One of the major tools of enforcement used by the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) are detainers or “immigration holds.” According to the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) an ICE detainer “is a written request that a local jail or other law enforcement agency detain an individual for an additional 48 hours (excluding weekends and holidays) after his or her release date in order to provide ICE agents extra time to decide whether to take the individual into federal custody for removal purposes.”¹⁸ The ACLU further notes that ICE’s use of detainers to imprison people raises constitutional issues because it often violates due process since people they can be used to hold people “without any charges pending or probable cause of any violation.” Through Freedom of Information Act requests, the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse (TRAC) Immigration Project has documented that in the state of Wisconsin, ICE detainers have decreased more than 25% between November 2014 and October 2015. However, within Dane County ICE detainers have more than doubled from 9 holds issued at the Dane County Jail between November 2014 and February 2015 to 22 between July

¹⁸ American Civil Liberties Union. Immigration Detainers. Retrieved from: <https://www.aclu.org/issues/immigrants-rights/ice-and-border-patrol-abuses/immigration-detainers>

2015 and October of the same year.¹⁹ ²⁰ In this three month period between July and October, these 22 ICE holds represented over 15% of all of the reported ICE detainees in all facilities throughout the state. The relative magnitude of the 22 ICE detainees in this three-month period in Dane County can be compared to a total of 28 detainees issued in Milwaukee County between *both* the Milwaukee County Jail and Milwaukee House of Correction during the same period. When considering this difference, it should be noted that Milwaukee County has a Latinx population approximately four times the size of Dane County (131,473 and 30,662, respectively).²¹ Reinforcing the ACLU's perspective, it is unclear how many ICE detainees are issued for individuals who ended up being convicted of crime or whose crime can be considered serious such as felonies. However, among the five detainees issued by ICE in Dane County in April 2015, all were uncategorized according to ICE's Criminal Offense Levels. ICE Criminal Offense Levels range from one to three with increasing severity. Uncategorized offenses include: aiding and abetting, solicitation, accessory after/before the fact, attempt to commit, and conspiracy to commit.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Despite perceptions otherwise, White households make up the majority of households receiving nutritional assistance through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), otherwise known as "food stamps." In 2014, Latinx households ranked third (10.7%) among all households receiving food stamps following Whites (61.5%) and African Americans (20.7%). Between 2009 and 2014, the proportional growth of Latinx SNAP recipients grew 10.3%, which while second after Asian households which grew 35.3% during the same period, closely mirrored the proportional growth among White households (10%). Importantly however, Latinx participation in the program is disproportionate to their population reflecting a greater need in the community.²² For example, in 2009 Latinx households comprised 3.4% of all households in the County yet they represented 9.7% of all SNAP households—a rate of almost three times their demographic presence. The disproportionality of Latinx SNAP assistance has decreased slightly between 2009 and 2017 from 2.9 times their representation among all households in 2009 to 2.7 in 2014. Only African American households have a greater proportional participation rate than Latinx households.

¹⁹ Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse (TRAC) Immigration Project.

²⁰ TRAC requests updated data on detainees each month, however ICE has not consistently complied. As a result, no data have been released for the months between April 2014 and March 2015 when the site was last updated.

