



Latino Milwaukee: A Statistical Portrait

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ABOUT THIS STUDY

This study, commissioned by the Greater Milwaukee Foundation, provides the first comprehensive statistical portrait of metropolitan Milwaukee's Latino community. Using the best and most recent data, from a wide variety of sources, this study examines key areas such as population growth, language use, residential segregation, income, poverty, employment, earnings, housing, social assistance, health insurance, health indicators, business ownership, educational attainment, K-12 enrollments, school segregation, incarceration, political behavior, and more. With over 190 charts and tables, the study offers a thorough, systematic overview of key data, analysis of trends, and an unprecedented look at Latino Milwaukee in comparative and recent historical perspective.

The lead author of the study is Marc V. Levine, professor of history, economic development and urban studies, and director of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Center for Economic Development (CED). The CED research team included: Catherine Madison, Shuayee Lee, Professor Paru Shah, Lisa Heuler Williams, Caitlin Taylor, and Professor William Velez. A grant from the Greater Milwaukee Foundation provided generous financial support for the project; additional funding for project research was provided from the core-operating budget of CED.

CED is a unit of the College of Letters and Science at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. The College established CED in 1990 to conduct university research on key economic development issues, and to provide technical assistance to community organizations and units of government working to improve the Greater Milwaukee economy. The analysis and conclusions presented in this study are solely those of CED and do not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, the Greater Milwaukee Foundation, or any organizations providing financial support to the Center.

CED strongly believes that informed public debate is vital to the development of good public policy. The Center publishes briefing papers, detailed analyses of economic trends and policies, and technical assistance reports on issues of applied economic development. In these ways, as well as in conferences and public lectures sponsored by the Center, we

hope to contribute to public discussion and community knowledge on economic development policy in metro Milwaukee – and beyond.

Further information about the Center and its research and activities is available at our web site: www.ced.uwm.edu

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INTRODUCTION

The Latino population in the United States has grown at a dizzying pace over the past quarter century, remaking the demographic, economic, social and cultural fabric of cities and metropolitan areas. In 1990, Latinos made up more than 20 percent of the population in only 8 of the nation's 50 largest metropolitan areas; by 2014, that total had risen to 17 of the 50 largest metros. In all but six of the 50 largest metropolitan areas, the Latino population more than doubled between 1990-2014 (and in all six of the other metros, the Latino population increased by more than 50 percent).

Milwaukee has been a full participant in this tectonic transformation. To be sure, the Latino presence in Milwaukee remains less deep-seated and pervasive than in metropolises such as Miami, New York, Houston, or Los Angeles, long established as gateways for Latino immigration. And Latino growth here has not been nearly as explosive as in "emerging gateway" metropolises of Atlanta, Charlotte, Nashville, or Raleigh. Nevertheless, as this study documents, there has been an unmistakable "Latinoisation" of Milwaukee over the past quarter century, in schools, labor markets, and the demographic composition of the city and the region. In over 190 charts and tables that follow, we take stock of this transformation, analyzing trends in population growth, language use, employment, income and poverty, business ownership, housing, health care, criminal justice, and politics, and more.

We examine the state of Latino Milwaukee from three vantage points. First, on many indicators, we examine how Latino Milwaukee has changed over the past 15-25 years. For example: Has Latino poverty or segregation increased or decreased? How well has proficiency in English progressed? To what extent has a Latino business class developed in Milwaukee? Has the health insurance coverage of Latinos increased or decreased?

Second, we compare Latino Milwaukee to other groups in metro Milwaukee, on a broad range of indicators. We examine such questions as: How does the educational attainment of Latinos stack up against non-Hispanic whites and African Americans in Milwaukee? How does Latino household income or worker earnings compare to other groups in the region? Are Latinos more or less likely than other groups to be homeowners? Compared to other groups, are Latino workers concentrated in certain occupations?

Third, we compare conditions in Latino Milwaukee to Latino communities in the 50 largest metropolitan areas in the United States. Is Latino poverty in Milwaukee higher or lower than elsewhere? How does the rate of Latino business ownership in Milwaukee compare to other large metropolitan areas? Are Latino schoolchildren in Milwaukee less or more likely than their Latino counterparts elsewhere to attend segregated schools? How does the size of Milwaukee's "unauthorized" Latino population compare to other metro areas? Is Latino teen pregnancy higher or lower in Milwaukee than elsewhere?

This study provides extensive and detailed data on all these questions --and many more-- and offers an unprecedented statistical portrait of Latino Milwaukee, in comparative and historical perspective.

Finally, to avoid any confusion, we offer two introductory technical points: definitional and methodological. On definitions: Throughout this study, following the social science literature as well as usage by various statistical sources, we use the terms "Latino" and "Hispanic" interchangeably, to refer to the subject of this study, persons and communities of "Spanish-speaking ancestry."

Methodologically: Many of the key charts and tables in this study compare conditions over time in the 50 largest metropolitan areas across the country. A problem for such comparisons is that many metropolitan area boundaries have changed over time. The Census Bureau definition of metro Atlanta of 1990, for example, includes different counties than metro Atlanta of 2014. Therefore, to ensure "apples to apples" comparisons, we have standardized all metropolitan area data from 1990 and 2000 to current metropolitan area boundaries. Thus, to take one example, when a table shows "Latino population growth in metropolitan areas between 1990-2014," readers can be confident that the table is revealing a genuine trend in the region and not simply an illusion produced by changing Census Bureau definitions.

Finally, a methodological caution. Many of the charts and tables in this study rely on data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS contains non-trivial error margins on most variables examined in this study; thus, readers are cautioned to regard rankings, especially when metro areas' statistics are separated by small values, as approximations of a given region's relative standing.

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DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Population Growth

The explosive growth of the Latino population in the United States over the past quarter century, fueled in large measure by surging international immigration, has dramatically transformed the demographic face of cities and metropolitan areas across the country. In all of the nation's 50 largest metropolitan areas, the Latino share of the population has increased markedly since 1990; and in some cases, especially in mid-sized cities across the South, Hispanic population growth and the subsequent transformation of the metropolis' ethnic composition has been astounding. Traditional "gateway" metropolises such as Miami, Los Angeles, New York, Houston, Dallas, Riverside, and Chicago have continued to attract large numbers of Latinos; indeed, between 2000-2014, these seven metropolises accounted for almost half of the total Latino population growth in the nation's 50 largest metropolitan areas. But now there are "emerging gateways"¹ – places such as Atlanta, Austin, Charlotte, Las Vegas, Nashville, Orlando, Raleigh, Salt Lake City, and Phoenix-- experiencing massive immigration and explosive growth in their Hispanic populations. These newer "emerging gateways," cities with tiny pre-1990 Latino populations and little historical experience with mass immigration, have registered the highest rates of metro area Latino immigrant growth in the country over the past quarter century. In Charlotte, for example, the Latino population in 2014 was 21 times greater than it was in 1990, growing from approximately 11,000 to over 231,000; Raleigh's Latino population expanded by over 17-fold between 1990 and 2014 (from almost 7,000 to over 129,000); and by 2014, Nashville's Latino population (over 122,000) was over 16 times larger than it was in 1990 (just over 8,000). In short, as the tables and charts that follow plainly reveal, it is hardly an exaggeration to talk of a

¹ For a useful discussion and typology of metropolitan immigrant gateways, see Audrey Singer, "Metropolitan Immigrant Gateways Revisited, 2014," Brookings Institution Paper, December 1, 2015. Accessed at: <http://www.brookings.edu/research/papers/2015/12/01-metropolitan-immigrant-gateways-revisited-singer>; and Audrey Singer, "The Rise of New Immigrant Gateways," Brookings Institution Paper, February 2004. Accessed at: <http://www.brookings.edu/research/reports/2004/02/demographics-singer>.

demographic “Latinoisation” of an urban and suburban America – a core element in what noted demographer William H. Frey has called America’s “diversity explosion.”²

Milwaukee’s Latino community has grown rapidly as well over the past 25 years, though not at the staggering pace of the emerging gateway metropolises. The Latino population in metro Milwaukee has more than tripled since 1990, and now totals over 160,000, or slightly more than 10 percent of the region’s total population (up from 3.6 percent in 1990). In numbers, Milwaukee’s Latino community is comparable in size to metro areas such as Nashville (122,222); Indianapolis (125,644); Raleigh (129,007); Baltimore (147,928); Oklahoma City (163,578); Hartford (169,558); Kansas City (180,321); Detroit (180,919); Providence (186,596); Minneapolis (196,495); and Salt Lake City (201,578). As a share of the overall metro area population, Latino Milwaukee is comparable to Kansas City (8.7 percent); Philadelphia (8.8 percent); Charlotte (9.7 percent); Boston (10.2 percent); Atlanta (10.4 percent); Raleigh (10.4 percent); Portland (11.5 percent); and Providence (11.6 percent).

On most indicators of Latino demographic change arrayed in the tables and charts below, Milwaukee ranks toward the middle of the nation’s 50 largest metropolitan areas, but there is variation, and on some measures Milwaukee stands out as one of the “top” or “bottom” regions. The key findings on Latino population growth:

- **(Table 1):** Latinos grew from 3.6 percent of metro Milwaukee’s population in 1990 to 10.2 percent in 2014. In both 1990 and 2014, Milwaukee ranked 27th among the nation’s 50 largest metros in the Latino percentage of the overall population.
- **(Charts 1 and 2):** Milwaukee’s Latino population grew by 213.3 percent between 1990-2014, a rapid rate of increase but one which nevertheless had Milwaukee ranking 30th among the largest metros on this indicator (and well behind the staggeringly high growth rates posted in metros such as Charlotte, Raleigh, Nashville, Birmingham, Indianapolis, and Atlanta). Since 2000, Milwaukee’s Latino population has grown by 70.1 percent, ranking 34th among the nation’s 50 biggest metropolitan areas.

² William H. Frey, *Diversity Explosion: How New Racial Demographics Are Remaking America* (Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press, 2014).

- (Tables 2 and 3): As is the case in every large metropolitan area in the U.S., the rate of Hispanic population growth in metro Milwaukee in recent years dwarfs the rate of non-Hispanic population growth, in both in the 1990-2014 period and the 2000-2014 period. Consequently (Charts 3 and 4), given the stagnation in non-Hispanic population growth in Milwaukee, Latino population growth accounts for virtually all of the net demographic increase in the region, for the longer period (1990-2014) as well as the more recent period (2000-2014). The combination of stagnant non-Hispanic demographic growth and steady Latino population gains has resulted in a pronounced and accelerating “Latinoisation” of the metropolitan area’s ethnic composition.
- This demographic trend –a slowly growing or declining non-Hispanic population and a growing Latino population-- is especially pronounced when examining population trends in central cities. Much attention has been paid to “comeback cities” and signs of an urban revival of the past decade, with the post-1970 population declines of many cities slowing or even turning around after 2000. As (Tables 4 and 5 and Chart 5) show, Latino population growth has been a key element in this central city demographic replenishment in many cities across the country. Hispanics are, in many places, the main sources of city population growth and in some cases, like Milwaukee, Latino population growth accounts for *all* of the net population increase in the city since 2000 (illustrated most vividly in Chart 5). Without the surge in Latino population growth in Milwaukee since the 1990s, the city’s population would still be declining.
- To a much greater degree than in virtually all other large metropolitan areas, Milwaukee’s Latino community lives in the central city of the region. Two-thirds of the metro area’s Latinos live in the city of Milwaukee (Chart 6), the fourth highest level of “urban” concentration among the nation’s largest metropolitan areas. This indicator is, in some metro areas, an artifact of legal jurisdictional boundaries rather than sociological settlement patterns (in regions with city-county consolidation or metro government, such as Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Nashville, Louisville, and Columbus). However,

such jurisdictional factors do not account for Milwaukee exhibiting among the lowest levels of Latino suburbanization in the country – a phenomenon that is closely connected to patterns of residential segregation examined below. (By way of comparison, 88.9 percent of metro Milwaukee’s black population and only 20.8 percent of the region’s white non-Hispanic population live in the central city).

The Cultural Generation Gap: Age, Race, Gender, and Ethnolinguistic Diversity

In his important book on the “diversity explosion” in U.S. metropolises since 1990, demographer William H. Frey analyzes what he calls the “cultural generation” gap in U.S. metropolitan areas: the growing co-existence of aging, demographically stagnant white non-Hispanic communities alongside younger, rapidly increasing immigrant (and largely Latino) populations. Milwaukee stands out as having one of the widest cultural generation gaps in the country. Several tables and charts offer different perspectives on this age-related cultural division:

- **(Chart 7)** shows how the percentages of Latinos and white non-Hispanics (WNH) in metro Milwaukee’s population vary in strikingly linear fashion by age. WNH are actually a minority (49%) of metro Milwaukee residents younger than 5 years old; Latinos make up 16 percent of the “under 5” population. By contrast, in all age cohorts over the age of 55, non-Hispanic whites make up almost 80 percent or more of the region’s population, while the Latino share drops to just three percent.
- **(Tables 6-9)** show, from two different vantage points, how wide Milwaukee’s cultural generation gap is compared to other metropolitan areas. WNH made up 86.7 percent of Milwaukee’s “over 65” population in 2013, but only 54.1 percent of the region’s “under 18” population; that gap --32.5 percentage points-- was the 7th largest among the nation’s 50 largest metro areas **(Table 6)**. Latinos made up 15.4 percent of the “under 18” population, while constituting only 2.7 percent of the “over 65” population; that gap --12.8 percentage points-- ranked 21st highest among the largest metros **(Table 8)**. **(Charts 8 and 9)** graphically illustrate how this cultural generation gap has been widening since

1990 in Milwaukee. (Tables 7 and 9) show the trends in the cultural generation gap since 1990 in all of the nation’s 50 largest metropolitan areas.

- (Charts 10 and 11) illustrate a gender dimension in Milwaukee’s growing cultural divide. Latino Milwaukee is a much more demographically “male” community than either the WNH or black communities. Males represent 51% of all adult (over age 18) Latinos in Milwaukee, compared to 48.4% for non-Hispanic whites, and only 44.3% for blacks. Nationally, Milwaukee ranks right in the middle of the nation’s 50 largest metros in the percentage of the Latino adult population that is male.

Immigration and Migration Trends

The surge in international immigration to the United States since the 1980s—both legal and unauthorized—has been the driving element in the Latino demographic explosion in metropolitan areas across the country. Although Latino immigration to Milwaukee has accelerated since the 1990s, the pace has been less explosive than in many other metropolises; consequently, Latino Milwaukee today contains a higher proportion of native-born citizens than is the case in Hispanic communities in most other large metro areas.

- Native-born citizens made up almost 73 percent of metro Milwaukee’s Latino population in 2014. Just over 20 percent of Milwaukee Latinos were foreign-born, non-citizens. The remaining 7 percent were foreign-born, naturalized citizens (Chart 12).
- The vast majority of Milwaukee Latinos, regardless of immigration status, are of Mexican (66.8%) and Puerto Rican (23.3%) national origin (Chart 13). Among Milwaukee’s *foreign-born* Latino population, the overwhelming majority (87%) was born in Mexico (Chart 14).
- (Tables 10 and 11) show that over three-quarters of Milwaukee’s foreign-born population entered the United States after 1990; almost 44 percent have entered since 2000. Predictably, the degree to which Milwaukee’s foreign-born Latinos have become citizens is directly proportional to the decade of entry. Among Milwaukee Latinos who entered the U.S. before 1980, 67.5 percent are citizens;

among local Latinos who entered after 2000, only 5.7 percent have gained citizenship.

- (Table 12 and Charts 15-16) reveal the degree to which these Latino immigration and citizenship trends vary in different parts of the Milwaukee metropolitan area. The vast majority (almost 75%) of Latino immigrants in metro Milwaukee live in the city of Milwaukee. But, among Latino immigrants living throughout the region, those living in Waukesha County and the Milwaukee County suburbs are likelier than those living in the city of Milwaukee to be of “older vintage,” to have entered the U.S. before 1990 (Table 12). For the Latino community as a whole, a much higher percentage of those living in the city of Milwaukee are not U.S. citizens (29.4%) compared to Waukesha County (15.3%) or the Milwaukee County suburbs (12.9%). (Chart 16) Conversely, a much higher percentage of suburban Latinos are native-born, U.S. citizens – almost 75% of Latinos in the suburban jurisdictions are native-born, compared to 55% in the city of Milwaukee (Chart 15).
- Non-citizens make up a relatively smaller share of metro Milwaukee’s Latino population than in most of the nation’s large metropolitan areas. In 2014, Milwaukee ranked 36th among the 50 largest metropolitan areas in the percentage of Latinos who are not citizens (Chart 17). Among *adult* Latinos (over the age of 18), Milwaukee ranked 31st among the 50 big metros in the share of Latinos who are not citizens (Chart 18). Once again, the new emerging gateways of the south with explosively growing Latino populations, such as Memphis, Nashville, Birmingham, Charlotte, Atlanta, and Raleigh, now boast very high “non-citizen” percentages of their adult Latino populations. In comparative terms, Milwaukee’s Latino community is more homegrown than in most large metros.
- In terms of the vintage of immigration, Milwaukee ranks right in the middle of the pack in the percentage of its immigrant Latino population that entered the U.S., both “before 2000” or “since 2000” (Charts 19 and 20). Approximately 50 percent of Milwaukee’s Latino immigrants entered during each of those periods; by contrast, in older Latino gateways such as Los Angeles and

Chicago, over 70 percent of the immigrants entered before 2000. In an emerging gateway like Raleigh, that figure is only 40 percent. Interestingly, Milwaukee ranks toward the bottom (48th) of the large metros in the percentage of Latino immigrants who entered the U.S. after 2010, perhaps a sign, in relative terms, of slowing international migration to Milwaukee since the Great Recession (Chart 21).

- (Charts 22 and 23) provide estimates for 2013 on the percentage of foreign-born Latinos who are “unauthorized,” in Milwaukee and in a selection of other metros. These data are available only for certain counties in the U.S., so we have compared Milwaukee County to a selection of large urban counties, combining estimates of the unauthorized population by the Migration Policy Institute (drawn from DACA and DAPA data as well as U.S. Census Bureau data) with Census Bureau data on the total foreign-born Latino population in those counties. As Chart 22 shows, with 55.4 percent of the county’s foreign-born Latino population estimated to be unauthorized immigrants, Milwaukee County posts the 11th highest rate of unauthorized Latino immigrants among the 25 large urban counties for which we collected data. Once again, the new southern gateways lead the way in unauthorized Latino immigrants, with over 60 percent of foreign-born Latinos falling into this category in places like Nashville, Memphis, and Raleigh. If we look specifically at the Mexican-born immigrant population (Chart 23), Milwaukee County ranks 13th of the 25 counties in the unauthorized percentage: an estimated 61.9 percent of the Mexican-born immigrants in the county were unauthorized in 2013. In the central counties of Raleigh, Atlanta, Charlotte, and Nashville, the unauthorized percentage of Mexican-born immigrants is estimated at over 80 percent.
- Shifting from international to domestic migration, (Charts 24 and 25) present the sources of net domestic Hispanic migration to Milwaukee County between 2006-2010. [Net domestic migration is a much less important factor in Milwaukee’s Latino population growth than international immigration and natural increase (births minus deaths)]. The leading sources of net domestic Hispanic in-migration to Milwaukee County were Cook County (Chicago),

Kenosha, Walworth, and Los Angeles County. The leading counties for net Hispanic outmigration were all in Wisconsin: Waukesha, Dane, Racine, and Dodge counties. There was also net Latino outmigration to Bexar County, Texas (San Antonio) and Kane County, Illinois.

Latino-White Segregation

The academic consensus that Milwaukee is one of America's most segregated cities has focused generally on the persistently high levels of black-white residential segregation in the region – levels that most scholars characterize as hypersegregation. Although the data show that Latino-WNH segregation is not as pervasive as racial segregation in Milwaukee, the rate of Latino-WNH segregation here is high and has not declined over the past twenty years.

There are numerous ways to measure residential segregation. The most commonly accepted is the “index of dissimilarity,” which measures the degree of evenness with which two groups are distributed across geographic units (i.e. census tracts or neighborhoods) that make up a larger area (i.e. cities or metropolitan areas). The index is not without some drawbacks, but the most serious scholars of segregation in the country used it to compare levels of segregation in cities and regions, and to examine how segregation rates have changed over time. An index of dissimilarity of 80 is generally considered “extreme segregation;” and an index of 60 is considered “high segregation.”

As [Chart 26](#) shows, metro Milwaukee's index of Latino-WNH segregation, using 2010 census population data, was 57.0 – on the cusp of what is considered “high segregation,” although it is substantially less than the 81.6 index for black-WNH segregation for that year. Nevertheless, the level of Milwaukee's Latino-WNH segregation ranked 7th highest among the nation's 50 largest metropolitan areas. Moreover, as [Table 13](#) reveals, the rate of Latino-WNH segregation in metro Milwaukee has remained unchanged since 1990, despite the substantial growth of the region's Latino population and some modest Latino suburbanization. Clearly, demographic growth in Latino Milwaukee is generally occurring along the lines of historical patterns of segregation.

Language Use

To what extent do Milwaukee Latinos speak English or Spanish in their homes? What are the levels of English language proficiency among Milwaukee's Latino community? How does Milwaukee stack up against other metropolitan areas on these measures? And how is language use changing over time?

- Milwaukee ranked towards the middle-of-the-pack (28th) in 2014 among the nation's largest metropolitan areas in the percentage of Latino households that are "limited English speaking." (Chart 27). Slightly more than one-fifth of Milwaukee Latino households fall into this category. The Census bureau defines such households as "one in which no member 14 years old and over (1) speaks only English, or (2) speaks a non-English language and speaks English 'very well.' In other words, all members 14 years old and over have at least some difficulty with English." In previous census years, these households were referred to as "linguistically isolated," and as Table 14 reveals, the percentage of such Latino households in metro Milwaukee has grown from 15.2 percent in 1990 to 22.2 percent in 2014.
- (Charts 28-30) gauge patterns of language use as well as English language proficiency among Latinos (over the age of 5). In 2014, around one-third of metro Milwaukee Latinos spoke "only English" in their homes. This level of linguistic assimilation to English ranked 18th highest among the nation's 50 largest metro areas – not a surprising finding in light of Milwaukee's relatively lower levels of Latinos who are not citizens. By contrast, fewer than one-fifth of Latinos in high-immigration emerging gateways like Atlanta, Orlando, or Raleigh exhibit this level of English usage.
- Among Milwaukee Latinos who speak *Spanish* at home, almost three-quarters speak English "very well" or "well." This level of bilingualism places Milwaukee 21st among the nation's 50 largest metropolitan areas.
- By contrast, only 6.3 percent of Milwaukee Latinos who speak Spanish at home spoke English "not at all." Compared to most large metro areas, this is a very low rate of Spanish unilingualism: Milwaukee ranks 41st among the 50 largest metros in the proportion of Spanish-speaking unilinguals. In metros with larger

Latino communities (such as Miami, Austin, Los Angeles, or Houston) or larger “non-citizen” Latino communities comprised of more recent immigrants (such as Charlotte, Memphis, Raleigh, or Atlanta), the rate of Spanish unilingualism among Latinos is higher than in Milwaukee.

- **(Table 15)** shows how language use and linguistic proficiency have evolved over past five years for all Milwaukee Latinos (over age 5), no matter the language spoken at home. In 2014, among all Milwaukee Latinos, around one-third spoke only English; around 50 percent were “Spanish bilinguals” (speaking Spanish at home, but speaking English “very well” or “well”); and about 17 percent were “Spanish Limited English” (speaking Spanish at home, but speaking English “not well” or “not at all”). Between 2009-2014, the percentage of “English only” among Milwaukee Latinos increased from 26.9 percent to 32.9 percent; the rate of Spanish bilinguals remained constant (small decline); and the rate of Spanish “limited English” declined from 22.4 percent to 17.1 percent.
- **(Chart 31 and Table 16)** illustrate how these Latino language use trends vary between the city of Milwaukee and the suburbs of Milwaukee and Waukesha Counties. Latinos living in the suburbs are twice as likely as city-dwelling Latinos to speak “English only” in the home **(Chart 31)**. Conversely, about twice as many city Latinos as their suburban counterparts are likely to speak Spanish at home while also reporting limited English-speaking proficiency. As **Table 16** shows, these city-suburb variations exist for both Latino youth (ages 5-17) as well as adults (ages 18-64). However, in all jurisdictions, Latino youth are likelier than adults to speak “only English” and less likely than adults to report “limited English proficiency,” even if they speak Spanish in the home. These differences in language use and proficiency, by age, suggest that the historical process of generational linguistic integration is ongoing in Latino Milwaukee.

Family Structure

- Milwaukee’s Latino community has a lower percentage of “married couple family households” than the WNH population and a substantially higher percentage than the black community (Chart 32).
- The Latino rate in 2014 of “female headed, no husband present, with children” households in Milwaukee (16.0 percent) is four times higher than the white non-Hispanic rate, but lower than the black rate (25.6 percent). (Chart 33)
- Among the nation’s 50 largest metropolitan areas, Milwaukee ranks a very low 43rd in the percentage of Latino households that are married couple families (Chart 34).
- On the other hand, Milwaukee ranks 8th among the 50 large metros in the percentage of Latino households that are female headed, no husband, with children (Chart 35).

Table 1:
Latino Percentage of Metropolitan Area Population: 1990-2014

Metropolitan Area	1990	2000	2014
Atlanta	1.9	6.3	10.4
Austin	20.9	26.2	32.0
Baltimore	1.3	2.0	5.3
Birmingham	0.4	1.8	4.2
Boston	4.6	6.4	10.2
Buffalo	2.0	2.9	4.6
Charlotte	0.9	4.8	9.7
Chicago	11.0	16.4	21.7
Cincinnati	0.5	1.1	2.9
Cleveland	2.3	3.4	5.3
Columbus	0.8	1.7	3.8
Dallas	13.1	21.5	28.2
Denver	12.8	18.5	22.8
Detroit	2.0	2.9	4.2
Hartford	6.8	9.4	14.0
Houston	20.7	28.8	36.3
Indianapolis	0.9	2.6	6.4
Jacksonville	2.5	3.8	7.9
Kansas City	2.8	5.1	8.7
Las Vegas	11.2	22.0	30.3
Los Angeles	34.7	41.4	45.1
Louisville	0.6	1.7	4.4
Memphis	0.8	2.3	5.2
Miami	27.8	34.0	43.3
Milwaukee	3.6	6.3	10.2
Minneapolis	1.5	3.3	5.6
Nashville	0.7	3.1	6.8
New Orleans	4.2	4.4	8.5
New York	15.6	19.1	23.8
Oklahoma City	3.5	6.7	12.2
Orlando	8.2	16.5	27.9
Philadelphia	3.5	5.0	8.8
Phoenix	17.0	25.1	30.2
Pittsburgh	0.6	0.7	1.6
Portland	3.3	7.4	11.5
Providence	3.9	7.0	11.6
Raleigh	1.3	5.7	10.4
Richmond	1.0	2.3	5.7
Riverside	26.5	37.8	49.4
Sacramento	11.6	15.5	21.0
St. Louis	1.0	1.5	2.8
Salt Lake City	6.2	11.8	17.5
San Antonio	46.9	50.4	54.7
San Diego	20.4	26.7	33.2
San Francisco	13.7	17.8	21.9
San Jose	21.6	24.7	27.5
Seattle	3.0	5.3	9.6
Tampa	6.7	10.4	17.7
Virginia Beach	2.3	3.1	6.3
Washington DC	5.5	8.9	15.1

Chart 1:
Percentage Growth in Latino Population: 1990-2014

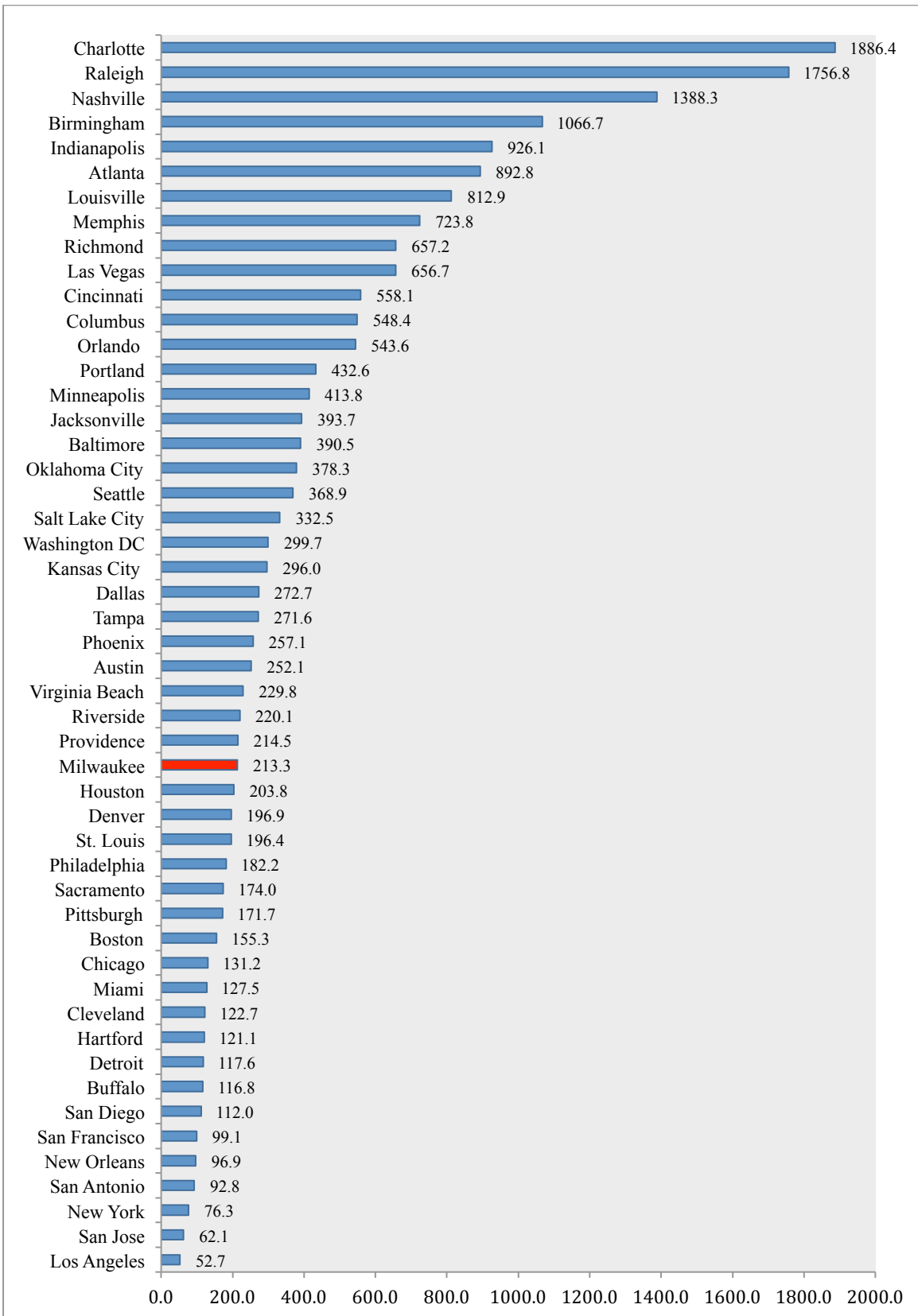


Chart 2:
Percentage Growth in Latino Population: 2000-2014

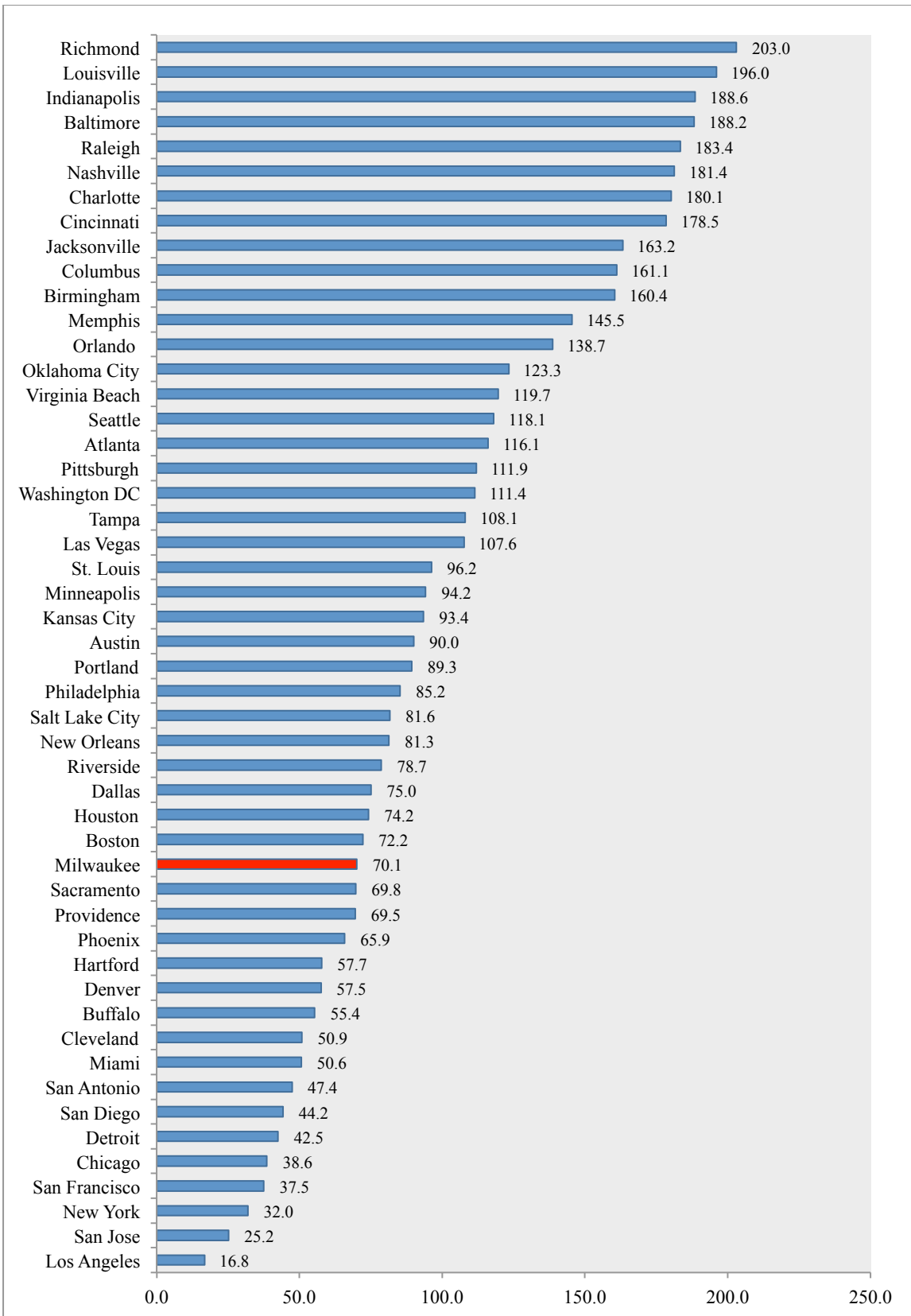


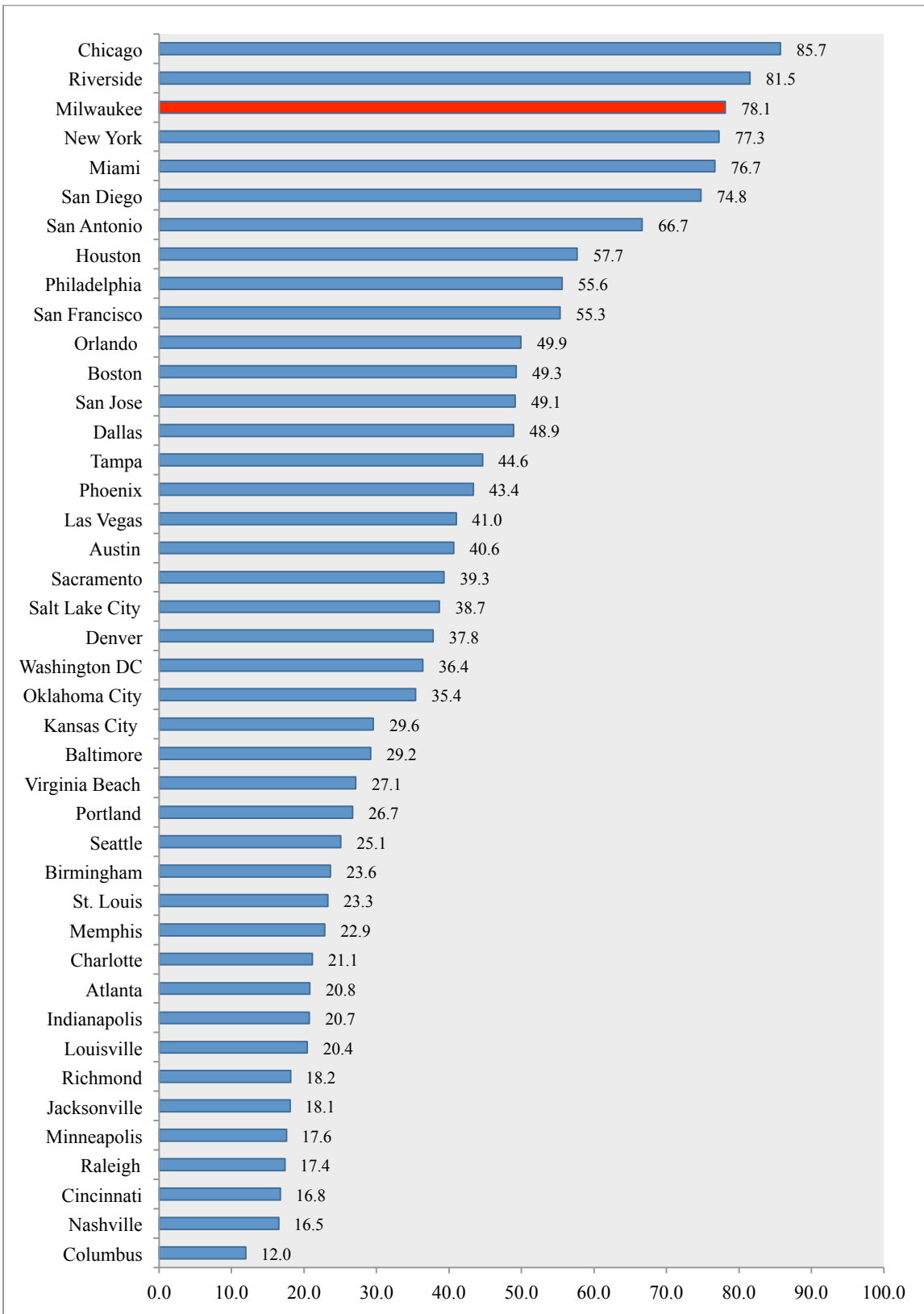
Table 2:
Rates of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Population Growth in the
Nation's Largest Metropolitan Areas: 1990-2014

Metropolitan Area	% Change Non-Hispanic	% Change Hispanic
Atlanta	66.3	892.8
Austin	97.3	252.1
Baltimore	12.2	390.5
Birmingham	15.0	1066.7
Boston	7.7	155.3
Buffalo	-7.0	116.8
Charlotte	61.6	1886.4
Chicago	2.7	131.2
Cincinnati	14.5	558.1
Cleveland	-4.8	122.7
Columbus	32.3	548.4
Dallas	42.9	272.7
Denver	47.7	196.9
Detroit	-1.2	117.6
Hartford	-0.2	121.1
Houston	38.9	203.8
Indianapolis	30.7	926.1
Jacksonville	44.8	393.7
Kansas City	20.5	296.0
Las Vegas	119.0	656.7
Los Angeles	-1.0	52.7
Louisville	18.9	812.9
Memphis	19.4	723.8
Miami	14.9	127.5
Milwaukee	2.2	213.3
Minneapolis	29.0	413.8
Nashville	52.6	1388.3
New Orleans	-7.0	96.9
New York	4.1	76.3
Oklahoma City	25.2	378.3
Orlando	48.8	543.6
Philadelphia	5.2	182.2
Phoenix	68.6	257.1
Pittsburgh	-5.5	171.7
Portland	41.0	432.6
Providence	-1.9	214.5
Raleigh	108.5	1756.8
Richmond	31.3	657.2
Riverside	18.0	220.1
Sacramento	35.4	174.0
St. Louis	6.8	196.4
Salt Lake City	34.8	332.5
San Antonio	41.0	92.8
San Diego	9.7	112.0
San Francisco	12.8	99.1
San Jose	17.7	62.1
Seattle	33.6	368.9
Tampa	24.3	271.6
Virginia Beach	14.3	229.8
Washington DC	30.4	299.7

Table 3:
Rates of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Population Growth in the
Nation's Largest Metropolitan Areas: 2000-2014

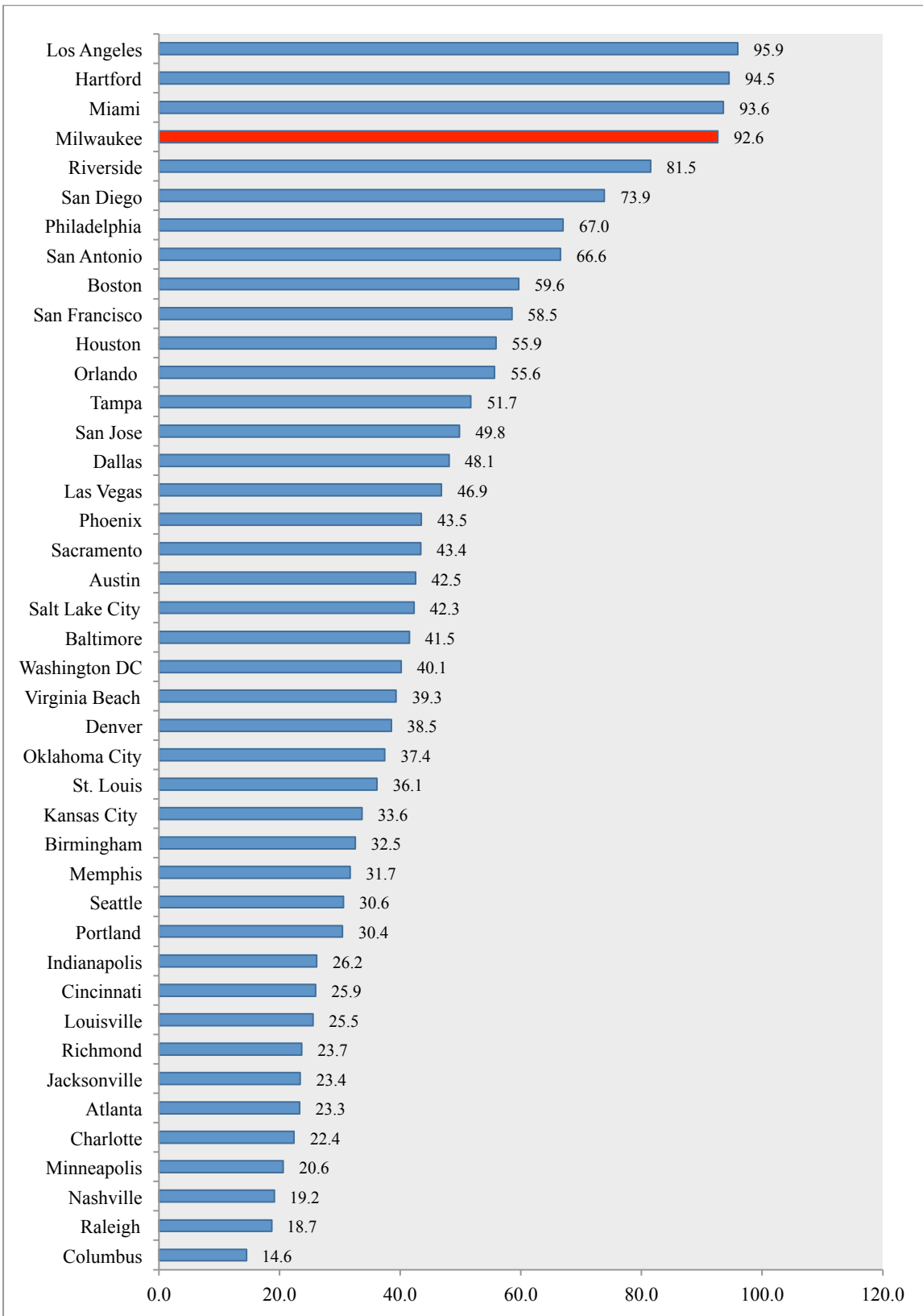
Metropolitan Area	% Change Non-Hispanic	% Change Hispanic
Atlanta	25.9	116.1
Austin	43.2	90.0
Baltimore	5.4	188.2
Birmingham	6.0	160.4
Boston	3.3	72.2
Buffalo	-4.6	55.4
Charlotte	31.5	180.1
Chicago	-1.6	38.6
Cincinnati	5.8	178.5
Cleveland	-5.9	50.9
Columbus	16.6	161.1
Dallas	22.3	75.0
Denver	20.9	57.5
Detroit	-4.9	42.5
Hartford	0.3	57.7
Houston	23.7	74.2
Indianapolis	14.3	188.6
Jacksonville	21.0	163.2
Kansas City	10.0	93.4
Las Vegas	34.3	107.6
Los Angeles	0.5	16.8
Louisville	9.7	196.0
Memphis	7.6	145.5
Miami	1.8	50.6
Milwaukee	0.4	70.1
Minneapolis	12.6	94.2
Nashville	24.8	181.4
New Orleans	-10.4	81.3
New York	-0.1	32.0
Oklahoma City	14.8	123.3
Orlando	21.9	138.7
Philadelphia	2.2	85.2
Phoenix	28.7	65.9
Pittsburgh	-3.9	111.9
Portland	16.3	89.3
Providence	-3.4	69.5
Raleigh	48.2	183.4
Richmond	15.2	203.0
Riverside	10.9	78.7
Sacramento	16.7	69.8
St. Louis	2.6	96.2
Salt Lake City	14.9	81.6
San Antonio	24.2	47.4
San Diego	5.7	44.2
San Francisco	5.8	37.5
San Jose	8.3	25.2
Seattle	15.1	118.1
Tampa	11.7	108.1
Virginia Beach	5.9	119.7
Washington DC	16.2	111.4

Chart 3:
 Latino Share of Net Population Growth in Largest U.S. Metropolitan Areas: 1990-2014



Note: In Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Hartford, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, and Providence, Latinos accounted for all of the metro area's net population growth between 1990 and 2014

Chart 4:
 Latino Share of Net Population Growth in Largest U.S. Metropolitan Areas: 2000-2014



Note: In Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, New Orleans, New York, Pittsburgh, and Providence, Latinos accounted for all of the metro area's net population growth between 2000 and 2014

Table 4:
The Growing Importance of Latino Population Growth to
Demographic Replenishment in Selected Central Cities: 2000-2014

City	Change in Total Population	Change in Latino Population	Latino % of net population gain
Austin	256,236	113,781	44.4%
Boston	66,910	37,253	55.7%
Charlotte	269,146	70,640	26.2%
Dallas	92,451	108,211	117.0%
Denver	109,226	28,671	26.2%
Houston	287,165	257,359	89.6%
Kansas City	29,271	16,509	56.4%
Las Vegas	135,156	89,654	66.3%
Memphis	6,776	22,590	333.4%
Milwaukee	2,679	36,512	1362.9%
Minneapolis	24,563	10,279	41.8%
Oklahoma City	114,421	61,993	54.2%
Orlando	76,445	37,325	48.8%
Philadelphia	42,747	83,775	196.0%
Portland	90,324	27,136	30.0%
Providence	5,524	23,086	417.9%
Raleigh	163,791	33,308	20.3%
Richmond	20,063	9,272	46.2%
Sacramento	78,175	55,527	71.0%
Seattle	104,963	11,560	11.0%

Table 5:
Latino Population Growth and the Demographic Replenishment of
The City of Milwaukee: 1990-2014

	1990	2000	2014	% change 1990-2014	% change 2000-2014
Total Population	628,088	596,974	599,653	-4.5%	+0.4%
Total Non-Hispanic	588,679	525,328	491,495	-16.5%	-6.4%
Total Hispanic	39,409	71,646	108,158	+174.4%	+51.0%
Latino % of Total	6.3%	12.0%	18.0%		

Chart 5:
Latino and Non-Hispanic Population Change in Selected Central Cities: 2000-2014

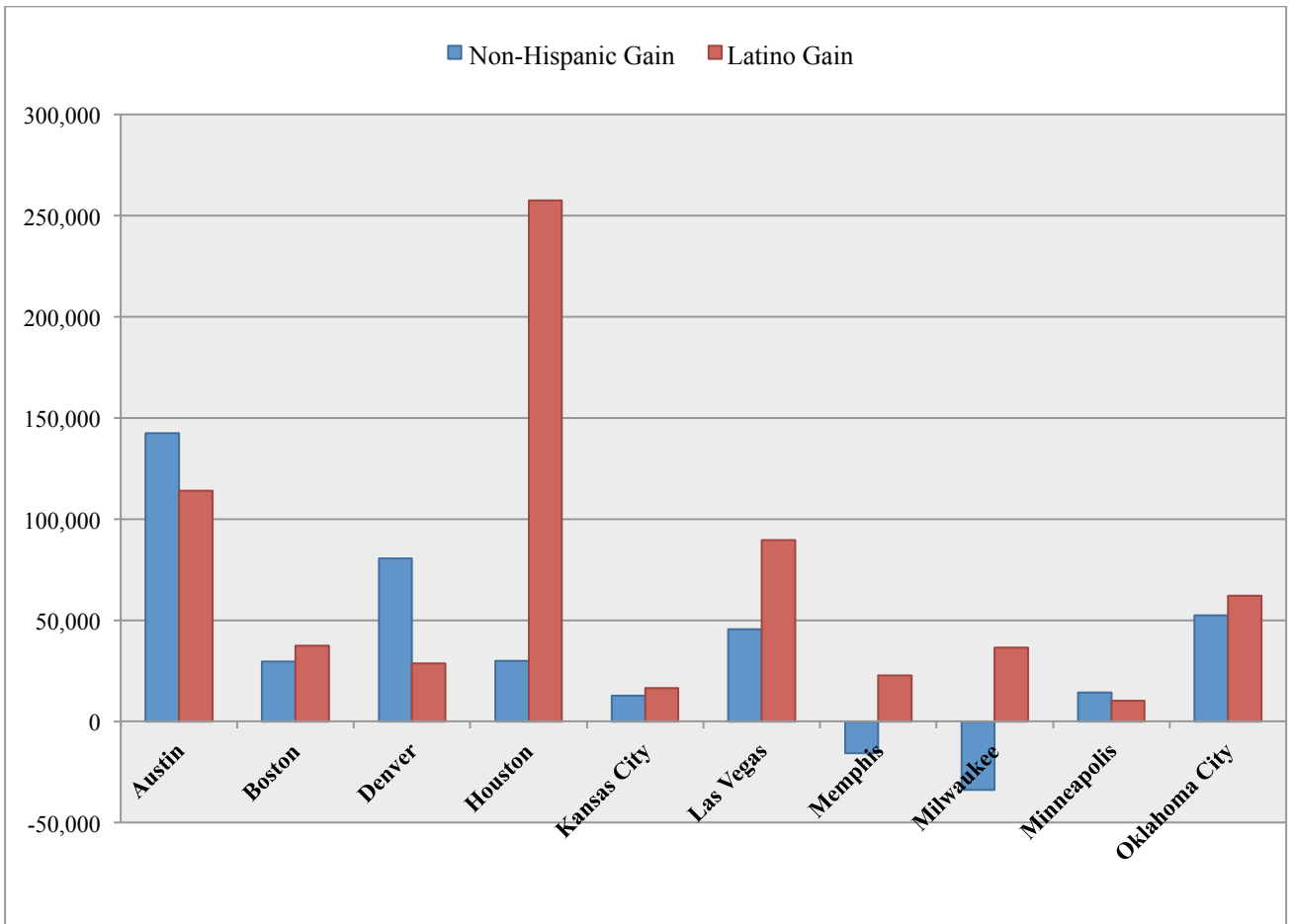


Chart 6:
 Percentage of Metro Area Hispanics Living in Central City: 2014

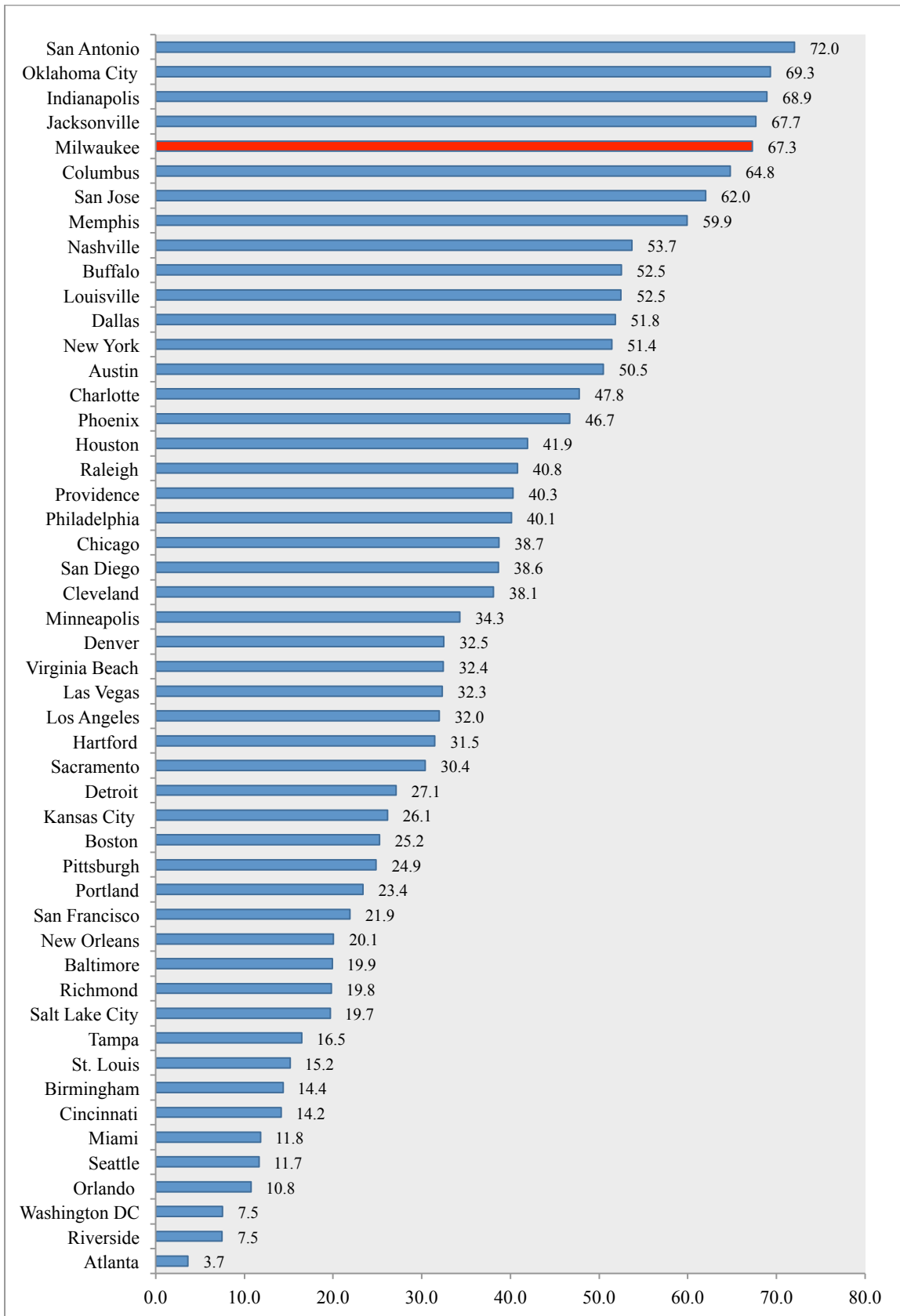


Chart 7:
 Milwaukee's Cultural Generation Gap:
 Metro Area Population Composition by Age and Race, 2014