²¹ U.S. Census. American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

²² U.S. Census. American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

APPENDIX: Population Pyramids

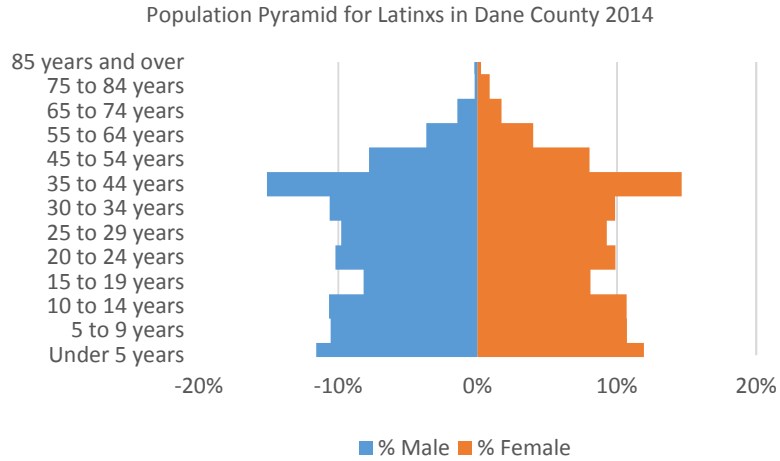


Figure 28: Latinx Population Pyramid in Dane County, WI 2014

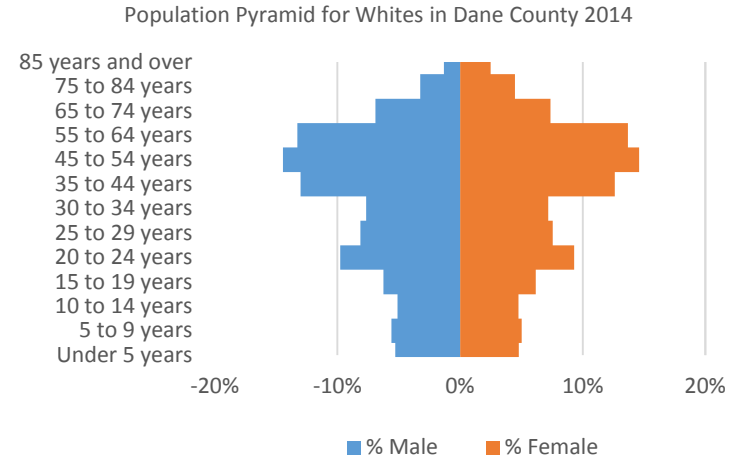


Figure 30: White Population Pyramid in Dane County, WI 2014

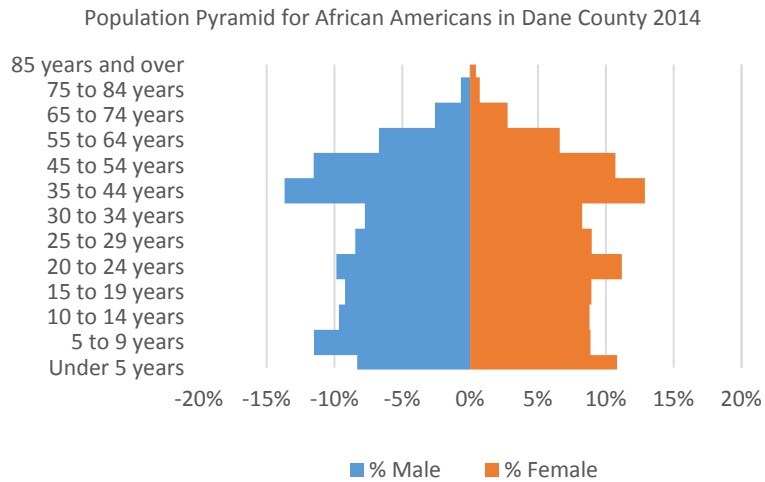


Figure 29: African American Population Pyramid in Dane County, WI 2014

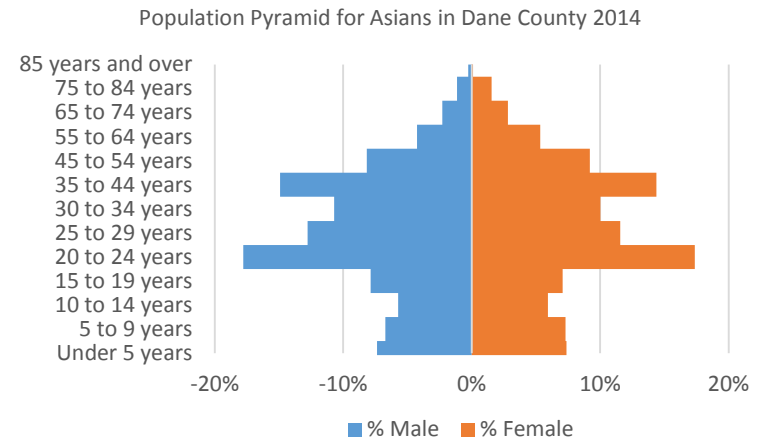


Figure 31: Asian Population Pyramid in Dane County, WI 2014