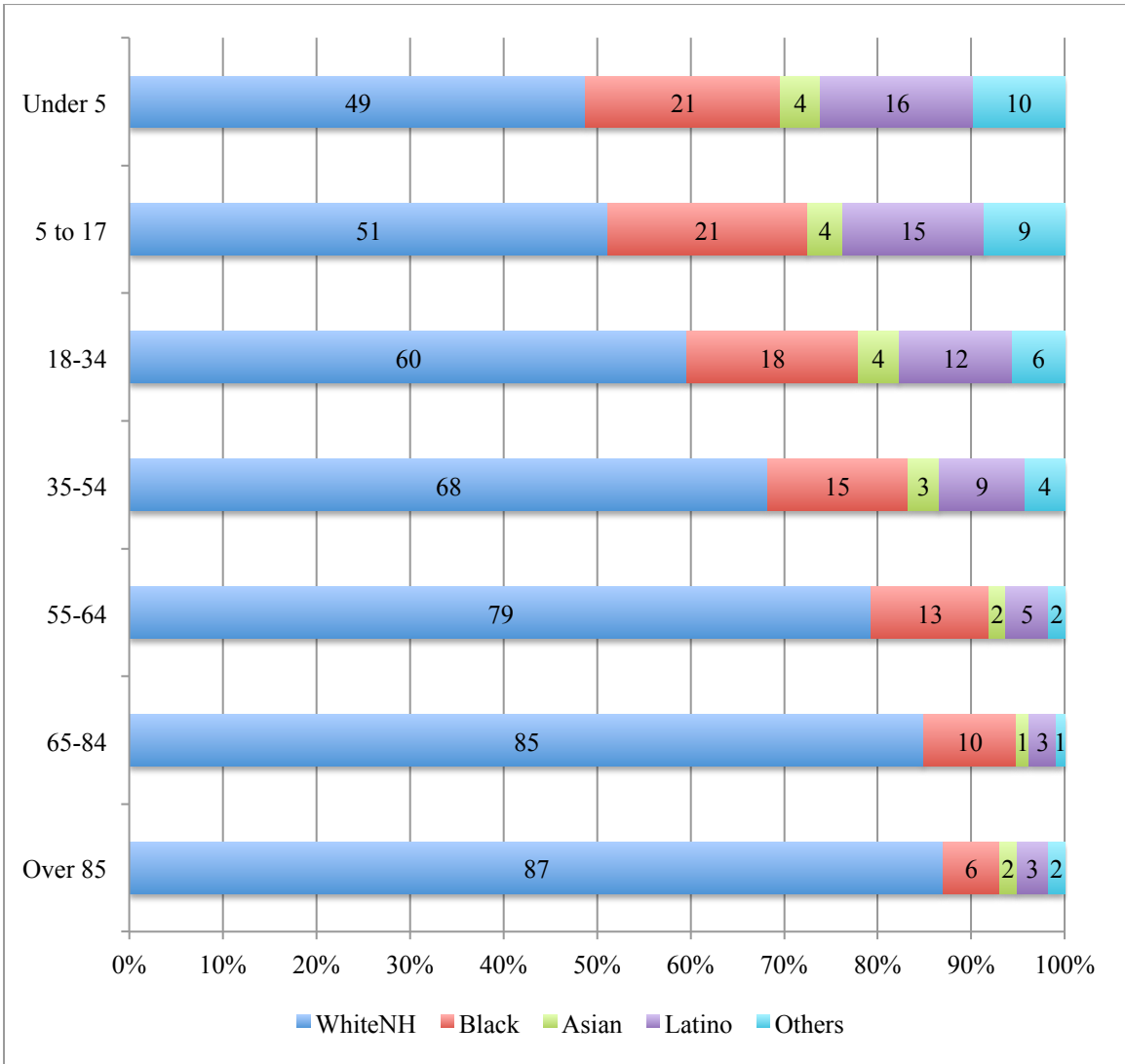


Table 6:
Diversity Explosion I: The Ethnolinguistic Generation Gap
In Largest U.S. Metropolitan Areas, 2013

Metropolitan Area	WNH % of under 18 population	WNH % of over 65 population	Gap
Phoenix	43.1	84.3	41.2
Riverside	23.3	64.1	40.8
Las Vegas	33.0	70.3	37.3
Dallas	38.6	74.4	35.8
San Diego	33.8	68.9	35.1
Austin	41.7	75.6	33.9
Milwaukee	54.1	86.7	32.6
Houston	29.5	61.8	32.3
Tampa	52.7	84.3	31.6
Sacramento	42.9	74.2	31.3
San Jose	24.0	55.3	31.3
Los Angeles	20.3	50.4	30.1
Orlando	40.7	70.5	29.8
Oklahoma City	54.8	84.3	29.5
San Antonio	25.7	54.3	28.6
Atlanta	42.2	70.7	28.5
Denver	52.9	81.2	28.3
Memphis	37.0	64.4	27.4
Chicago	43.6	71.0	27.4
Hartford	59.6	86.9	27.3
Miami	26.2	53.5	27.3
San Francisco	30.9	57.1	26.2
St. Louis	56.1	82.3	26.2
Charlotte	55.1	81.0	25.9
Portland	64.7	90.0	25.3
Minneapolis	67.5	92.7	25.2
Jacksonville	55.6	79.8	24.2
Providence	67.9	92.0	24.1
Raleigh	54.7	78.4	23.7
New York	42.2	65.6	23.4
Philadelphia	55.1	77.8	22.7
Baltimore	50.7	73.3	22.6
Salt Lake City	66.8	89.3	22.5
New Orleans	44.7	67.1	22.4
Virginia Beach	48.2	70.1	21.9
Washington DC	40.9	62.6	21.7
Boston	66.6	87.5	20.9
Kansas City	65.3	85.9	20.6
Nashville	66.2	86.6	20.4
Birmingham	57.7	78.1	20.4
Indianapolis	67.0	86.8	19.8
Buffalo	69.6	89.3	19.7
Richmond	52.3	71.6	19.3
Columbus	68.2	87.3	19.1
Cleveland	62.6	81.4	18.8
Louisville	70.3	88.5	18.2
Detroit	60.0	77.9	17.9
Seattle	67.4	84.3	16.9
Cincinnati	75.1	88.9	13.8
Pittsburgh	79.9	93.1	13.2

Table 7:
Diversity Explosion II:
The Shrinking White Non-Hispanic Percentage of
Residents Under Age 18 in Large Metropolitan Areas: 1990-2013

Metropolitan Area	1990	2000	2013
Atlanta	65.7	54.2	42.2
Austin	58.7	51.0	41.7
Baltimore	82.8	60.2	50.7
Birmingham	65.2	62.8	57.7
Boston	82.2	74.7	66.6
Buffalo	81.6	75.4	69.6
Charlotte	71.6	65.2	55.1
Chicago	58.2	50.0	43.6
Cincinnati	84.8	81.0	75.1
Cleveland	73.3	67.0	62.6
Columbus	83.6	77.1	68.2
Dallas	62.7	50.3	38.6
Denver	72.4	61.9	52.9
Detroit	67.6	63.0	60.0
Hartford	76.0	68.5	59.6
Houston	50.2	39.8	29.5
Indianapolis	82.3	76.8	67.0
Jacksonville	69.1	62.8	55.6
Kansas City	79.1	72.9	65.3
Las Vegas	67.9	47.8	33.0
Los Angeles	33.0	24.3	20.3
Louisville	83.1	77.8	70.3
Memphis	47.9	42.8	37.0
Miami	49.6	35.7	26.2
Milwaukee	70.8	61.9	54.1
Minneapolis	87.0	77.6	67.5
Nashville	80.1	74.4	66.2
New Orleans	50.3	45.3	44.7
New York	53.7	46.4	42.2
Oklahoma City	74.1	64.7	54.8
Orlando	70.2	55.2	40.7
Philadelphia	70.5	63.5	55.1
Phoenix	66.2	52.6	43.1
Pittsburgh	88.7	84.5	79.9
Portland	86.7	75.2	64.7
Providence	87.6	76.9	67.9
Raleigh	71.1	65.3	54.7
Richmond	74.9	58.1	52.3
Riverside	53.3	35.4	23.3
Sacramento	65.8	53.4	42.9
Salt Lake City	88.7	77.0	66.8
San Antonio	35.8	31.2	25.7
San Diego	53.9	41.3	33.8
San Francisco	48.2	38.0	30.9
San Jose	47.0	34.4	24.0
Seattle	80.8	69.0	56.1
St. Louis	77.5	72.0	67.4
Tampa	74.5	65.0	52.7
Virginia Beach	76.6	53.4	48.2
Washington DC	75.4	49.6	40.9

Table 8:
Culture Shock I: The Ethnolinguistic Generation Gap
In Largest U.S. Metropolitan Areas, 2013

Metropolitan Area	Hispanic % of under 18 population	Hispanic % of over 65 population	Gap
Riverside	60.8	22.4	38.4
Los Angeles	58.5	23.5	35.0
Phoenix	42.7	9.7	33.0
Las Vegas	42.3	10.6	31.7
San Diego	45.6	15.8	29.8
Houston	45.2	16.3	28.9
Austin	42.9	14.7	28.2
Dallas	37.4	9.9	27.5
San Antonio	64.2	38.3	25.9
San Jose	37.7	13.8	23.9
Denver	32.9	10.5	22.4
Chicago	29.6	7.9	21.7
San Francisco	31.4	9.9	21.5
Sacramento	29.3	8.7	20.6
Orlando	32.6	15.7	16.9
Salt Lake City	22.5	6.2	16.3
Portland	18.4	2.4	16.0
Tampa	23.9	7.9	16.0
Oklahoma City	18.7	2.8	15.9
New York	28.3	12.9	15.4
Hartford	19.8	4.5	15.3
Providence	17.6	3.0	14.6
Washington DC	18.4	5.1	13.3
Milwaukee	15.4	2.7	12.7
Raleigh	15.1	2.3	12.8
Seattle	14.9	2.3	12.6
Atlanta	14.5	2.8	11.7
Charlotte	13.7	2.1	11.6
Boston	13.8	3.3	10.5
Kansas City	12.7	2.6	10.1
Philadelphia	12.1	2.7	9.4
Miami	42.8	33.7	9.1
Nashville	10.2	1.3	8.9
Indianapolis	9.3	1.2	8.1
Minneapolis	8.7	1.2	7.5
Richmond	7.6	1.2	6.4
Virginia Beach	7.9	1.5	6.4
Memphis	7.2	1.1	6.1
Cleveland	7.8	1.8	6.0
Jacksonville	9.5	3.5	6.0
Buffalo	7.4	1.4	6.0
Birmingham	6.6	0.8	5.8
Baltimore	6.9	1.3	5.6
Louisville	6.2	0.9	5.3
Columbus	5.6	0.8	4.8
Detroit	6.3	1.5	4.8
New Orleans	8.8	4.9	3.9
Cincinnati	4.2	0.7	3.5
St. Louis	4.0	0.9	3.1
Pittsburgh	2.2	0.5	1.7

Table 9:
 Culture Shock II:
 The Growing Hispanic Percentage of
 Residents Under Age 18 in Large Metropolitan Areas: 1990-2013

Metropolitan Area	1990	2000	2013
Atlanta	2.1	7.0	14.5
Austin	28.6	34.6	42.9
Baltimore	1.8	2.5	6.9
Birmingham	0.5	2.1	6.6
Boston	7.3	9.4	13.8
Buffalo	3.3	4.7	7.4
Charlotte	1.0	5.6	13.7
Chicago	15.6	22.0	29.6
Cincinnati	0.7	1.4	4.2
Cleveland	3.6	5.1	7.8
Columbus	0.9	2.2	5.6
Dallas	18.0	28.1	37.4
Denver	17.8	25.2	32.9
Detroit	2.7	3.9	6.3
Hartford	11.8	14.6	19.8
Houston	26.9	35.9	45.2
Indianapolis	1.1	3.2	9.3
Jacksonville	2.9	4.7	9.5
Kansas City	3.8	6.9	12.7
Las Vegas	15.3	31.5	42.3
Los Angeles	47.4	54.2	58.5
Louisville	0.8	2.1	6.2
Memphis	0.8	2.6	7.2
Miami	27.8	33.4	42.8
Milwaukee	5.8	9.4	15.4
Minneapolis	2.3	4.7	8.7
Nashville	1.0	3.8	10.2
New Orleans	1.8	4.3	8.8
New York	20.5	23.6	28.3
Oklahoma City	5.3	10.2	18.7
Orlando	10.7	20.7	32.6
Philadelphia	5.2	7.2	12.1
Phoenix	25.6	36.2	42.7
Pittsburgh	0.7	1.0	2.2
Portland	4.8	10.8	18.4
Providence	6.1	11.3	17.6
Raleigh	1.6	6.7	15.1
Richmond	1.3	2.7	7.6
Riverside	34.9	48.4	60.8
Sacramento	16.0	21.4	29.3
Salt Lake City	7.2	14.5	22.5
San Antonio	57.1	59.5	64.2
San Diego	29.5	38.1	45.6
San Francisco	19.2	25.2	31.4
San Jose	30.1	33.6	37.7
Seattle	4.2	7.7	14.9
St. Louis	1.0	2.0	4.0
Tampa	9.0	14.5	23.9
Virginia Beach	1.5	4.1	7.9
Washington DC	6.6	10.7	18.4

Chart 8:
The Growing Cultural Generation Gap in Milwaukee: 1990-2014
White Non-Hispanic Share of the “Over 65” and “Under 18” Population

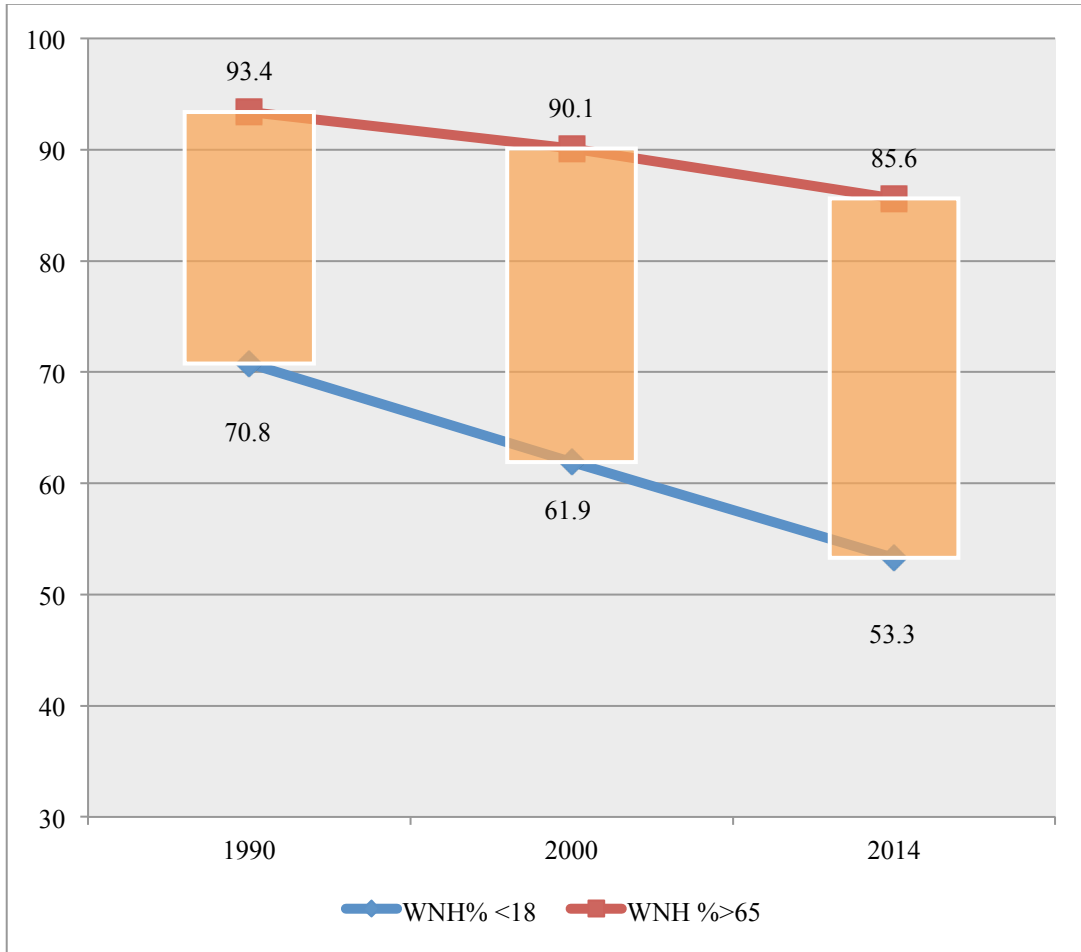


Chart 9:
The Growing Cultural Generation Gap in Milwaukee: 1990-2014
Latino Share of the "Over 65" and "Under 18" Population

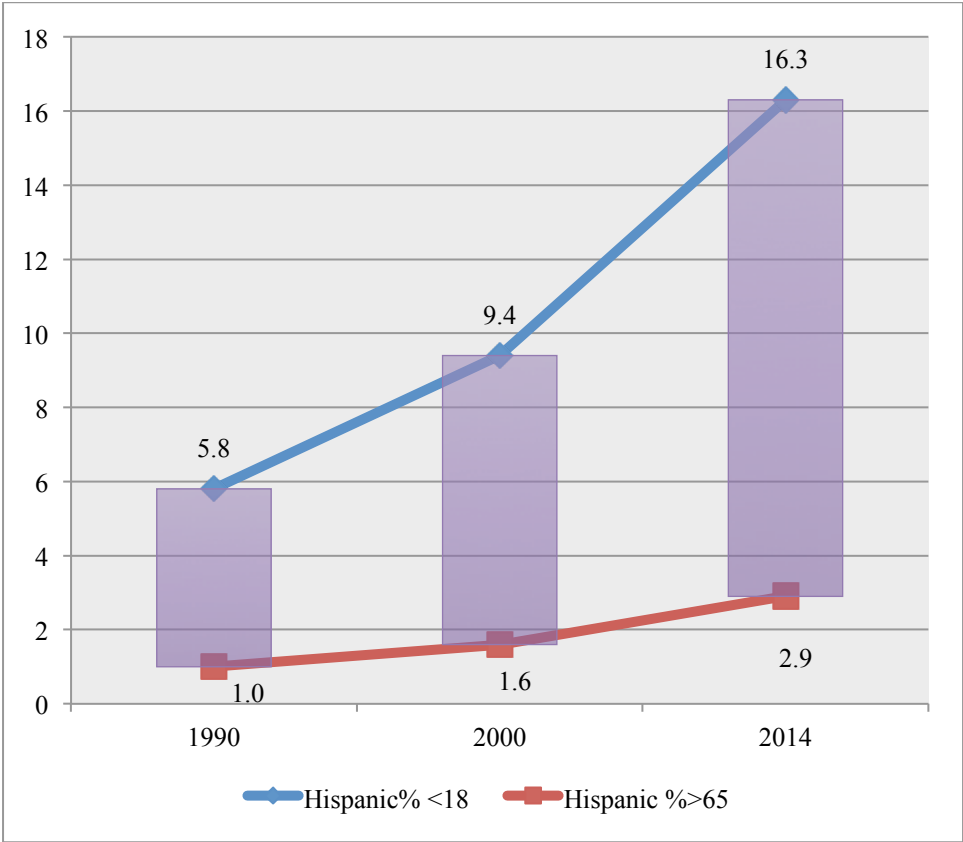


Chart 10:
Percentage of Males in Adult Population, By Race, in Metro Milwaukee: 2014
% of males in each group's over 18 years old population

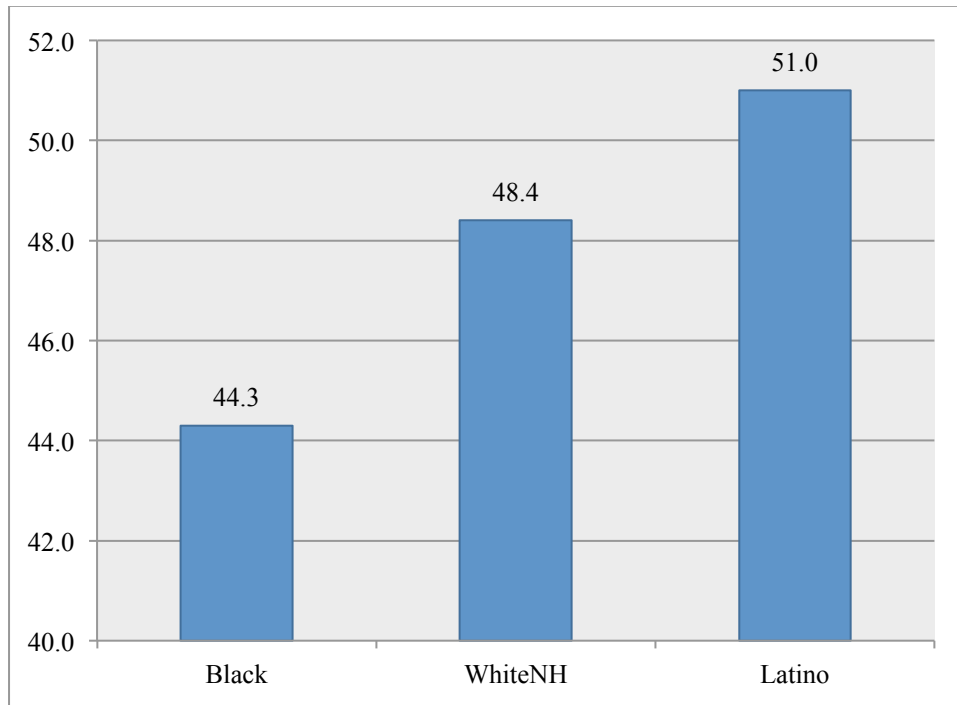


Chart 11:
 Percentage of Metro Area Latinos Over 18 Who Are Male: 2014

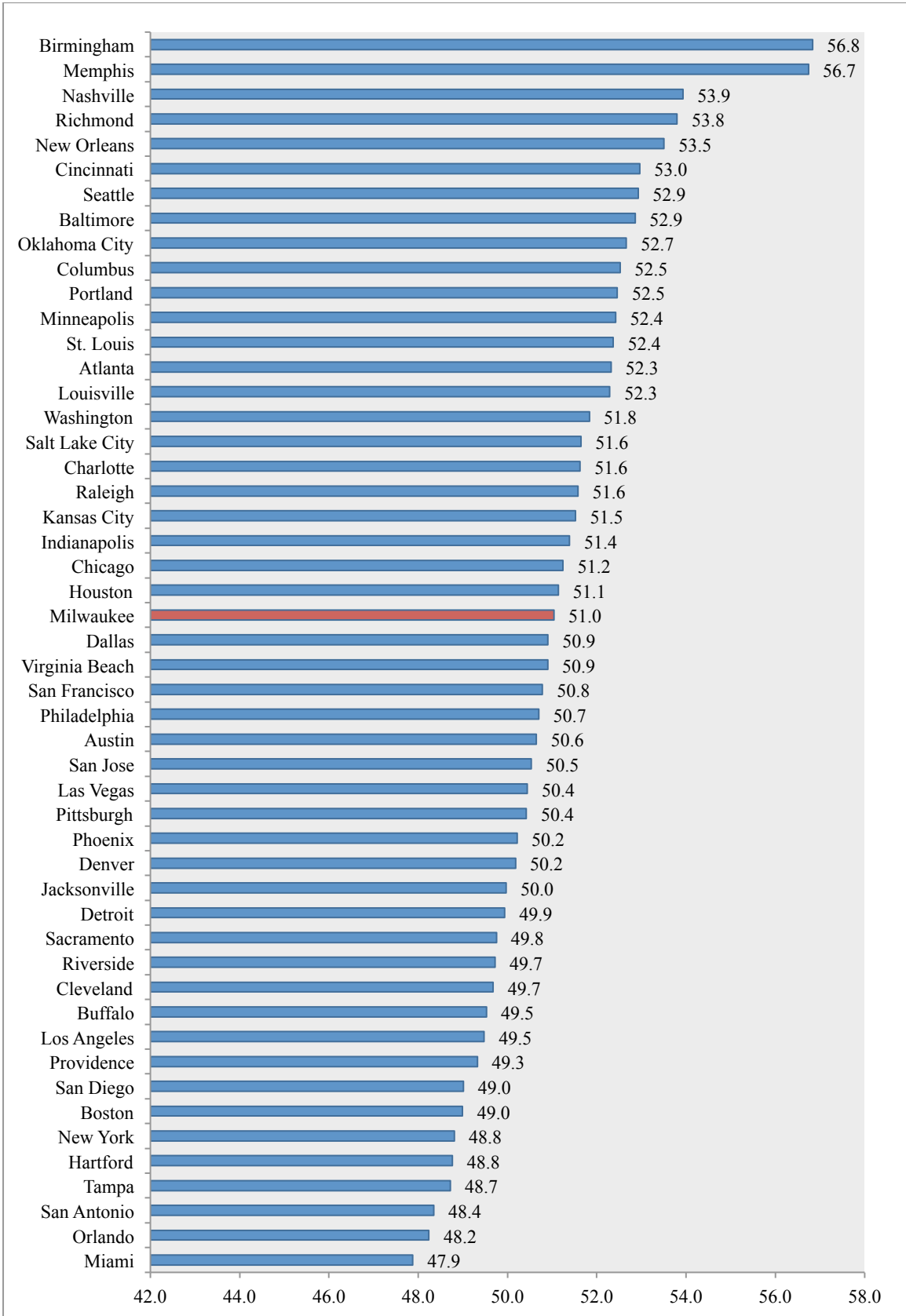


Chart 12:
Composition of Milwaukee's Latino Community
By Place of Birth and Citizenship Status: 2014

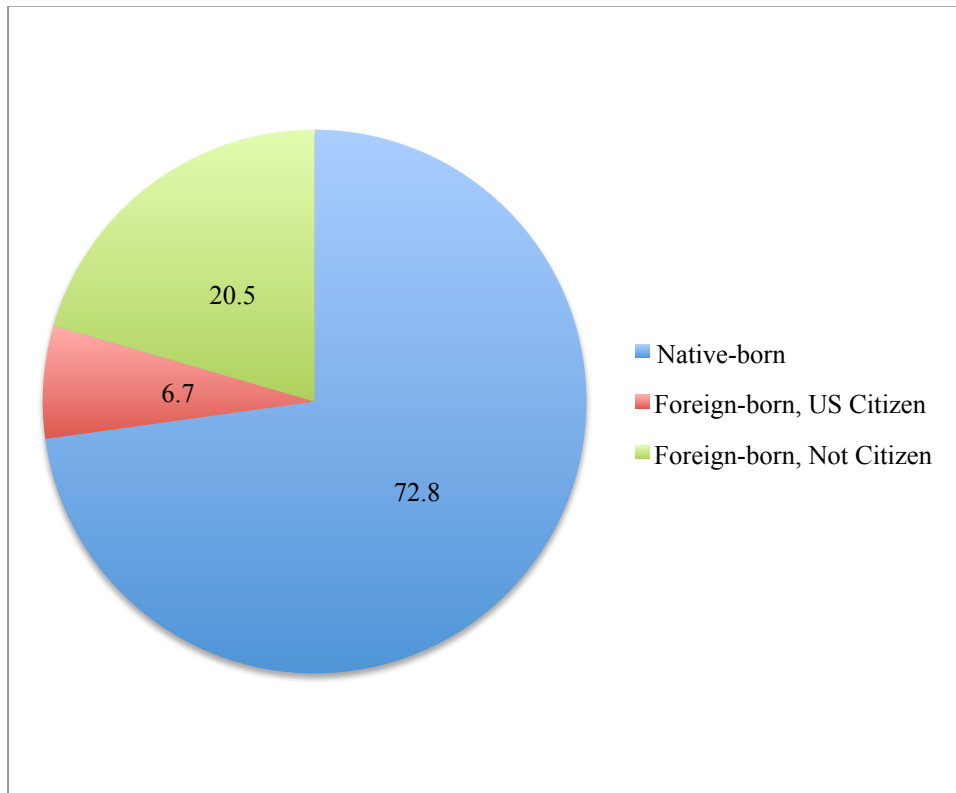


Chart 13:
National Origins of Metro Milwaukee Latino Population: 2014

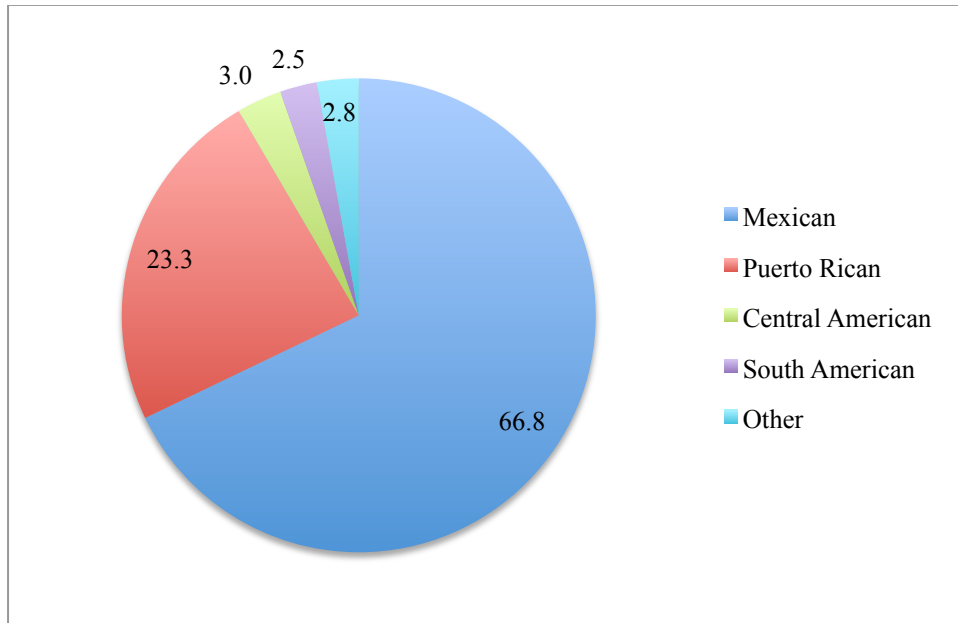


Chart 14:
Place of Birth for Milwaukee's Latino Foreign-Born Population: 2010

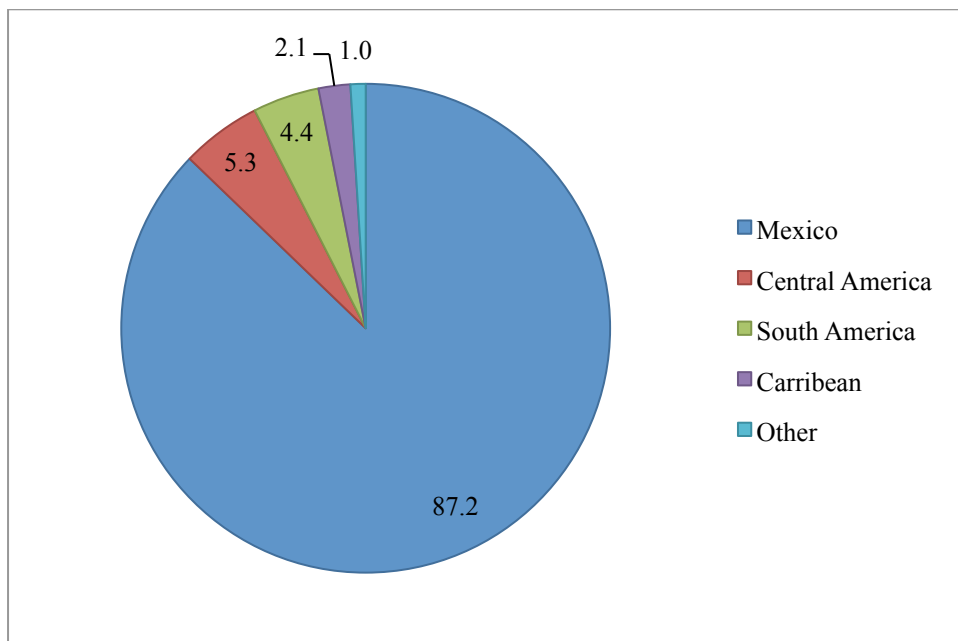


Table 10:
Decade of Entry of Metro Milwaukee's Latino Foreign-Born Population: 2010

Decade of Entry	% of Total Foreign-Born Latinos Entered During Decade
Entered 2000 or later	43.8
Entered 1990 to 1999	33.3
Entered 1980 to 1999	13.0
Entered Before 1980	10.0
Total	100.0

Table 11:
Citizenship of Metro Milwaukee's Latino Foreign-Born Population
By Decade of Entry: 2010

Decade of Entry	% of Total Foreign-Born Latinos Who Are U.S. Citizens
Entered 2000 or later	5.7
Entered 1990 to 1999	15.0
Entered 1980 to 1999	42.8
Entered Before 1980	67.5
All FB Latinos/All Decades	19.8

Table 12:
Decade of Entry of Milwaukee's Latino Foreign-Born Population: 2010
City of Milwaukee, Waukesha County, and Milwaukee County Suburbs
% of foreign-born Latinos by decade of entry to the U.S.

Decade of Entry	City of Milwaukee	Milwaukee County Suburbs	Waukesha County
Entered 2000 or later	45.7	36.3	32.8
Entered 1990 to 1999	33.8	26.9	37.8
Entered 1980 to 1999	12.1	17.4	16.2
Entered Before 1980	8.5	19.4	13.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Chart 15:
Percentage of Latinos Who Are US Citizens, Born in the US
In the City of Milwaukee, Waukesha County, and Milwaukee County Suburbs: 2010

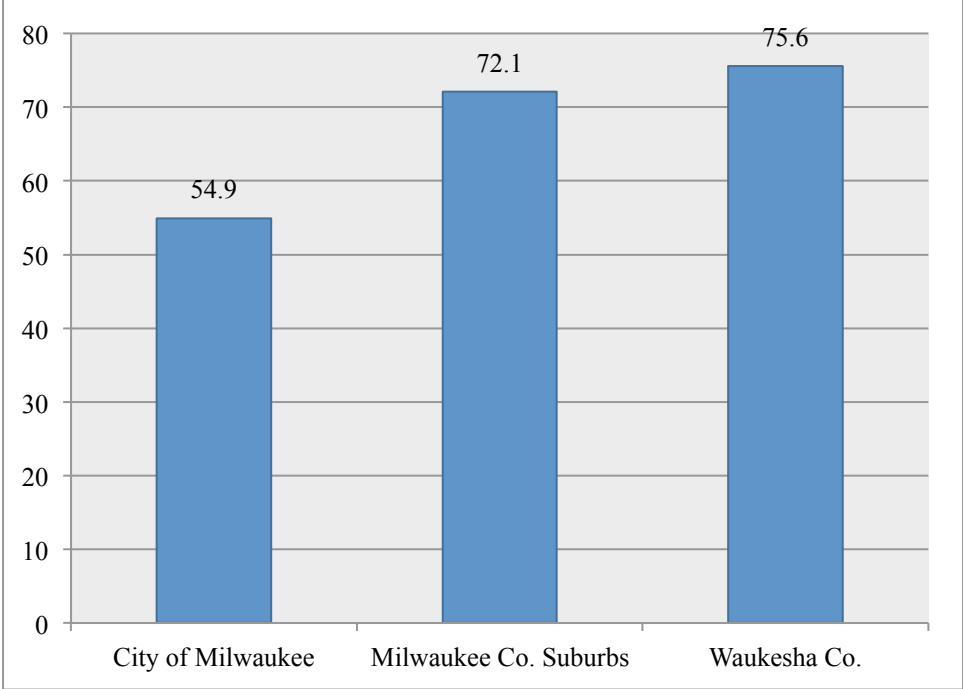


Chart 16:
Percentage of Latinos Who Are Not US Citizens
In the City of Milwaukee, Waukesha County, and Milwaukee County Suburbs: 2010

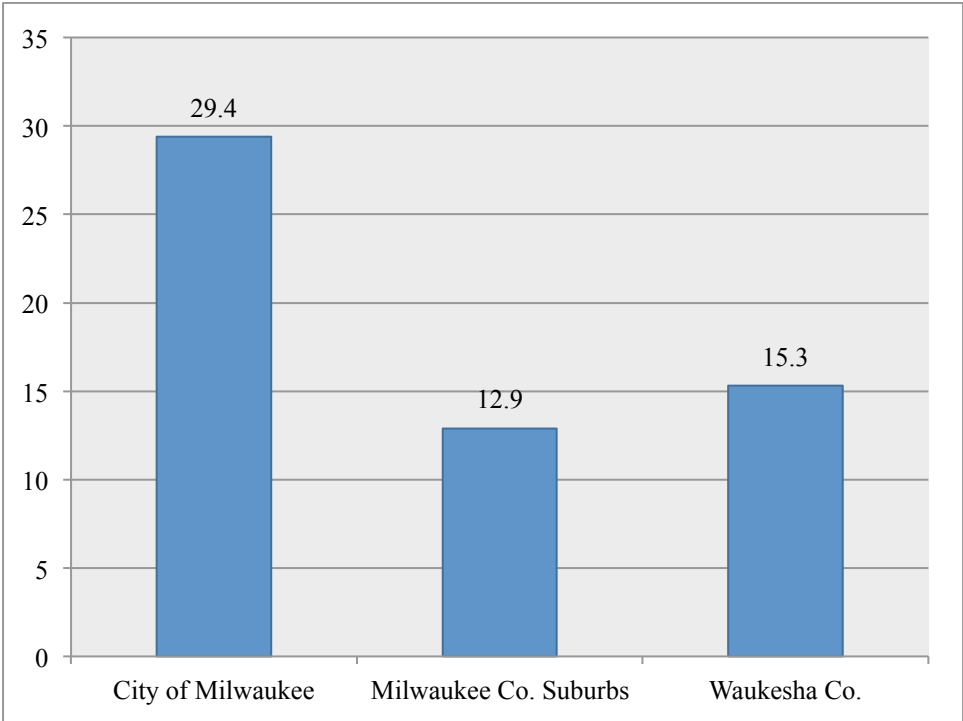


Chart 17:
 Percentage of Metro Area Latinos Who Are Not Citizens: 2014

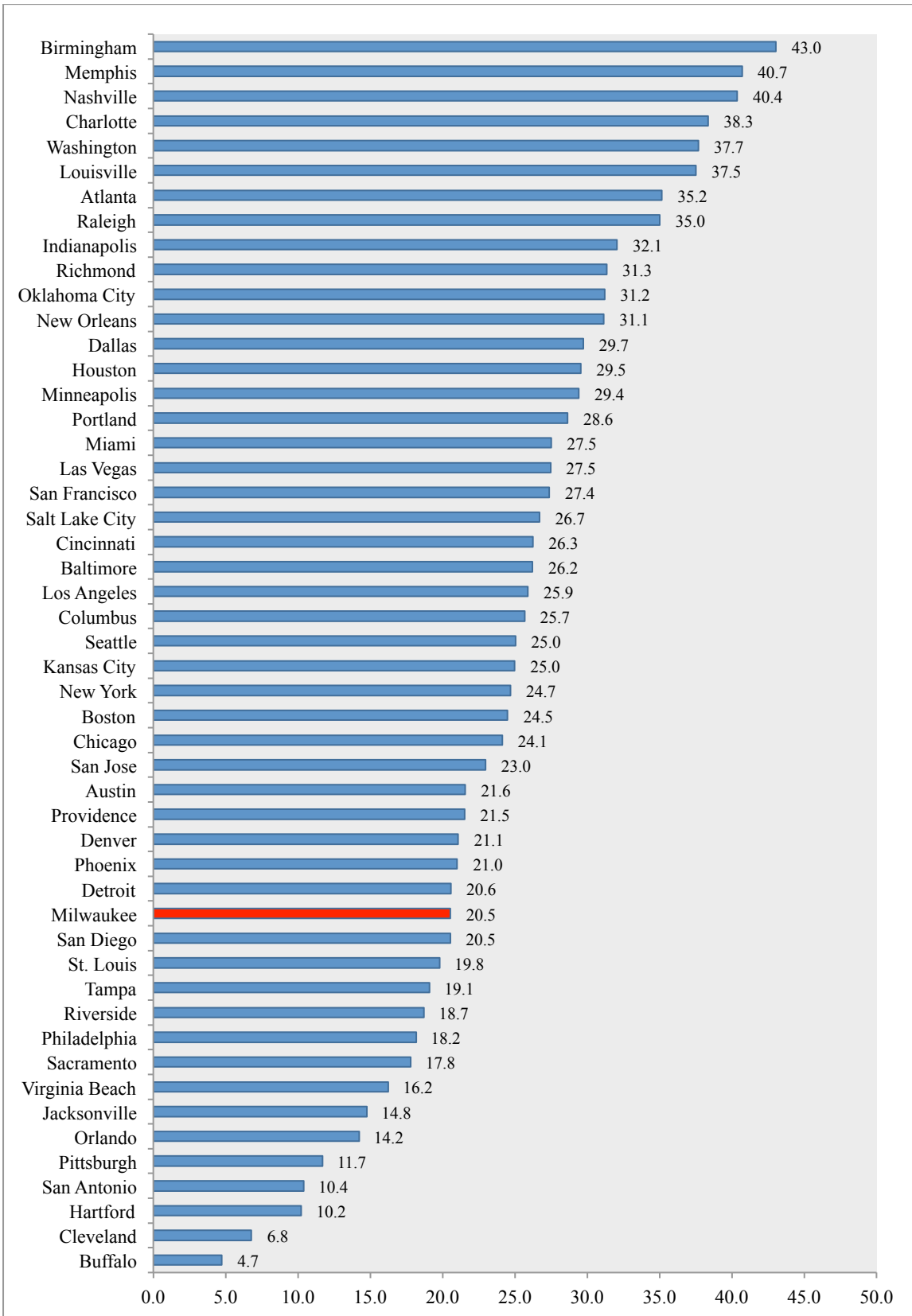


Chart 18:
 Percentage of Metro Area Latinos Over 18 Years Who Are Not Citizens: 2014

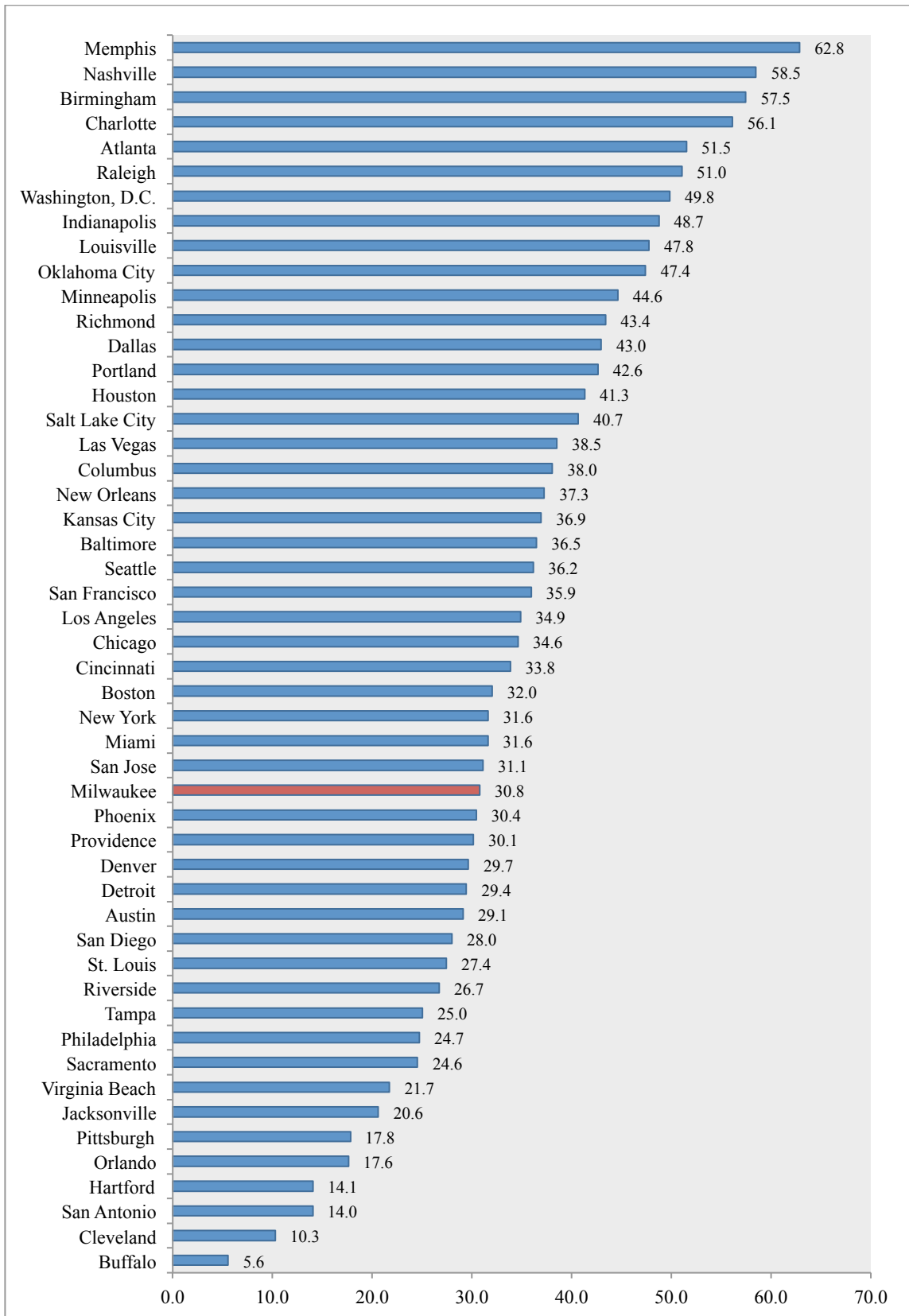


Chart 19:
Hispanic Population Born Outside The United States: 2014
Percentage Entered Before 2000

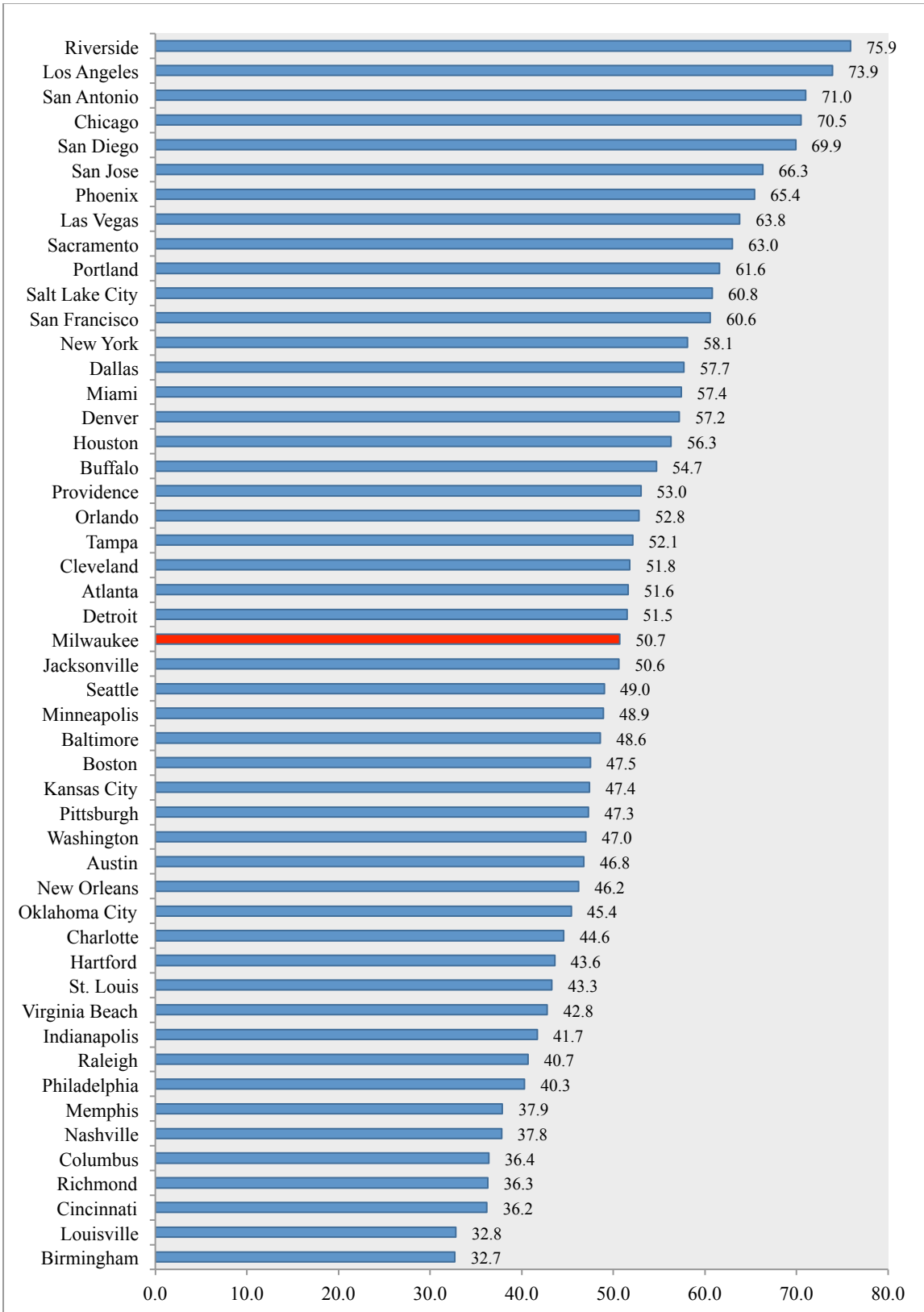


Chart 20:
 Hispanic Population Born Outside The United States: 2014
 Percentage Entered 2000 or later

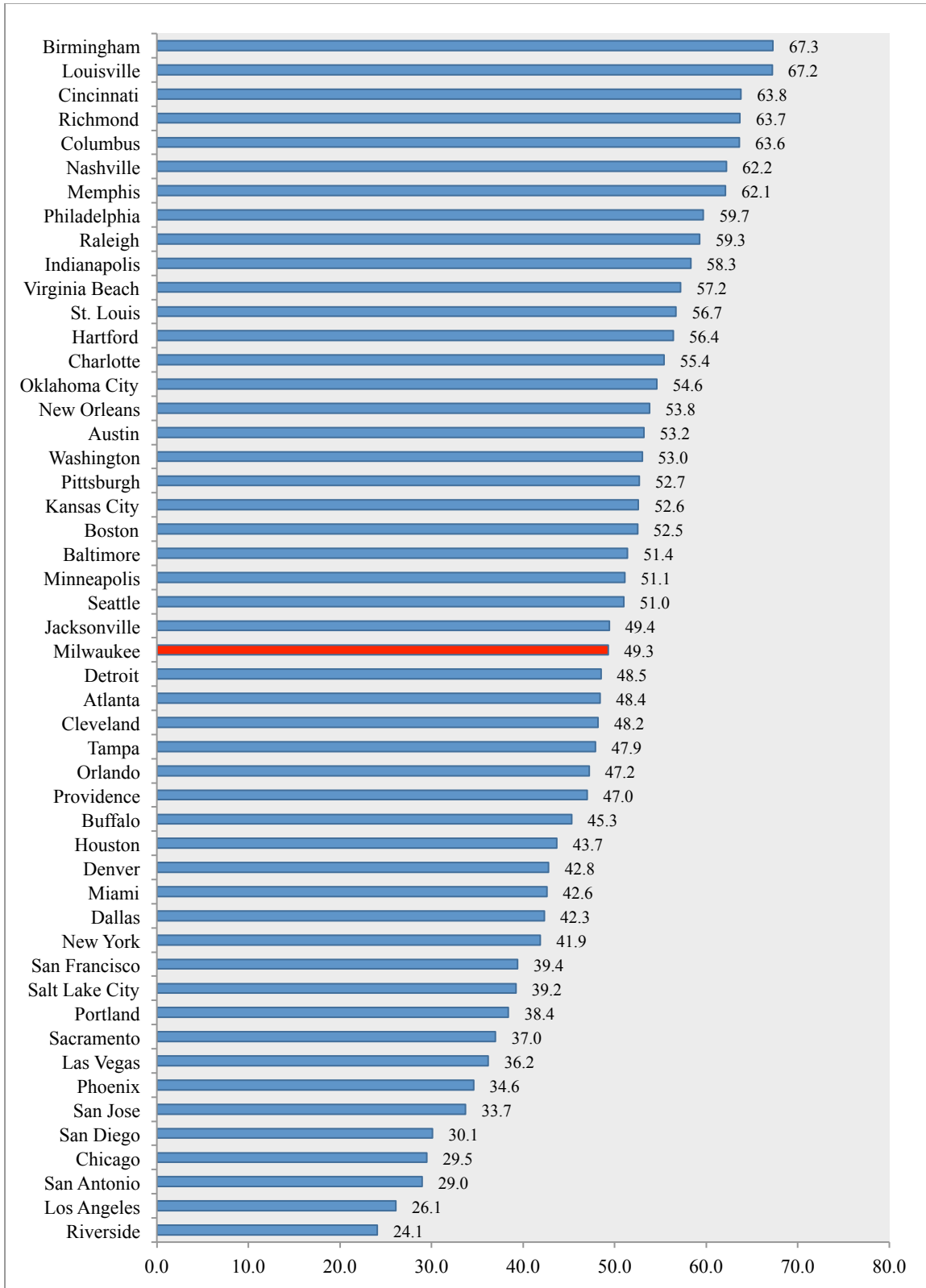


Chart 21:
 Hispanic Population Born Outside The United States: 2014
 Percentage Entered 2010 or later

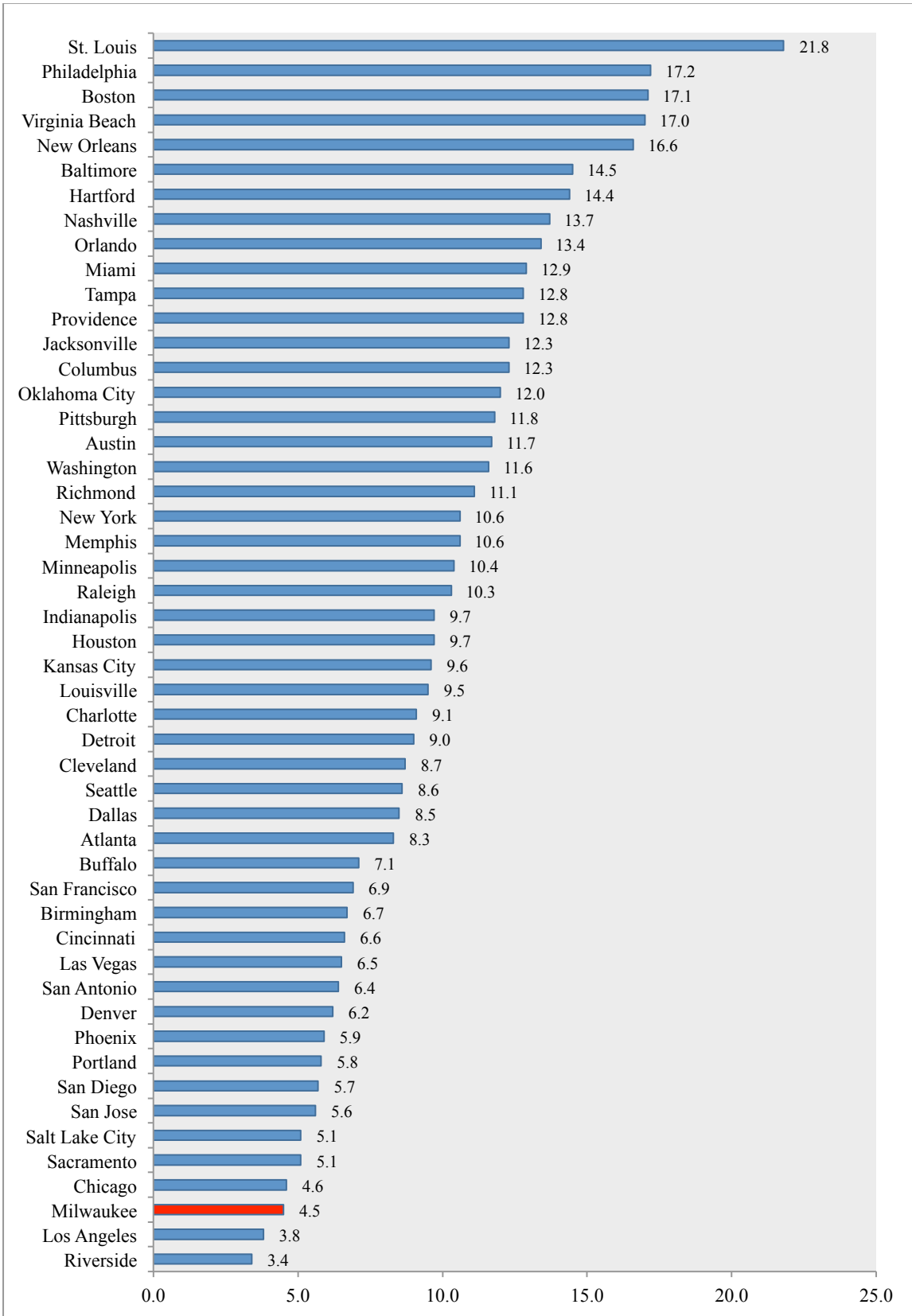


Chart 22:
 Estimated Unauthorized Percentage of Foreign-Born Latinos
 In Selected Large Urban Counties: 2013

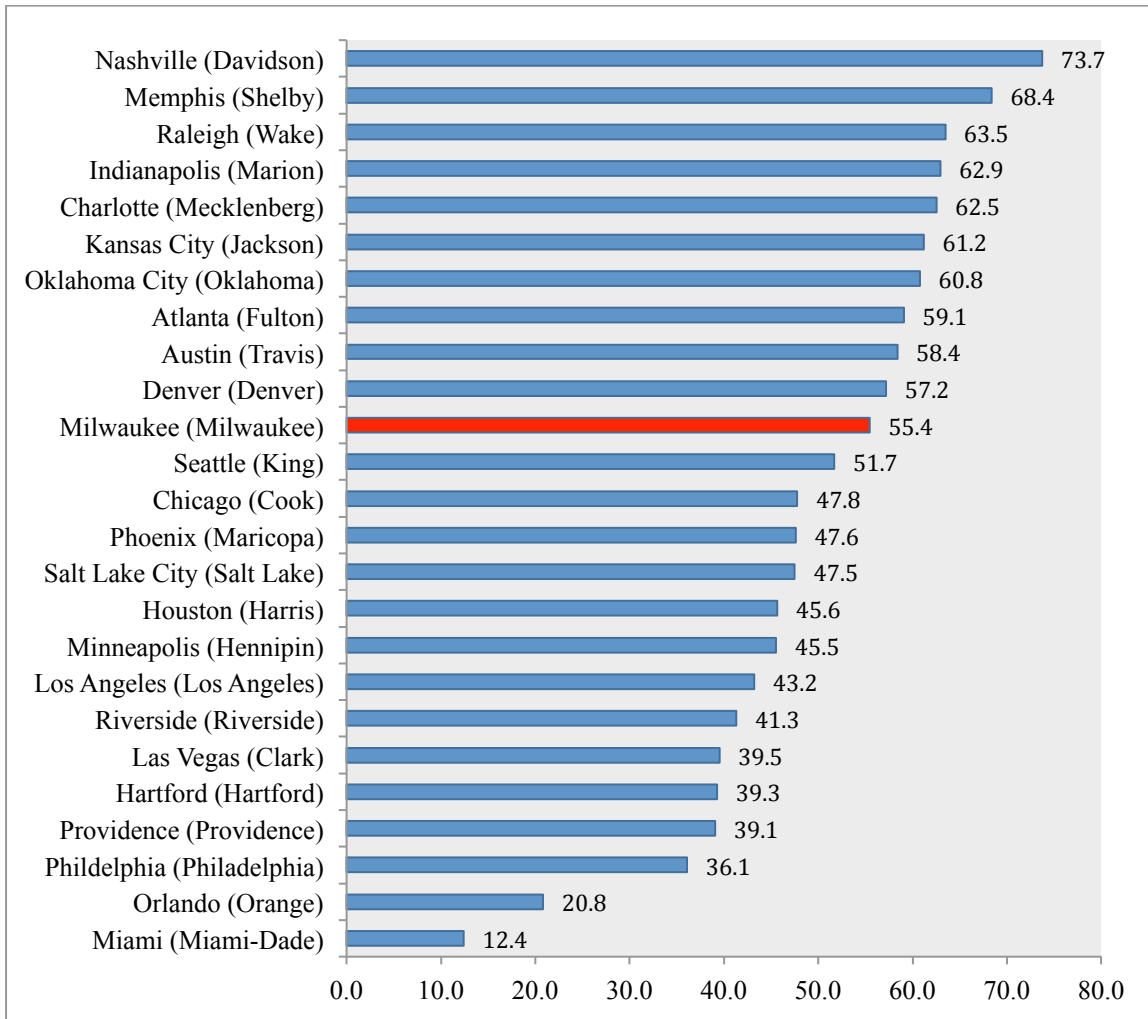


Chart 23:
 Estimated Unauthorized Percentage of Mexican-Born Population
 In Selected Large Urban Counties: 2013

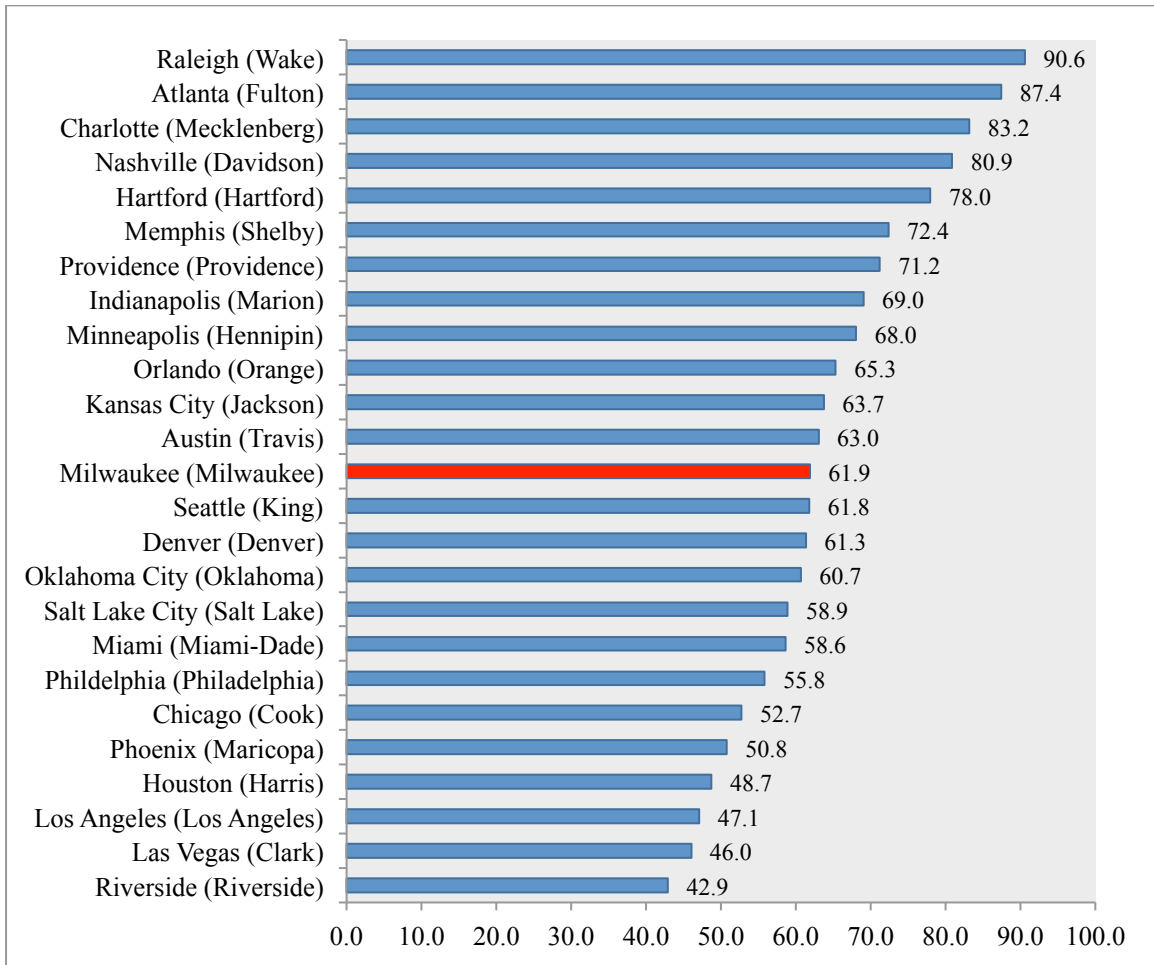


Chart 24:
 Leading Domestic Sources of Net Hispanic Migration Gains
 In Milwaukee County: 2006-10

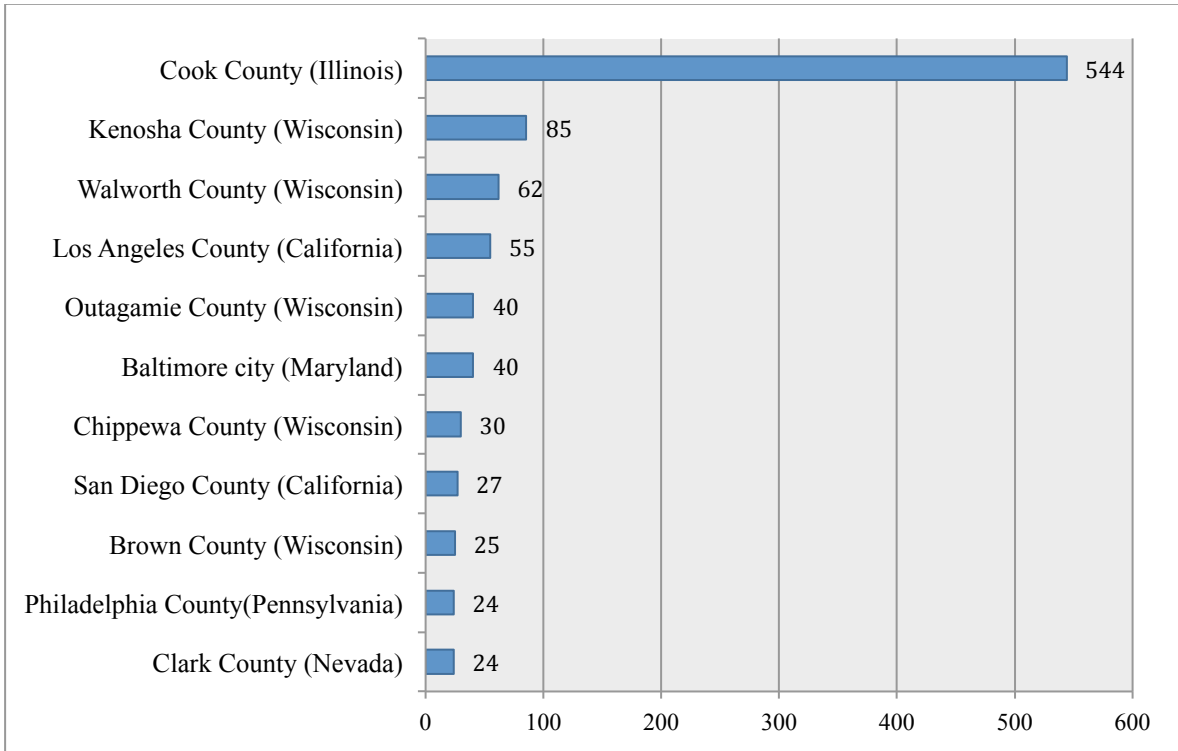


Chart 25:
 Leading Domestic Destinations for Net Hispanic Migration Losses
 From Milwaukee County: 2006-10

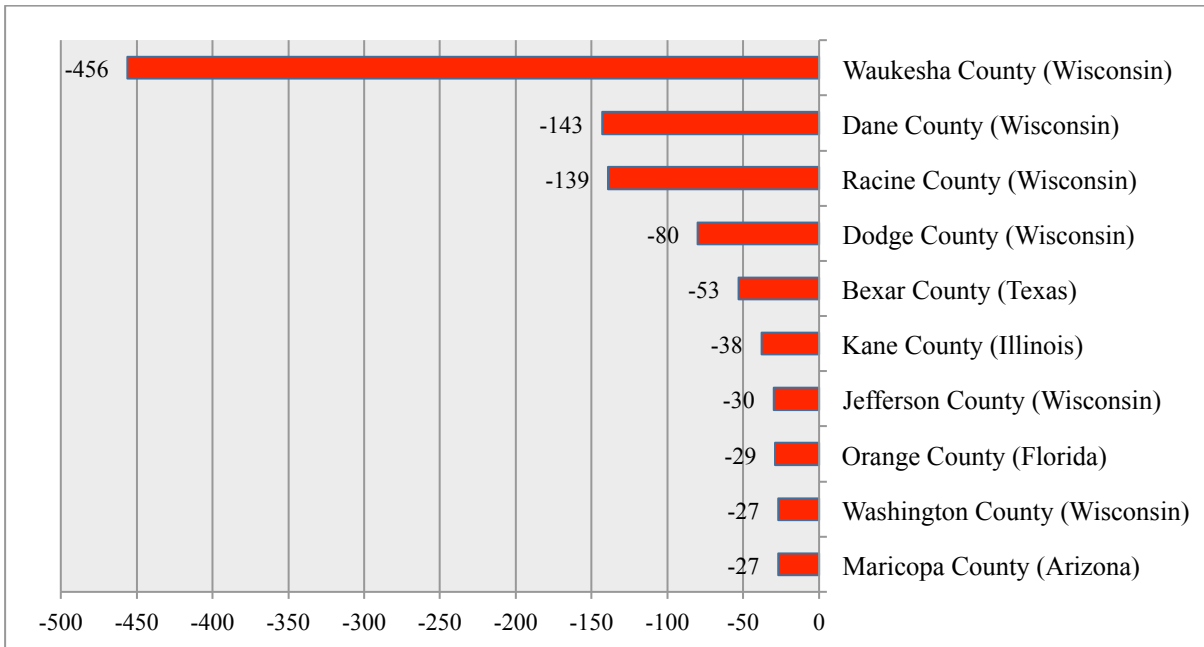


Chart 26:
 Latino-White Segregation Rates in the Nation's Largest Metropolitan Areas: 2010

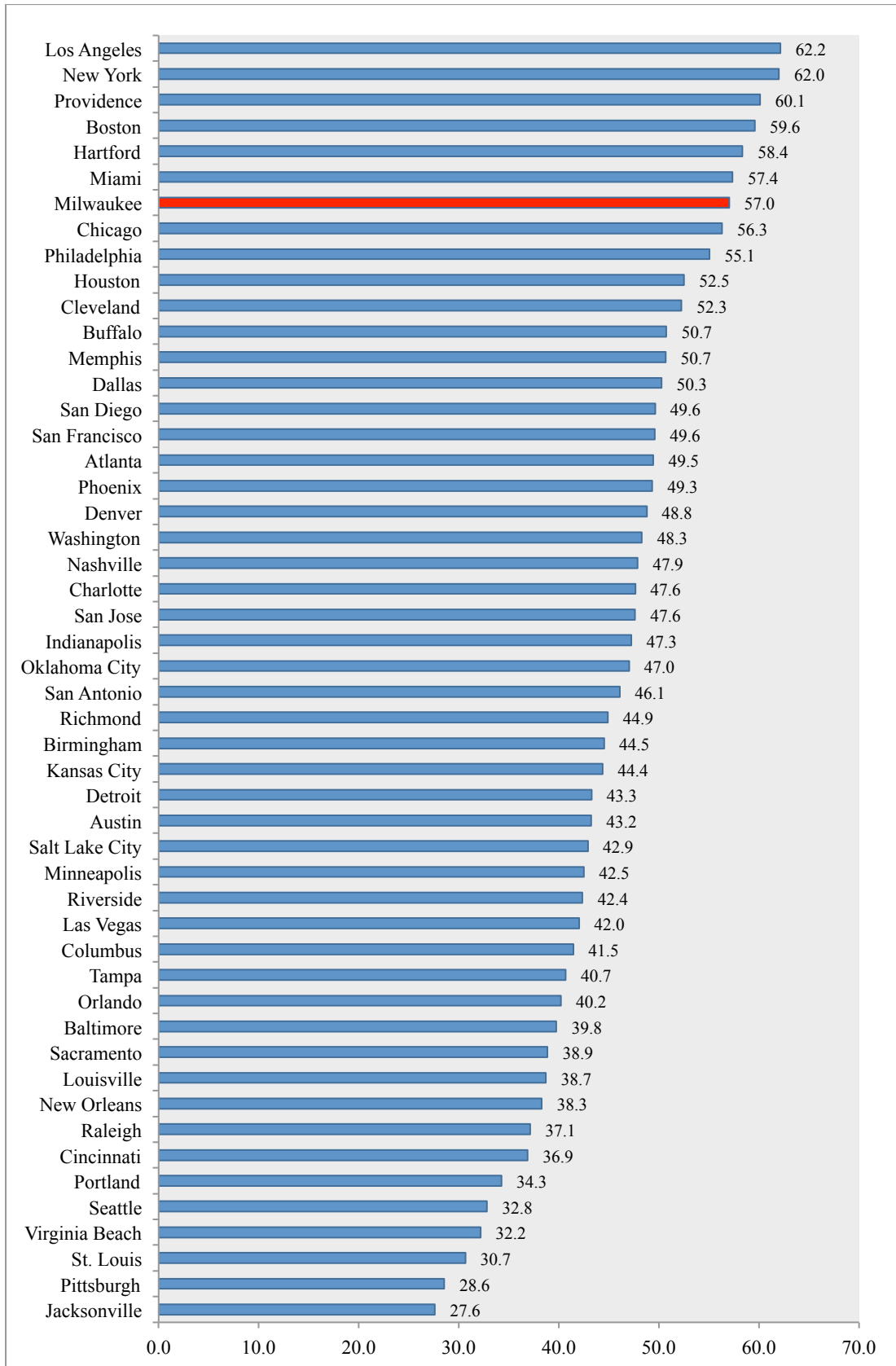


Table 13:
 Latino-White Segregation Rates in the Nation's Largest Metropolitan Areas: 1990-2010

Metropolitan Area	1990	2000	2010
Los Angeles	60.3	62.5	62.2
New York	66.2	65.6	62.0
Providence	57.9	64.5	60.1
Boston	59.3	62.5	59.6
Hartford	66.3	63.4	58.4
Miami	32.5	59.0	57.4
Milwaukee	56.4	59.5	57.0
Chicago	61.4	60.7	56.3
Philadelphia	60.9	58.5	55.1
Houston	47.8	53.4	52.5
Cleveland	58.3	58.5	52.3
Buffalo	54.9	56.2	50.7
Memphis	32.3	46.0	50.7
Dallas	48.8	52.3	50.3
San Diego	45.2	50.6	49.6
San Francisco	43.7	49.7	49.6
Atlanta	35.3	51.6	49.5
Phoenix	48.6	52.2	49.3
Denver	46.7	50.3	48.8
Washington	41.8	47.4	48.3
Nashville	24.3	46.0	47.9
Charlotte	32.8	50.8	47.6
San Jose	47.9	50.7	47.6
Indianapolis	25.8	43.8	47.3
Oklahoma City	33.4	44.2	47.0
San Antonio	52.1	49.7	46.1
Richmond	30.1	39.8	44.9
Birmingham	28.8	44.5	44.5
Kansas City	39.5	45.5	44.4
Detroit	40.2	46.0	43.3
Austin	41.7	45.6	43.2
Salt Lake City	31.4	41.2	42.9
Minneapolis	35.5	46.5	42.5
Riverside	35.8	42.5	42.4
Las Vegas	28.8	42.4	42.0
Columbus	27.9	36.9	41.5
Tampa	45.3	44.4	40.7
Orlando	29.2	38.7	40.2
Baltimore	30.2	35.8	39.8
Sacramento	37.0	40.3	38.9
Louisville	26.1	34.2	38.7
New Orleans	31.1	35.6	38.3
Raleigh	19.9	34.9	37.1
Cincinnati	25.8	29.0	36.9
Portland	25.6	34.2	34.3
Seattle	22.3	30.4	32.8
Virginia Beach	30.5	31.6	32.2
St. Louis	23.5	27.7	30.7
Pittsburgh	29.5	29.0	28.6
Jacksonville	22.1	26.6	27.6

Chart 27:
 Percentage of Limited English Speaking Latino Households: 2014

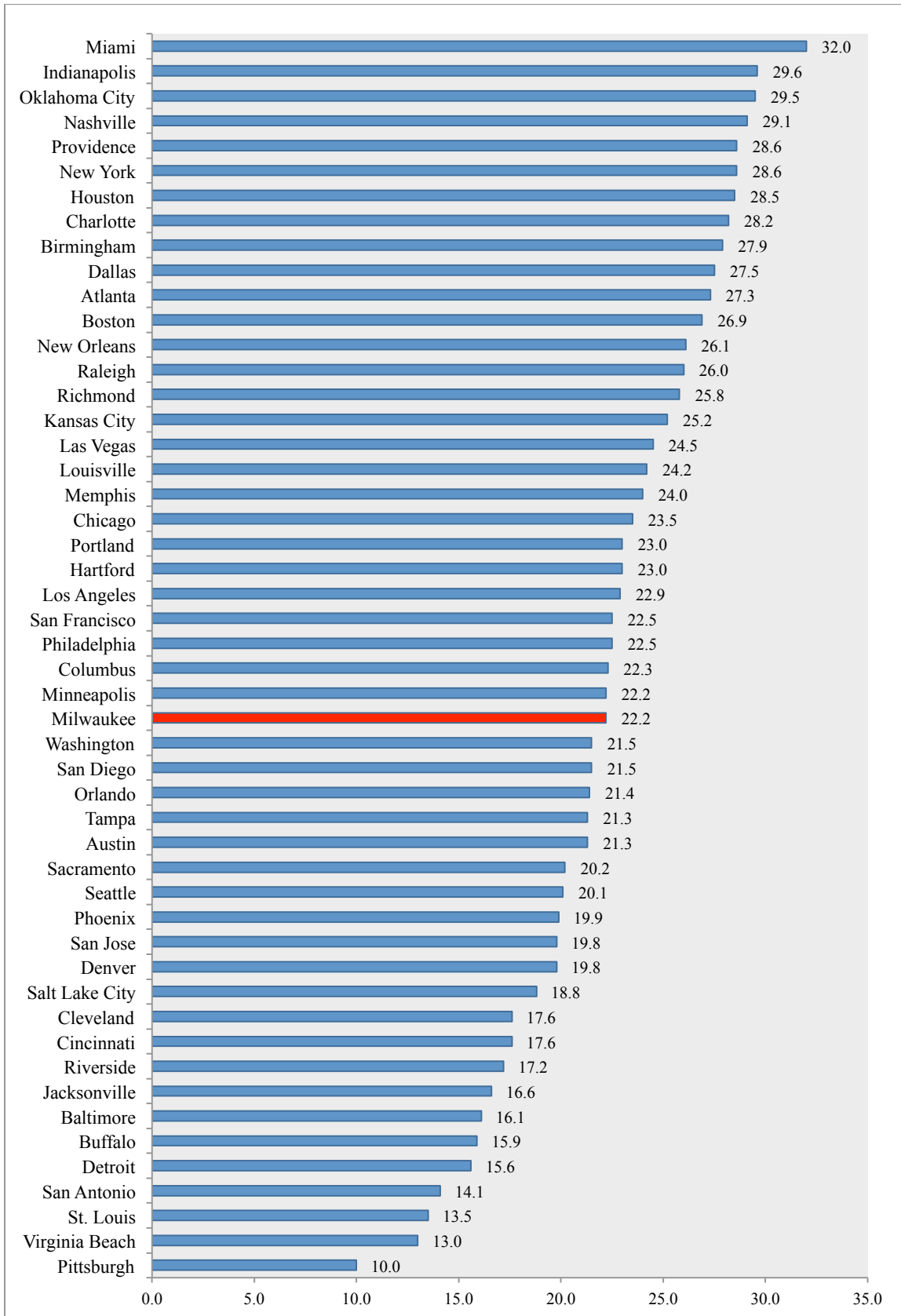


Table 14:
Limited English-speaking Latino Household Rates in 50 Largest Metros: 1990-2014

Metropolitan Area	1990	2000	2014
Miami	36.9	33.1	32.0
Indianapolis	7.5	17.7	29.6
Oklahoma City	14.1	20.8	29.5
Nashville	7.4	19.2	29.1
New York	29.9	29.0	28.6
Providence	34.0	30.7	28.6
Houston	26.2	28.5	28.5
Charlotte	7.5	27.9	28.2
Birmingham	5.1	14.5	27.9
Dallas	22.2	29.6	27.5
Atlanta	13.2	26.2	27.3
Boston	27.1	24.5	26.9
New Orleans	15.2	14.3	26.1
Raleigh	7.4	30.2	26.0
Richmond	7.2	14.5	25.8
Kansas City	10.6	19.5	25.2
Las Vegas	22.7	29.7	24.5
Louisville	5.4	16.1	24.2
Memphis	6.8	15.5	24.0
Chicago	26.2	27.2	23.5
Hartford	27.6	22.7	23.0
Portland	13.5	24.5	23.0
Los Angeles	33.1	29.8	22.9
Philadelphia	16.2	17.7	22.5
San Francisco	18.2	21.0	22.5
Columbus	8.2	12.9	22.3
Milwaukee	15.2	19.0	22.2
Minneapolis	7.1	18.5	22.2
San Diego	21.6	23.5	21.5
Washington DC	23.1	24.4	21.5
Orlando	19.5	20.6	21.4
Austin	18.2	20.3	21.3
Tampa	17.8	20.3	21.3
Sacramento	16.2	19.5	20.2
Seattle	7.5	8.7	20.1
Phoenix	18.5	25.9	19.9
Denver	13.8	24.1	19.8
San Jose	8.7	18.0	19.8
Salt Lake City	21.1	15.9	18.8
Cincinnati	5.6	9.2	17.6
Cleveland	14.9	14.7	17.6
Riverside	21.6	21.8	17.2
Jacksonville	7.8	9.8	16.6
Baltimore	7.9	10.1	16.1
Buffalo	15.1	13.7	15.9
Detroit	10.1	14.5	15.6
San Antonio	22.6	21.6	14.1
St. Louis	12.9	21.1	13.5
Virginia Beach	6.1	7.1	13.0
Pittsburgh	6.2	6.4	10.0

Chart 28:
 Language Spoken At Home: 2014
 Percentage of Latinos Over 5 Years And Over Who Speak Only English

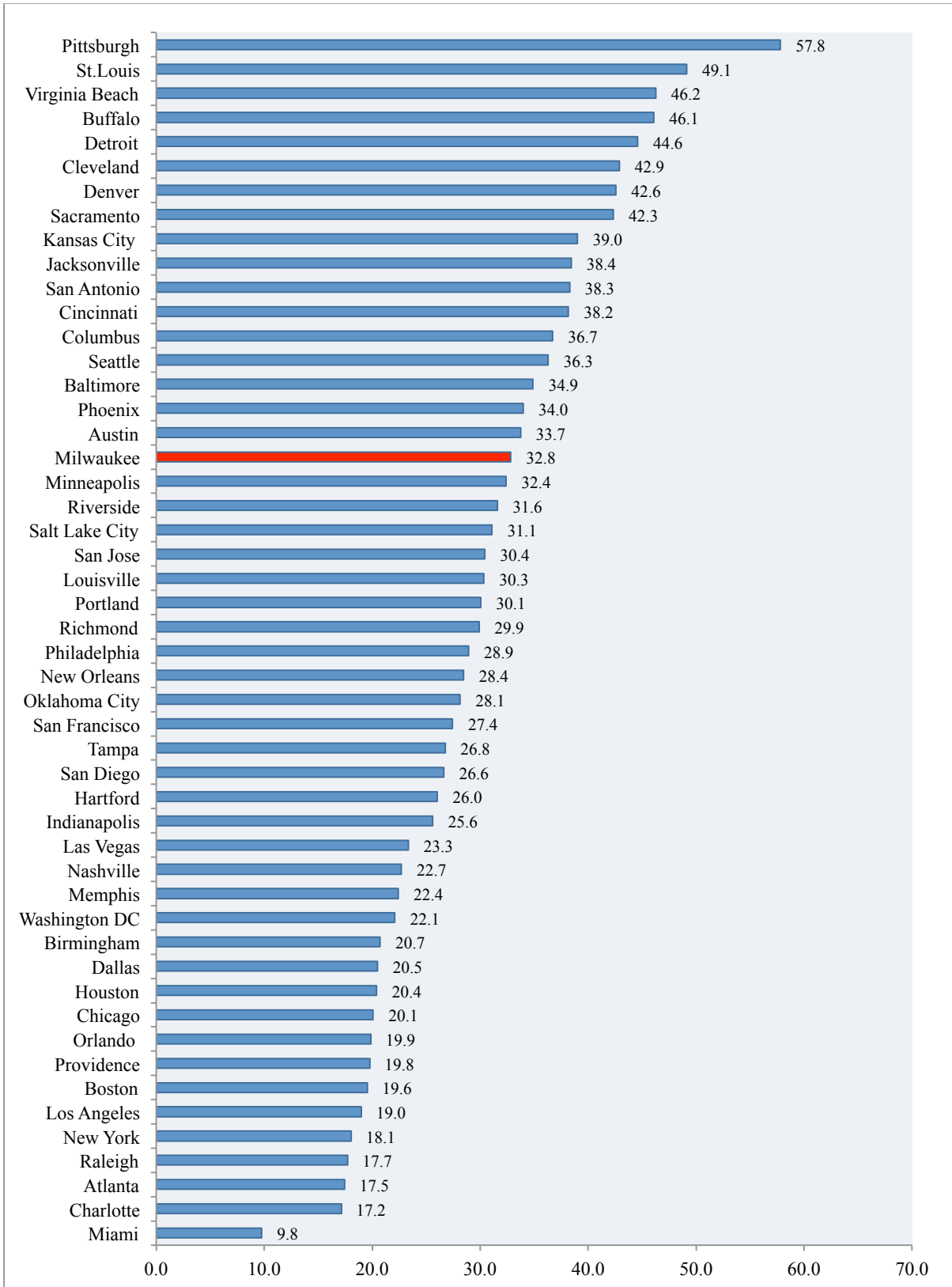


Chart 29:
 Language Spoken At Home: 2014
 Percentage of Latinos Over 5 Years Old Who Speak Spanish at Home and
 Speak English “Very Well” or “Well”

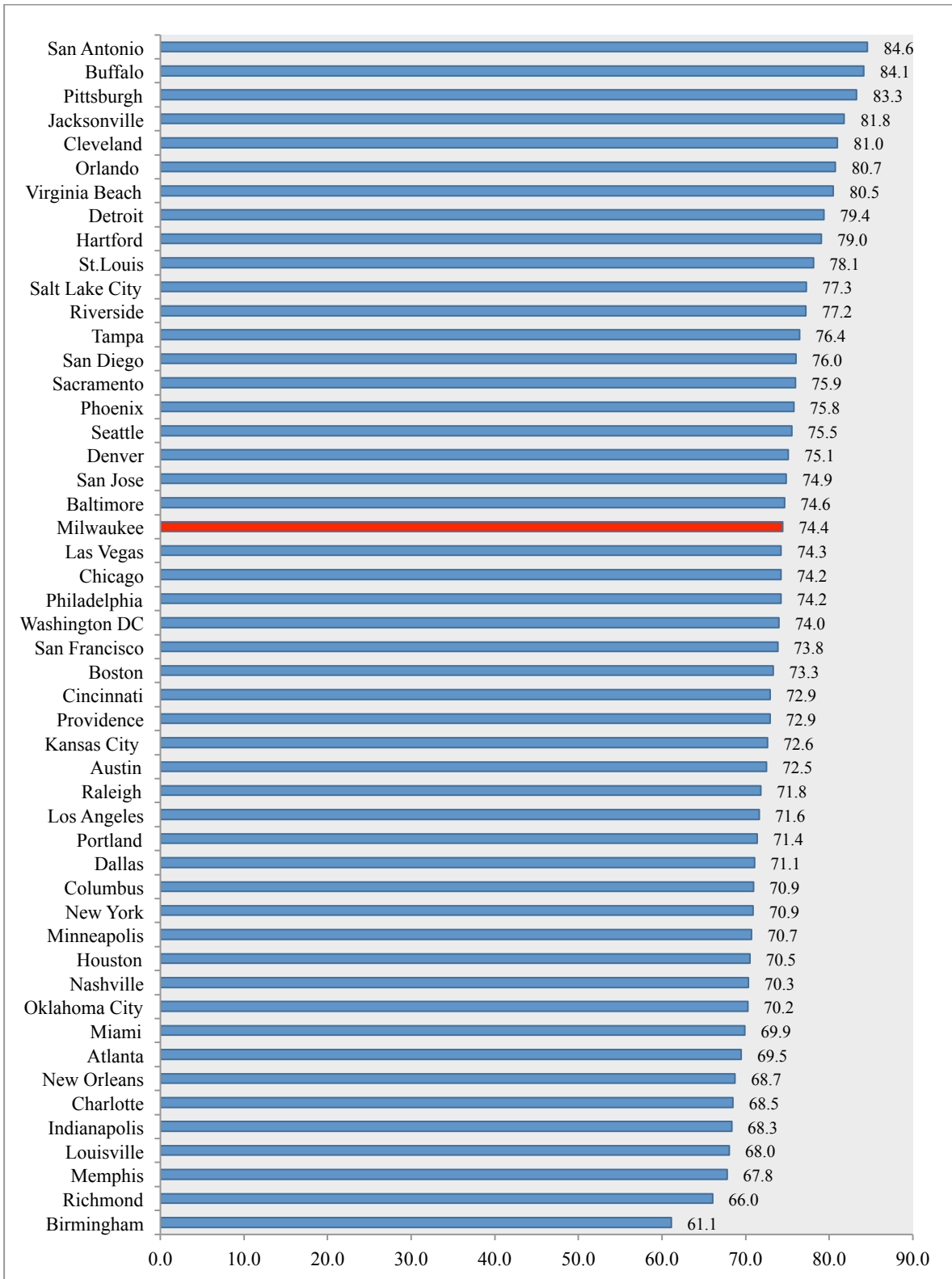


Chart 30:
 Language Spoken At Home: 2014
 Percentage of Latinos Over 5 Years Old Who Speak Spanish at Home and
 Speak English “Not at All”

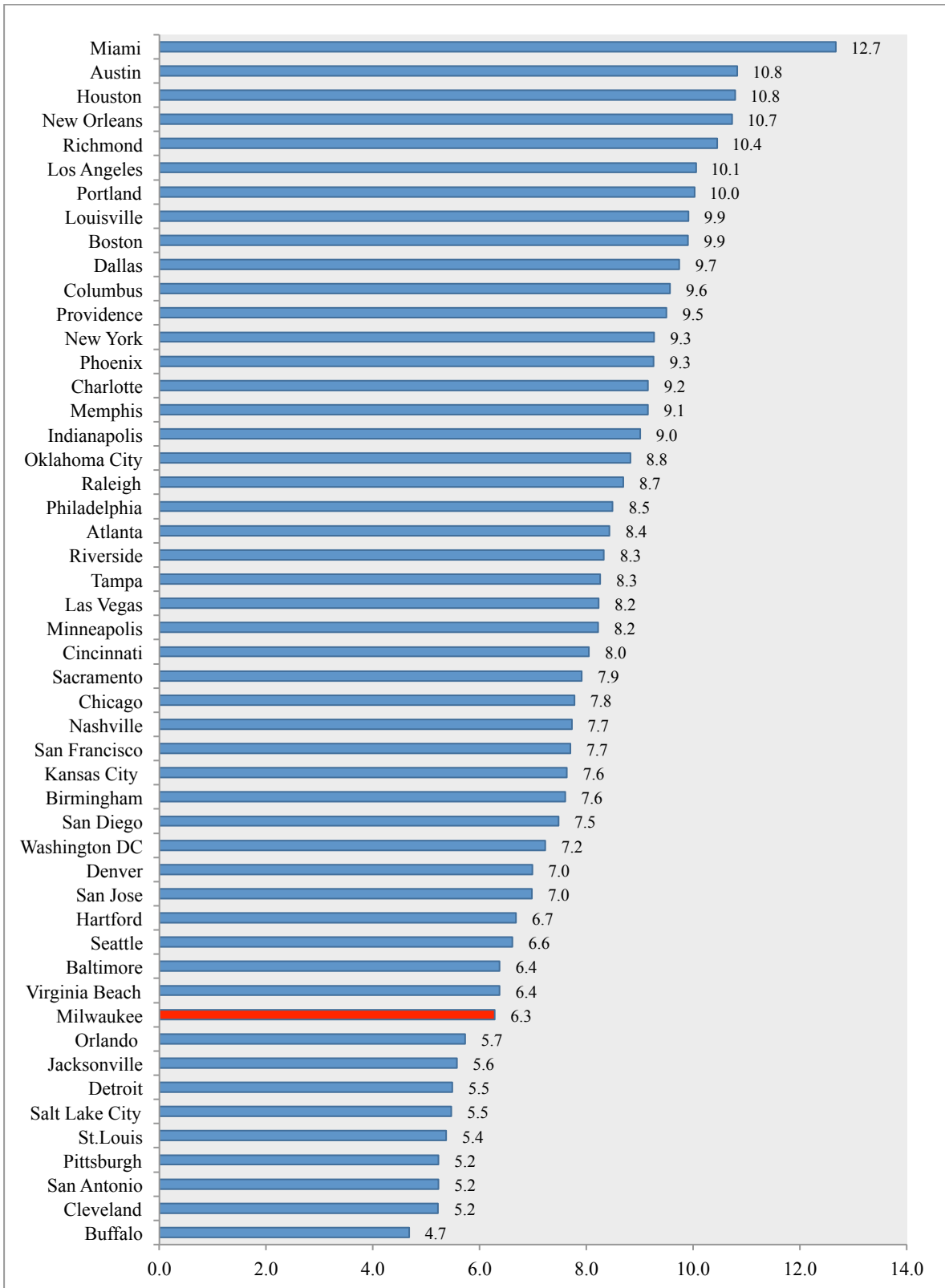


Chart 31:
 Language Spoken at Home By Ability to Speak English
 Latino Population 5 Years and Older
 City of Milwaukee, Waukesha County, and Milwaukee County Suburbs: 2014

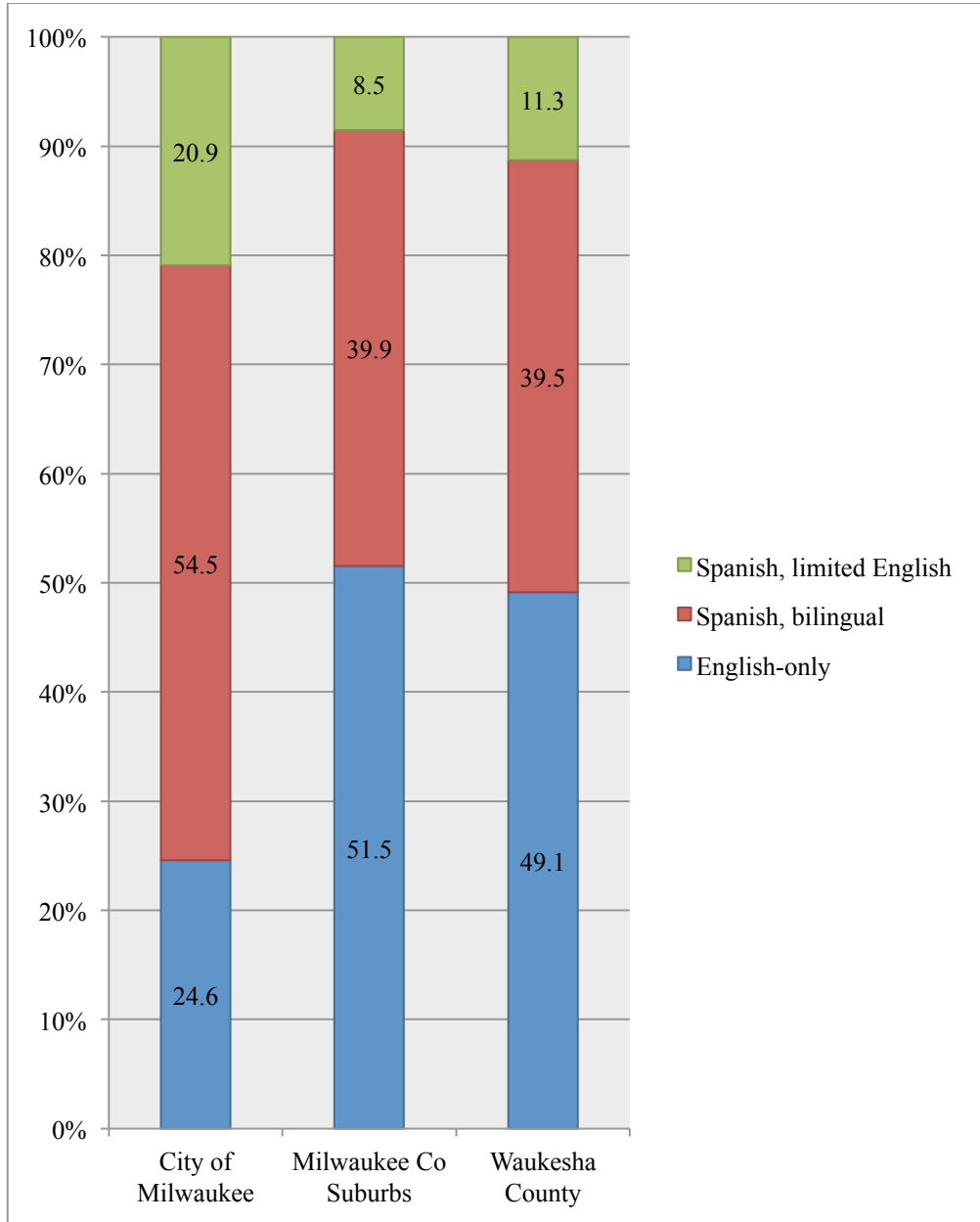


Table 15:
Language Spoken at Home By Ability to Speak English for the Latino Population
5 Years and Older: Metropolitan Milwaukee, 2009-2014

Year	Only English	Spanish Bilingual	Spanish Limited English
2014	32.9	49.9	17.1
2013	31.9	49.2	18.9
2012	31.5	49.0	19.6
2011	30.1	49.0	20.9
2010	28.3	50.7	20.9
2009	26.9	50.8	22.4

Table 16:
Language Spoken at Home by Latinos
By Age and By Ability to Speak English
City of Milwaukee, Waukesha County, and Milwaukee County Suburbs: 2010

	City of Milwaukee	Milwaukee County Suburbs	Waukesha County
Ages 5-17			
Speaking Only English	24.6	59.8	67.7
Spanish Bilingual	54.4	38.3	29.6
Spanish Limited English	21.0	1.9	2.7
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ages 18-64			
Speaking Only English	17.4	40.0	45.5
Spanish Bilingual	49.5	48.9	44.4
Spanish Limited English	33.1	11.1	11.1
All	100.0	100.0	100.0

Chart 32:
Married-Couple Family Percentage of Households
By Race, Metropolitan Milwaukee: 2014

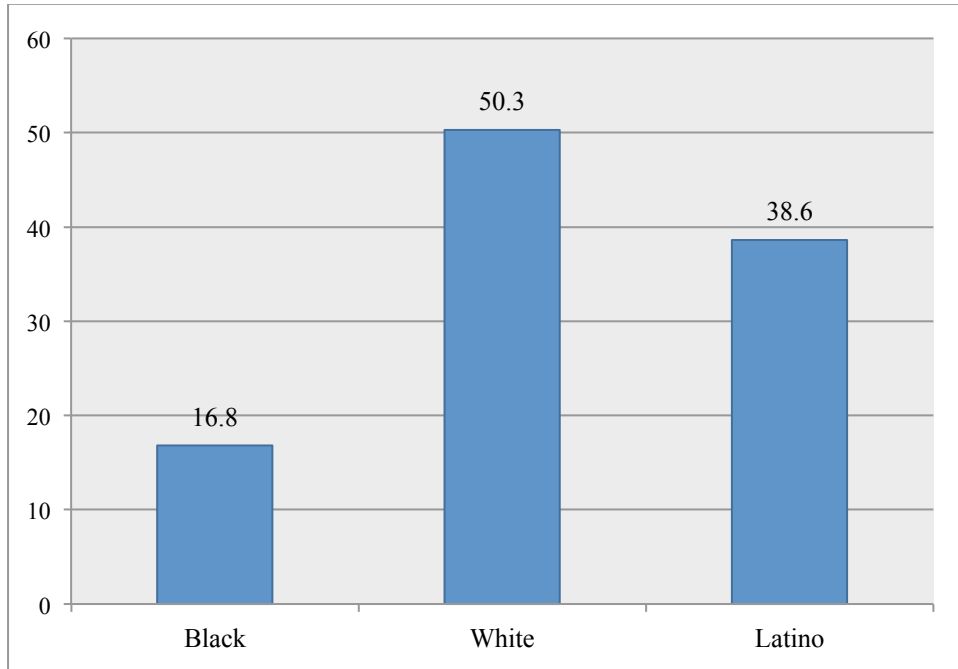


Chart 33:
Percentage of Households, By Race
Female Headed, No Husband, with Children
Metropolitan Milwaukee: 2014

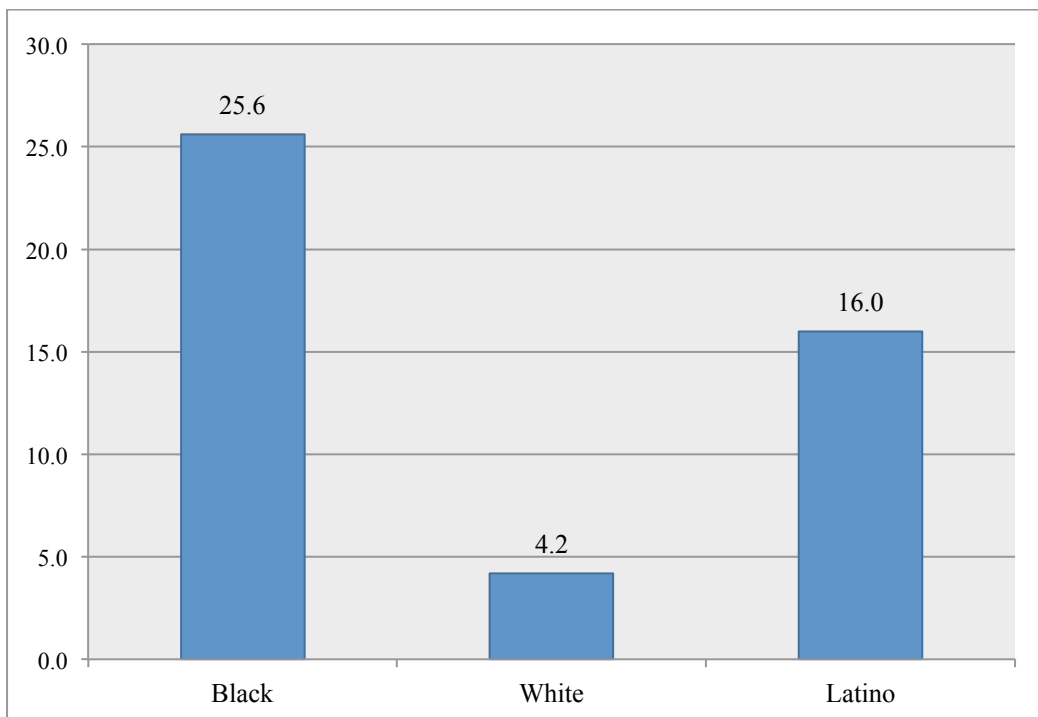


Chart 34:
Married-Couple Family Percentage of Latino Households: 2014

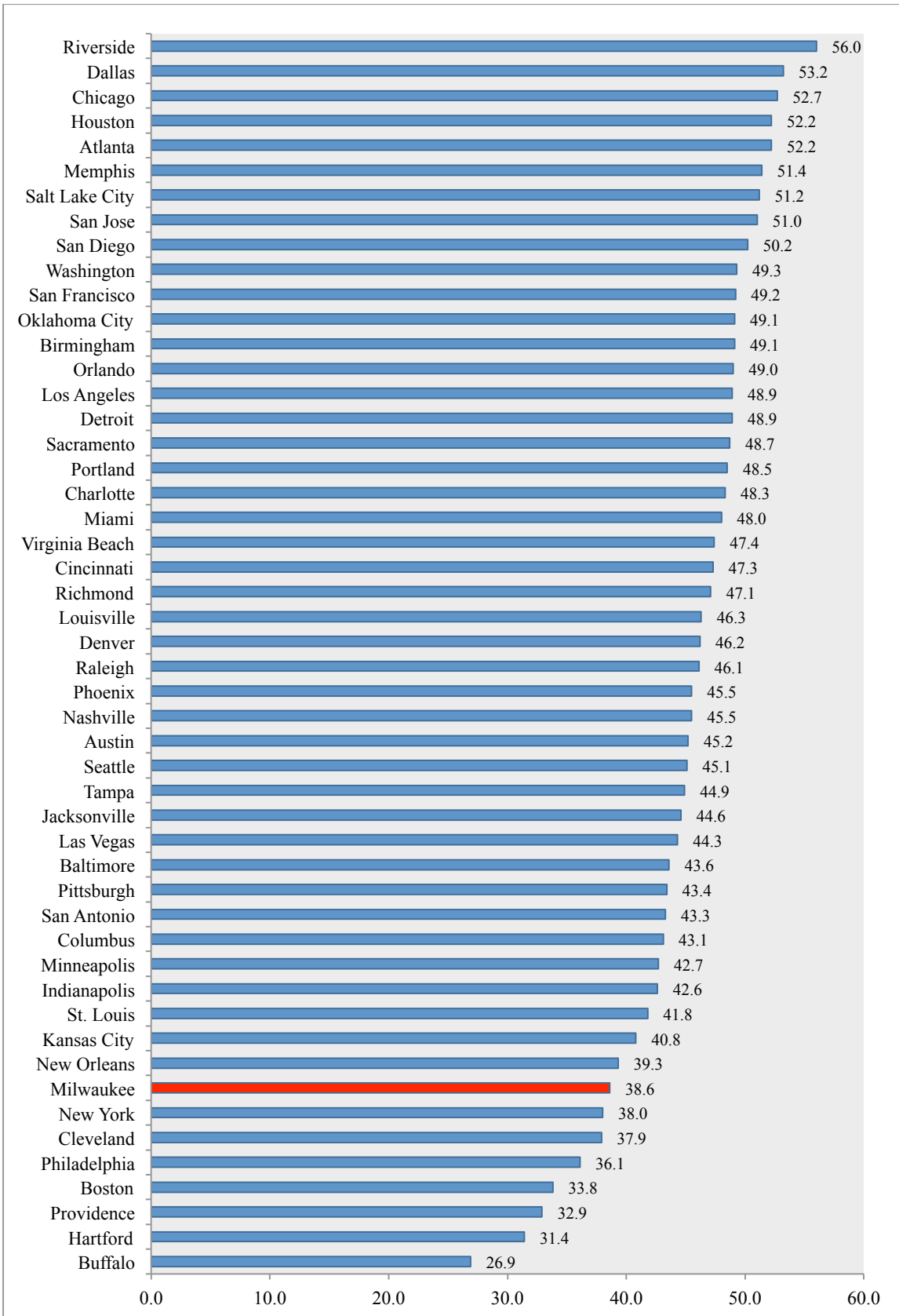
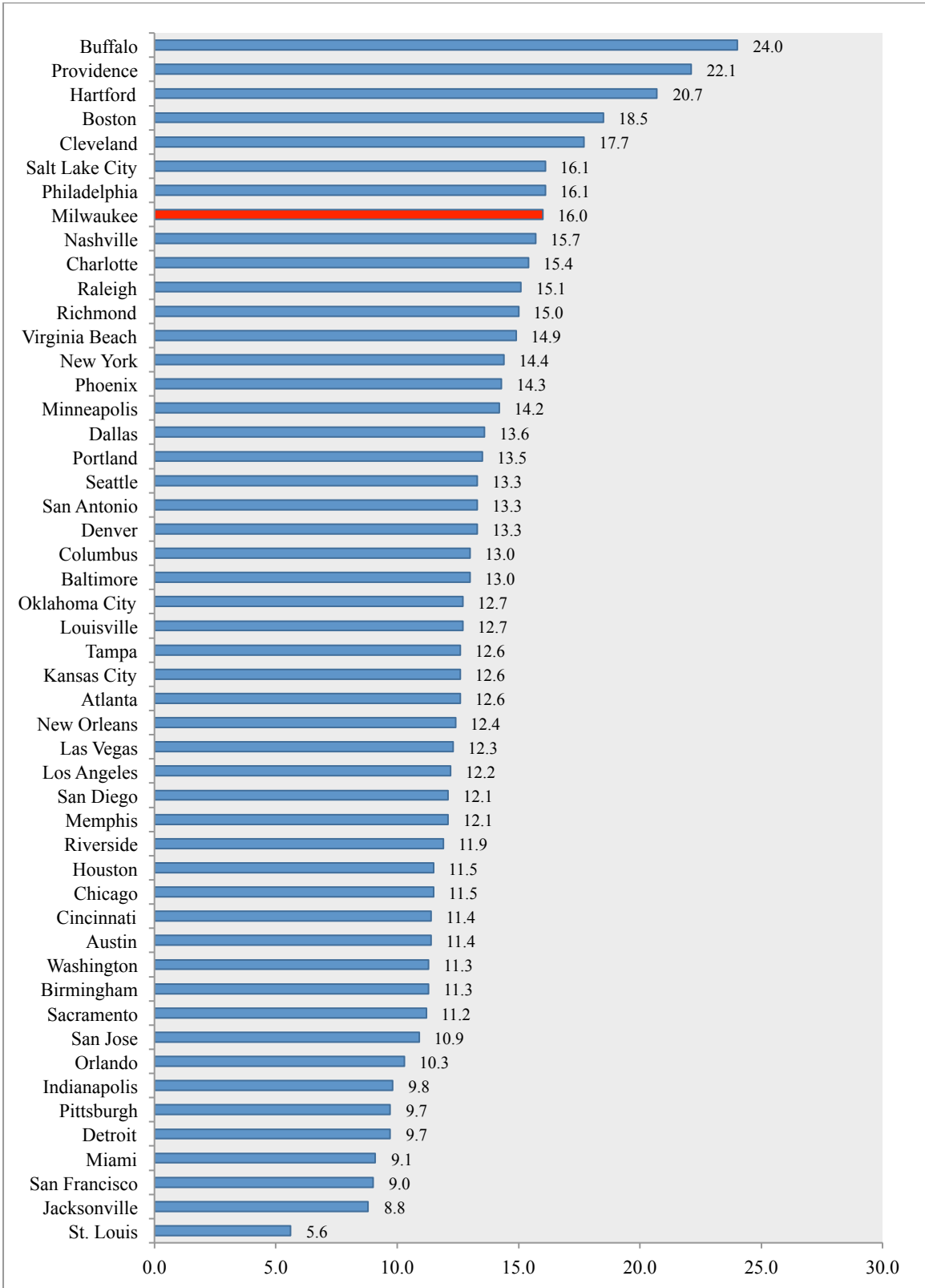


Chart 35:
 Percentage of Latino Households
 Female Headed, No Husband, with Children: 2014



INCOME, POVERTY, HOUSING, AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Income Trends

By virtually every measure, Latino Milwaukee suffers from lagging household incomes and high levels of poverty. On most income indicators, these conditions have deteriorated in Latino Milwaukee over the past quarter-century; on a few other metrics, there has been only slight improvement. And by most gauges, Latino household income in metro Milwaukee lags behind Latino income in most of the nation's 50 largest metropolitan areas, and continues to fall behind the national level. Key findings on income include:

- The real median household income of Milwaukee Latinos –household income adjusted for inflation-- has consistently ranked towards the bottom of the nation's 50 largest metropolitan areas. In 2014, Latino Milwaukee ranked 43rd among the nation's 50 largest metros in median household income (Chart 38). As Charts 36 and 37 show, Milwaukee ranked 42nd in 1989 and 36th in 1999. Adjusted for inflation, Latino median household income in Milwaukee fell from \$47,943 in 1999 to \$36,121 in 2014, a massive decline of 24.7 percent. As Chart 39 shows, that was the 8th worst decline in Latino household income between 1999-2014 among the nation's largest metropolitan areas. By and large, only “emerging gateway” metropolises such as Indianapolis, Atlanta, Memphis, Birmingham, and Charlotte -- with very high percentages of non-citizen Latino residents— exceeded Latino Milwaukee's decline in real household income.
- (Chart 40) adjusts median household income in 2014 in the largest metropolitan areas for cost-of-living differences. An income of, say, \$50,000 in a high-cost city such as New York or San Francisco would not represent equal buying power to \$50,000 in Milwaukee or Charlotte, so we used U.S. Department of Commerce “Regional Price Parities” to adjust metro area incomes. Even taking into account Milwaukee's relatively favorable cost-of-living, Latino median household income here in 2014 ranked 41st among the nation's 50 largest metropolitan areas.
- The disparity between white non-Hispanic and Latino household income continues to grow in Milwaukee. In 2014, Latino median household income in Milwaukee was only 57.1 percent of the WNH median (Chart 41), down from

66.5 percent in 1999 (Table 17). This gives Milwaukee the 11th worst disparity in Latino-WNH median household income among the 50 largest metro areas (Chart 41). As Chart 42 shows, as recently as 1999, Milwaukee's Latino-WNH income disparity was only slightly worse than the national gap; by 2014, however, while nationally Latino household income was 70.5 percent that of WNHs, in Milwaukee that percentage was only 57.1 percent.

- (Chart 43) underscores how household income in Latino Milwaukee is weighted toward lower income classes. This chart compares the distribution of income for Latino households, by annual household income in 2014, across a series of income classes in a set of large metropolitan areas. Compared to Latinos in most of the metros examined here, a large share of Latino Milwaukee households reported income under \$25,000 in 2014. Surprisingly, this is even the case when comparing Milwaukee to high-immigration, non-citizen Latino metros such as Charlotte, Atlanta, and Orlando, as well as more established Latino communities such as Chicago or Dallas. The low-income share of the Latino distribution in Milwaukee is comparable to Nashville, Memphis, and, surprisingly, Boston – but not nearly as high as Buffalo, which has the highest percentage of low-income Latino households. At the other end of the scale, compared to most metros, a lower percentage of Latino Milwaukee households had income over \$100,000.
- (Chart 44) presents the distribution of household income in Milwaukee for 2014, by various racial groups, across income classes. A much higher percentage of black households (46.8 percent) than Latino households (33.3 percent) reported annual income under \$25,000; unsurprisingly, only 17.5 percent of WNH households reported income under \$25,000. At the other end of the income distribution, the percentage of WNH households with income over \$100,000 (27.3 percent) was almost three times greater than the percentage of Latino households (9.7 percent) and over four times greater than the percentage of black households.

Poverty

As the household income data would suggest, Latino Milwaukee is a high poverty community. This is true in relative terms, compared to national averages and other metropolitan areas as well as compared to the WNH community in Milwaukee. And it is also true when we break down the measure over poverty into sub-categories, such as children's poverty, "extreme poverty" (households with income below 50 percent of the poverty line), or "concentrated poverty" (the share of community members living in neighborhoods in which 40 percent or more of the total population is poor).

- 35 years ago, the poverty rate for Latinos in Milwaukee was slightly lower than the national Hispanic poverty rate. Consistently, however, over the past 25 years, Milwaukee's Latino poverty has run several percentage points above the national average. In 2014, the national Latino poverty rate was 23.6 percent; in Milwaukee it was 28.7 percent (Chart 45).
- Among the 50 largest metropolitan areas, Milwaukee posted the 11th highest Latino poverty rate in 1999 and the 16th highest Latino poverty rate in 2014 (Charts 46-47). However, Milwaukee's Latino poverty rate increased at a slower pace between 1999-2014 than most large metropolitan areas; Milwaukee's rate grew by 19.2 percent over the past years, ranking 34th among the largest metro areas. The trendsetters in Latino poverty growth since 1999 have been Indianapolis (where the rate doubled), Memphis, Cincinnati, Atlanta, and Richmond (Table 18).
- The disparity between Latino and WNH poverty in Milwaukee is among the widest in the country, although the gap does have narrowed in Milwaukee since 1999 as WNH poverty has increased at a faster rate than Latino poverty. Nevertheless, as Tables 19-20 show, Milwaukee had the 3rd highest disparity in Latino-White poverty rates in 1999, and the 7th highest disparity in 2014. Chart 48 displays the poverty rates for Latinos, non-Hispanic whites, and blacks in Milwaukee in 2014.
- Not only is the Latino poverty rate high in Milwaukee, but Latino Milwaukee also manifests comparatively high levels of "extreme" and "concentrated" poverty. 11.2 percent of all Latinos in metro Milwaukee lived in "extreme poverty" in 2014, with annual income less than half of the federal poverty line.

This is the 17th highest rate of Latino extreme poverty among the nation's 50 largest metropolitan areas (Chart 49).

- 41.8 percent of Milwaukee's poor Latinos – persons with income below the poverty line—live in neighborhoods of “concentrated poverty.” (A concentrated poverty neighborhood is defined as an area where 40 percent or more of the total neighborhood population is poor). This is the 3rd highest rate, among the nation's largest metropolises, of poor Latinos living in concentrated poverty neighborhoods (Chart 50). Thus, poor Latinos in Milwaukee are not only impoverished but, compared to other metro areas, they are likelier to live in segregated neighborhoods with large numbers of other poor people, experiencing the “neighborhood effects” of concentrated poverty. Latino poverty in Milwaukee is *concentrated*, not dispersed as in Salt Lake City, Washington, D.C., or San Jose; and as sociologists and economists have documented, concentrated poverty has a much more pernicious effect on economic opportunity than when the poor are scattered into more socio-economically mixed neighborhoods.
- 27.5 percent of *all* Milwaukee Latinos – whether or not they are poor—live in neighborhoods of “concentrated poverty,” where 40 percent or more of the population is poor. This is the 2nd highest rate of Latinos living in concentrated poverty among the nation's large metro areas (Chart 51). Concentrated poverty is highly correlated with residential segregation, so it is not surprising --with Milwaukee's high levels of Latino-WNH segregation combined with high overall rates of Latino poverty-- that Latinos here, regardless of their income, would be exposed to high levels of poverty in their neighborhoods. Thus, as Table 21 shows in a rather stunning finding, an affluent Latino household in Milwaukee, with annual income over \$100,000, is likelier to live in a concentrated poverty neighborhood than a poor WNH household with annual income under \$10,000.
- Latino Milwaukee also suffers from a high percentage of children living in poverty. Chart 52 compares childhood poverty rates for blacks, Latinos, and WNH in Milwaukee in 2014; the Latino rate (33.9 percent) is almost five times higher than the WNH rate, but much lower than the black rate (50.4 percent).

(Charts 53-54 and Table 22) reveal that Latino Milwaukee's childhood poverty rate has grown markedly since 1999, but a bit more slowly than increases in the Hispanic rate in most other metros. In 1999, Milwaukee posted the 15th highest Latino childhood poverty rate among the nation's largest metros; in 2014, Milwaukee ranked 18th in this category.

- (Chart 55) breaks down Latino affluence and poverty in metro Milwaukee by place. 68.6 percent of all Latino households in metro Milwaukee live in the central city, but 82.0 percent of the region's poor households live in the city. By contrast, only 41.4 percent of the region's affluent Latino households – those with annual incomes over \$100,000—live in the city. The converse is true when we look at exurban Waukesha County: one-third of the region's affluent Latinos live in that western suburban county, compared to less than ten percent of the region's Latino poor.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Benefits

A sign of community poverty is the degree to which SNAP benefits, also known as “Food Stamps,” are needed. As Table 23 reveals, the percentage of households in metro Milwaukee receiving SNAP benefits varies roughly along the lines of racial differences in poverty rates. Moreover, as we would expect, SNAP usage for all groups –Latinos, WNH, and blacks—increased sharply between 2007-2014, a consequence of the economic dislocation of the Great Recession.

(Charts 56-57 and Table 24) places Latino Milwaukee's receipt of SNAP benefits in comparative perspective. Again, unsurprisingly, these data closely track the comparative metro area Latino poverty data. In 2007, pre-Great Recession, Milwaukee ranked 11th of the 50 largest metro areas in the percentage of Latino households with SNAP benefits (15.1 percent). In 2014, a little over four years after the official end of the recession, Milwaukee ranked 6th among the 50 big metros on this measure, with 33.2 percent of Latino households receiving SNAP benefits (double the 2007 rate). Table 24 reveals that this rate of increase in Latino SNAP benefits in Milwaukee was the 18th highest among the nation's biggest metropolitan areas between 2007-2014. For the most part, the leading increases were in the rapidly expanding new gateway metros – places like Atlanta, Las Vegas, Birmingham, Indianapolis, Richmond, and Memphis.

Homeownership and Housing Costs

The low incomes and high poverty in Latino Milwaukee are reflected in homeownership rates as well as measures of the financial burden of housing. As [Charts 58-59](#) and [Table 25](#) reveal, Milwaukee ranked low among the 50 largest metropolitan areas in both 2000 and 2014 in Latino homeownership rates (36th in 2000 and 38th in 2014). Although low, Latino homeownership rates in Milwaukee were actually rather stable between 2000-2014, despite the housing bust and the foreclosure crisis; as [Table 25](#) shows, it was in mainly metro areas at the epicenter of the mortgage lending meltdown – places like Orlando, San Jose, Phoenix, San Francisco, Las Vegas, and Riverside—that Latino homeownership rates declined the most between 2000-2014. Nevertheless, as [Table 26](#) shows, Latino homeownership in metro Milwaukee lags far behind the WNH rate, although it is discernibly higher than the black rate (which did decline significantly in Milwaukee between 2000-2014).

[\(Charts 60-63\)](#) spell out the relative financial burdens facing Latino Milwaukee homeowners and renters. Milwaukee ranks toward the middle of the 50 large metros (29th) in the percentage of Latino homeowners with monthly owner costs exceeding 30 percent of household income in 2014 – a Census Bureau measure of high housing cost burden. The burden is a bit more onerous for Latino renters in Milwaukee: 45.3 percent of metro Milwaukee’s Latino renters paid gross rent that exceeds 30 percent of their household income in 2014, a level that ranked 18th highest among the nation’s largest metropolitan areas.

Chart 36:
 Latino Real Median Household Income: 1989
 (in constant 2014 dollars)

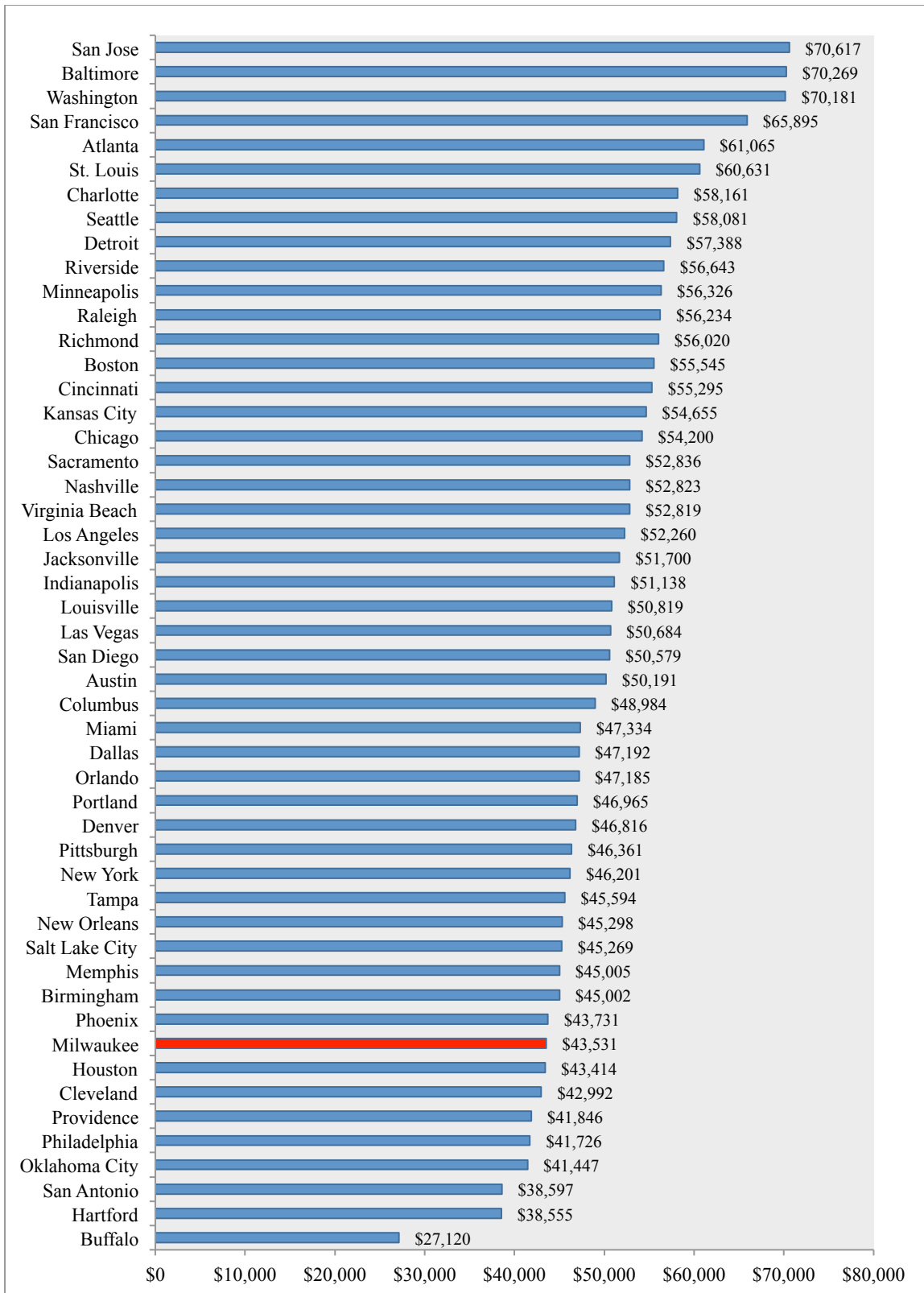


Chart 37:
 Latino Real Median Household Income: 1999
 (in constant 2014 dollars)

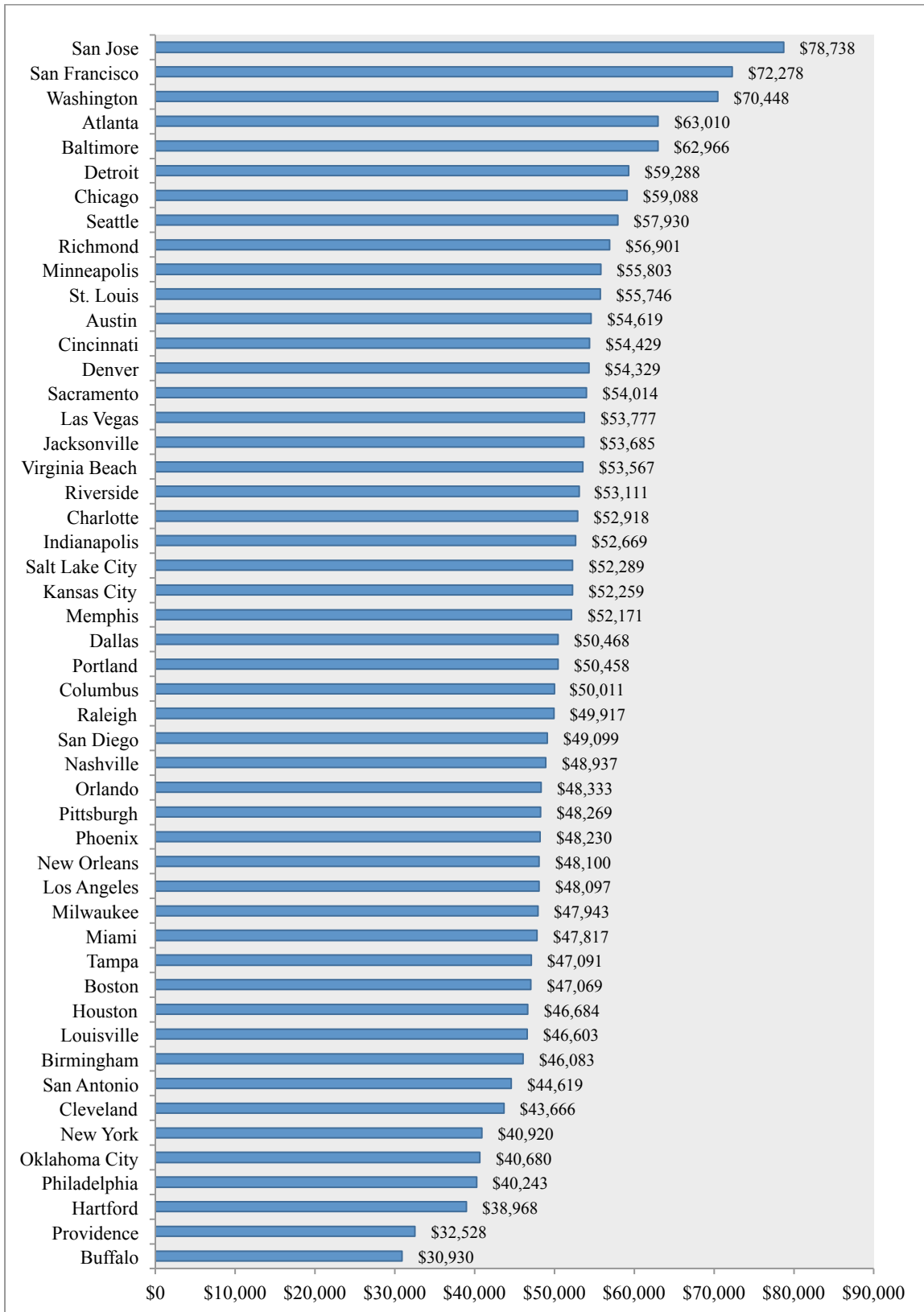


Chart 38:
 Latino Median Household Income: 2014

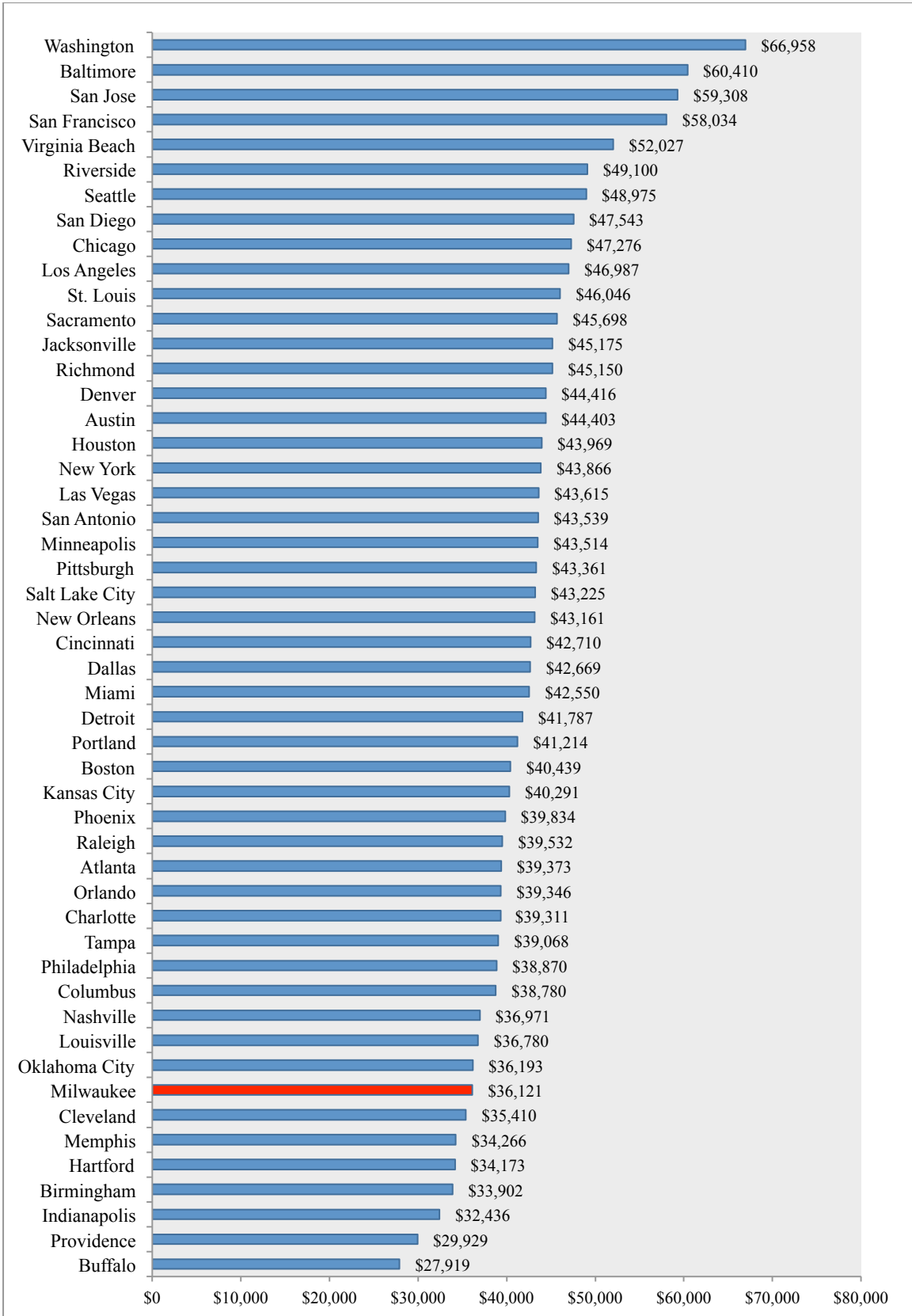


Chart 39:
Percent Decline in Real Household Income for Hispanics: 1999-2014

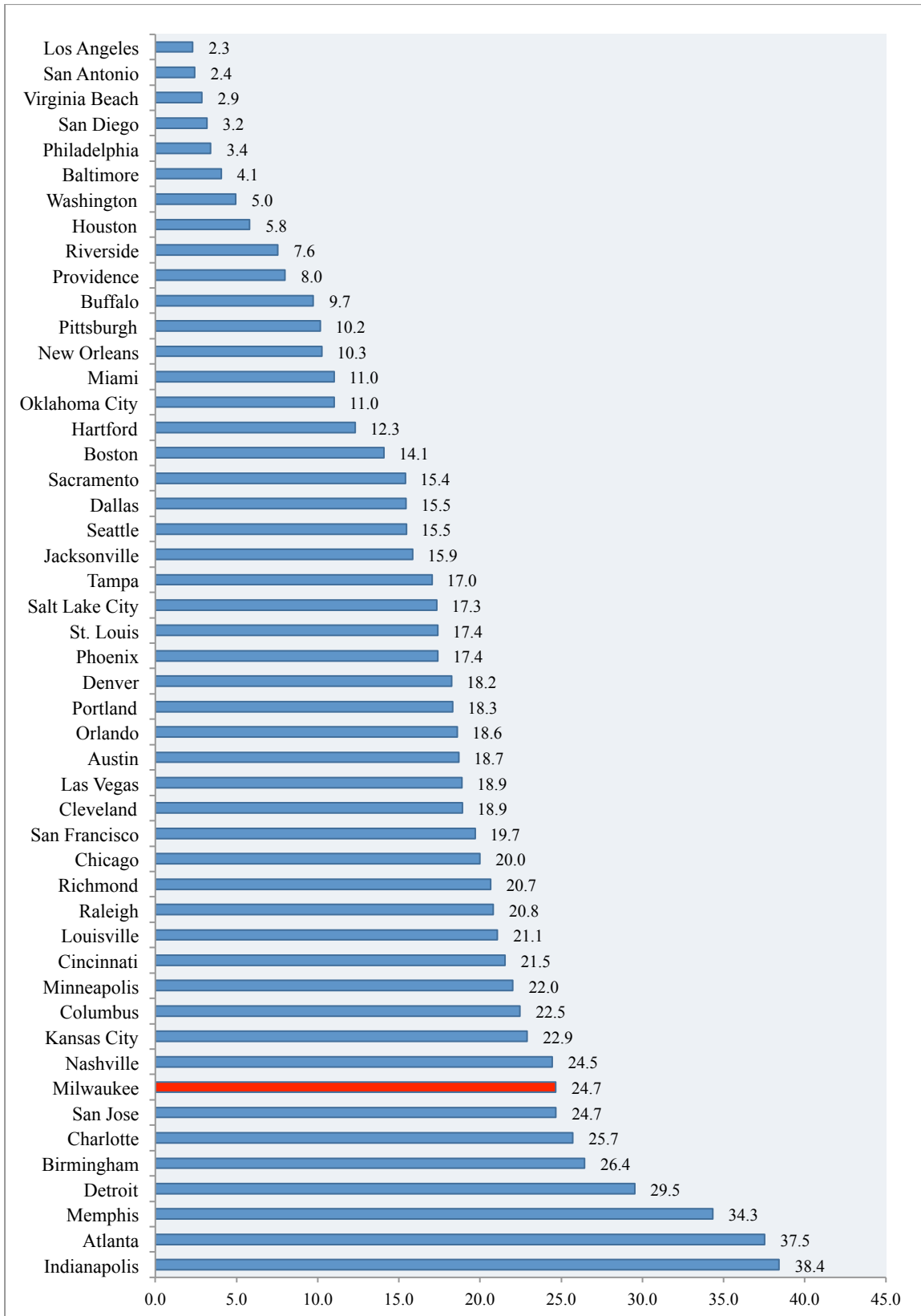


Chart 40:
 Median Latino Household Income: 2014
 Adjusted for Regional Price Parities

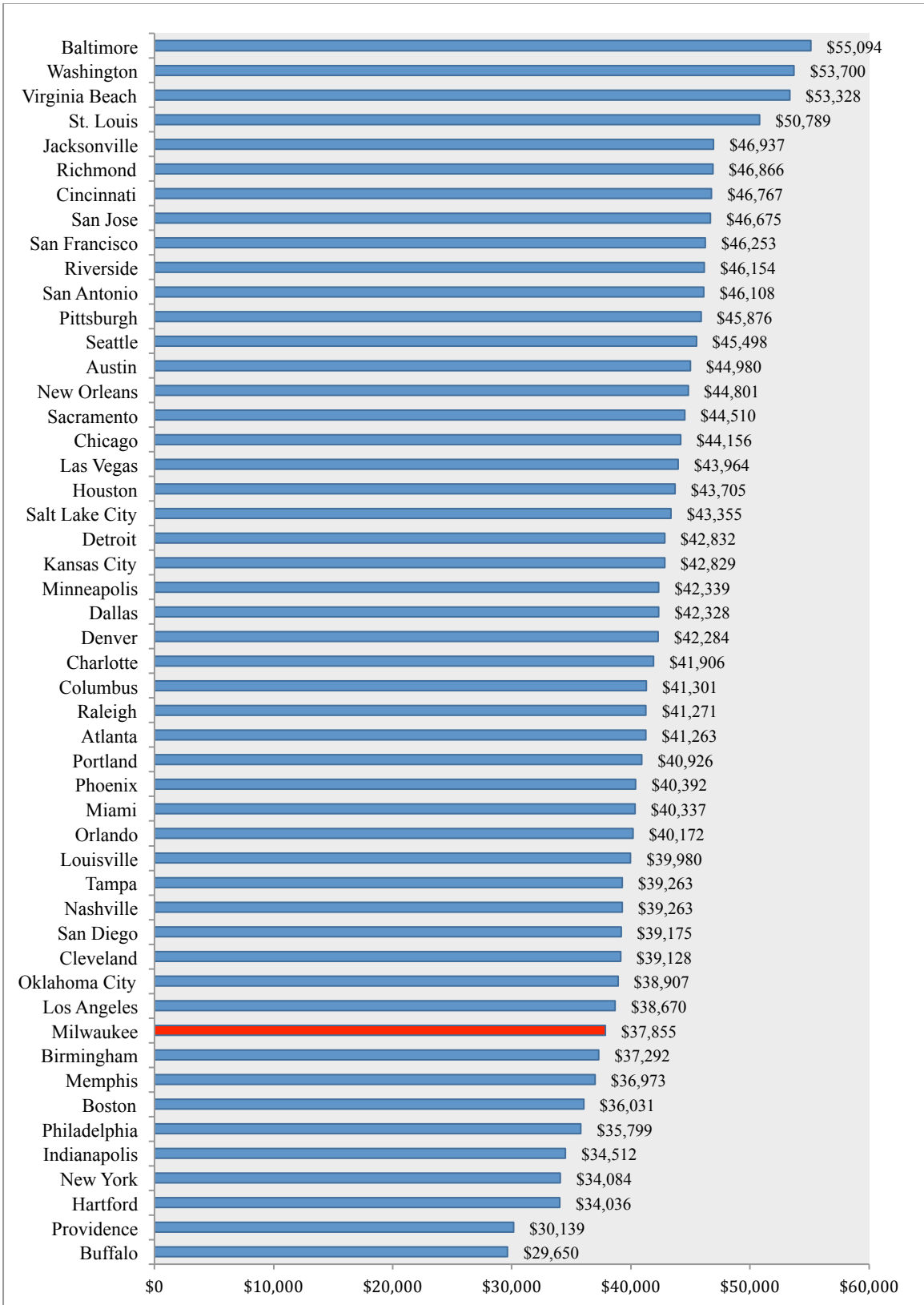


Chart 41:
Hispanic Household Income as Percentage of White: 2014

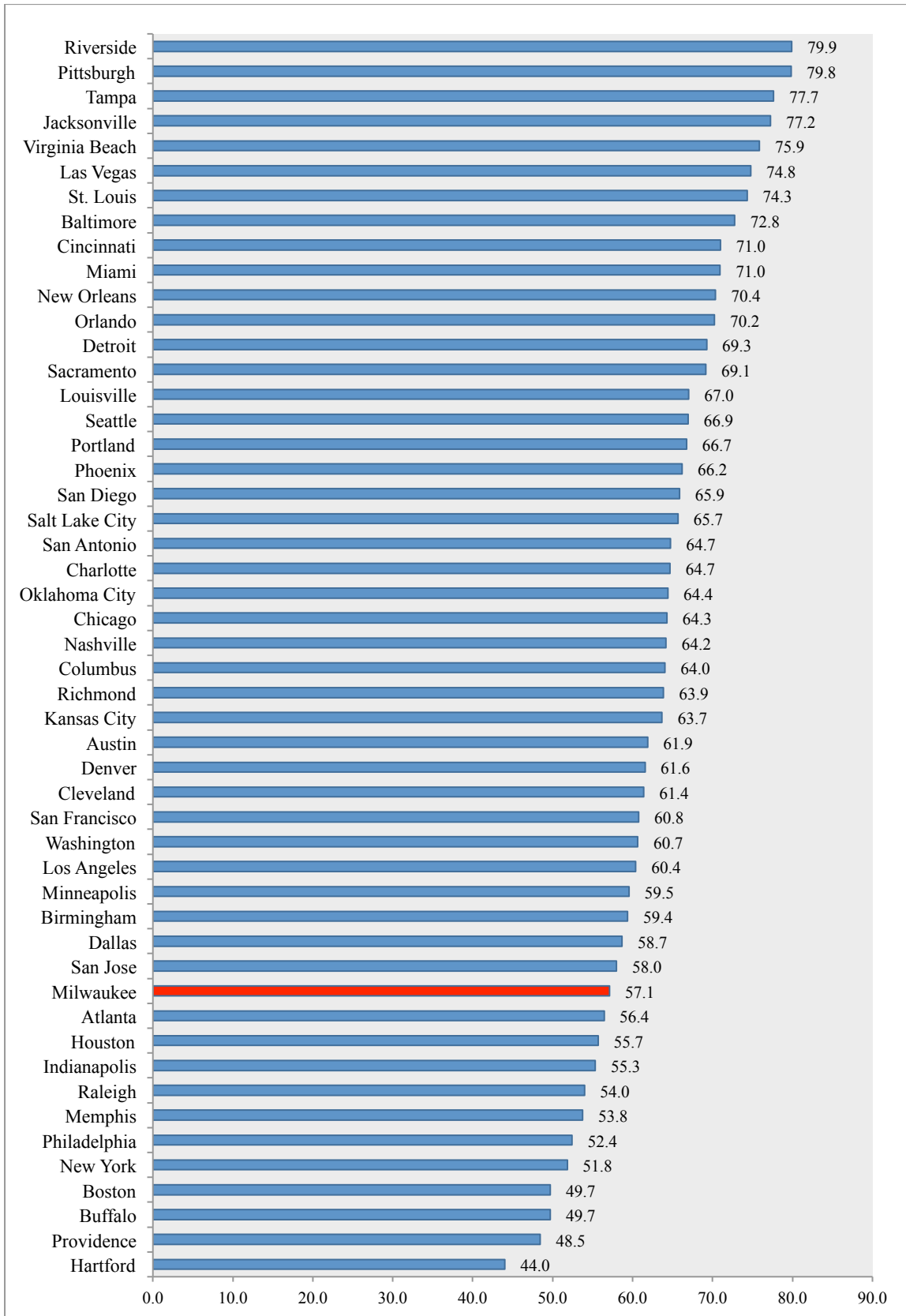


Table 17:
Hispanic Household Income as a Percentage of White: 1989-2014

Metropolitan Area	1989	1999	2014
Riverside	84.6	81.1	79.9
Pittsburgh	88.5	87.2	79.8
Tampa	88.8	84.7	77.7
Jacksonville	84.8	81.0	77.2
Virginia Beach	79.6	77.4	75.9
Las Vegas	83.3	84.0	74.8
St. Louis	92.6	80.4	74.3
Baltimore	90.7	78.4	72.8
Cincinnati	88.3	80.5	71.0
Miami	76.4	67.8	71.0
New Orleans	78.5	77.4	70.4
Orlando	74.2	74.1	70.2
Detroit	78.6	77.1	69.3
Sacramento	79.8	76.0	69.1
Louisville	90.3	75.2	67.0
Seattle	84.8	73.8	66.9
Portland	78.0	73.3	66.7
Phoenix	70.9	70.1	66.2
San Diego	70.7	66.0	65.9
Salt Lake City	75.3	73.1	65.7
San Antonio	62.6	64.0	64.7
Charlotte	91.2	73.6	64.7
Oklahoma City	76.7	71.9	64.4
Chicago	70.6	69.5	64.3
Nashville	86.6	72.6	64.2
Columbus	80.3	73.7	64.0
Richmond	77.6	75.0	63.9
Kansas City	85.5	73.9	63.7
Austin	64.7	70.8	61.9
Denver	69.5	69.0	61.6
Cleveland	69.6	65.9	61.4
San Francisco	78.4	71.9	60.8
Washington	69.1	68.8	60.7
Los Angeles	66.4	62.4	60.4
Minneapolis	78.8	69.5	59.5
Birmingham	78.2	70.7	59.4
Dallas	65.6	62.3	58.7
San Jose	72.7	70.0	58.0
Milwaukee	64.9	66.5	57.1
Atlanta	78.6	74.3	56.4
Houston	60.6	57.5	55.7
Indianapolis	80.2	76.6	55.3
Raleigh	78.5	64.1	54.0
Memphis	69.3	72.8	53.8
Philadelphia	55.8	52.2	52.4
New York	54.3	52.6	51.8
Boston	56.5	55.9	49.7
Buffalo	46.9	52.1	49.7
Providence	68.5	51.4	48.5
Hartford	46.2	48.1	44.0

Chart 42:
Hispanic Household Income as a Percentage of White:
Milwaukee and the Nation, 1979-2014

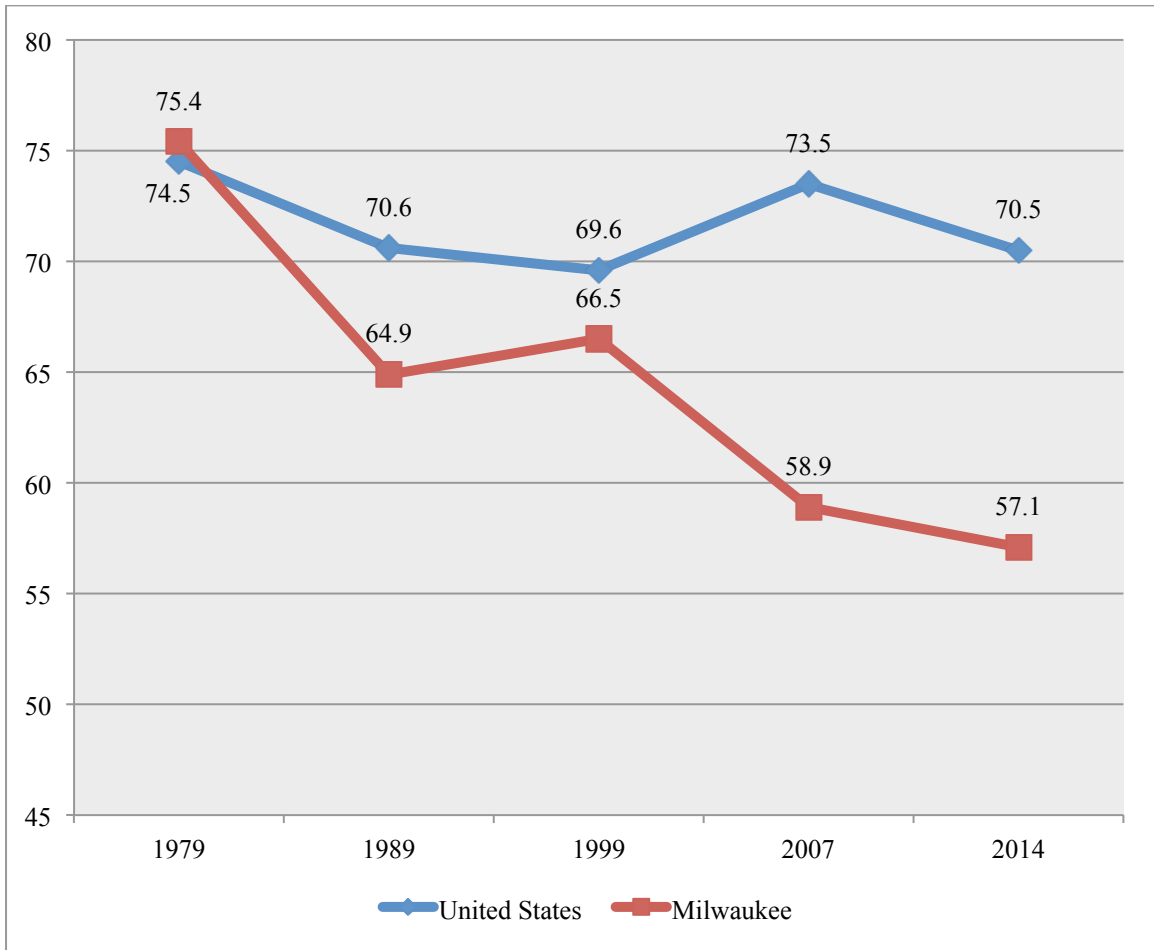


Chart 43:
 Percentage Distribution of Income Among Latino Households: 2014
 Milwaukee and Selected Metropolitan Areas

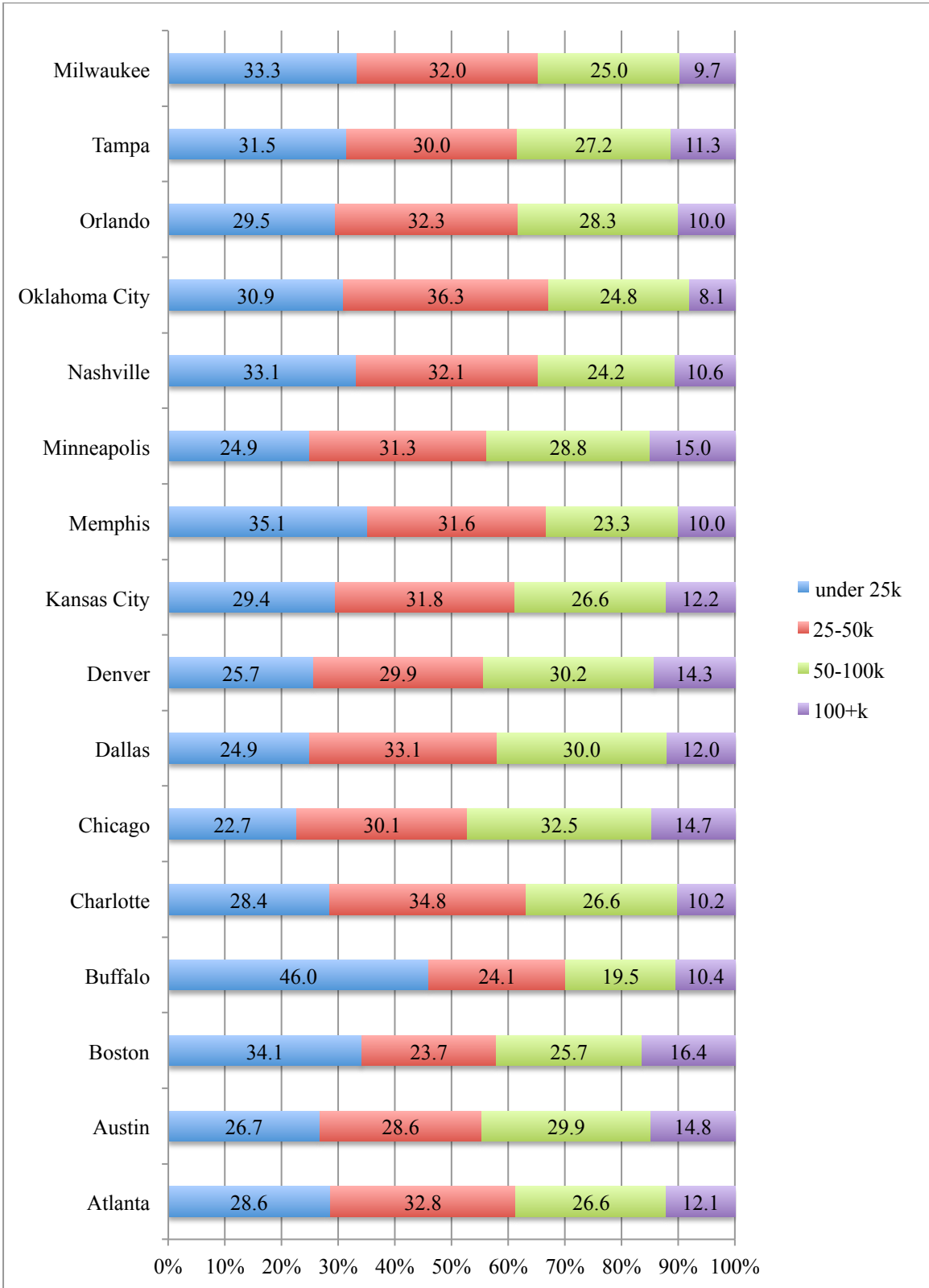


Chart 44:
Income Distribution Among Milwaukee Households
by Race and Ethnicity: 2014

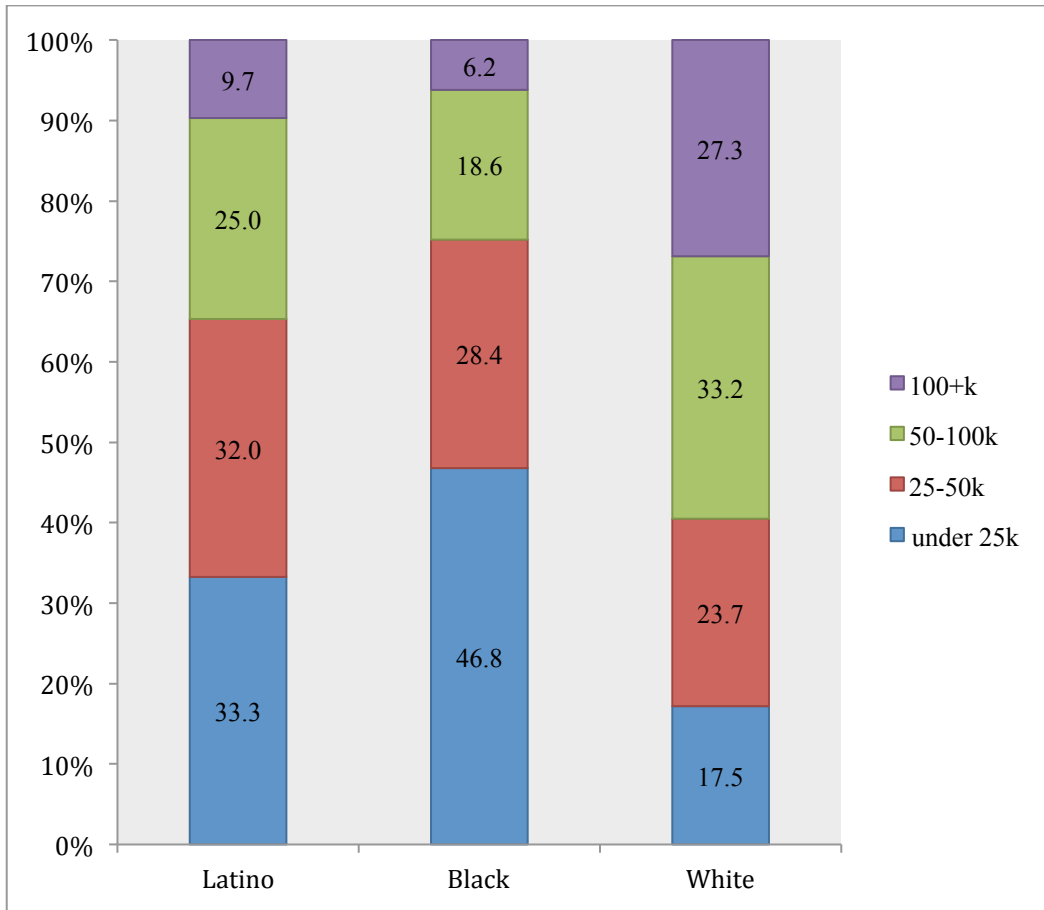


Chart 45:
Hispanic Poverty Rates: 1979-2014
Milwaukee and the Nation

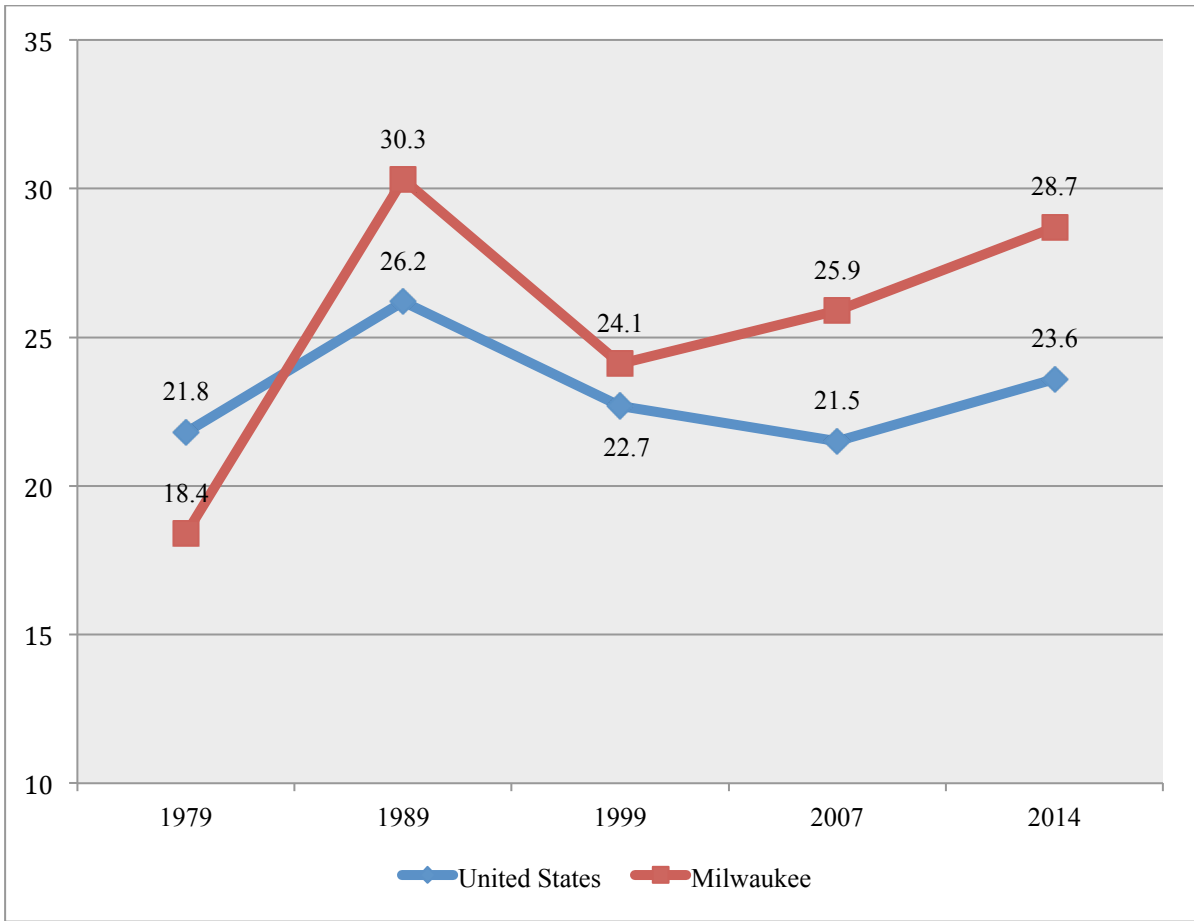


Chart 46:
 Latino Poverty Rates in 50 Largest Metropolitan Areas: 1999

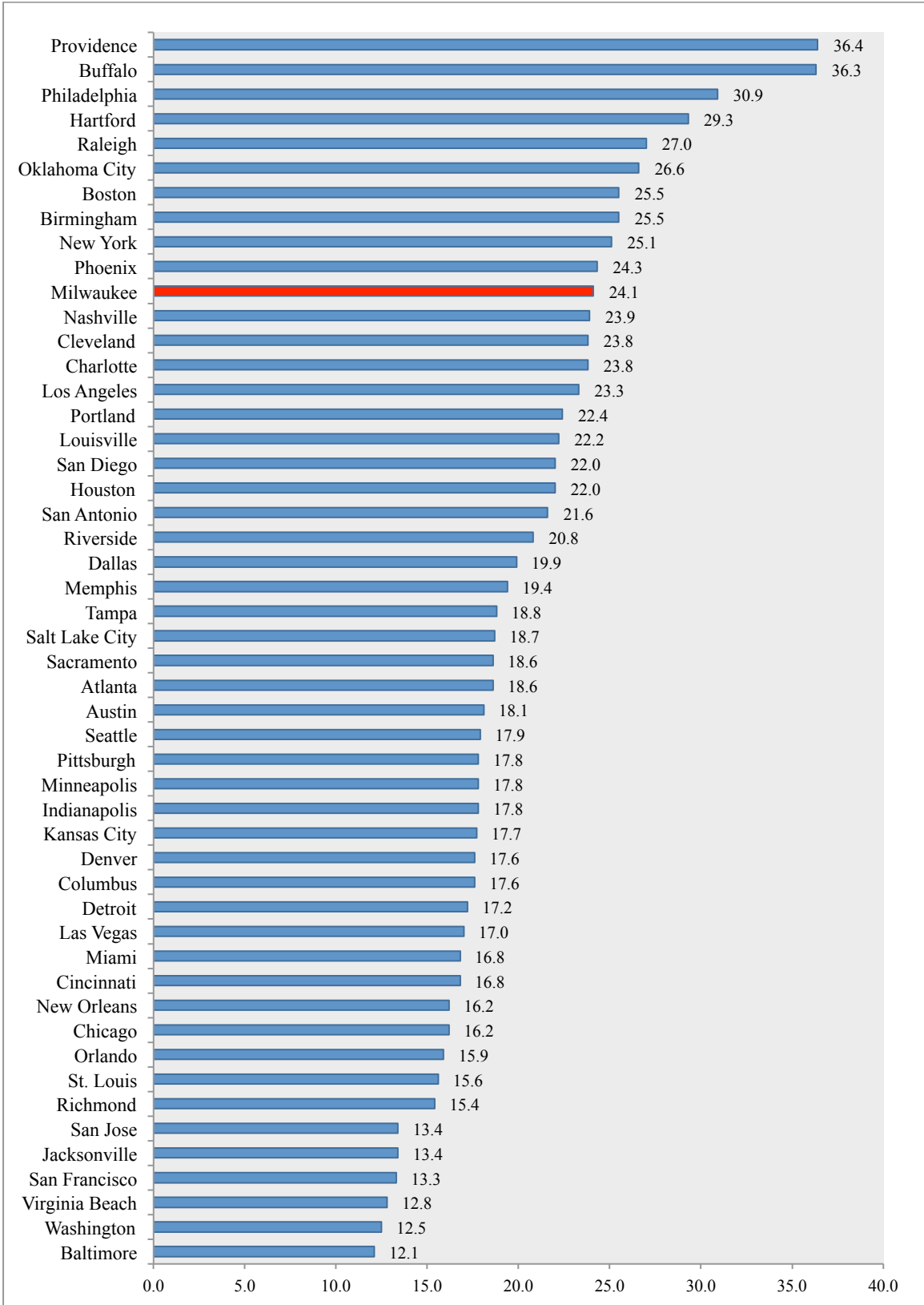


Chart 47:
 Latino Poverty Rates in 50 Largest Metropolitan Areas: 2014

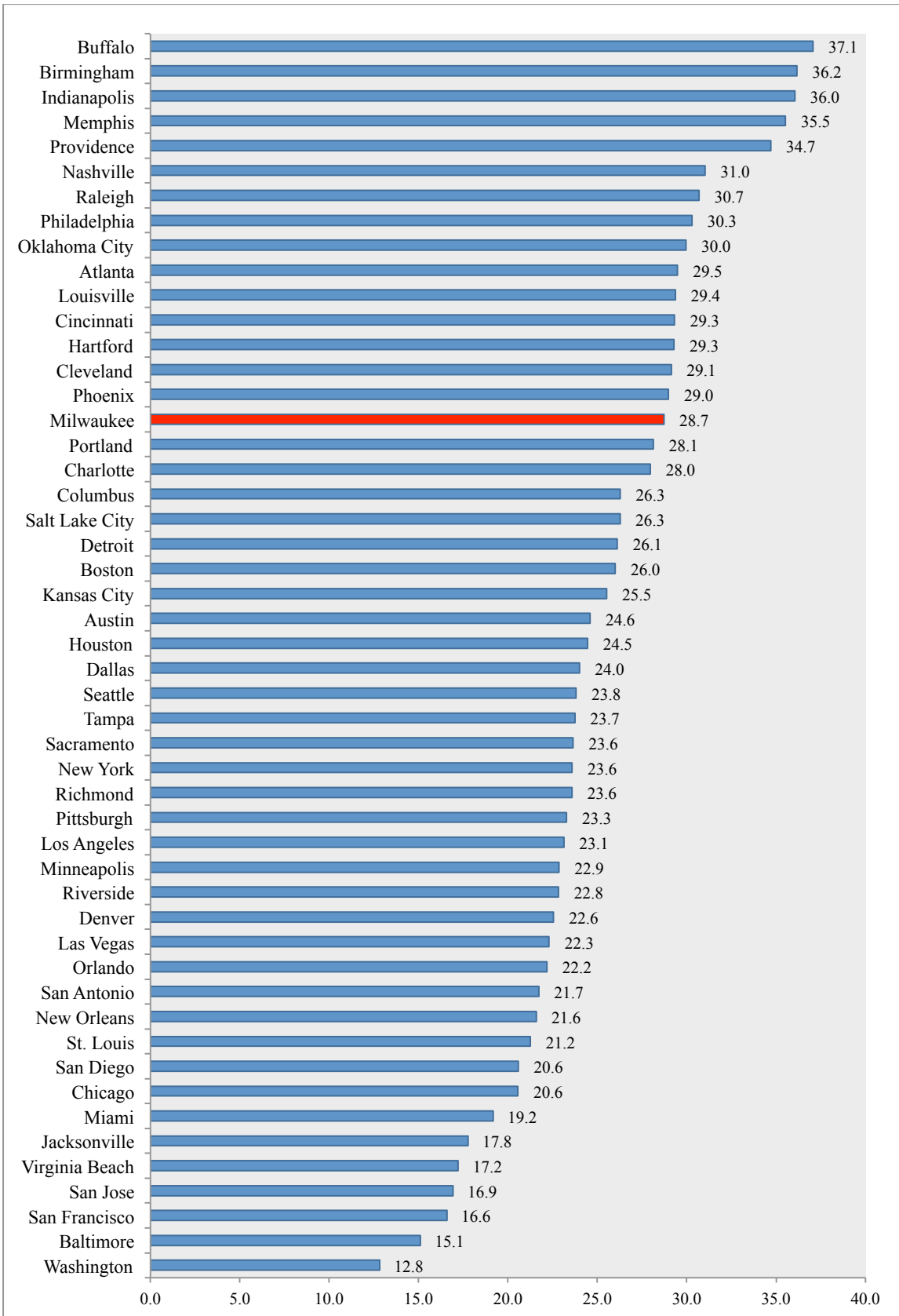


Table 18:
Change in Latino Poverty Rates in 50 Largest Metros: 1999-2014

Metropolitan Area	Pov Rt 1999	Pov Rt2014	%change 1999-2014
Indianapolis	17.8	36.0	102.5
Memphis	19.4	35.5	83.1
Cincinnati	16.8	29.3	74.5
Atlanta	18.6	29.5	58.5
Richmond	15.4	23.6	53.1
Detroit	17.2	26.1	51.8
Columbus	17.6	26.3	49.3
Kansas City	17.7	25.5	44.2
Birmingham	25.5	36.2	41.8
Salt Lake City	18.7	26.3	40.5
Orlando	15.9	22.2	39.5
St. Louis	15.6	21.2	36.2
Austin	18.1	24.6	35.9
Virginia Beach	12.8	17.2	34.5
New Orleans	16.2	21.6	33.2
Seattle	17.9	23.8	33.0
Jacksonville	13.4	17.8	32.6
Louisville	22.2	29.4	32.3
Las Vegas	17.0	22.3	31.2
Pittsburgh	17.8	23.3	30.8
Nashville	23.9	31.0	29.8
Minneapolis	17.8	22.9	28.4
Denver	17.6	22.6	28.1
Sacramento	18.6	23.6	27.1
Chicago	16.2	20.6	26.9
San Jose	13.4	16.9	26.3
Tampa	18.8	23.7	26.3
Portland	22.4	28.1	25.6
Baltimore	12.1	15.1	24.8
San Francisco	13.3	16.6	24.7
Cleveland	23.8	29.1	22.4
Dallas	19.9	24.0	20.6
Phoenix	24.3	29.0	19.3
Milwaukee	24.1	28.7	19.2
Charlotte	23.8	28.0	17.5
Miami	16.8	19.2	14.1
Raleigh	27.0	30.7	13.6
Oklahoma City	26.6	30.0	12.6
Houston	22.0	24.5	11.2
Riverside	20.8	22.8	9.7
Washington	12.5	12.8	2.5
Buffalo	36.3	37.1	2.1
Boston	25.5	26.0	2.0
San Antonio	21.6	21.7	0.6
Hartford	29.3	29.3	0.0
Los Angeles	23.3	23.1	-0.8
Philadelphia	30.9	30.3	-2.0
Providence	36.4	34.7	-4.7
New York	25.1	23.6	-6.0
San Diego	22.0	20.6	-6.4

Table 19:
 Latino-White Disparities in Poverty Rates: 1999
 Ratio of Latino Poverty Rate to White Non-Hispanic Rate

Metropolitan Area	Latino Pov Rt 1999	WhiteNHPovRt 1999	Latino-White Ratio
Hartford	29.3	4.3	6.81
Philadelphia	30.9	5.7	5.42
Milwaukee	24.1	4.7	5.13
Raleigh	27.0	5.3	5.09
Buffalo	36.3	7.6	4.78
Providence	36.4	7.9	4.61
Boston	25.5	5.8	4.40
Minneapolis	17.8	4.1	4.34
Charlotte	23.8	5.7	4.18
Cleveland	23.8	6.0	3.97
New York	25.1	6.5	3.86
Denver	17.6	4.7	3.74
Phoenix	24.3	6.5	3.74
Dallas	19.9	5.4	3.69
Houston	22.0	6.1	3.61
Chicago	16.2	4.5	3.60
Atlanta	18.6	5.2	3.58
Washington	12.5	3.6	3.47
Nashville	23.9	7.4	3.23
Salt Lake City	18.7	5.8	3.22
Los Angeles	23.3	7.3	3.19
San Antonio	21.6	6.8	3.18
Richmond	15.4	4.9	3.14
San Jose	13.4	4.3	3.12
Kansas City	17.7	5.7	3.11
Birmingham	25.5	8.3	3.07
San Diego	22.0	7.2	3.06
Detroit	17.2	5.8	2.97
Portland	22.4	7.6	2.95
Memphis	19.4	6.6	2.94
Indianapolis	17.8	6.1	2.92
Louisville	22.2	7.9	2.81
Seattle	17.9	6.4	2.80
Oklahoma City	26.6	9.6	2.77
Austin	18.1	6.9	2.62
St. Louis	15.6	6.0	2.60
San Francisco	13.3	5.3	2.51
Cincinnati	16.8	6.9	2.43
Orlando	15.9	6.7	2.37
Miami	16.8	7.1	2.37
Las Vegas	17.0	7.2	2.36
Columbus	17.6	7.5	2.35
Baltimore	12.1	5.2	2.33
Tampa	18.8	8.1	2.32
Virginia Beach	12.8	5.6	2.29
Riverside	20.8	9.3	2.24
Sacramento	18.6	8.6	2.16
Pittsburgh	17.8	8.9	2.00
New Orleans	16.2	8.7	1.86
Jacksonville	13.4	7.2	1.86

Table 20:
 Latino-White Disparities in Poverty Rates: 2014
 Ratio of Latino Poverty Rate to White Non-Hispanic Rate

Metropolitan Area	Latino Pov Rt 2014	WhiteNHPovRt 2014	Latino-White Ratio
Hartford	29.3	5.8	5.04
Raleigh	30.7	7.1	4.33
Philadelphia	30.3	7.1	4.28
Memphis	35.5	8.4	4.24
Buffalo	37.1	9.2	4.04
Boston	26.0	6.9	3.78
Milwaukee	28.7	7.7	3.75
Providence	34.7	9.6	3.60
Indianapolis	36.0	10.2	3.54
Minneapolis	22.9	6.5	3.50
Houston	24.5	7.2	3.40
Richmond	23.6	7.1	3.30
Birmingham	36.2	11.0	3.30
Atlanta	29.5	9.0	3.29
Dallas	24.0	7.6	3.16
Cleveland	29.1	9.3	3.12
Denver	22.6	7.3	3.11
Salt Lake City	26.3	8.5	3.10
New York	23.6	7.7	3.06
Kansas City	25.5	8.4	3.03
Nashville	31.0	10.3	3.02
Phoenix	29.0	10.1	2.88
Chicago	20.6	7.1	2.88
Austin	24.6	8.6	2.86
Seattle	23.8	8.4	2.84
Cincinnati	29.3	10.5	2.80
Charlotte	28.0	10.0	2.80
Washington	12.8	4.7	2.75
Oklahoma City	30.0	10.9	2.74
San Jose	16.9	6.3	2.69
Louisville	29.4	10.9	2.69
San Antonio	21.7	8.2	2.64
Portland	28.1	10.9	2.58
Los Angeles	23.1	9.4	2.46
St. Louis	21.2	8.7	2.45
Baltimore	15.1	6.3	2.41
Detroit	26.1	10.9	2.40
Virginia Beach	17.2	7.2	2.39
Pittsburgh	23.3	9.8	2.37
San Francisco	16.6	7.1	2.35
Columbus	26.3	11.2	2.34
Las Vegas	22.3	10.3	2.17
Sacramento	23.6	11.0	2.15
New Orleans	21.6	10.0	2.15
Orlando	22.2	10.5	2.12
Riverside	22.8	11.1	2.05
Tampa	23.7	11.6	2.05
Miami	19.2	9.8	1.95
San Diego	20.6	10.7	1.92
Jacksonville	17.8	10.9	1.63

Chart 48:
Poverty Rates By Race and Ethnicity in Metro Milwaukee: 2014

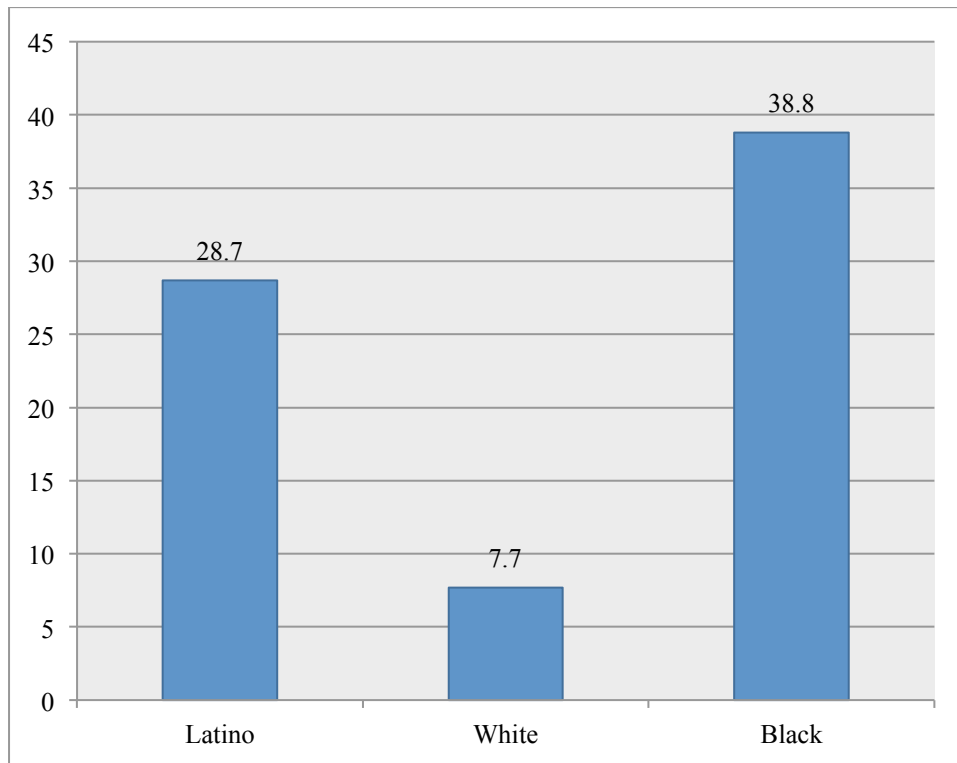


Chart 49:
 Percentage of Latinos Living in Extreme Poverty: 2014
 % with income under 50% of poverty line

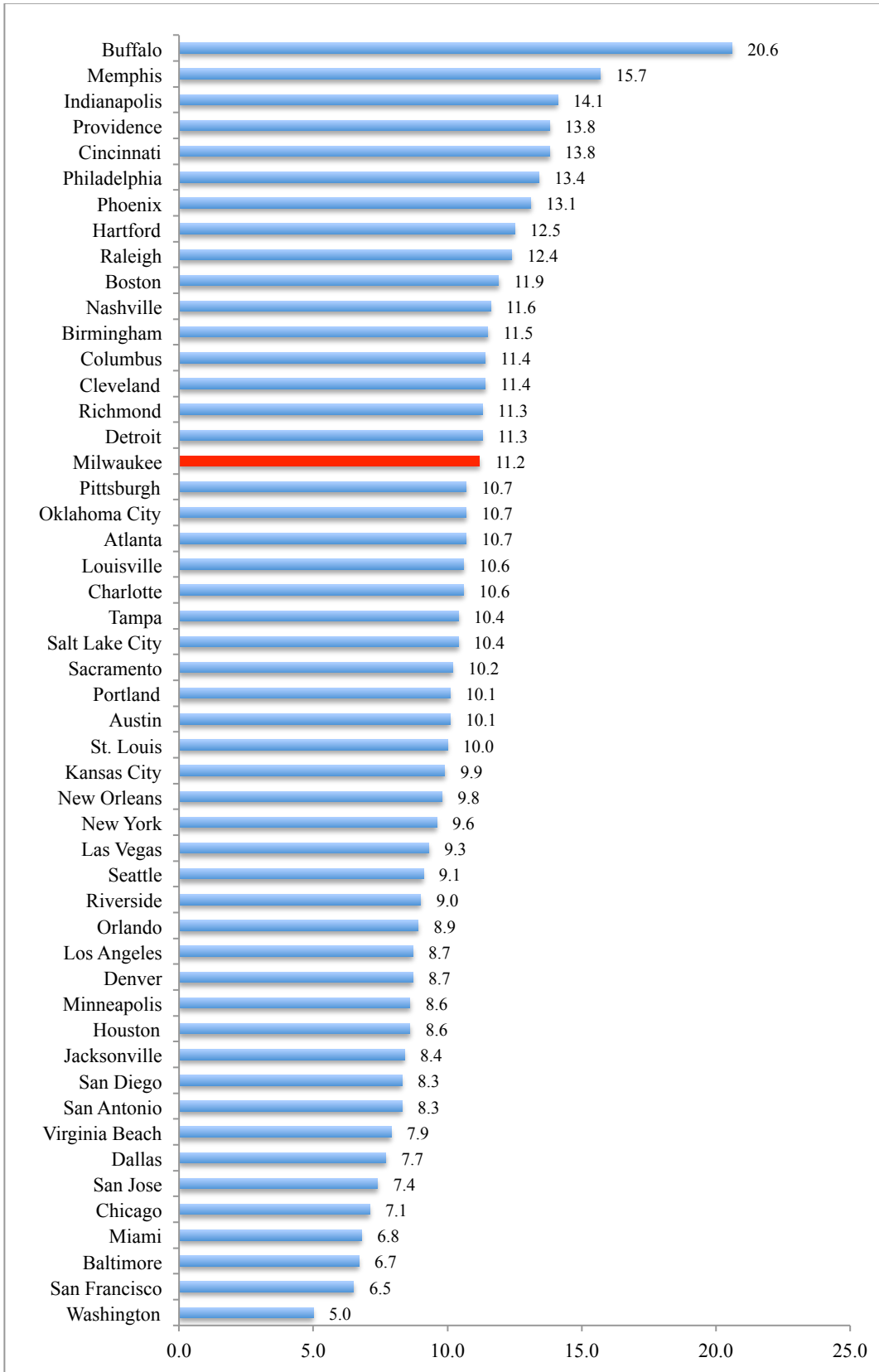


Chart 50:
 Percentage of Poor Latinos in Metropolitan Areas
 Living in Concentrated Poverty Neighborhoods: 2010-2014

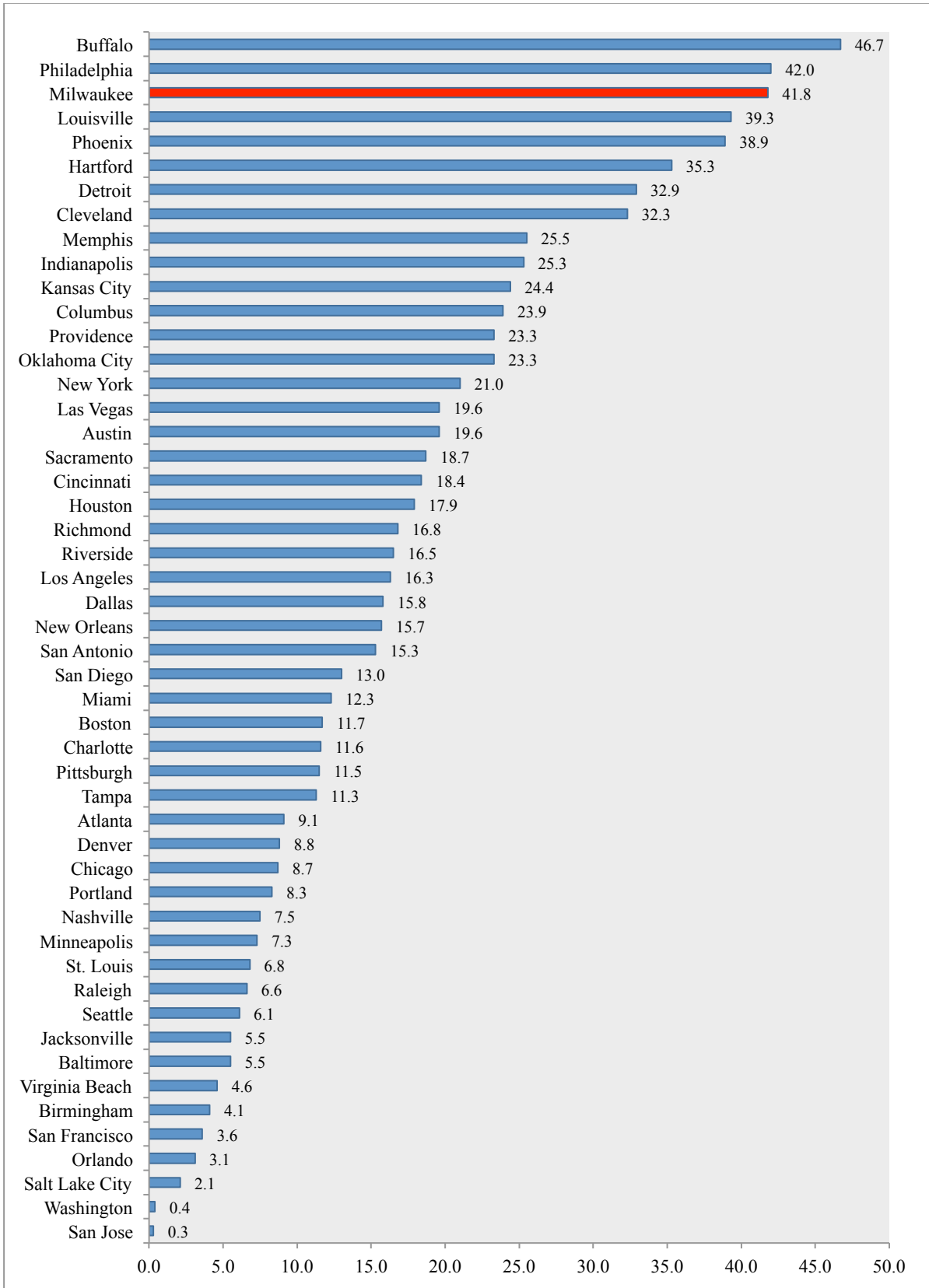


Chart 51:
 Percentage of Metropolitan Area Latinos Living in
 Concentrated Poverty Neighborhoods: 2010-2014

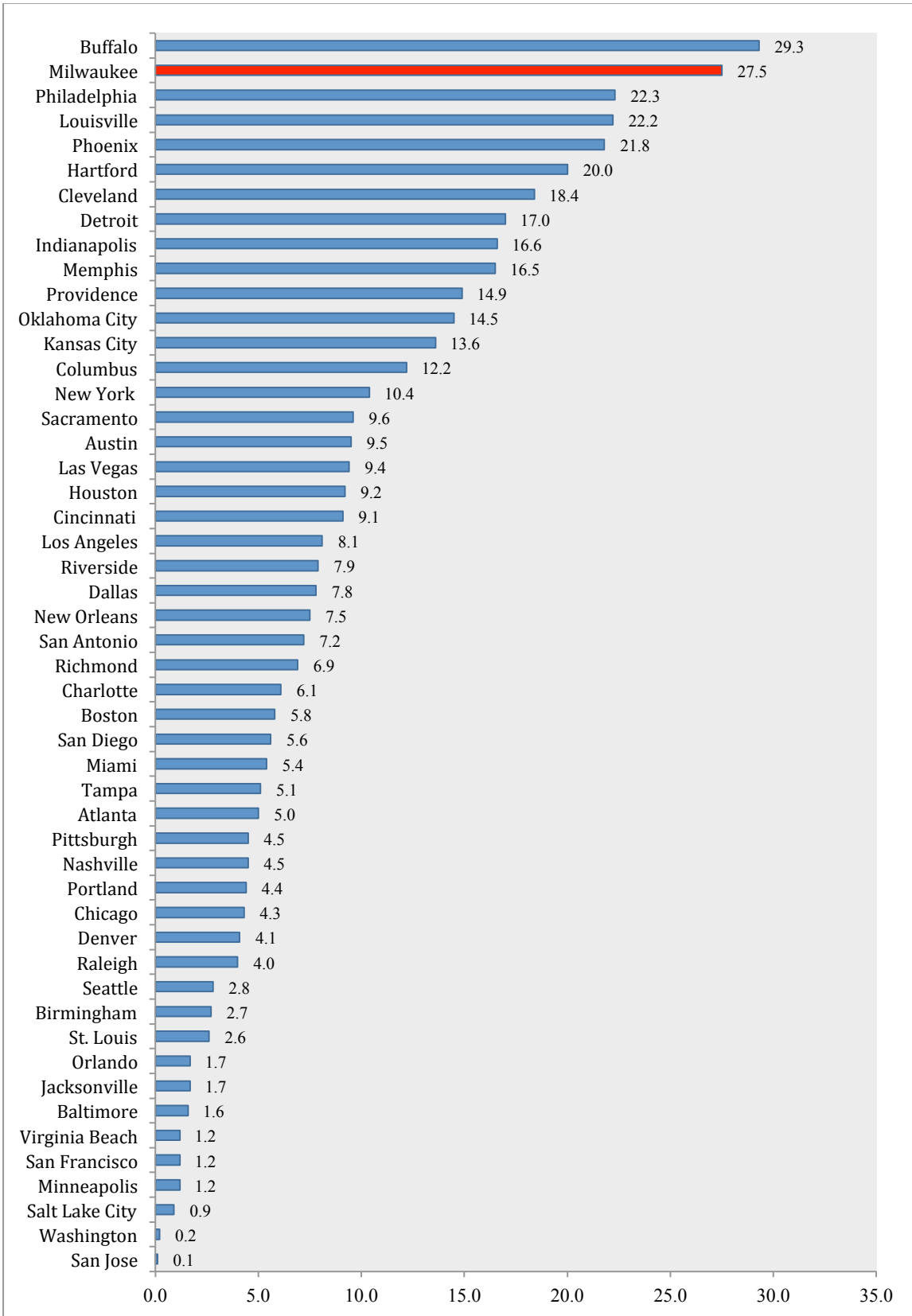


Table 21:
 Latino-White Household Income, and Concentrated Poverty in
 Metropolitan Milwaukee: 2010-2014

% of households in income class living in concentrated poverty neighborhoods

Annual Income Class (in 2014\$)	White	Hispanic
Under \$10,000	9.7	44.1
\$10,000-\$24,999	5.0	36.3
\$25,000-\$49,999	2.3	28.1
\$50,000-\$99,999	1.0	17.7
\$100,000-\$199,000	0.5	11.1
\$200,000+	0.2	5.4

Chart 52:
Percentage of Children (Under 18) By Race in Poverty
In Metropolitan Milwaukee: 2014

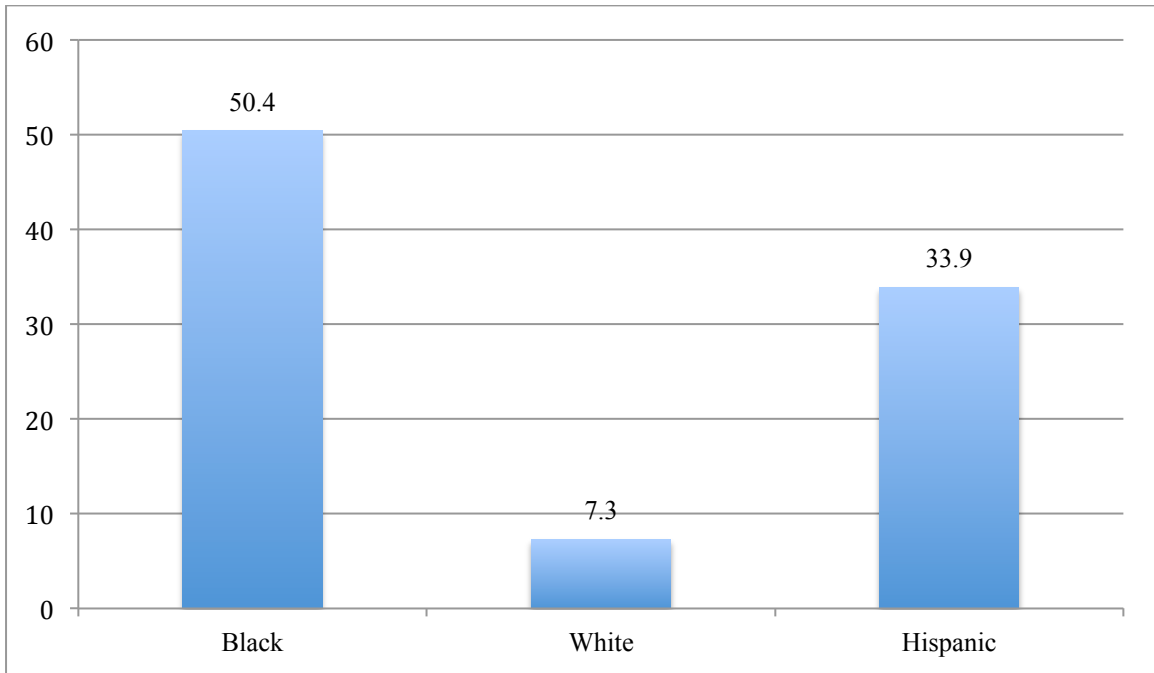


Chart 53:
 Percentage of Latino Children (Under 18) Living in Poverty: 1999

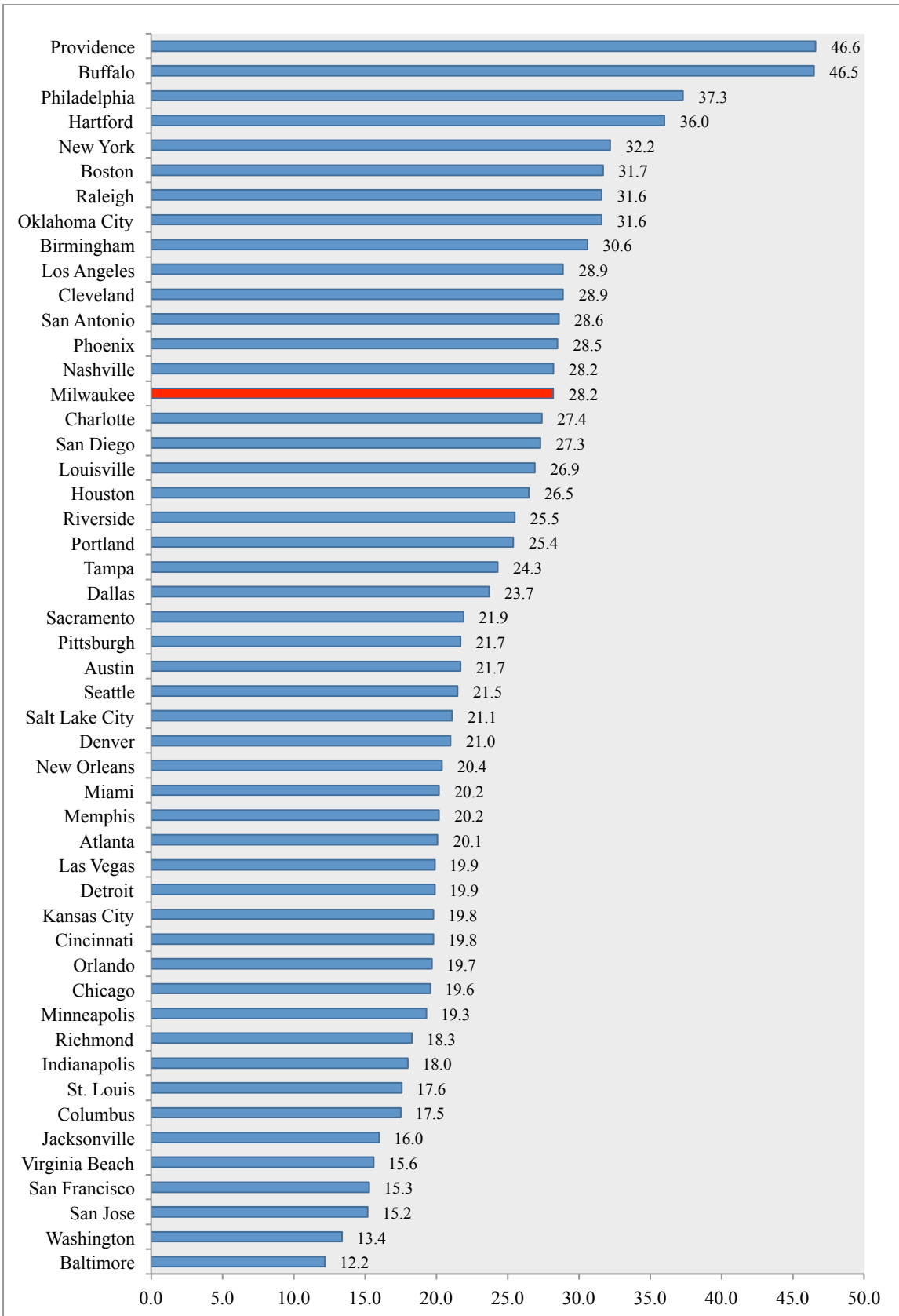


Chart 54:
 Percentage of Latino Children (Under 18) Living in Poverty: 2014

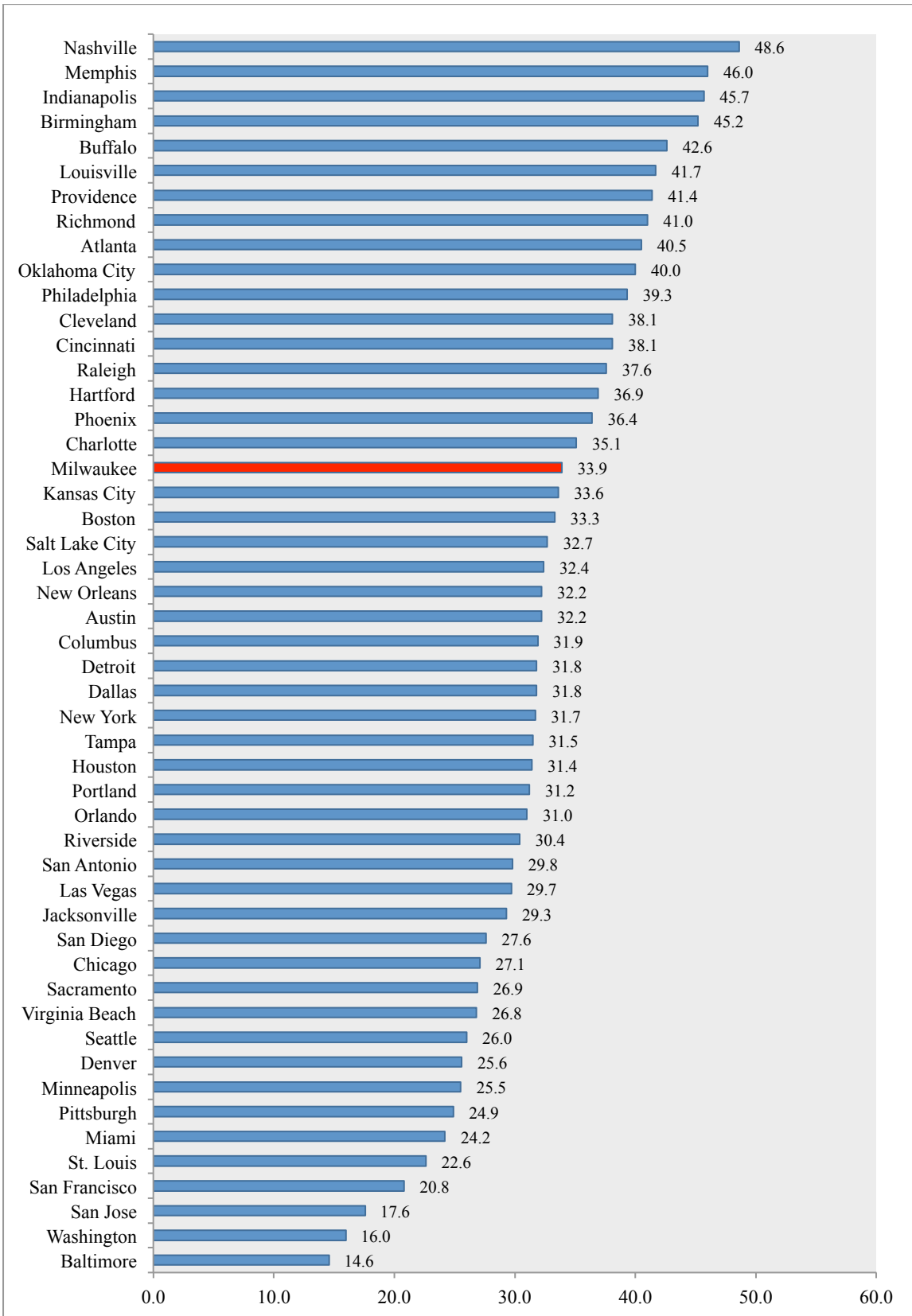


Table 22:
Latino Child Poverty Rates in the Nation's
Largest Metropolitan Areas: 1999-2014

Metropolitan Area	1999	2014	% change 1999-2014
Indianapolis	18.0	45.7	153.9
Memphis	20.2	46.0	127.7
Richmond	18.3	41.0	124.0
Atlanta	20.1	40.5	101.5
Cincinnati	19.8	38.1	92.4
Jacksonville	16.0	29.3	83.1
Columbus	17.5	31.9	82.3
Nashville	28.2	48.6	72.3
Virginia Beach	15.6	26.8	71.8
Kansas City	19.8	33.6	69.7
Detroit	19.9	31.8	59.8
New Orleans	20.4	32.2	57.8
Orlando	19.7	31.0	57.4
Louisville	26.9	41.7	55.0
Salt Lake City	21.1	32.7	55.0
Las Vegas	19.9	29.7	49.2
Austin	21.7	32.2	48.4
Birmingham	30.6	45.2	47.7
Chicago	19.6	27.1	38.3
San Francisco	15.3	20.8	35.9
Dallas	23.7	31.8	34.2
Minneapolis	19.3	25.5	32.1
Cleveland	28.9	38.1	31.8
Tampa	24.3	31.5	29.6
St. Louis	17.6	22.6	28.4
Charlotte	27.4	35.1	28.1
Phoenix	28.5	36.4	27.7
Oklahoma City	31.6	40.0	26.6
Portland	25.4	31.2	22.8
Sacramento	21.9	26.9	22.8
Denver	21.0	25.6	21.9
Seattle	21.5	26.0	20.9
Milwaukee	28.2	33.9	20.2
Miami	20.2	24.2	19.8
Baltimore	12.2	14.6	19.7
Washington	13.4	16.0	19.4
Riverside	25.5	30.4	19.2
Raleigh	31.6	37.6	19.0
Houston	26.5	31.4	18.5
San Jose	15.2	17.6	15.8
Pittsburgh	21.7	24.9	14.7
Los Angeles	28.9	32.4	12.1
Philadelphia	37.3	39.3	5.4
Boston	31.7	33.3	5.0
San Antonio	28.6	29.8	4.2
Hartford	36.0	36.9	2.5
San Diego	27.3	27.6	1.1
New York	32.2	31.7	-1.6
Buffalo	46.5	42.6	-8.4
Providence	46.6	41.4	-11.2

Chart 55:
The Geography of Latino Affluence and Poverty in Metro Milwaukee: 2010-2014

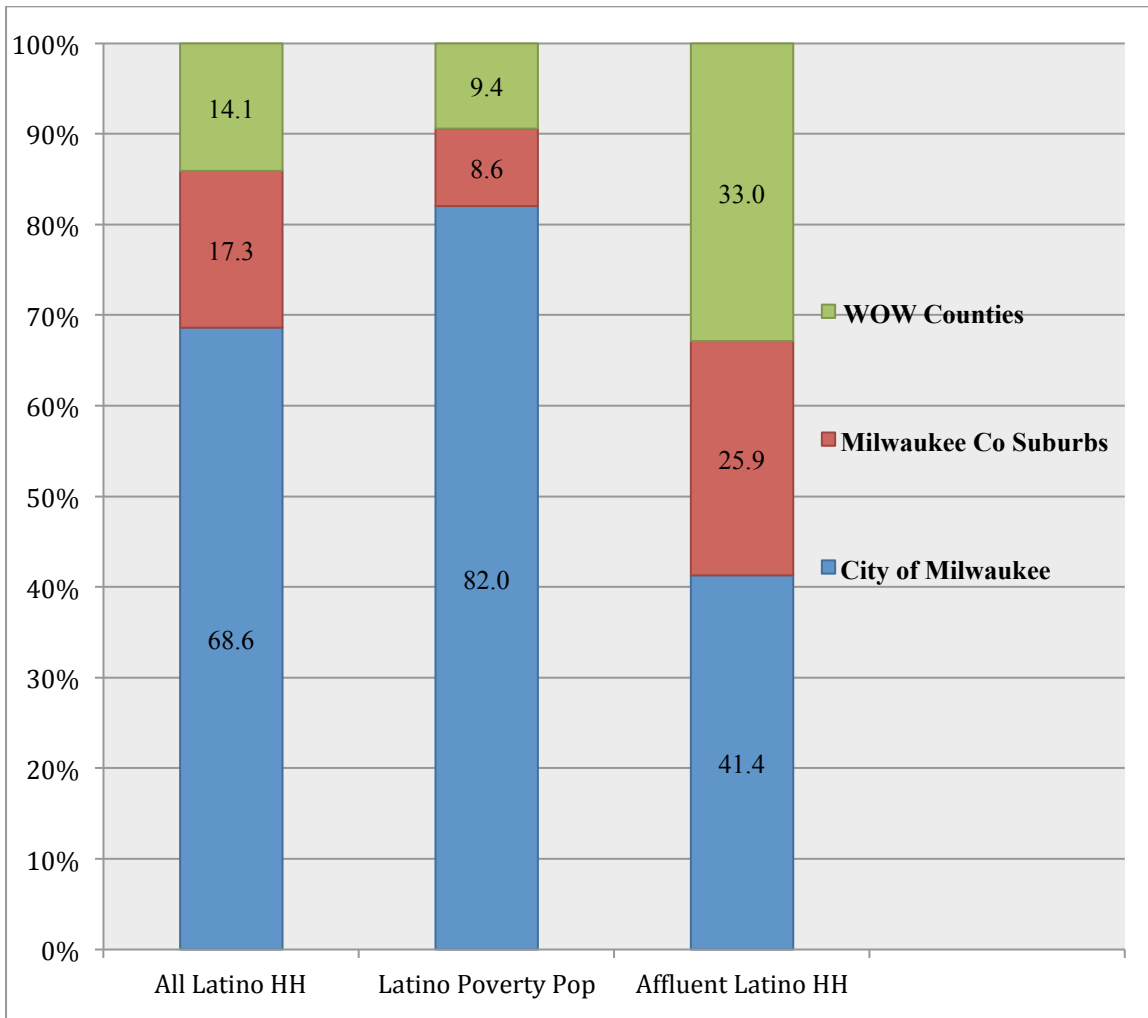


Table 23:
Percentage of Households in Metropolitan Milwaukee, By Race, With
Food Stamps/SNAP Benefits: 2007-2014

Race	2007	2014
Black	25.7	45.2
White Not Hispanic	2.9	7.9
Hispanic	15.1	33.2

Chart 56:
 Percentage of Latino Households With Food Stamps/SNAP Benefits: 2007

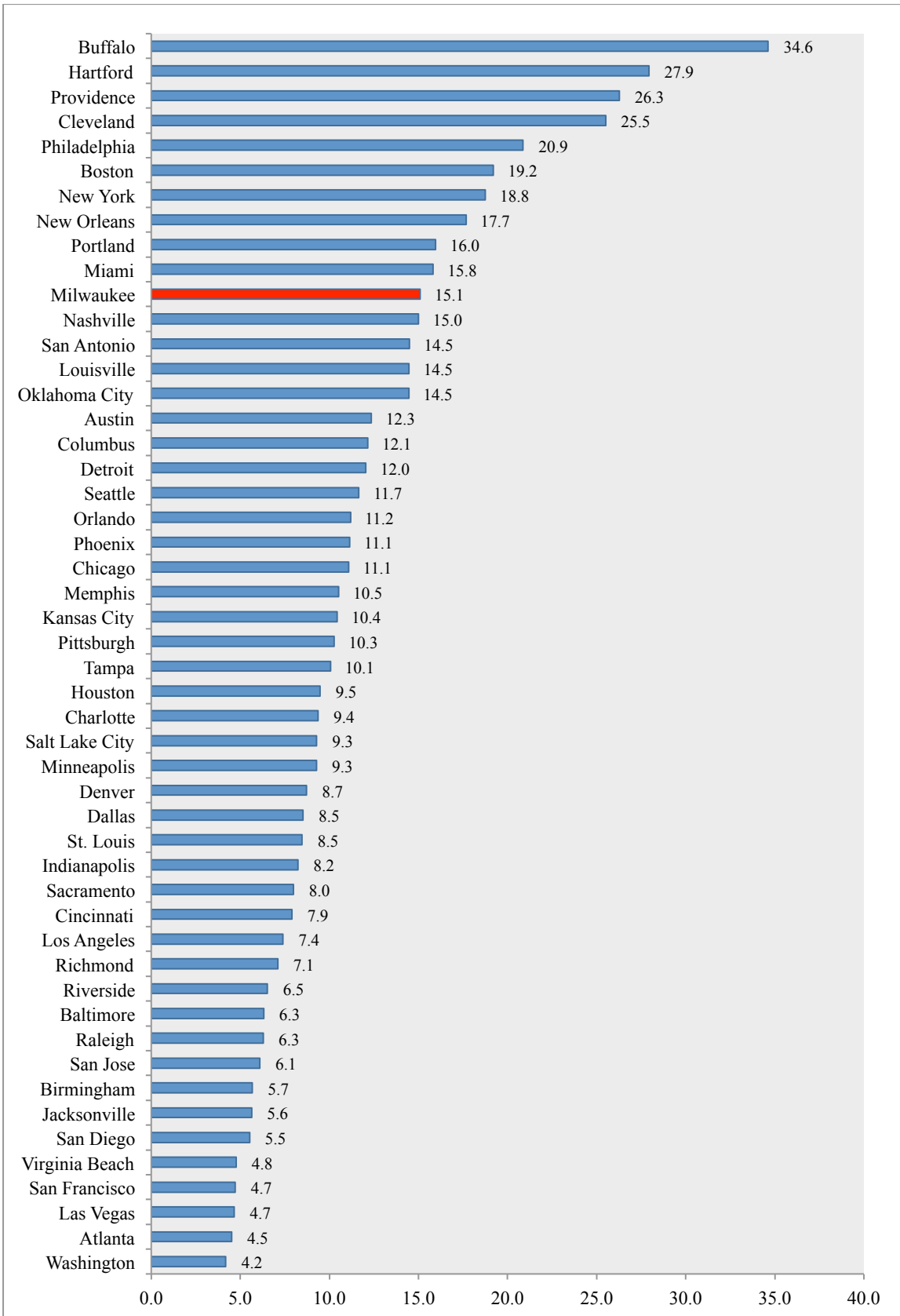


Chart 57:
 Percentage of Latino Households With Food Stamp/SNAP Benefits: 2014

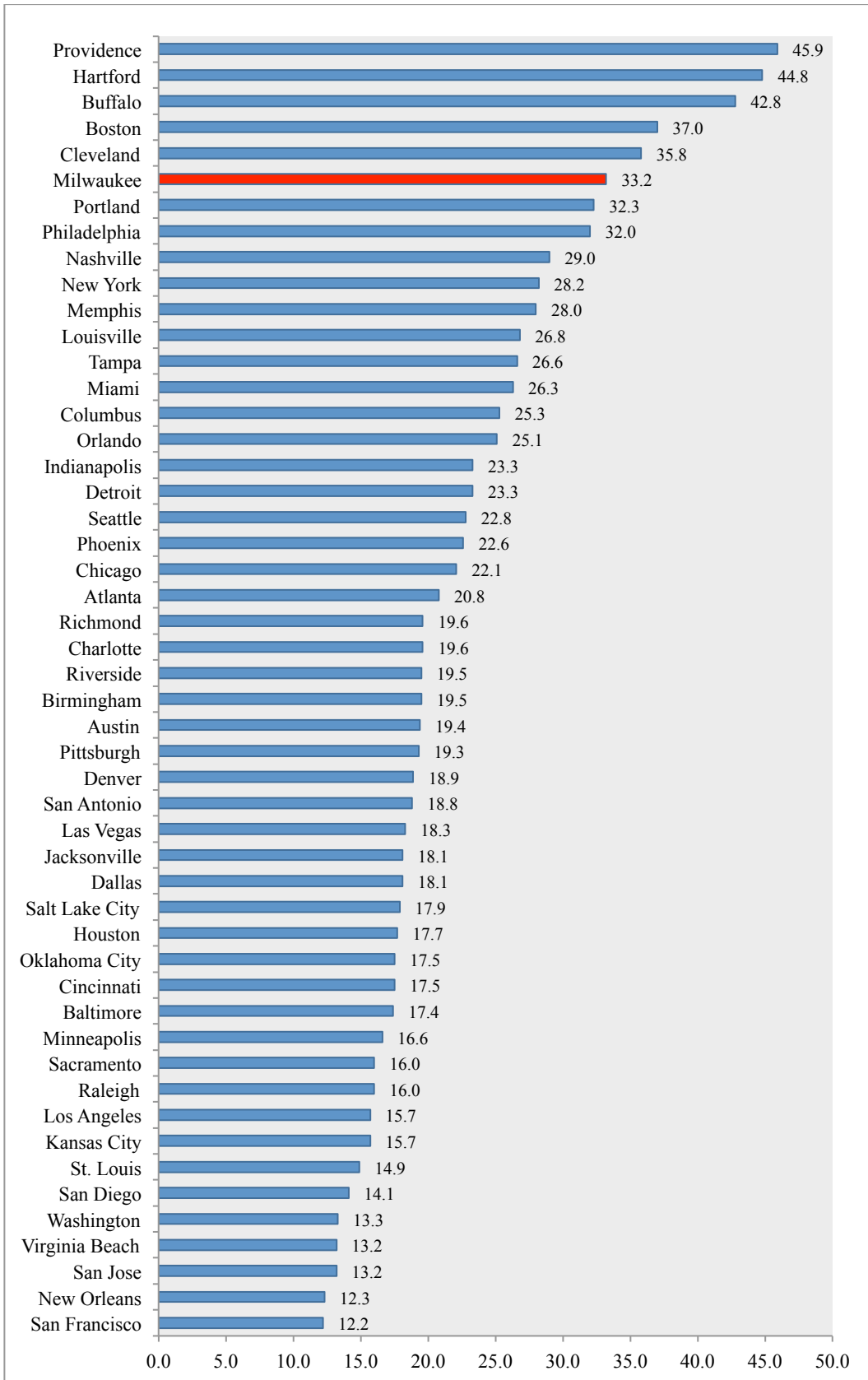


Table 24:
Change in Percentage of Latino Households With Food Stamps/SNAP Benefits
The Nation's Largest Metropolitan Areas: 2007-2014

Metropolitan Area	% with SNAP 2007	% with SNAP 2014	% change 2007-2014
Atlanta	4.5	20.8	360.5
Las Vegas	4.7	18.3	292.7
Birmingham	5.7	19.5	243.8
Jacksonville	5.6	18.1	221.5
Washington	4.2	13.3	217.6
Riverside	6.5	19.5	199.0
Indianapolis	8.2	23.3	183.1
Virginia Beach	4.8	13.2	176.8
Richmond	7.1	19.6	176.1
Baltimore	6.3	17.4	176.0
Memphis	10.5	28.0	166.4
Tampa	10.1	26.6	164.3
San Francisco	4.7	12.2	158.6
San Diego	5.5	14.1	155.6
Raleigh	6.3	16.0	154.9
Orlando	11.2	25.1	124.5
Cincinnati	7.9	17.5	121.9
Milwaukee	15.1	33.2	120.0
Denver	8.7	18.9	116.7
San Jose	6.1	13.2	116.5
Dallas	8.5	18.1	112.4
Los Angeles	7.4	15.7	112.2
Charlotte	9.4	19.6	109.4
Columbus	12.1	25.3	108.4
Phoenix	11.1	22.6	103.0
Portland	16.0	32.3	102.5
Sacramento	8.0	16.0	100.7
Chicago	11.1	22.1	99.6
Seattle	11.7	22.8	95.6
Nashville	15.0	29.0	93.4
Detroit	12.0	23.3	93.4
Salt Lake City	9.3	17.9	92.8
Boston	19.2	37.0	92.6
Pittsburgh	10.3	19.3	88.0
Houston	9.5	17.7	86.9
Louisville	14.5	26.8	85.3
Minneapolis	9.3	16.6	79.0
St. Louis	8.5	14.9	76.1
Providence	26.3	45.9	74.7
Miami	15.8	26.3	66.2
Hartford	27.9	44.8	60.4
Austin	12.3	19.4	57.2
Philadelphia	20.9	32.0	53.4
Kansas City	10.4	15.7	50.6
New York	18.8	28.2	50.4
Cleveland	25.5	35.8	40.4
San Antonio	14.5	18.8	29.7
Buffalo	34.6	42.8	23.6
Oklahoma City	14.5	17.5	21.1
New Orleans	17.7	12.3	-30.4

Chart 58:
Latino Homeownership Rates: 2000

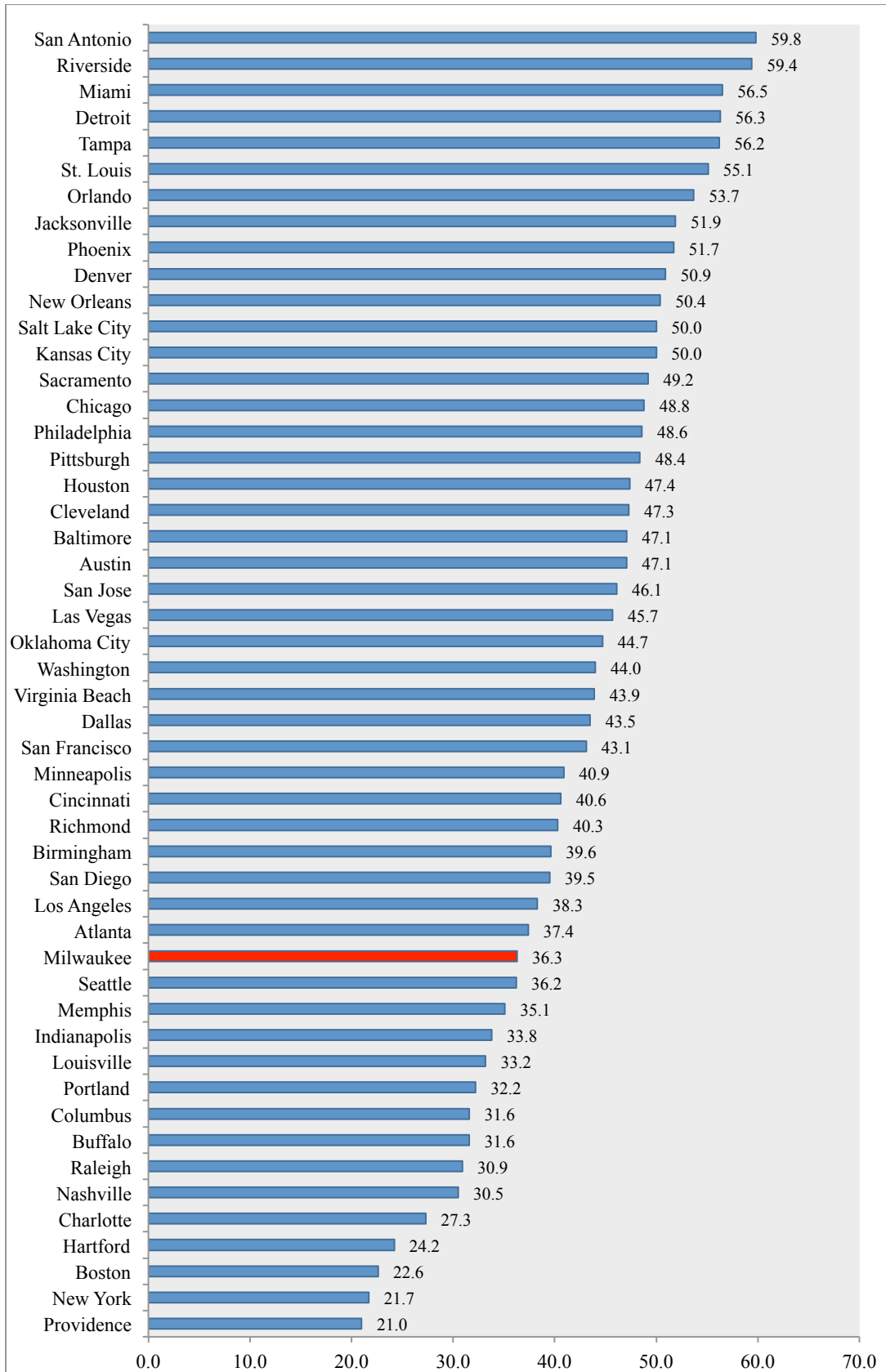


Chart 59:
Latino Homeownership Rates: 2014

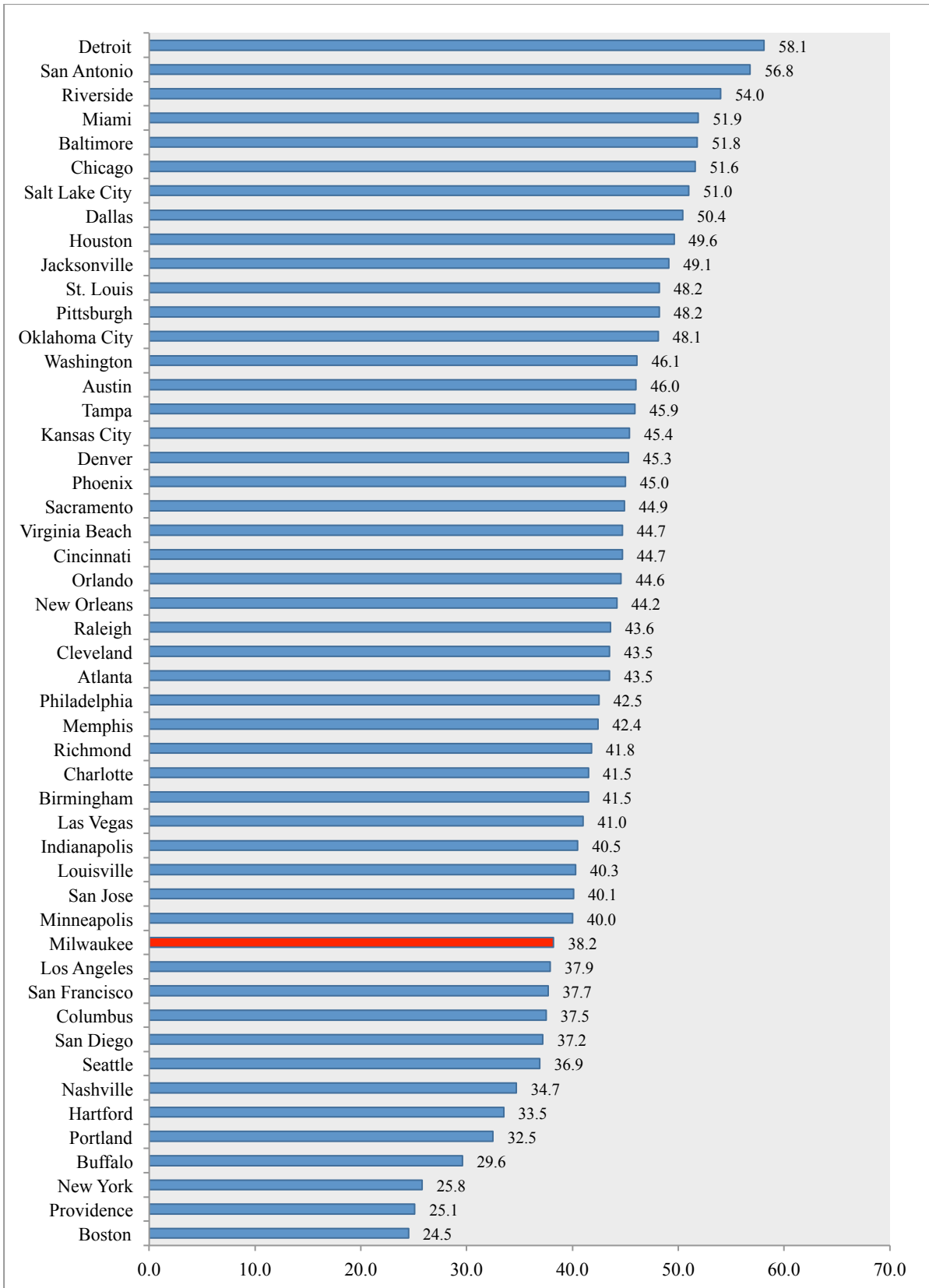


Table 25:
Percentage Change in Latino Homeownership Rates: 2000-2014

Metropolitan Area	2000	2014	% change 2000-2014
Charlotte	27.3	41.5	52.0
Raleigh	30.9	43.6	41.1
Hartford	24.2	33.5	38.4
Louisville	33.2	40.3	21.4
Memphis	35.1	42.4	20.8
Indianapolis	33.8	40.5	19.8
Providence	21.0	25.1	19.5
New York	21.7	25.8	18.9
Columbus	31.6	37.5	18.7
Atlanta	37.4	43.5	16.3
Dallas	43.5	50.4	15.9
Nashville	30.5	34.7	13.8
Cincinnati	40.6	44.7	10.1
Baltimore	47.1	51.8	10.0
Boston	22.6	24.5	8.4
Oklahoma City	44.7	48.1	7.6
Chicago	48.8	51.6	5.7
Milwaukee	36.3	38.2	5.2
Birmingham	39.6	41.5	4.8
Washington	44.0	46.1	4.8
Houston	47.4	49.6	4.6
Richmond	40.3	41.8	3.7
Detroit	56.3	58.1	3.2
Salt Lake City	50.0	51.0	2.0
Seattle	36.2	36.9	1.9
Virginia Beach	43.9	44.7	1.8
Portland	32.2	32.5	0.9
Tampa	56.2	45.9	-18.3
Pittsburgh	48.4	48.2	-0.4
Los Angeles	38.3	37.9	-1.0
Minneapolis	40.9	40.0	-2.2
Austin	47.1	46.0	-2.3
San Antonio	59.8	56.8	-5.0
Jacksonville	51.9	49.1	-5.4
San Diego	39.5	37.2	-5.8
Buffalo	31.6	29.6	-6.3
Cleveland	47.3	43.5	-8.0
Miami	56.5	51.9	-8.1
Sacramento	49.2	44.9	-8.7
Riverside	59.4	54.0	-9.1
Kansas City	50.0	45.4	-9.2
Las Vegas	45.7	41.0	-10.3
Denver	50.9	45.3	-11.0
New Orleans	50.4	44.2	-12.3
St. Louis	55.1	48.2	-12.5
San Francisco	43.1	37.7	-12.5
Philadelphia	48.6	42.5	-12.6
Phoenix	51.7	45.0	-13.0
San Jose	46.1	40.1	-13.0
Orlando	53.7	44.6	-16.9

Table 26:
Homeownership Rates By Race
Metropolitan Milwaukee: 2000-2014

Race	2000	2014
Black	33.4	27.6
White Not Hispanic	67.7	69.2
Hispanic	36.3	38.2

Chart 60:
 Percentage of Latino Homeowners With Monthly Owner Costs
 Exceeding 30% of Household Income: 2014

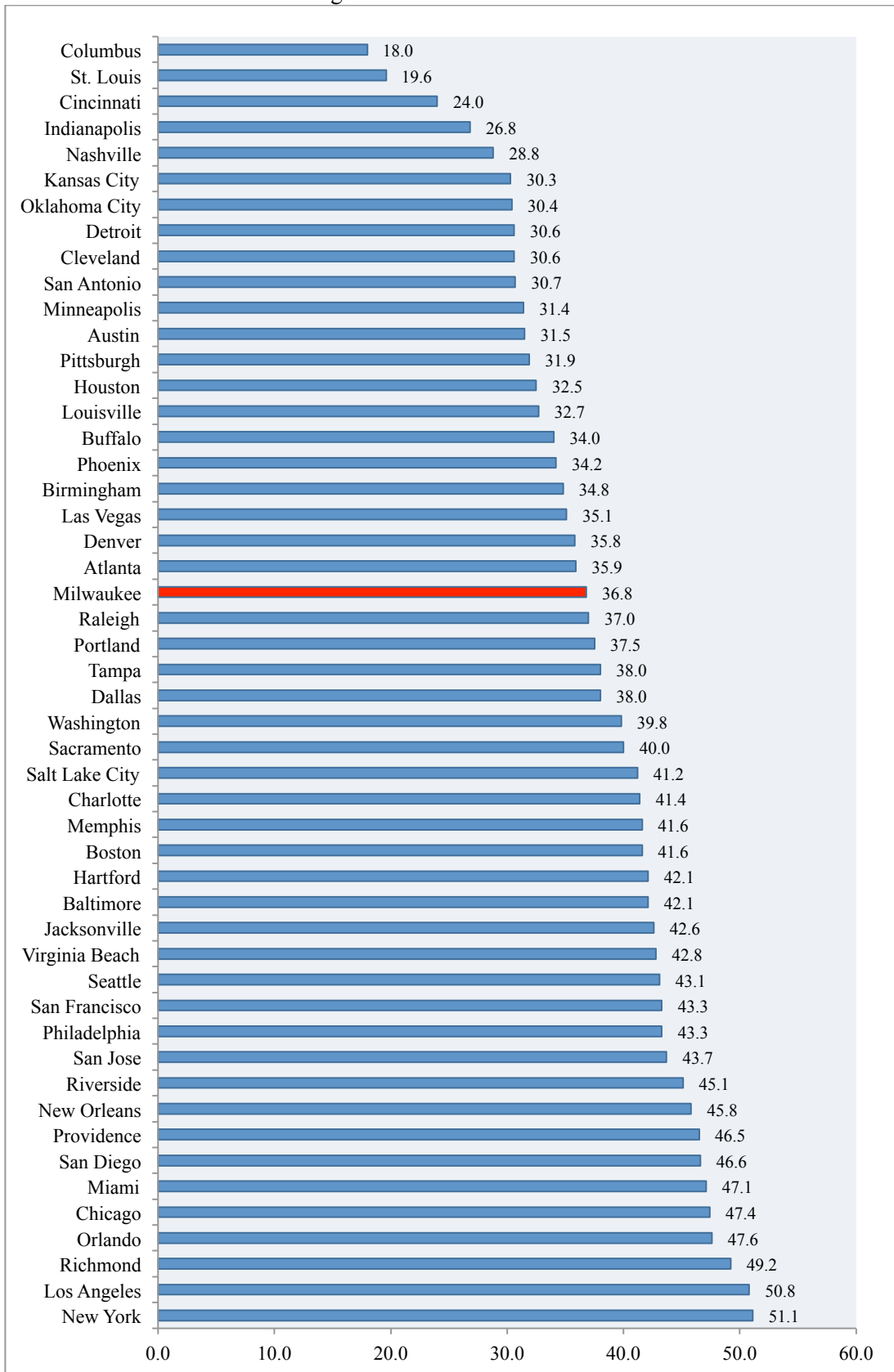


Chart 61:
 Percentage of Latino Renters With Gross Rent
 Exceeding 30% of Household Income: 2014

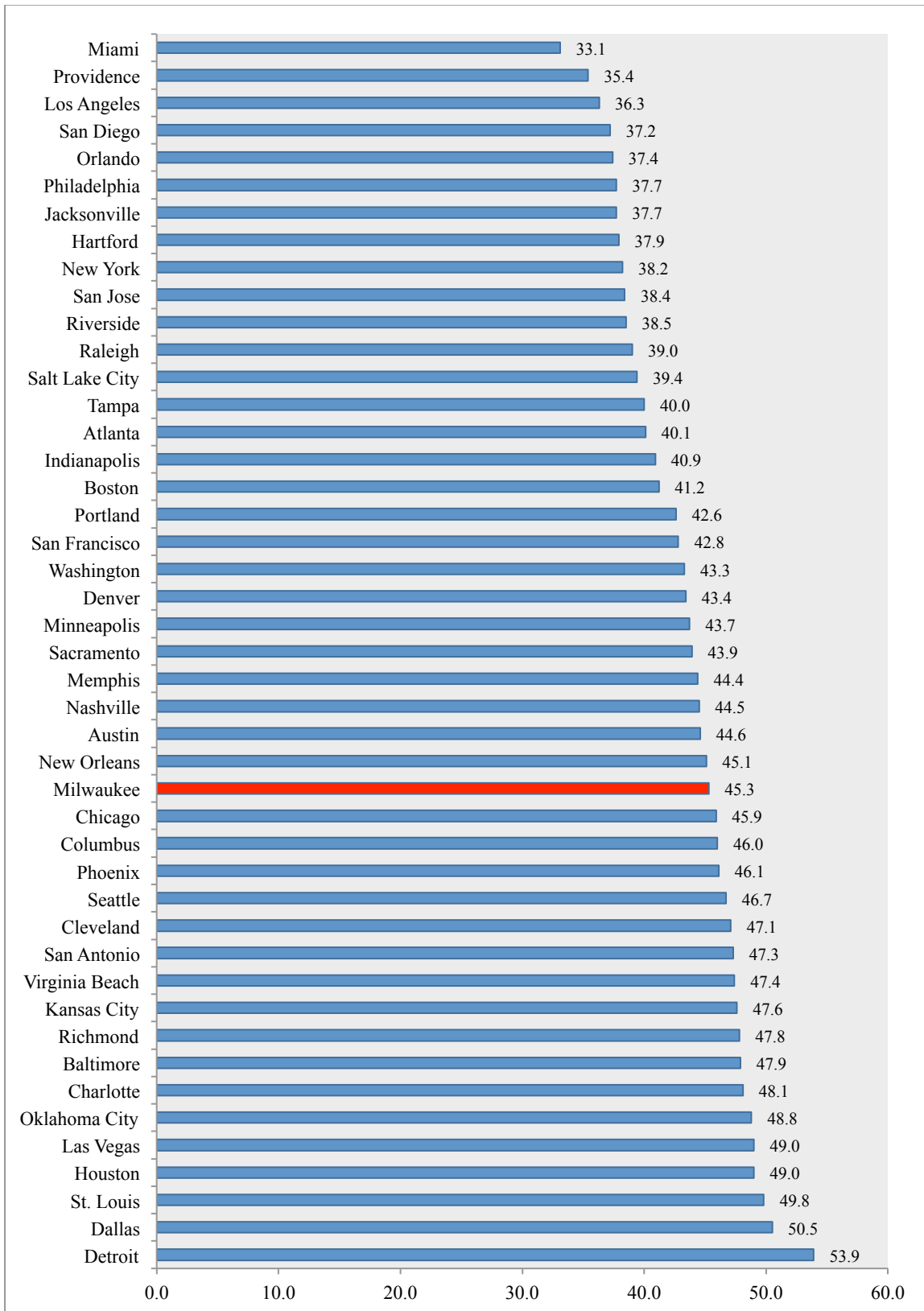


Chart 62:
Percentage of Metro Milwaukee Homeowners With Monthly Owner Costs
Exceeding 30% of Household Income: By Race, 2014

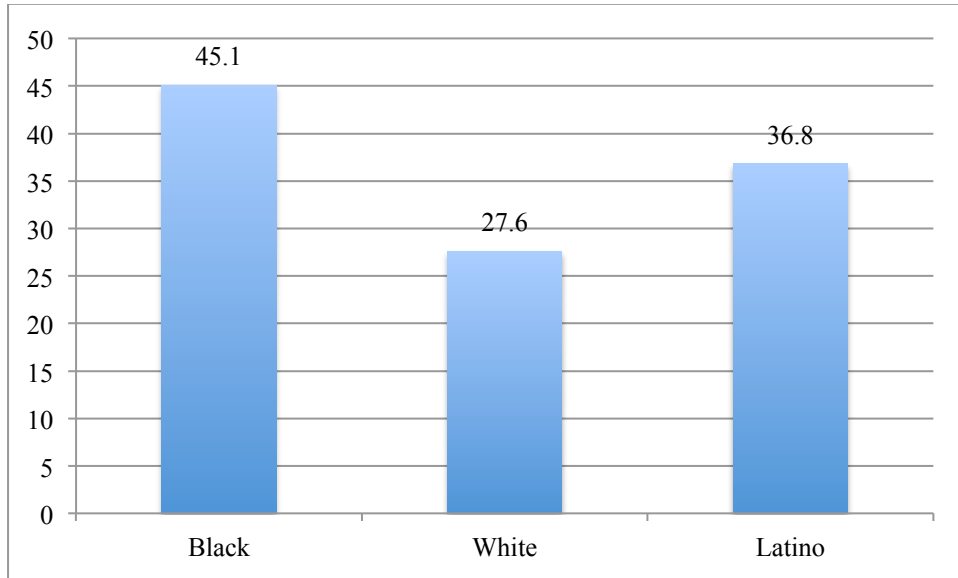
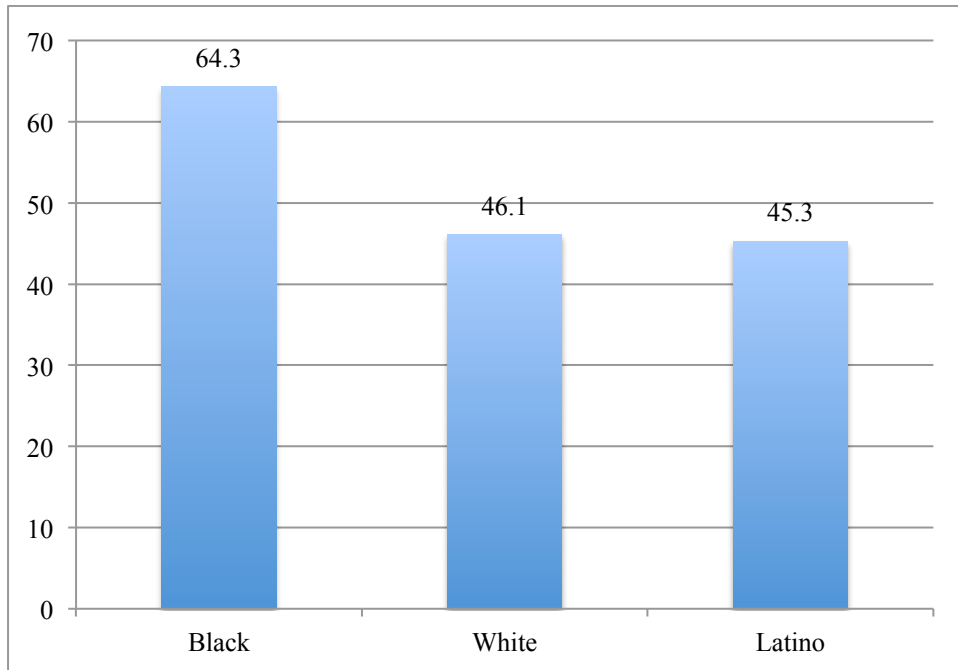


Chart 63:
Percentage of Metro Milwaukee Renters With Gross Rent
Exceeding 30% of Household Income: By Race, 2014



EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Employment and Non-employment

There are various ways to measure labor market conditions: the official unemployment rate (the percentage of working age persons, in the labor market and actively looking for work, who are not employed); the employment rate, sometimes also called the “employment-population” ratio (the percentage of all working age persons, often broken down into various age cohorts, who are employed); and the non-employment rate (essentially the flip-side of the employment rate, measuring the percentage of working age persons who are not employed – whether officially unemployed or not).³ There are drawbacks to all of the measures. However, for various reasons, especially given the number of jobless missed by the official unemployment rate, economists increasingly lean towards some variant of the employment or non-employment rates as the best way of measuring the extent to which the working age population in a community, or among certain racial or ethnic groups is, in fact, working –which, in the end, is what we really want to know about the health of a labor market.

We examine the Latino non-employment rate –the percentage of adults who are either unemployed or not in the labor force-- for males and females, and for two key age cohorts: young adults (ages 20-24) and prime working years adults (ages 25-54).

- Among the nation’s 50 largest metropolitan areas in 2014, the non-employment rate for Latino young adult males in Milwaukee (22.5 percent) ranked relatively low (the 18th lowest rate). (Chart 64). [Note: On all the “non-employment” charts and tables, a better performance means a lower rate and a ranking towards the bottom of the chart]. For prime working years Latino males (ages 25-54), Milwaukee’s non-employment rate of 13.7 percent in 2014 ranked towards the middle-of-the-pack. Buffalo (38.3 percent) and Hartford (29.9 percent) posted, by far, the worst prime age Latino male non-employment rates (Chart 65).
- The non-employment rates for Latino females in Milwaukee, for both young adults (29.0 percent) and prime age adults (32.2 percent) ranked among the best among the nation’s 50 largest metropolitan areas (Charts 66 and 67).

³ For a discussion of the various ways of measuring “joblessness,” see Marc V. Levine, *Race and Male Employment in the Wake of the Great Recession* (Milwaukee: UWM Center for Economic Development Working Paper, 2012), pp. 3-5.

- Looking at racial groups in Milwaukee, the Latino male non-employment rate in 2014 for both young adults and prime age adults was comparable to the rate for white non-Hispanics, and substantially lower than the rates for black males. 37.0 percent of black males in Milwaukee between the ages of 25-54 are non-employed; for prime age Latino males, that figure is 13.7 percent (Charts 68-69).
- On the other hand, for Latino females in Milwaukee, the non-employment rate for prime age adults (32.2 percent) is comparable to the black rate (33.5 percent) and much higher than the WNH rate (18.1 percent) (Chart 70). For young adults, the Latino rate (29.0 percent) stands halfway between the black and WNH rates (Chart 71).
- (Tables 27- 30) show the trend since 1990 in Latino non-employment rates for young adults and prime age workers –both male and female—in Milwaukee and the 50 largest metropolitan areas. As the tables make clear, for both genders and for both age cohorts, the trend in Latino non-employment has varied across the country, but in Milwaukee, Latino non-employment was markedly lower in 2014 than it was in 1990. Among prime working age Latino males, for example, the non-employment rate dropped from 21.4 to 13.7 percent between 1990-2014; the rate dropped by 10 percentage points for Latino young adult males during that period (Tables 27-28). For Latino females, the decline in non-employment has been even more pronounced, as Latino women, many of whom previously had not been in the labor force, entered the labor market and secured employment between 1990-2014 (Tables 29-30). Thus, for example, the non-employment rate for young adult Milwaukee Latinas declined from 50.0 percent in 1990 to 29.0 percent in 2014. Even taking into account the large error margins in the employment data for 20-24 year olds in 2014, that is a statistically significant change.

The “Latinoisation” of Urban Labor Markets

Earlier, we analyzed how the surge in Latino immigration to U.S. metropolitan areas has profoundly transformed the demographic fabric of cities and regions. Similarly, the growing number of Latino workers has dramatically reshaped urban labor markets. (Tables 31-36) array trends in employment between 1990-2014 in a cross-section of 14

metropolitan areas from across the country. In all metro areas, for both genders and for both the young adult and prime age cohorts, the growth in Latino employment has far outstripped the growth of non-Hispanic employment. Put another way, in metro area after metro area, Latino employment growth is driving the local labor market and Latino workers represent an ever-growing share of metropolitan workforces. In metro Milwaukee, because the total number of employed non-Hispanics has declined for both genders and age cohorts, *Latino workers account for all of the net employment growth in the metropolitan area since 1990*. This is partially an artifact of the overall stagnation in employment growth in metro Milwaukee over the past quarter century, but even in rapidly growing metropolitan areas such as Houston, Orlando, or Las Vegas, Latino workers account for a major share of total employment growth. Among young adult males, for example, Latino workers accounted for 72.3 percent of total employment growth in Houston between 1990-2014; among prime age males, Latinos accounted for 65.9 percent of Houston's total growth in employment during that period. (Tables 35-38) in particular show the staggering differences in the rate of employment growth among Latinos and non-Hispanics, and all of these tables underscore the degree to which metropolitan labor markets across the U.S. have become increasingly reliant on Latino workers.

A Cultural Division of Labor? Occupational Concentration Among Latino Workers

Latino workers are not only a growing element in the overall labor market in urban America, but they are particularly prominent, even dominant, in certain occupations. The way we measure whether a group is disproportionately employed in certain occupations is to construct an index of labor market concentration. Simply put, the index measures the degree to which a group is employed in a particular occupation at a percentage greater than, or less than, their percentage of total employment. Thus, in a stylized case, if Latino males make up 25 percent of a metro area's total male workforce, but make up 50 percent of a metro area's male construction workforce, we would calculate the "index of construction" for Latinos in construction as 200 percent (50/25). For any occupation, then, an index of 100 means that the group is found in that occupation roughly in proportion to their presence in the overall labor market; an index below 100 means the group is "underrepresented;" and an index over 100 means the group is concentrated, to a greater or lesser degree, in that occupation.

As [Charts 72-78](#) show, there are several occupations in which Latino males and females were highly concentrated in U.S. metropolitan areas in 2014.

- For Latino males: building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations; construction and extraction occupations; production occupations; and materials moving occupations.
- For Latino females: food preparation and service occupations; building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations; and personal care service occupations.
- In some occupations, the Latino concentration is consistently high across all large metropolitan areas. In every metropolitan area in the U.S., for example, the index of concentration for Latino males and females in building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations is well above 100 (with astoundingly high indexes above 500 for Latino females in metros such as Columbus, Raleigh, Oklahoma City, Washington, D.C., Minneapolis, Charlotte, and Baltimore). In construction, all but two metro areas post Latino male indexes of concentration above 100 (topped by the remarkably high, but unsurprising, indexes above 350 for Nashville, Raleigh, and Atlanta, where Latino workers increasingly dominate the construction sector).
- In all of the occupations examined here, for both Latino males and females in Milwaukee, the index of concentration is 100 or greater. Compared to other metro areas, Latino males in Milwaukee are especially concentrated in production and materials moving occupations. For Latino males, Milwaukee ranks 29th among the 50 largest metros in the degree of concentration in building and grounds cleaning and maintenance; 49th out of 50 in concentration in construction occupations; 1st out of 50 in concentration in production occupations; and 2nd out of 50 in concentration in materials moving occupations. For Latino females, the Milwaukee index of concentration, while over 100 in all occupations examined, ranks towards the middle-of-the-pack compared to other metros in food preparation occupations and buildings and grounds occupations. However, Milwaukee Latinas are the 5th most concentrated in personal care service occupations among the nation's largest metropolitan areas.

- (Charts 79-83) compare the Latino indexes of concentration in selected occupations in Milwaukee to other racial groups. Again, the concentration of Latino males in building and grounds occupations and production occupations is striking (Milwaukee is an exception to the national trend of the Latinoisation of the construction labor force in metro areas). For Latino females in Milwaukee, comparative concentration in cleaning and maintenance occupations is apparent; in personal care service occupations, although the Milwaukee Latina index of concentration is high (143.4) it is lower than that of black females (174.7).

Earnings

Although, as we saw earlier, non-employment rates for Latinos in Milwaukee are relatively comparable to WNHs and much lower than African Americans, Latinos in Milwaukee – as is the case nationally—are concentrated in lower-wage occupations (such as building cleaning and personal care services) and in the low-wage segments of higher-wage occupations (such as production occupations).

(Charts 84 and 85) show the distribution of earnings by race in Milwaukee, by race, for males and females. For Latinos, we have broken out “citizens” and “non-citizens” (generally, more recent immigrants) to get a more refined sense of the Latino earnings distribution. Among males and females, the earnings distribution for Latino *citizens* is about comparable to that of African Americans, with comparable percentages of both groups, for example, earning under \$25,000 annually. Among Latino *non-citizens*, however, the earnings distribution is skewed strongly to the lower end: 62.5 percent of non-citizen male Latinos and 82.6 of non-citizen female Latinos in Milwaukee earn under \$25,000 a year. Other key findings:

- Latino male production workers are skewed to lower-end of that occupation’s earnings distribution in Milwaukee (Chart 86).
- Milwaukee ranks towards the middle of a cross-section of 20 large metro areas in the percentage of Latino low-wage male workers (earning under \$25,000 annually). About half of Milwaukee Latino males earn under \$25,000 a year (Chart 87). 61.9 percent of Latino Milwaukee females earn under \$25,000 a year, which is the 8th highest percentage of low-wage workers among the 20 metros surveyed (Chart 88).

- (Charts 89 and 90) examine the differences in Latino “citizen” and “non-citizen” earnings in selected metro areas. As we saw earlier, for both males and females, low-wage employment is especially prevalent among Latino non-citizens. In every metro analyzed, a much higher percentage of Latino non-citizens than citizens earns less than \$25,000 annually.
- Since citizenship is a crucial factor in the Latino earnings picture, Charts 91 and 92 compare Milwaukee to the other largest metropolitan areas in the percentage of male and female Latino workers who are not citizens. Milwaukee has the 33rd highest level of the 50 largest metro areas in the percentage of Latino male workers who are not citizens (43.7 percent); for females, Latino Milwaukee ranks 34th of the 50, with 27.6 percent of Latina workers in the metro area who are not citizens. Unsurprisingly, in light of our earlier tables on immigration and demography, it is the emerging gateway metropolitan areas such as Raleigh, Charlotte, Atlanta, Nashville, Birmingham, Memphis, and Indianapolis that have the highest percentage of “non-citizens” among their Latino workers (for both males and females).

Chart 64:
 Non-employment Rates for Young Adult Latino Males: 2014
 % of Latino males, ages 20-24, not employed and not in the labor force

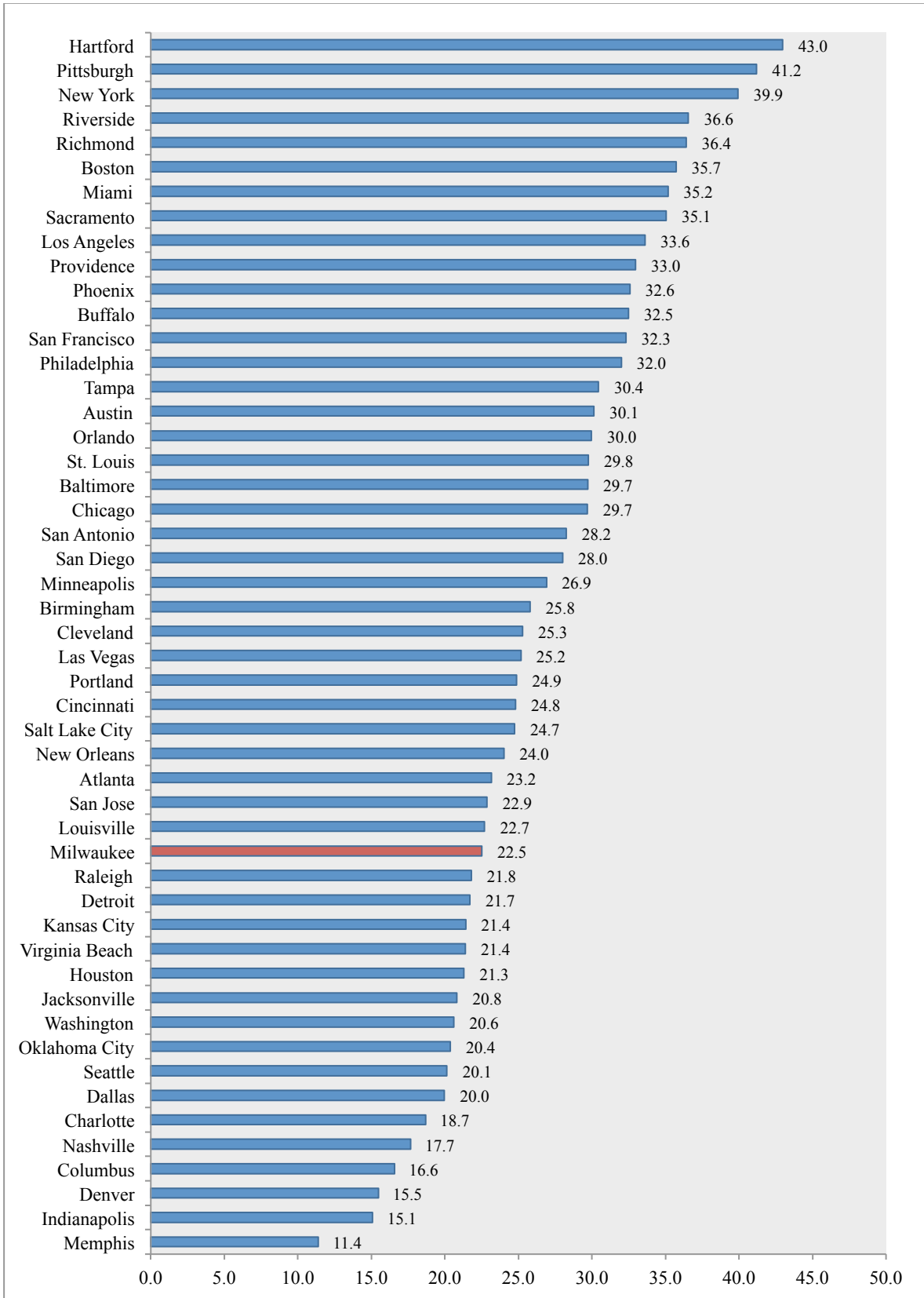


Chart 65:
 Non-employment Rates for Prime Working Years Latino Males: 2014
 % of Latino males, ages 25-54, not employed and not in the labor force

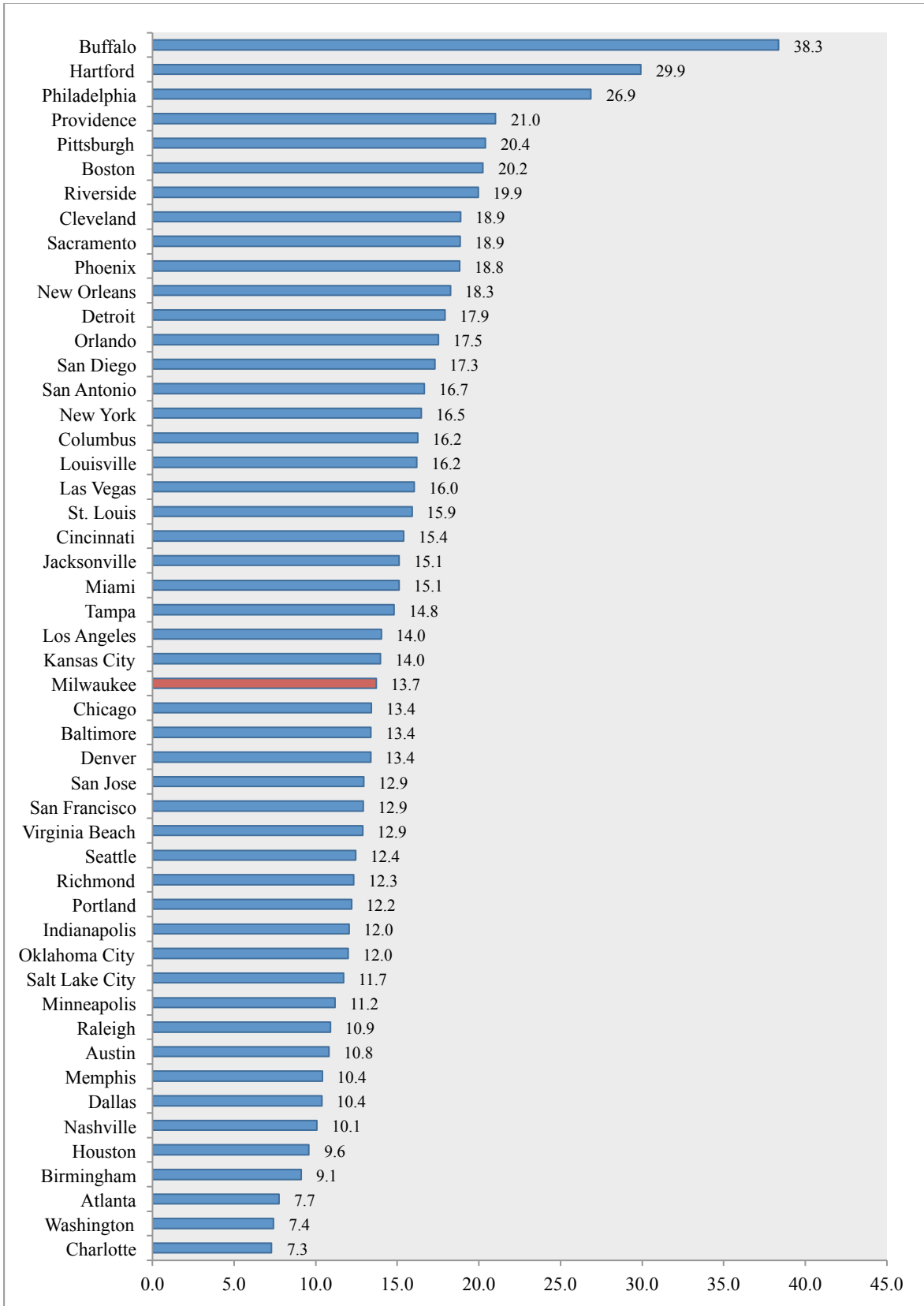


Chart 66:
 Non-employment Rates for Young Adult Latino Females: 2014
 % of Latino females, ages 20-24, not employed and not in the labor force

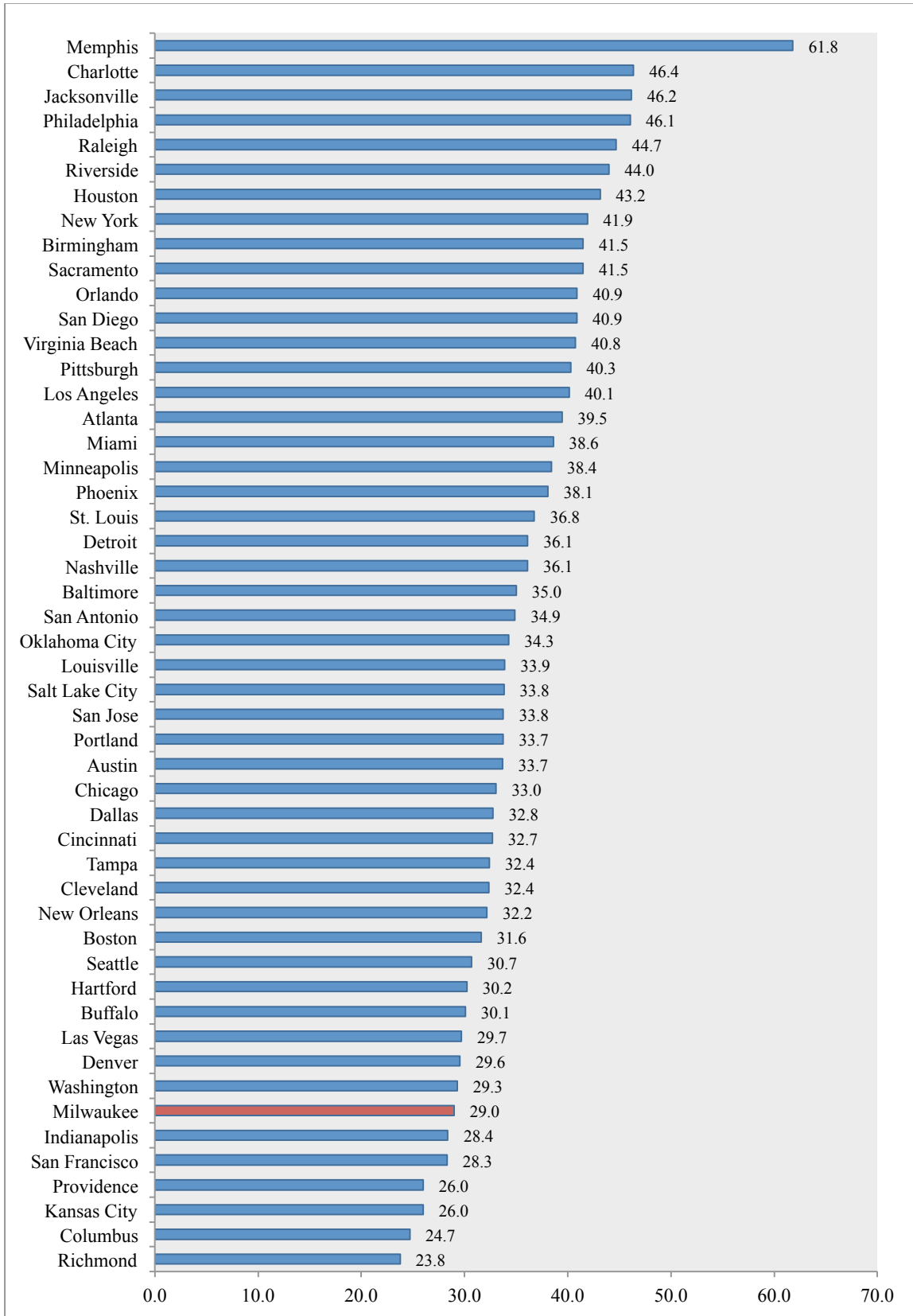


Chart 67:
 Non-employment Rates for Prime Working Years Latino Females: 2014
 % of Latino females, ages 25-54, not employed and not in the labor force

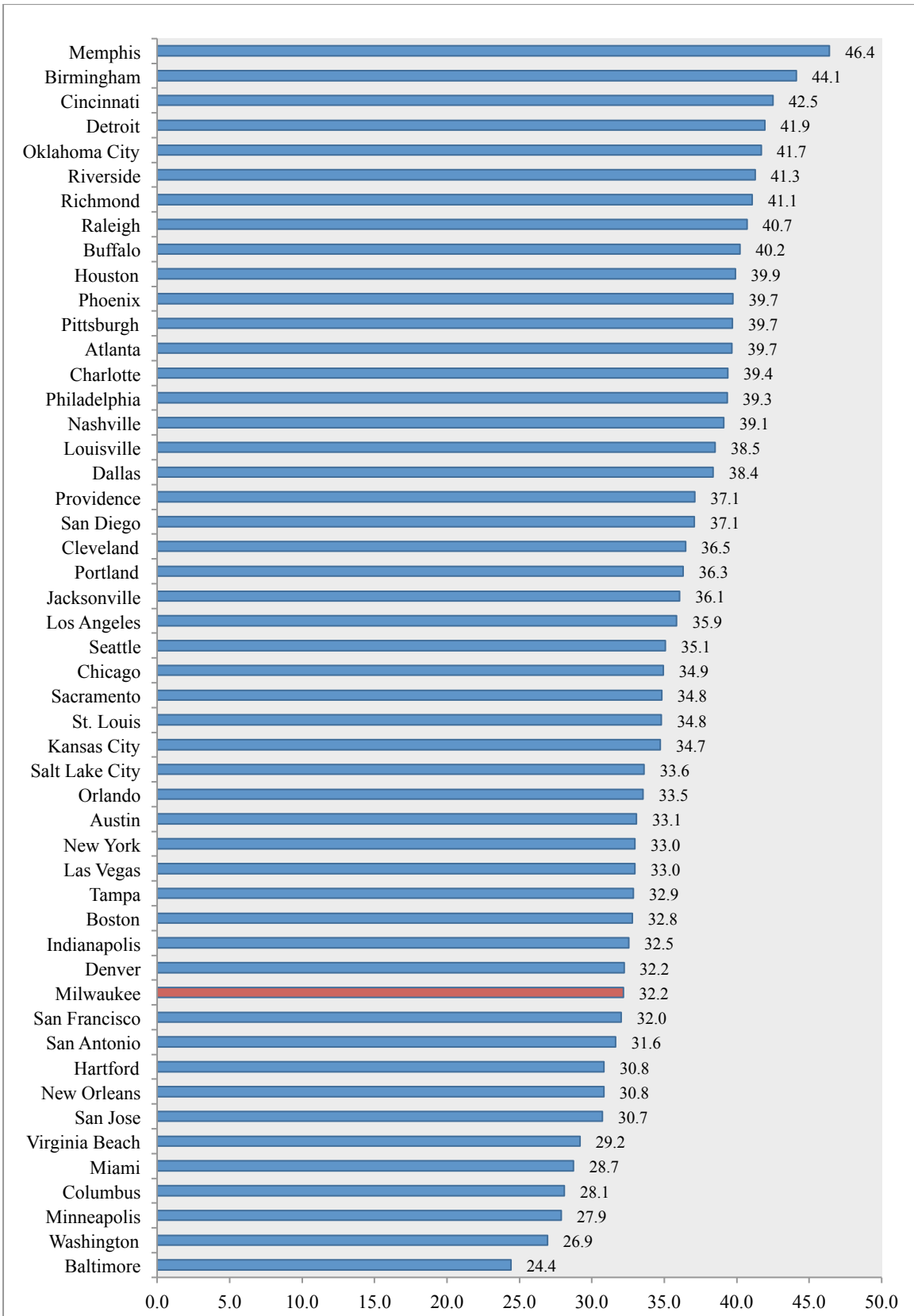


Chart 68:
Non-employment Rates, By Race, for Young Adult Males in
Metropolitan Milwaukee: 2014
% of males, ages 20-24, unemployed or not in the labor force

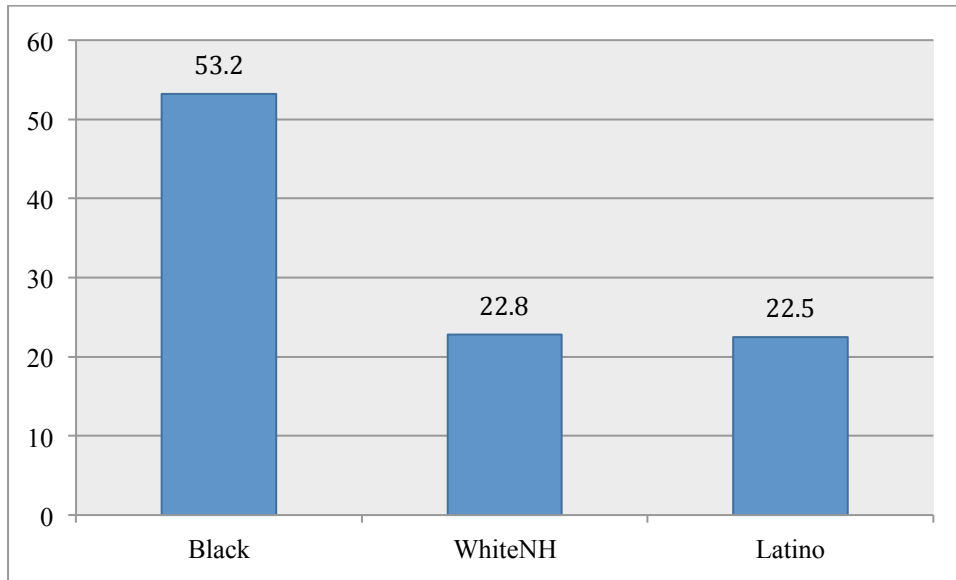


Chart 69:
Non-employment Rates, By Race, for Prime Working Years Males
in Metropolitan Milwaukee: 2014
% of males, ages 25-54, unemployed or not in the labor force

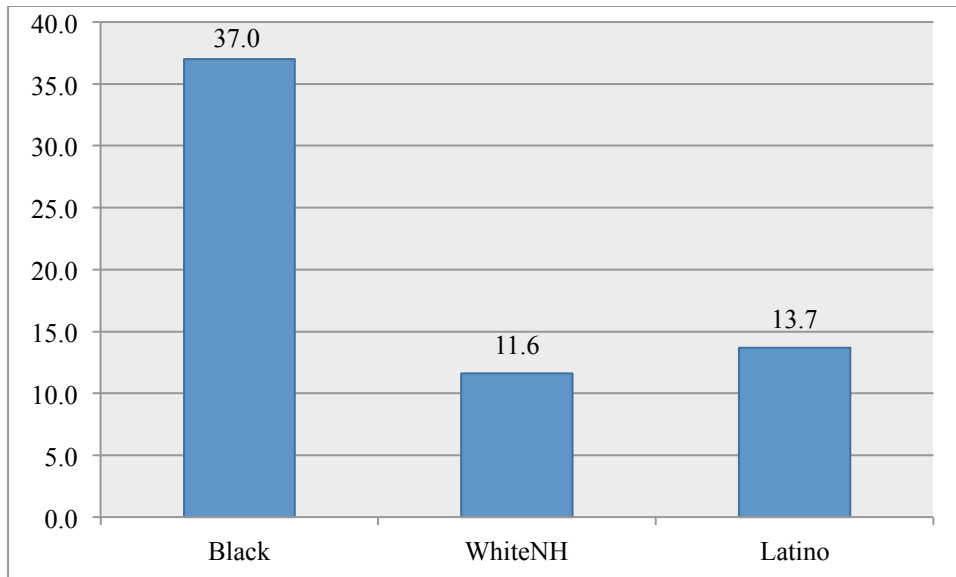


Chart 70:
Non-employment Rates, By Race, for Young Adult Females in
Metropolitan Milwaukee: 2014
% of females, ages 20-24, unemployed or not in the labor force

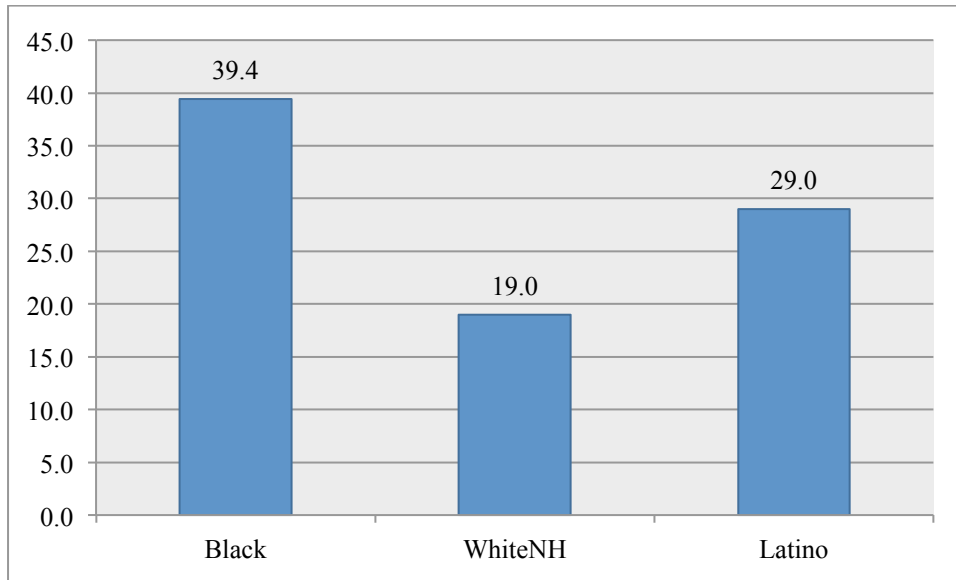


Chart 71:
Non-employment Rates, By Race, for Prime Working Years Females in
Metropolitan Milwaukee: 2014
% of females, ages 25-54, unemployed or not in the labor force

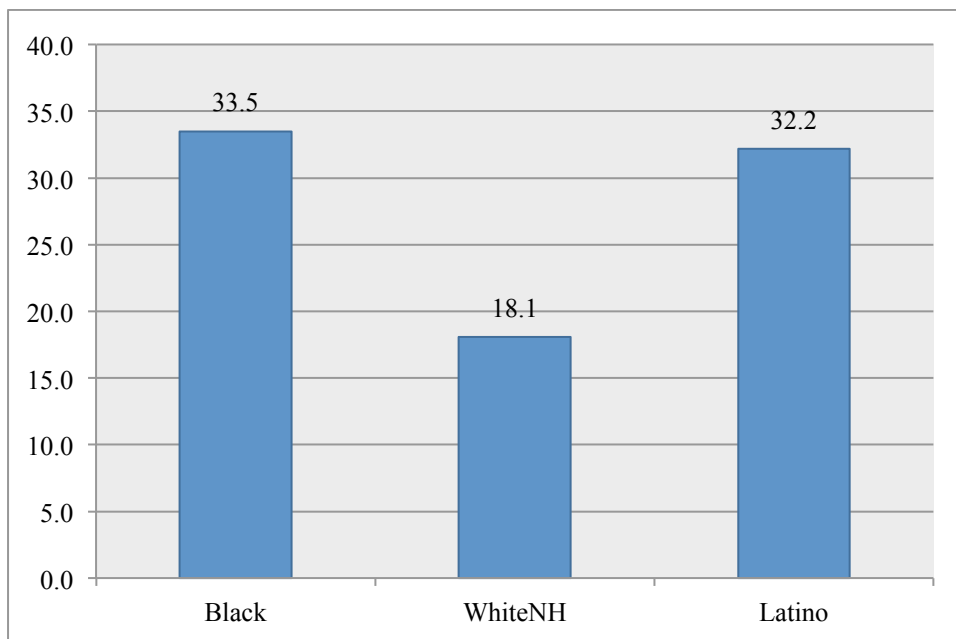


Table 27:
 Non-employment Rates for Young Adult Latino Males: 1990-2014
 % of Latino males, ages 20-24, unemployed or not in the labor force

Metropolitan Area	1990	2014
Atlanta	15.5	23.2
Austin	25.3	30.1
Baltimore	19.6	29.7
Birmingham	22.0	25.8
Boston	33.7	35.7
Buffalo	47.7	32.5
Charlotte	14.9	18.7
Chicago	20.5	29.7
Cincinnati	24.4	24.8
Cleveland	30.2	25.3
Columbus	32.3	16.6
Dallas	16.7	20.0
Denver	23.0	15.5
Detroit	31.0	21.7
Hartford	44.6	43.0
Houston	21.1	21.3
Indianapolis	13.8	15.1
Jacksonville	14.3	20.8
Kansas City	22.2	21.4
Las Vegas	15.1	25.2
Los Angeles	22.2	33.6
Louisville	34.1	22.7
Memphis	28.7	11.4
Miami	24.3	35.2
Milwaukee	32.4	22.5
Minneapolis	26.7	26.9
Nashville	19.5	17.7
New Orleans	29.4	24.0
New York	37.7	39.9
Oklahoma City	24.3	20.4
Orlando	17.4	30.0
Philadelphia	39.3	32.0
Phoenix	20.9	32.6
Pittsburgh	26.6	41.2
Portland	20.1	24.9
Providence	34.5	33.0
Raleigh	30.0	21.8
Richmond	21.6	36.4
Riverside	26.3	36.6
Sacramento	28.1	35.1
Salt Lake City	25.5	24.7
San Antonio	27.7	28.2
San Diego	21.8	28.0
San Francisco	21.7	32.3
San Jose	21.3	22.9
Seattle	25.7	20.1
St. Louis	36.3	29.8
Tampa	17.4	30.4
Virginia Beach	8.8	21.4
Washington DC	17.6	20.6

Table 28:
 Non-employment Rates for Prime Working Years Latino Males: 1990-2014
 % of Latino males, ages 25-54, unemployed or not in the labor force

Metropolitan Area	1990	2014
Atlanta	11.6	7.7
Austin	14.7	10.8
Baltimore	9.7	13.4
Birmingham	9.2	9.1
Boston	24.7	20.2
Buffalo	45.5	38.3
Charlotte	9.1	7.3
Chicago	13.7	13.4
Cincinnati	18.4	15.4
Cleveland	25.1	18.9
Columbus	24.2	16.2
Dallas	12.6	10.4
Denver	17.6	13.4
Detroit	21.1	17.9
Hartford	31.1	29.9
Houston	12.5	9.6
Indianapolis	7.4	12.0
Jacksonville	11.7	15.1
Kansas City	22.4	14.0
Las Vegas	11.9	16.0
Los Angeles	15.6	14.0
Louisville	13.6	16.2
Memphis	32.4	10.4
Miami	13.7	15.1
Milwaukee	21.4	13.7
Minneapolis	15.0	11.2
Nashville	15.8	10.1
New Orleans	16.3	18.3
New York	25.0	16.5
Oklahoma City	14.6	12.0
Orlando	13.9	17.5
Philadelphia	27.5	26.9
Phoenix	16.0	18.8
Pittsburgh	24.5	20.4
Portland	16.4	12.2
Providence	27.6	21.0
Raleigh	10.9	10.9
Richmond	13.6	12.3
Riverside	16.7	19.9
Sacramento	21.0	18.9
Salt Lake City	19.4	11.7
San Antonio	18.0	16.7
San Diego	15.8	17.3
San Francisco	14.8	12.9
San Jose	15.2	12.9
Seattle	10.5	12.4
St. Louis	14.2	15.9
Tampa	13.3	14.8
Virginia Beach	6.7	12.9
Washington DC	8.1	7.4

Table 29:
 Non-employment Rates for Young Adult Latino Females: 1990-2014
 % of Latino females, ages 20-24, unemployed or not in the labor force

Metropolitan Area	1990	2014
Atlanta	41.3	39.5
Austin	37.1	33.7
Baltimore	39.0	35.0
Birmingham	60.1	41.5
Boston	45.4	31.6
Buffalo	60.0	30.1
Charlotte	32.1	46.4
Chicago	43.8	33.0
Cincinnati	30.7	32.7
Cleveland	51.9	32.4
Columbus	36.9	24.7
Dallas	43.1	32.8
Denver	40.7	29.6
Detroit	45.3	36.1
Hartford	58.7	30.2
Houston	48.4	43.2
Indianapolis	26.4	28.4
Jacksonville	42.0	46.2
Kansas City	26.6	26.0
Las Vegas	35.3	29.7
Los Angeles	43.6	40.1
Louisville	43.7	33.9
Memphis	48.0	61.8
Miami	33.2	38.6
Milwaukee	50.0	29.0
Minneapolis	25.8	38.4
Nashville	20.8	36.1
New Orleans	45.4	32.2
New York	53.2	41.9
Oklahoma City	45.2	34.3
Orlando	28.4	40.9
Philadelphia	57.5	46.1
Phoenix	44.3	38.1
Pittsburgh	38.0	40.3
Portland	35.7	33.7
Providence	44.4	26.0
Raleigh	31.8	44.7
Richmond	41.8	23.8
Riverside	49.4	44.0
Sacramento	44.0	41.5
Salt Lake City	38.1	33.8
San Antonio	44.0	34.9
San Diego	43.1	40.9
San Francisco	35.6	28.3
San Jose	39.4	33.8
Seattle	26.8	30.7
St. Louis	35.5	36.8
Tampa	31.8	32.4
Virginia Beach	40.2	40.8
Washington DC	32.1	29.3

Table 30:
 Non-employment Rates for Prime Working Years Latino Females: 1990-2014
 % of Latino females, ages 25-54, unemployed or not in the labor force

Metropolitan Area	1990	2014
Atlanta	31.6	39.7
Austin	26.3	33.1
Baltimore	28.5	24.4
Birmingham	37.1	44.1
Boston	41.8	32.8
Buffalo	53.1	40.2
Charlotte	31.5	39.4
Chicago	41.5	34.9
Cincinnati	34.4	42.5
Cleveland	46.3	36.5
Columbus	30.3	28.1
Dallas	34.6	38.4
Denver	29.9	32.2
Detroit	41.6	41.9
Hartford	48.8	30.8
Houston	43.6	39.9
Indianapolis	27.4	32.5
Jacksonville	32.6	36.1
Kansas City	28.8	34.7
Las Vegas	29.4	33.0
Los Angeles	42.2	35.9
Louisville	34.2	38.5
Memphis	37.7	46.4
Miami	35.1	28.7
Milwaukee	43.0	32.2
Minneapolis	29.2	27.9
Nashville	25.1	39.1
New Orleans	37.5	30.8
New York	50.9	33.0
Oklahoma City	36.2	41.7
Orlando	32.1	33.5
Philadelphia	49.6	39.3
Phoenix	37.4	39.7
Pittsburgh	39.0	39.7
Portland	29.2	36.3
Providence	40.4	37.1
Raleigh	34.5	40.7
Richmond	26.7	41.1
Riverside	44.6	41.3
Sacramento	36.6	34.8
Salt Lake City	29.4	33.6
San Antonio	38.5	31.6
San Diego	42.0	37.1
San Francisco	29.5	32.0
San Jose	34.0	30.7
Seattle	30.0	35.1
St. Louis	31.5	34.8
Tampa	28.9	32.9
Virginia Beach	33.1	29.2
Washington DC	23.6	26.9

Table 31:
The Latinoisation of Young Adult Male Employment in Urban America
Employed 20-24 year old males in selected metropolitan areas: 1990-2014

Metropolitan Area	1990	2014	Change 1990-2014
Atlanta			
Total Employed	82,106	114,616	+32,510
Latino Employed	3,209	17,005	+13,796
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			42.4%
Charlotte			
Total Employed	35,074	49,609	+14,353
Latino Employed	500	7,173	+6,673
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			46.5%
Dallas			
Total Employed	110,825	168,231	+57,406
Latino Employed	20,054	65,265	+45,011
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			78.48%
Denver			
Total Employed	37,699	68,268	+30,569
Latino Employed	6,496	22,489	+15,993
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			52.3%
Houston			
Total Employed	91,200	159,813	+68,613
Latino Employed	29,492	79,128	+49,636
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			72.3%
Indianapolis			
Total Employed	33,365	45,389	+12,024
Latino Employed	471	4,137	+3,666
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			30.5%
Kansas City			
Total Employed	37,594	43,267	+5,673
Latino Employed	1,350	5,304	+3,954
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			69.7%
Las Vegas			
Total Employed	21,200	46,296	+25,096
Latino Employed	4,053	20,331	+16,278
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			64.9%
Milwaukee			
Total Employed	38,546	35,879	-2,667
Latino Employed	1,599	5,088	+3,489
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			All
Minneapolis			
Total Employed	70,940	82,394	+11,454
Latino Employed	1,145	6,332	+5,187
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			45.3%
Nashville			
Total Employed	26,851	42,746	+15,895
Latino Employed	318	3,603	+3,285
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			20.7%
Oklahoma City			
Total Employed	25,183	36,939	+11,576
Latino Employed	1,176	6,051	+4,875
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			42.1%
Orlando			
Total Employed	33,717	56,188	+22,471
Latino Employed	3,855	19,257	+15,402
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			68.5%

Table 32:
The Latinoisation of Prime Working Years Male Employment in Urban America
Employed 25-54 year old males in selected metropolitan areas: 1990-2014

Metropolitan Area	1990	2014	Change 1990-2014
Atlanta			
Total Employed	602,948	968,434	+365,486
Latino Employed	12,872	128,653	+115,781
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			31.7%
Charlotte			
Total Employed	234,738	413,157	+178,419
Latino Employed	2,306	48,575	+46,269
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			25.9%
Dallas			
Total Employed	821,064	1,272,866	+451,802
Latino Employed	102,285	384,516	+282,231
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			62.5%
Denver			
Total Employed	347,480	537,729	+190,249
Latino Employed	36,505	116,564	+80,059
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			42.1%
Houston			
Total Employed	687,668	1,200,508	+512,840
Latino Employed	137,161	475,166	+338,005
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			65.9%
Indianapolis			
Total Employed	244,142	328,729	+84,587
Latino Employed	2,224	25,426	+23,202
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			27.4%
Kansas City			
Total Employed	297,830	357,318	+59,488
Latino Employed	7,802	33,285	+25,483
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			42.8%
Las Vegas			
Total Employed	147,543	355,274	+207,731
Latino Employed	16,701	116,014	+99,313
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			47.8%
Milwaukee			
Total Employed	264,776	260,813	-3,963
Latino Employed	7,281	29,629	+22,348
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			All
Minneapolis			
Total Employed	519,694	650,714	+131,020
Latino Employed	5,838	38,457	+32,619
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			24.9%
Nashville			
Total Employed	195,148	318,833	+123,685
Latino Employed	1,436	26,471	25,035
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			20.2%
Oklahoma City			
Total Employed	174,068	219,213	+45,145
Latino Employed	5,843	30,199	+24,356
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			54.0%
Orlando			
Total Employed	215,981	390,978	+174,997
Latino Employed	17,322	116,471	+99,149
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			56.7%

Table 33:
The Latinoisation of Young Adult Female Employment in Urban America
Employed 20-24 year old females in selected metropolitan areas: 1990-2014

Metropolitan Area	1990	2014	Change 1990-2014
Atlanta			
Total Employed	79,957	112,723	+32,766
Latino Employed	1,557	12,602	+11,045
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			33.7%
Charlotte			
Total Employed	32,908	49,385	+16,477
Latino Employed	296	4,552	+4,256
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			25.8%
Dallas			
Total Employed	69,891	160,141	+90,250
Latino Employed	10,220	53,026	+42,806
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			47.4%
Denver			
Total Employed	37,814	61,478	+23,664
Latino Employed	5,300	17,643	+12,343
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			52.2%
Houston			
Total Employed	74,783	131,655	+56,872
Latino Employed	16,157	51,924	+35,767
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			62.9%
Indianapolis			
Total Employed	33,647	43,933	+10,286
Latino Employed	389	3,325	+2,936
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			28.5%
Kansas City			
Total Employed	37,659	44,065	+6,406
Latino Employed	1,342	5,451	+4,109
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			64.1
Las Vegas			
Total Employed	18,637	47,509	+28,872
Latino Employed	2,389	18,358	+15,969
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			55.3%
Milwaukee			
Total Employed	37,946	38,671	+725
Latino Employed	1,050	4,577	+3,527
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			All
Minneapolis			
Total Employed	74,188	86,128	+11,940
Latino Employed	1,048	5,324	+4,276
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			35.8%
Nashville			
Total Employed	26,411	41,402	+14,991
Latino Employed	295	3,124	+2,829
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			18.9%
Oklahoma City			
Total Employed	23,353	32,781	+9,428
Latino Employed	708	4,441	+3,733
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			39.6%
Orlando			
Total Employed	30,751	54,253	+23,502
Latino Employed	2,699	15,769	+13,070
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			55.6%

Table 34:
The Latinoisation of Prime Working Years Female Employment in Urban America
Employed 25-54 year old females in selected metropolitan areas: 1990-2014

Metropolitan Area	1990	2014	Change 1990-2014
Atlanta			
Total Employed	528,217	896,255	+368,038
Latino Employed	7,961	74,433	+66,472
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			18.6%
Charlotte			
Total Employed	204,328	373,291	+168,963
Latino Employed	1,578	29,345	+27,767
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			16.4%
Dallas			
Total Employed	452,961	1,060,536	+607,575
Latino Employed	44,275	248,268	+203,993
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			33.6%
Denver			
Total Employed	304,621	456,644	+152,023
Latino Employed	30,871	87,753	+56,882
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			37.4%
Houston			
Total Employed	528,495	927,384	+398,889
Latino Employed	78,182	293,460	+215,278
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			54.0%
Indianapolis			
Total Employed	216,193	308,258	+92,065
Latino Employed	1,536	16,487	+14,951
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			16.2%
Kansas City			
Total Employed	268,516	321,587	+53,071
Latino Employed	6,386	22,767	+16,381
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			30.9%
Las Vegas			
Total Employed	119,750	297,852	+178,102
Latino Employed	11,170	87,638	+76,468
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			42.9%
Milwaukee			
Total Employed	232,849	246,774	+13,925
Latino Employed	4,758	21,193	+16,435
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			All
Minneapolis			
Total Employed	460,024	603,384	+143,360
Latino Employed	4,409	27,487	+23,078
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			16.1%
Nashville			
Total Employed	170,863	283,170	+112,307
Latino Employed	1,196	14,409	+13,213
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			11.8%
Oklahoma City			
Total Employed	150,300	189,197	+38,897
Latino Employed	3,696	17,476	+24,356
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			35.4%
Orlando			
Total Employed	182,631	354,672	+172,041
Latino Employed	14,205	96,435	+99,149
Latino Share of Net Employment Gain			47.8%

Table 35:
Employment Growth Rates for Latino and Non-Hispanic Young Adult Males
In Selected Metropolitan Areas: 1990-2014
% increase in number of employed males, ages 20-24

Metropolitan Area	Non-Hispanic % change	Latino % change
Atlanta	23.7	429.9
Charlotte	22.7	1334.6
Dallas	13.4	225.4
Denver	46.7	246.2
Houston	30.8	168.3
Indianapolis	25.4	778.3
Kansas City	4.7	292.9
Las Vegas	51.4	401.6
Milwaukee	-16.7	218.2
Minneapolis	9.0	453.0
Nashville	47.5	1033.0
Oklahoma City	28.7	414.5
Orlando	23.7	399.5
Seattle	34.6	575.9

Table 36:
Employment Growth Rates for Latino and Non-Hispanic Prime Working Years
Males In Selected Metropolitan Areas: 1990-2014
% increase in number of employed males, ages 25-54

Metropolitan Area	Non-Hispanic % change	Latino % change
Atlanta	42.3	899.5
Charlotte	56.9	2006.5
Dallas	23.6	275.9
Denver	35.4	219.3
Houston	31.8	246.4
Indianapolis	25.4	1043.3
Kansas City	11.7	326.6
Las Vegas	82.9	594.7
Milwaukee	-10.2	306.9
Minneapolis	19.1	558.7
Nashville	50.9	1743.4
Oklahoma City	12.4	416.8
Orlando	38.2	572.4
Seattle	48.5	534.0

Table 37:
Employment Growth Rates for Latino and Non-Hispanic Young Adult Females
In Selected Metropolitan Areas: 1990-2014
% increase in number of employed females, ages 20-24

Metropolitan Area	Non-Hispanic % change	Latino % change
Atlanta	27.7	709.4
Charlotte	37.5	1,437.8
Dallas	79.5	418.8
Denver	34.8	232.9
Houston	36.0	221.4
Indianapolis	22.1	754.8
Kansas City	6.3	306.2
Las Vegas	79.4	668.4
Milwaukee	-7.6	335.9
Minneapolis	10.5	408.0
Nashville	46.6	959.0
Oklahoma City	25.1	527.3
Orlando	37.2	484.3
Seattle	38.8	388.4

Table 38:
Employment Growth Rates for Latino and Non-Hispanic Prime Working Years
Females In Selected Metropolitan Areas: 1990-2014
% increase in number of employed females, ages 25-54

Metropolitan Area	Non-Hispanic % change	Latino % change
Atlanta	58.0	835.0
Charlotte	69.6	1759.6
Dallas	98.8	460.7
Denver	34.8	184.3
Houston	40.8	275.4
Indianapolis	35.9	973.4
Kansas City	14.0	256.5
Las Vegas	93.6	684.6
Milwaukee	-1.1	345.4
Minneapolis	26.4	523.4
Nashville	58.4	1104.8
Oklahoma City	17.1	372.8
Orlando	53.3	578.9
Seattle	50.4	506.7

Chart 72:
 Index of Labor Market Concentration for Latino Males: 2014
 Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations

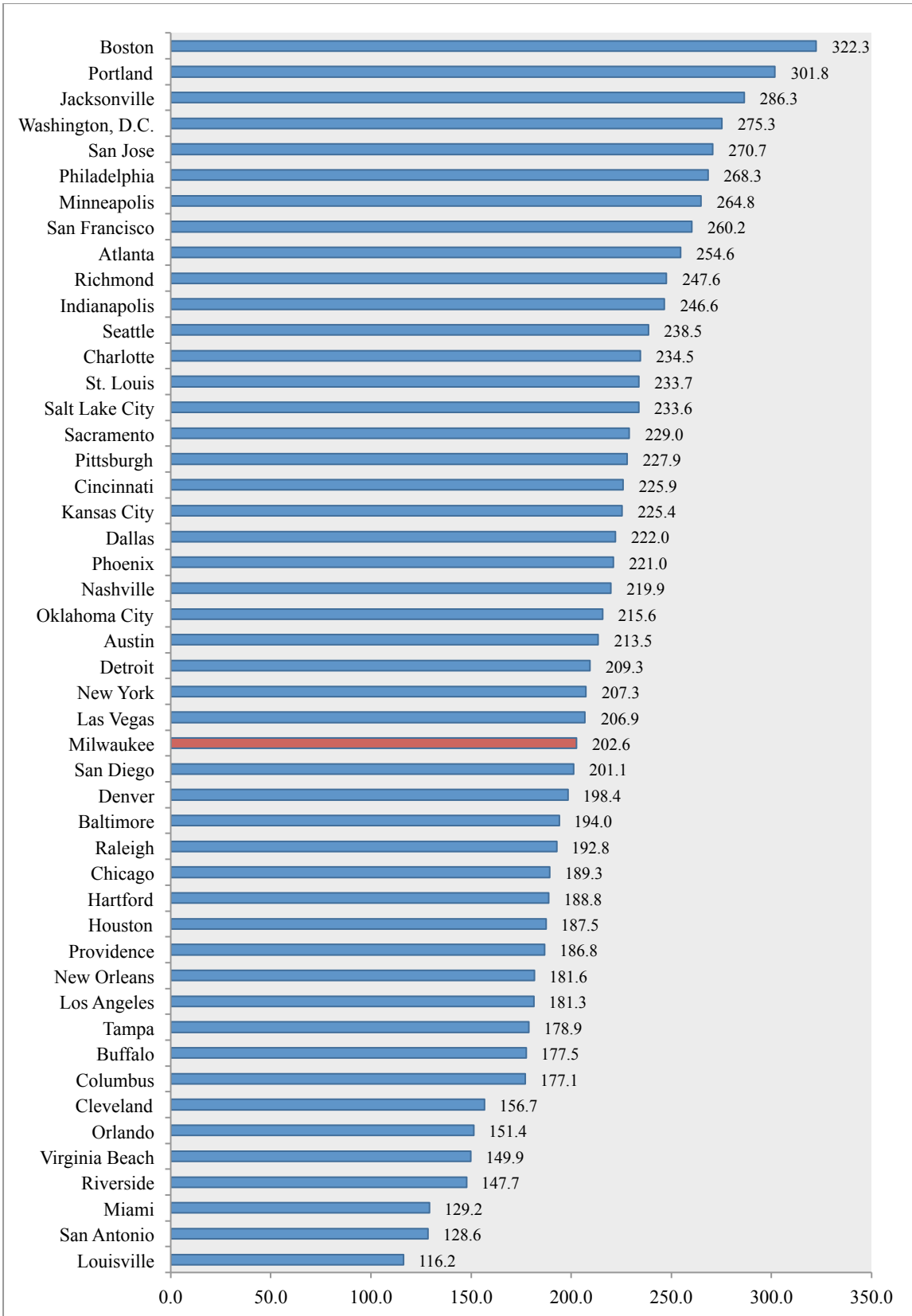


Chart 73:
 Index of Labor Market Concentration for Latino Males: 2014
 Construction and Extraction Occupations

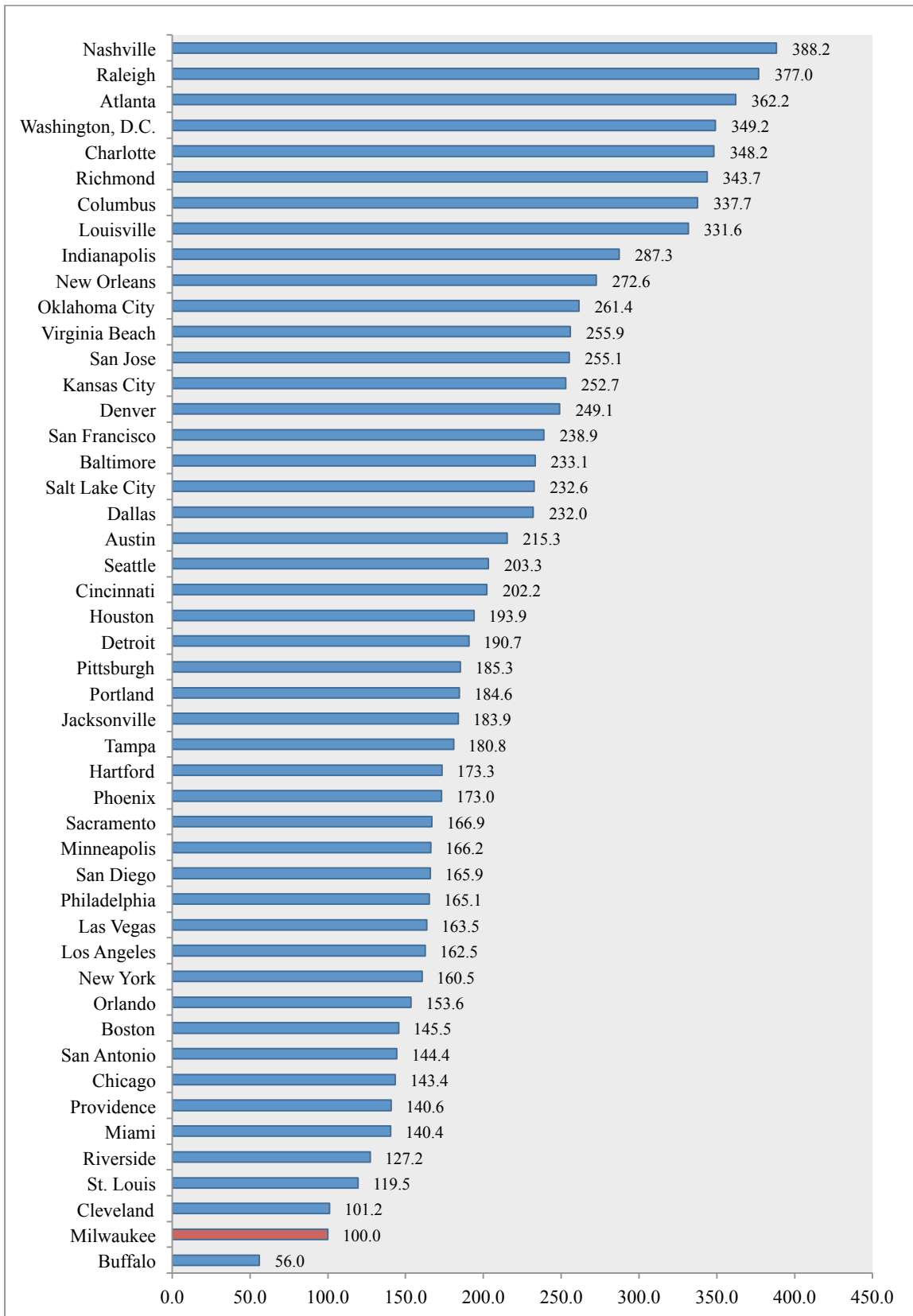


Chart 74:
 Index of Labor Market Concentration for Latino Males: 2014
 Production Occupations

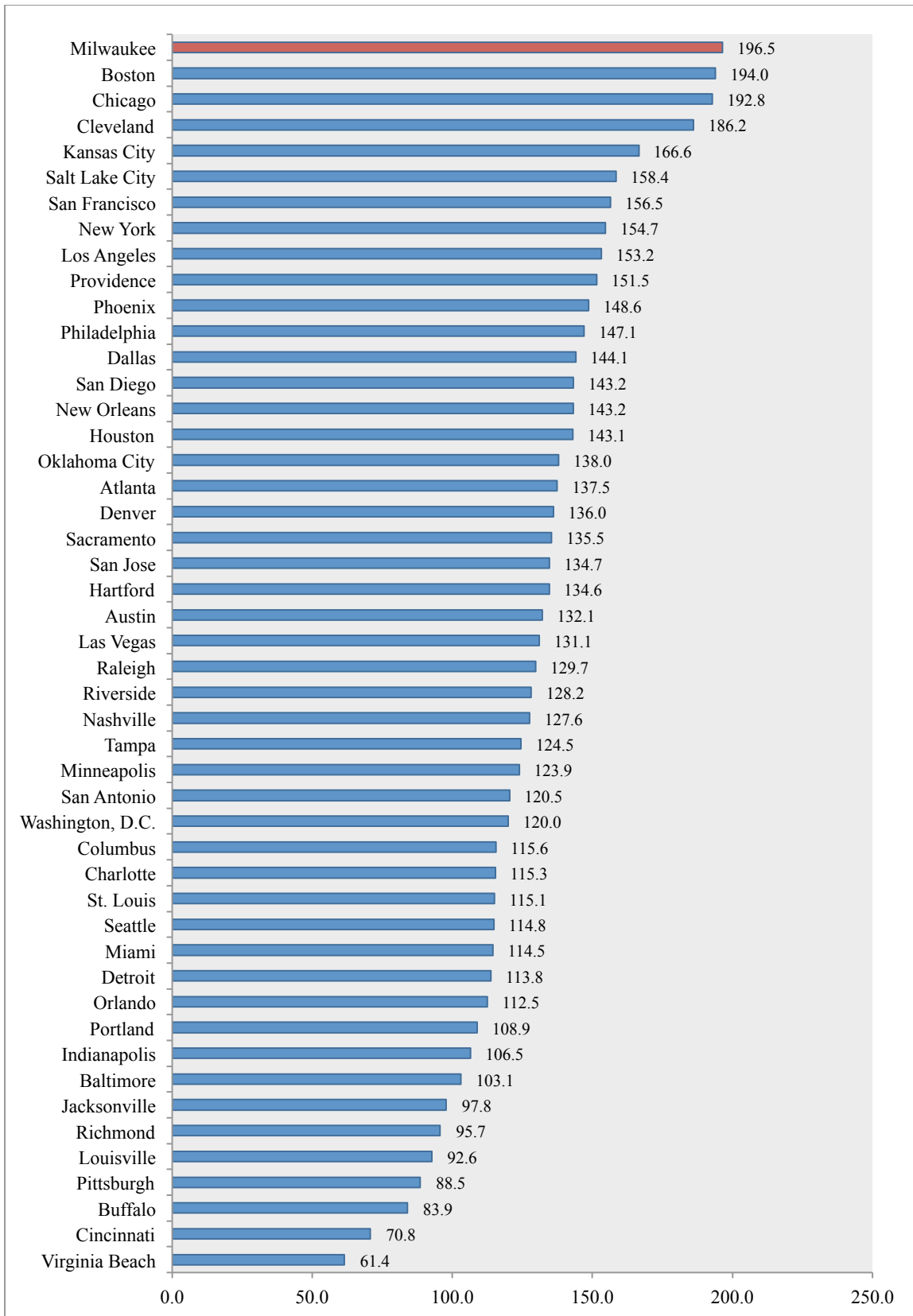


Chart 75:
 Index of Labor Market Concentration for Latino Males: 2014
 Materials Moving Occupations

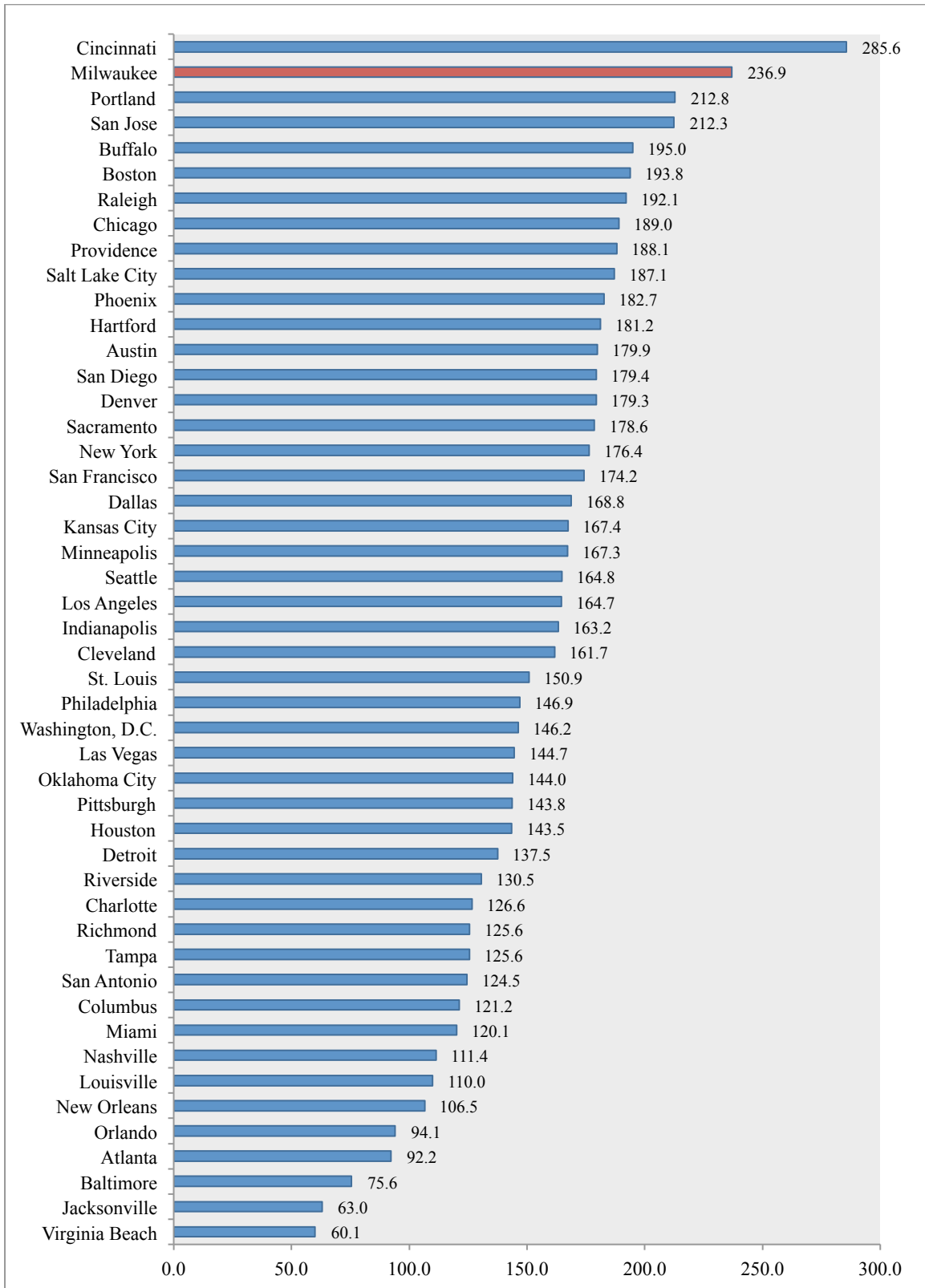


Chart 76:
 Index of Labor Market Concentration for Latino Females: 2014
 Food Preparation and Service Occupations

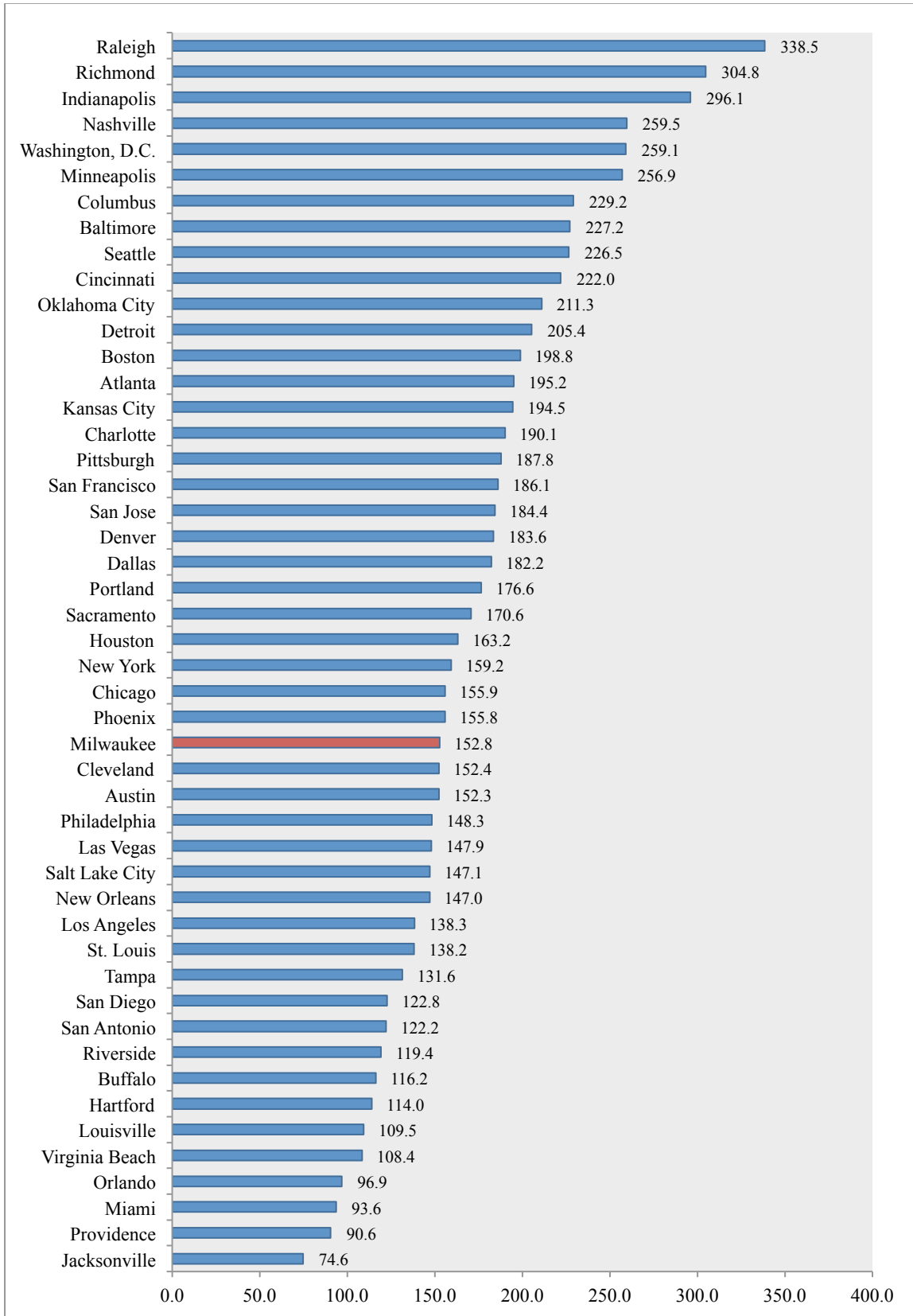


Chart 77:
 Index of Labor Market Concentration for Latino Females: 2014
 Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations

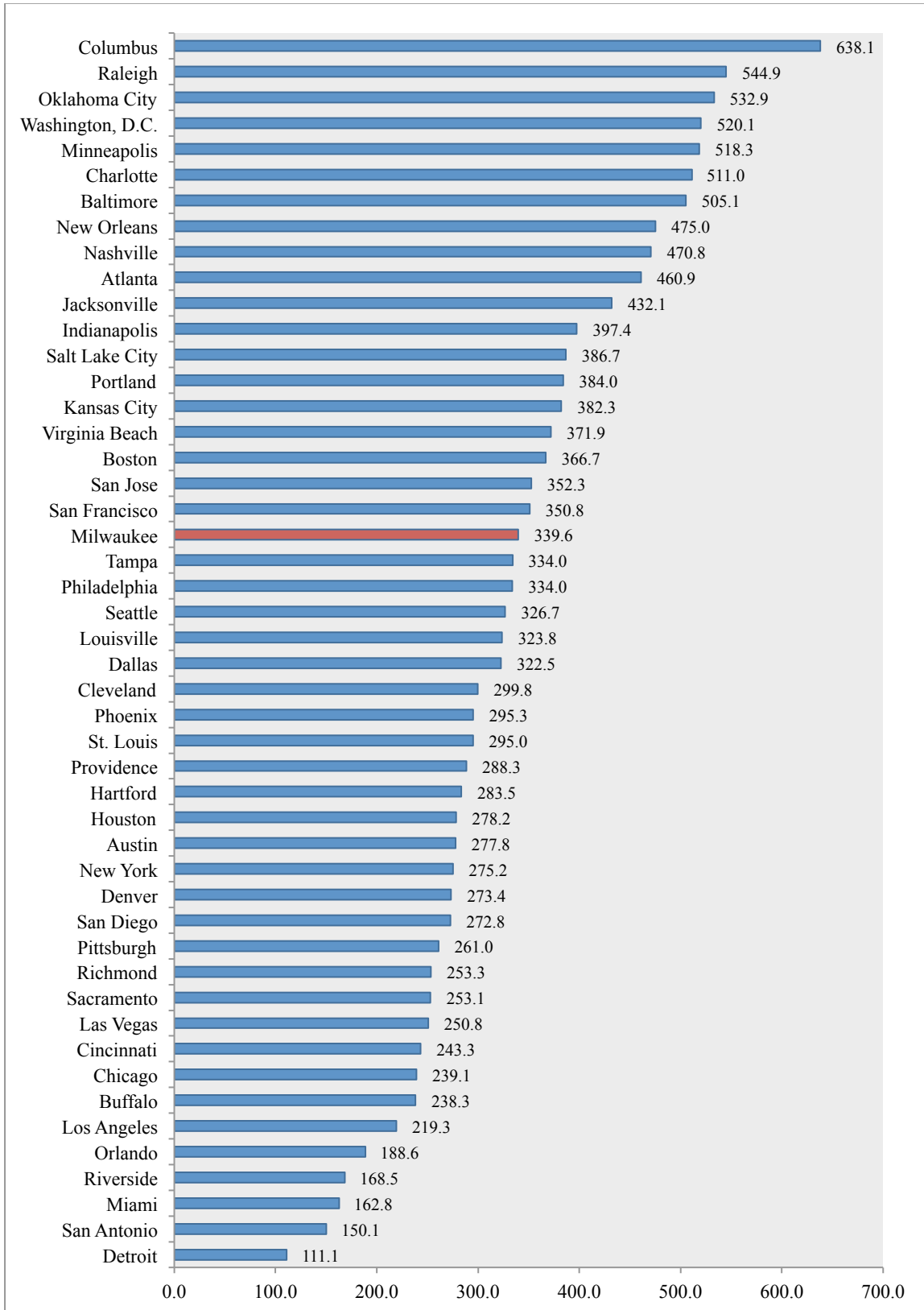


Chart 78:
 Index of Labor Market Concentration for Latino Females: 2014
 Personal Care Service Occupations

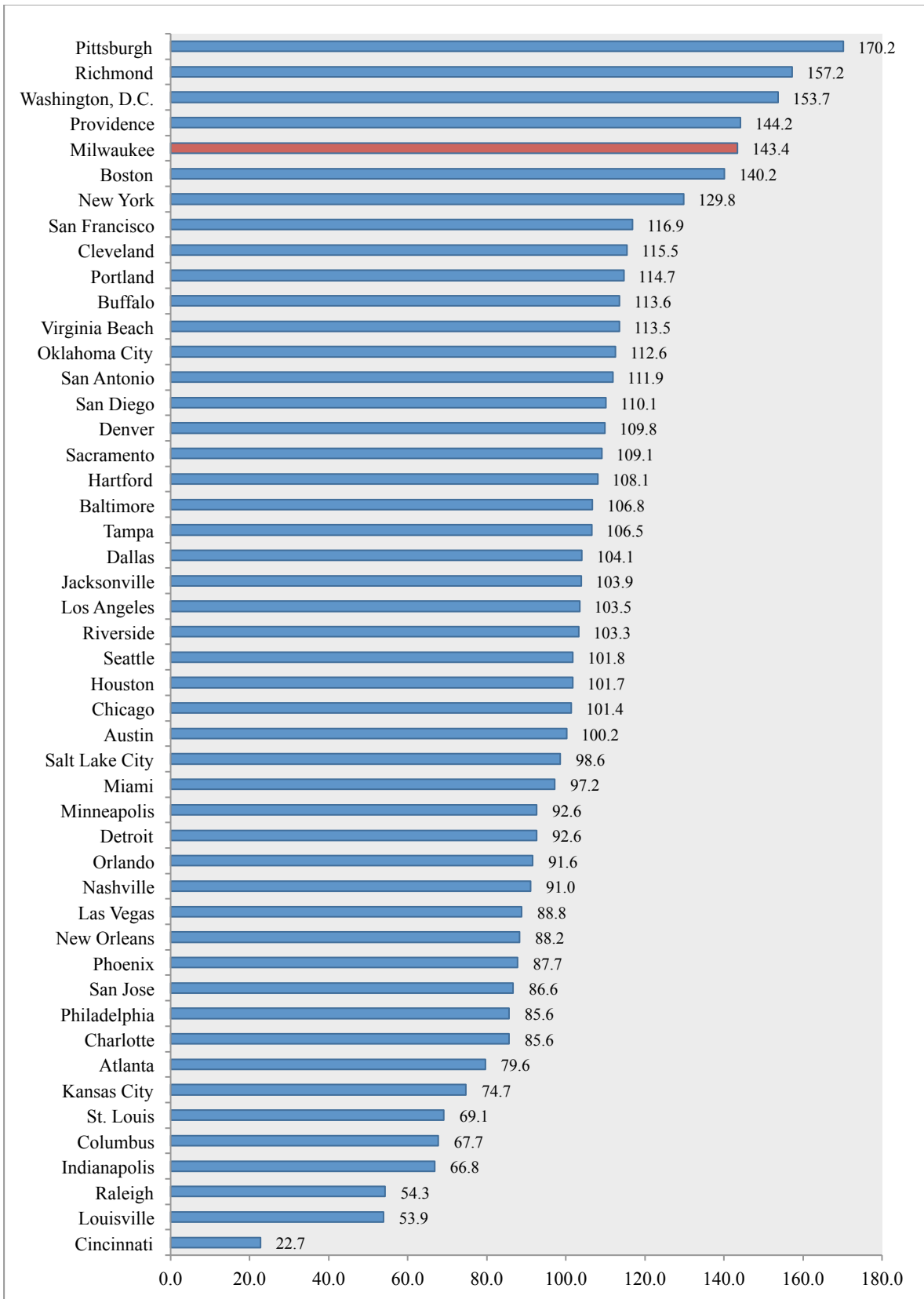


Chart 79:
Index of Labor Market Concentration, By Race, for Metro Milwaukee Males: 2014
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations

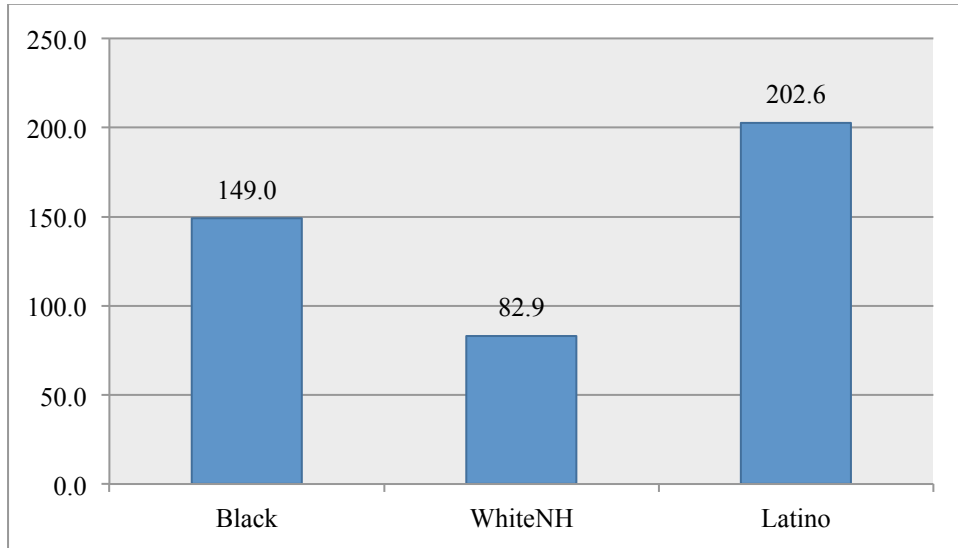


Chart 80:
Index of Labor Market Concentration, By Race, for Metro Milwaukee Males: 2014
Construction and Extraction Occupations

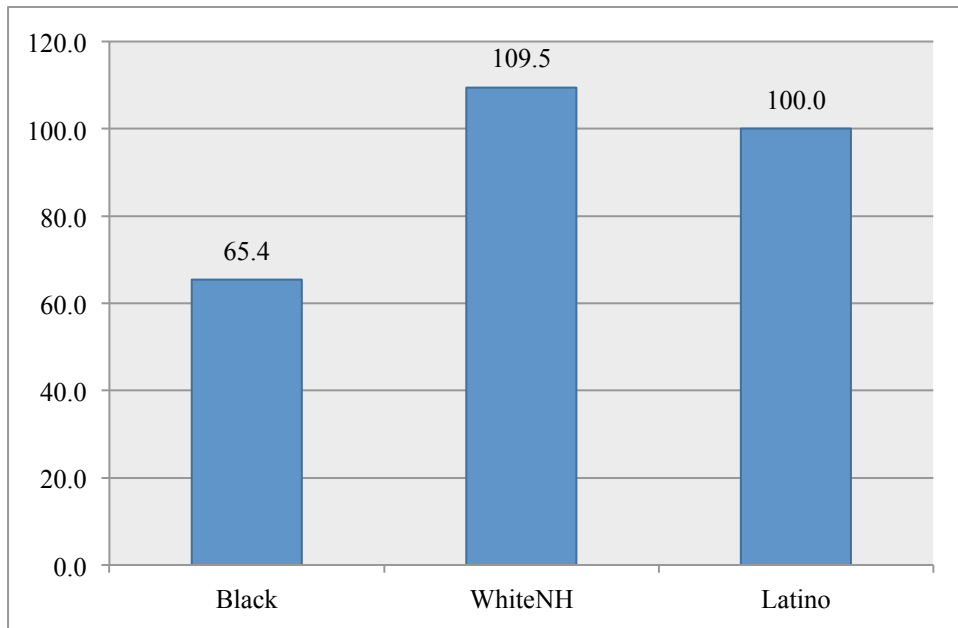


Chart 81:
Index of Labor Market Concentration, By Race, for Metro Milwaukee Males: 2014
Production Occupations

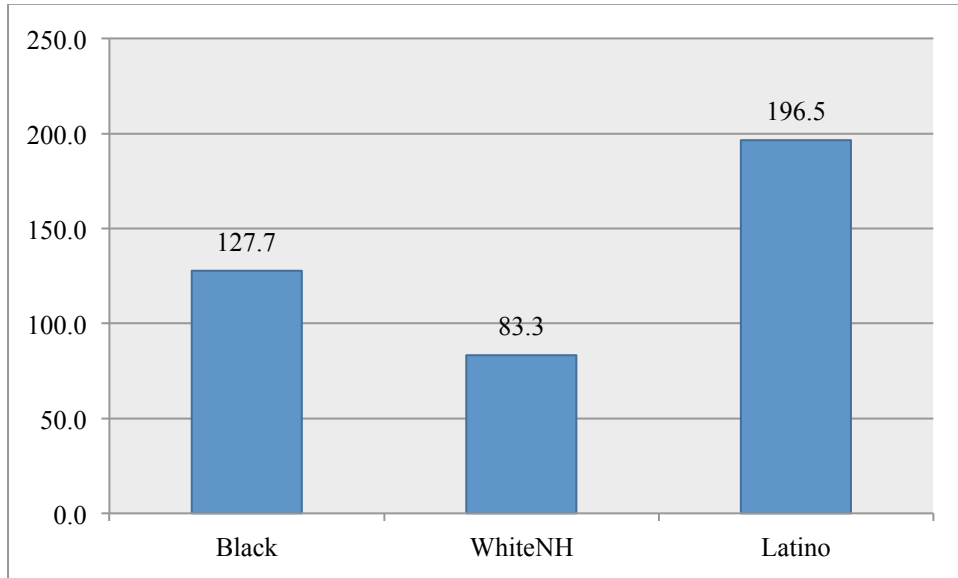


Chart 82:
Index of Labor Market Concentration, By Race, for Metro Milwaukee Females: 2014
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations

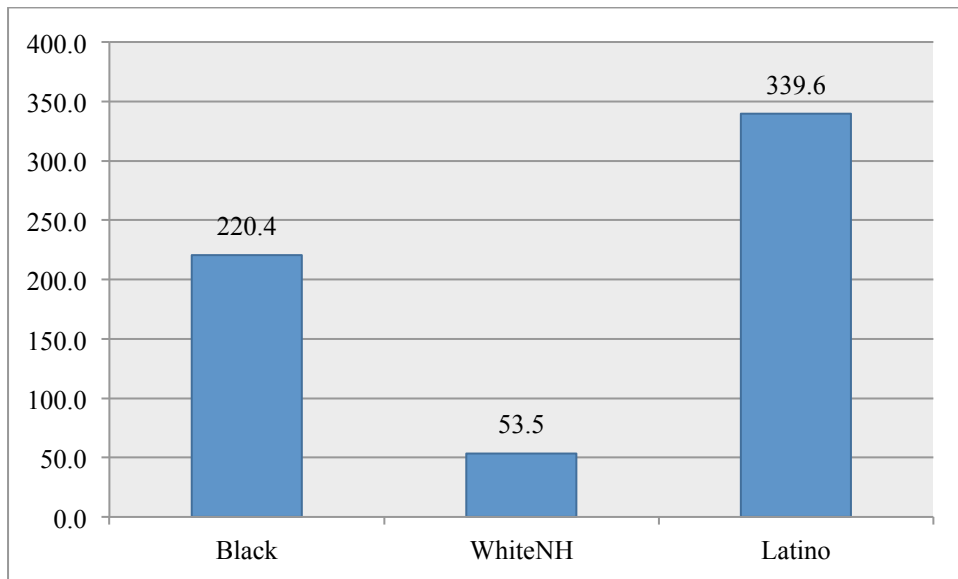


Chart 83:
Index of Labor Market Concentration, By Race, for Metro Milwaukee Females: 2014
Personal Care Service Occupations

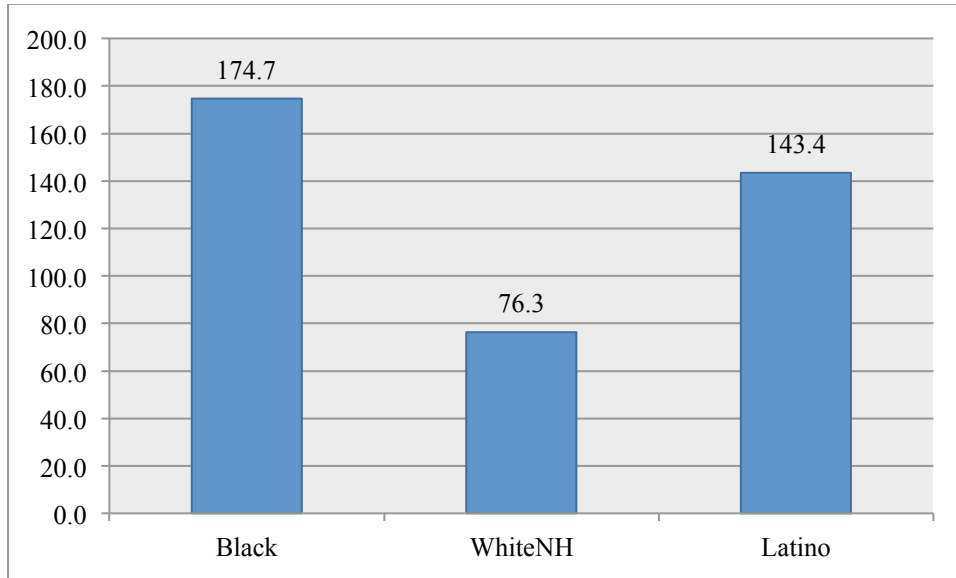


Chart 84:
 Earnings Distribution By Race, Ethnicity, and Citizenship for
 Male Workers in Metro Milwaukee: 2006-2010
 % of workers in each group in selected annual earnings classes

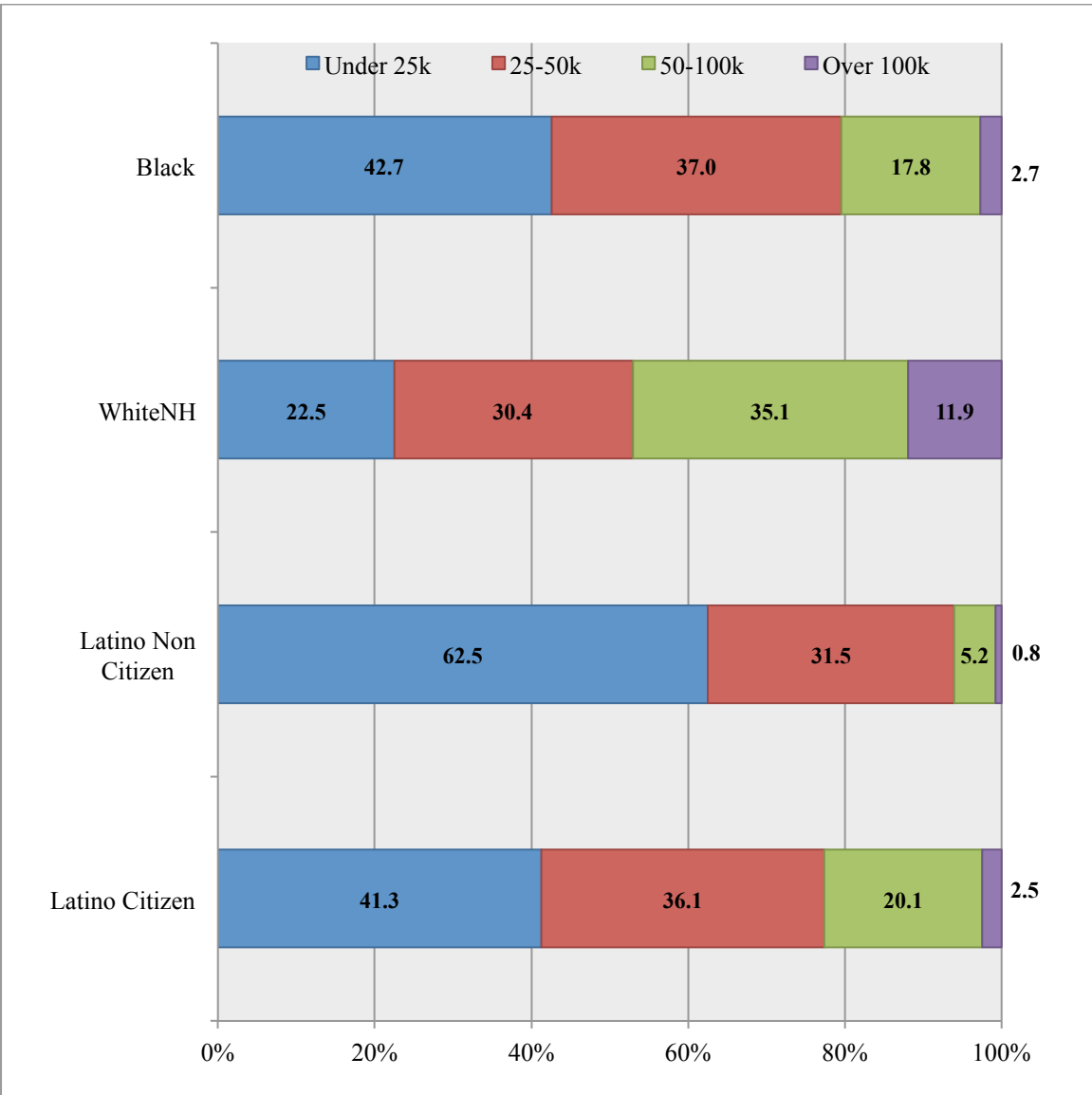


Chart 85:
 Earnings Distribution By Race, Ethnicity, and Citizenship for
 Female Workers in Metro Milwaukee: 2006-2010
 % of workers in each group in selected annual earnings classes

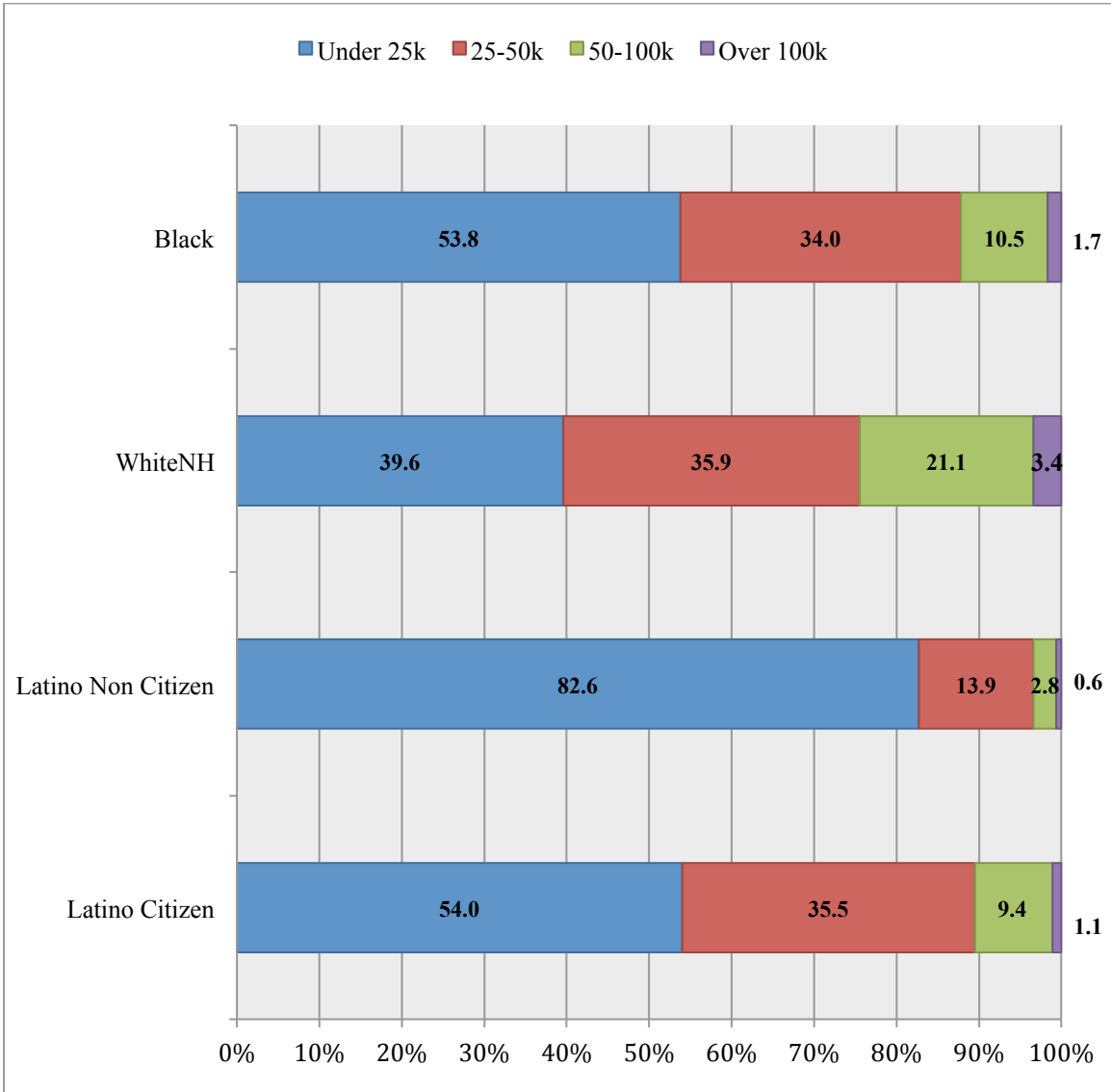


Chart 86:
Earnings Distribution By Race for Male Production Workers in
Metropolitan Milwaukee: 2006-2010
% of workers in each group in selected annual earnings classes

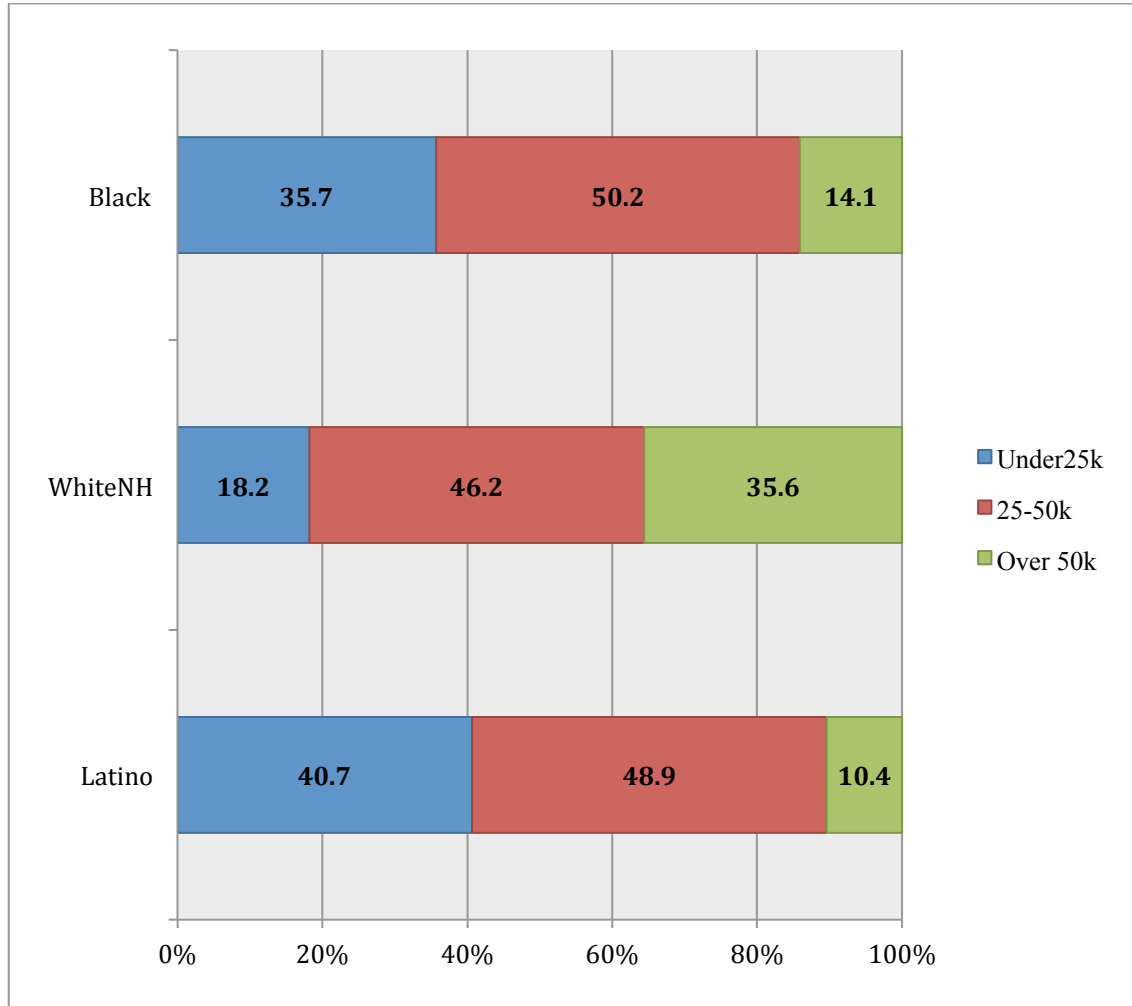


Chart 87:
Percentage of Latino Male Workers Earning Under \$25,000 Annually
In Selected Metropolitan Areas: 2006-2010

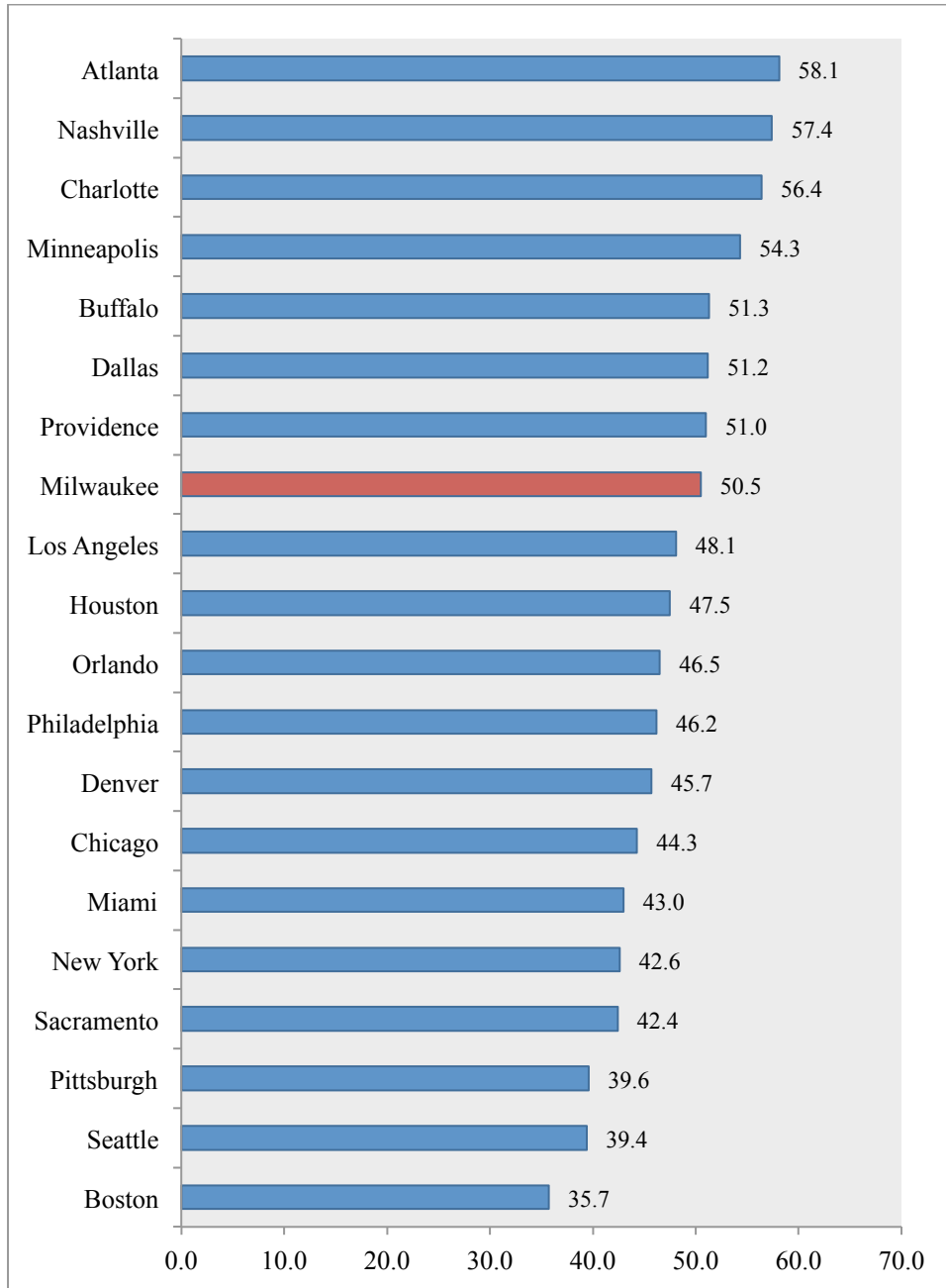


Chart 88:
Percentage of Latino Female Workers Earning Under \$25,000 Annually
In Selected Metropolitan Areas: 2006-2010

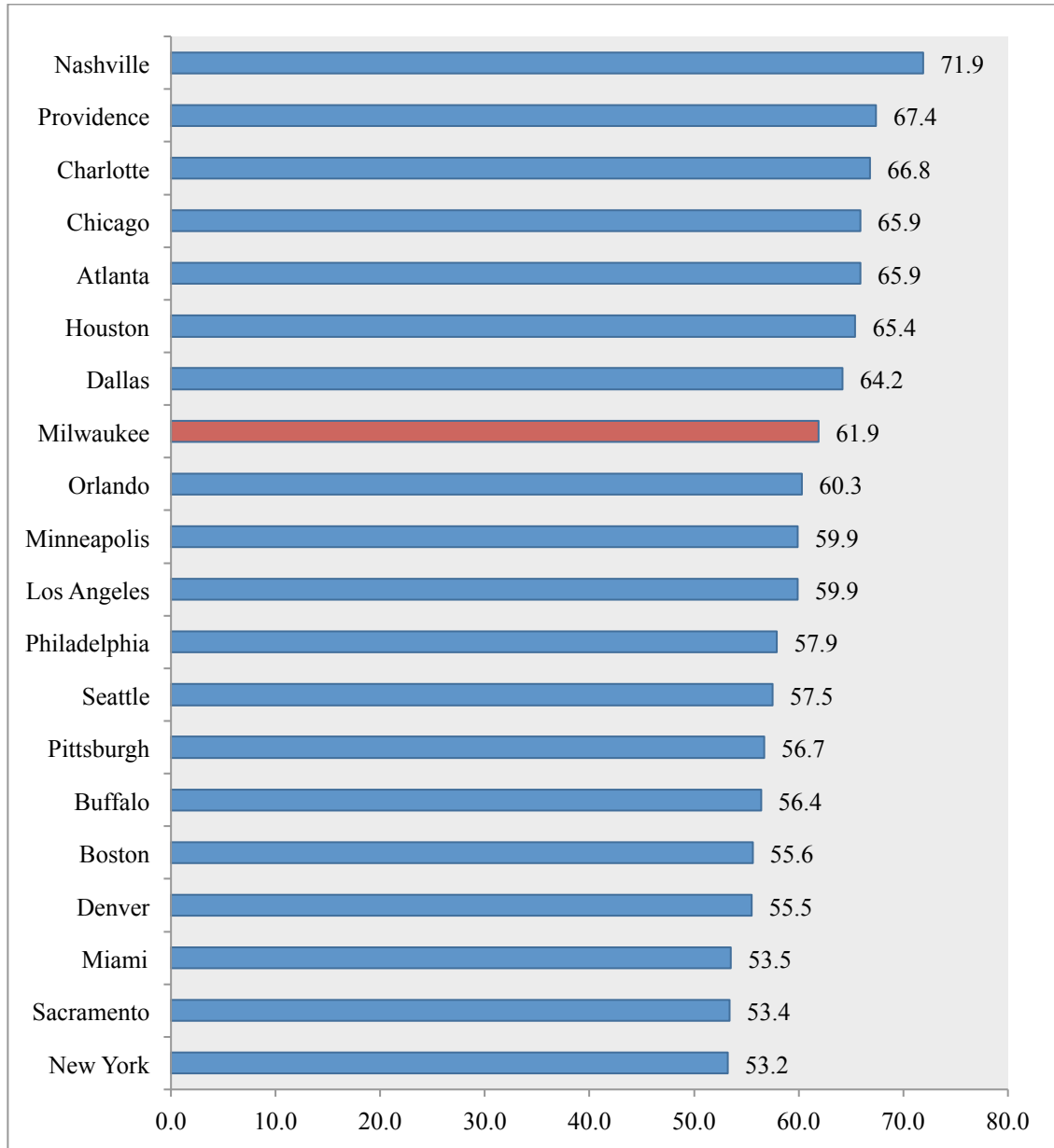


Chart 89:
 Percentage of Male Latino Workers in Selected Metropolitan Areas Earning
 Under \$25,000 Annually, By Citizenship Status: 2006-2010

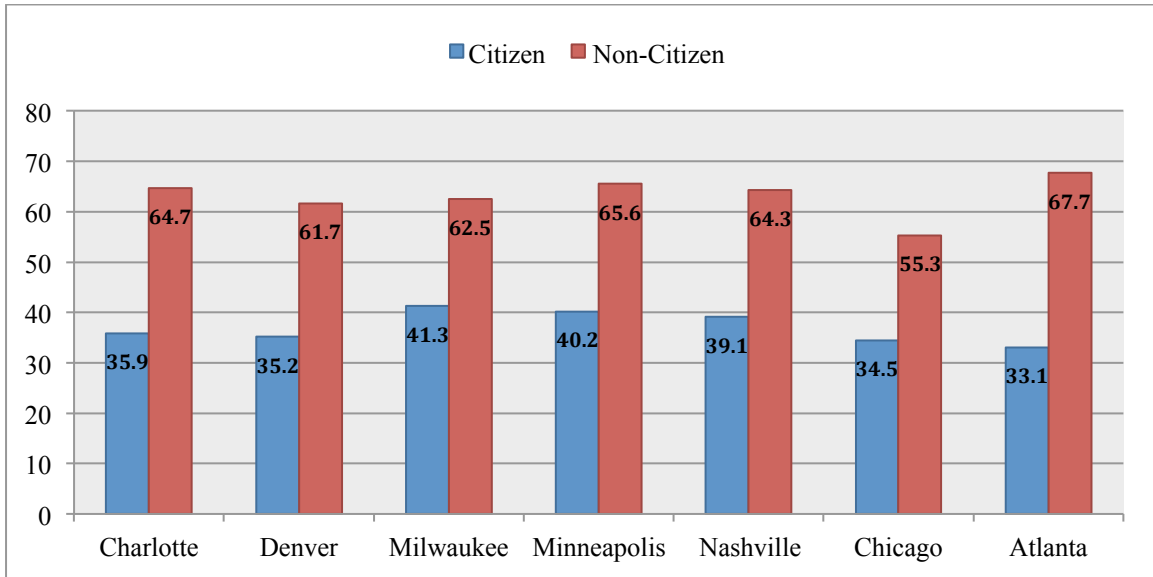


Chart 90:
 Percentage of Female Latino Workers in Selected Metropolitan Areas Earning
 Under \$25,000 Annually, By Citizenship Status: 2006-2010

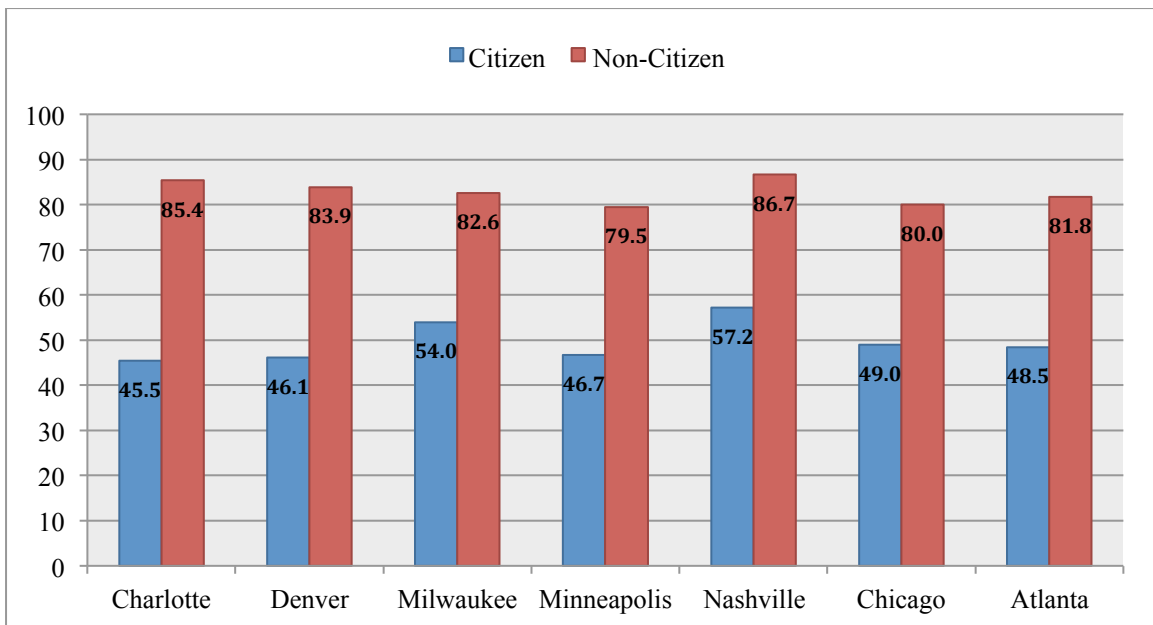


Chart 91:
 Percentage of Male Latino Workers in the Nation's
 Largest Metropolitan Areas Who Are Not Citizens: 2006-2010

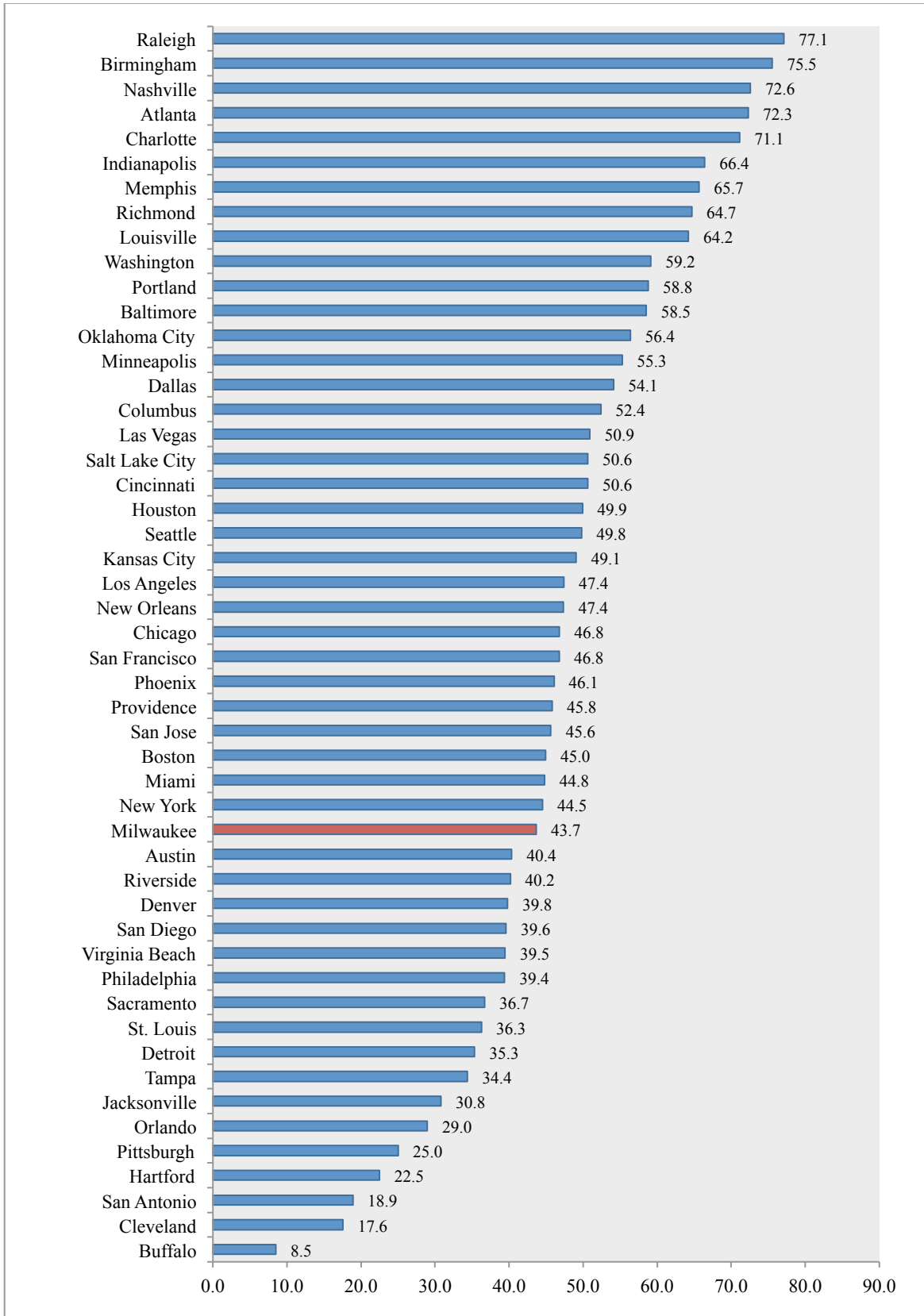


Chart 92:
 Percentage of Female Latino Workers in the Nation's
 Largest Metropolitan Areas Who Are Not Citizens: 2006-2010

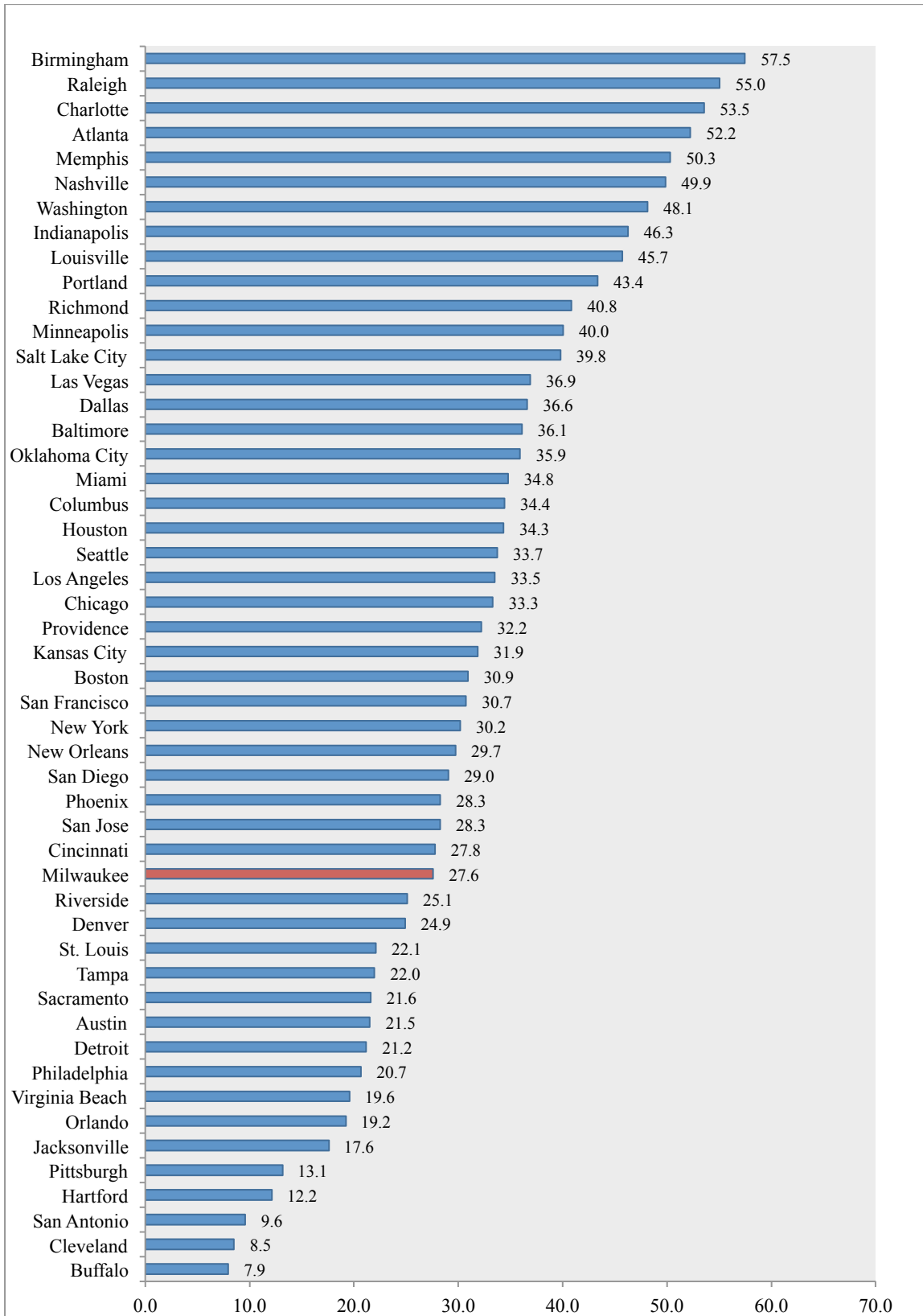


Table 39:
The Geography of Employment, By Race, in Metro Milwaukee: 2013
Where Milwaukeeans Work, By Race

Place	Latino	%	WhiteNH	%	Black	%
City of Milwaukee	22,195	43.7	190,391	29.9	54,671	58.0
Milwaukee Co Suburbs	14,194	27.9	157,707	24.8	22,836	24.2
Waukesha County	11,547	22.7	205,788	32.3	12,942	13.7
Ozaukee County	1,452	2.9	34,458	5.4	2,319	2.5
Washington County	1,444	2.8	48,113	7.6	1,531	1.6
Metro Milwaukee	50,832	100.0	636,457	100.0	94,299	100.0

BUSINESS OWNERSHIP

At first glance, the most recent reliable data on minority business ownership reveal impressive growth in Hispanic-owned businesses in the Milwaukee metropolitan area. Between 2007-2012, the number of Hispanic-owned businesses in Milwaukee grew from 2,296 to 4,185 (Table 40). This represents an increase of 82.3 percent in the number of Latino-owned businesses in the region, the 10th highest rate of increase in Latino business ownership among the nation's 50 largest metropolitan areas (Chart 93). The number of employees working in Hispanic-owned firms in metro Milwaukee grew from 4,748 to 8,213 between 2007-12, an increase of 72.9 percent (which was the 8th highest percentage increase among the 50 largest metros). (Table 41)

Yet, relative to the size of the metro area's Latino population, Latino business ownership in Milwaukee lags significantly behind other large metropolitan areas. In 2007, as Chart 94 shows Milwaukee ranked dead last among the nation's 50 largest metropolitan areas in the number of Hispanic-owned businesses per 1,000 Hispanic population, a standard measure of minority-group business participation. By 2012, although the *rate* of Latino business ownership increased in Milwaukee compared to 2007—as we would expect in light of the increase in the *number* of Hispanic-owned firms noted above—Milwaukee's rate of Latino ownership per 1,000 population nevertheless remained at the bottom of the nation's largest metropolitan areas (Chart 95). The hotbeds of Latino business development remain established centers of Hispanic enterprise: Miami, Tampa, New York, Houston, Los Angeles, San Antonio, and Dallas. But Latino enterprise is also percolating in newer gateway metropolises, places like Orlando, New Orleans, Atlanta, Jacksonville, and Richmond. All of these metro areas have rates of Latino business ownership at least twice as high as Milwaukee's (and in the case of Miami, over six times the rate of Latino Milwaukee). Indeed, 19 of the nation's 50 largest metropolitan areas have Hispanic business ownership rates over *twice* that of Milwaukee.

(Tables 42-43 and Chart 96) underscore how underdeveloped and marginalized, compared to other large metro areas, Latino business is in Milwaukee. Although the Hispanic-owned share of total businesses in metro Milwaukee grew markedly between 2007-2012, it remains a very low 3.6 percent, well below the Hispanic-share of the region's population. The percentage of total metro Milwaukee private-sector employment in Latino-owned firms was even less in 2012: only 1.1 percent. Hispanic-owned businesses

in Milwaukee remain small enterprises, generally with few or no employees, and concentrated in lower value-added sectors of the economy (Table 43). Despite encouraging growth in Hispanic-owned enterprises in Milwaukee between 2007-2012, the official data suggest that media accounts, consultant reports, and anecdotes on the explosion of Latino businesses in Milwaukee have been exaggerated,⁴ and that Latino business development in Milwaukee remains very much a “work in progress.”

⁴ For an example of a story exaggerating the rise in Latino enterprise in Milwaukee, see: “Hispanic-owned business growth in Milwaukee on rise,” *Milwaukee Business Journal*, 30 October 2015.

Table 40:
Number of Hispanic-Owned Firms in the Nation's Largest
Metropolitan Areas: 2007-2012

Metropolitan Area	2007	2012
Atlanta	25,030	44,240
Austin	21,255	33,900
Baltimore	5,815	7,549
Birmingham	1,315	2,035
Boston	14,919	22,612
Buffalo	927	1,487
Charlotte	5,675	11,610
Chicago	55,086	89,523
Cincinnati	1,598	2,744
Cleveland	2,321	4,742
Columbus	2,257	3,599
Dallas	69,265	117,582
Denver	18,804	30,707
Detroit	5,045	9,344
Hartford	3,450	6,328
Houston	104,368	164,923
Indianapolis	2,286	4,873
Jacksonville	6,119	7,343
Kansas City	4,070	6,310
Las Vegas	14,310	28,630
Los Angeles	266,582	393,051
Louisville	1,731	2,543
Memphis	1,725	3,049
Miami	320,083	423,163
Milwaukee	2,296	4,185
Minneapolis	3,926	7,189
Nashville	3,473	6,194
New Orleans	6,290	8,814
New York	242,939	339,415
Oklahoma City	3,633	7,130
Orlando	40,509	61,157
Philadelphia	15,444	22,577
Phoenix	30,242	54,393
Pittsburgh	1,319	1,745
Portland	6,373	9,149
Providence	6,264	9,494
Raleigh	3,677	5,868
Richmond	2,005	3,782
Riverside	81,178	122,233
Sacramento	14,362	18,194
Salt Lake City	4,892	7,327
San Antonio	56,644	81,126
San Diego	44,156	62,753
San Francisco	41,207	54,669
San Jose	17,499	23,913
Seattle	9,001	11,906
St. Louis	2,819	3,493
Tampa	32,402	45,490
Virginia Beach	2,484	4,072
Washington	44,456	65,997

Chart 93:
 Percentage Growth in Number of Hispanic-Owned Firms: 2007-2012
 The Nation's Largest Metropolitan Areas

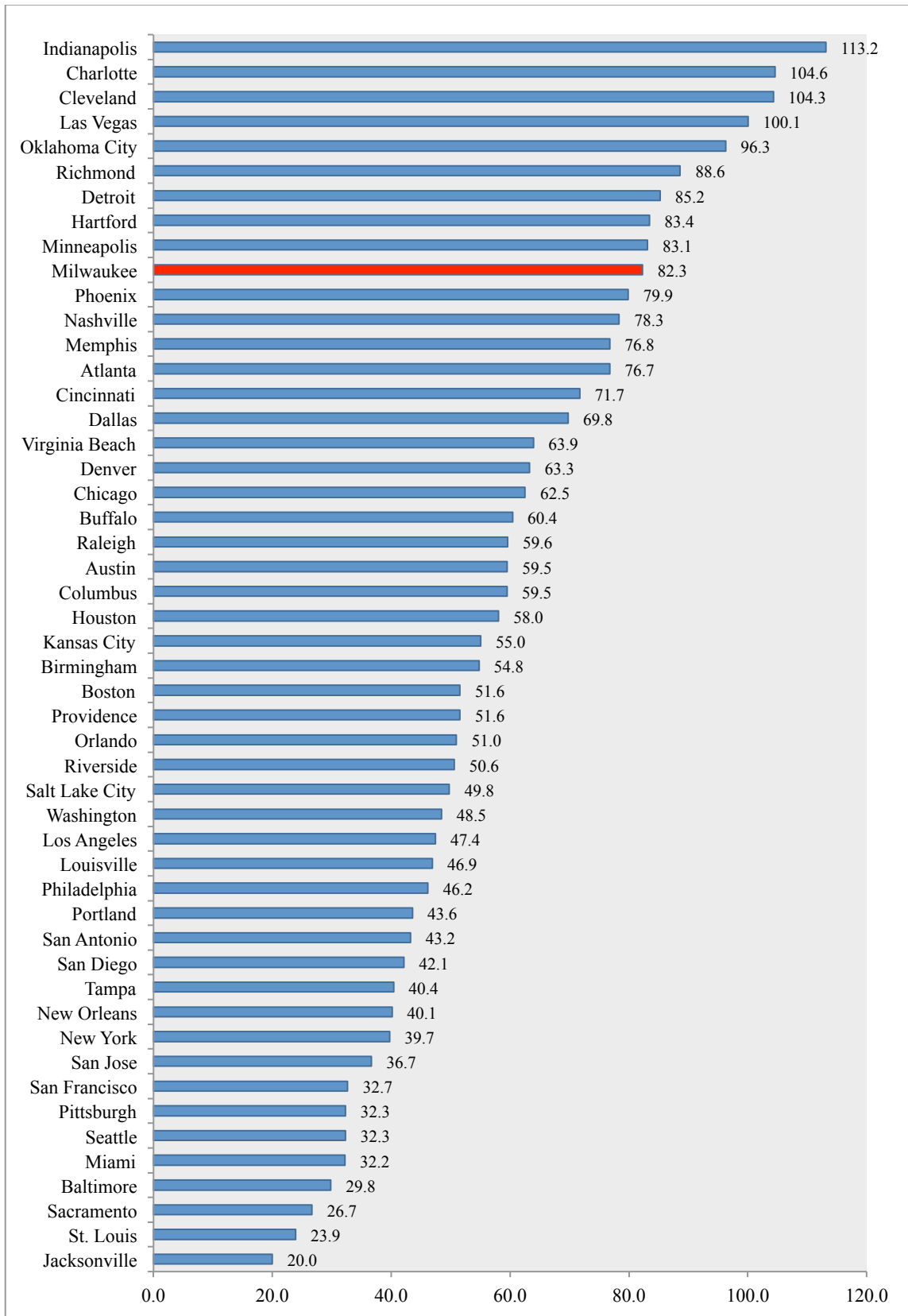


Table 41:
Number of Employees in Hispanic-Owned Firms in the Nation's Largest
Metropolitan Areas: 2007-2012

Metropolitan Area	2007	2012	% change 2007-2012
Atlanta	19,046	25,186	32.2
Austin	16,268	18,145	11.5
Baltimore	9,893	7,728	-21.9
Birmingham	1,593	2,108	32.3
Boston	9,118	12,411	36.1
Buffalo	1,183	3,681	211.2
Charlotte	4,241	7,075	66.8
Chicago	74,019	85,312	15.3
Cincinnati	2,796	5,295	89.4
Cleveland	2,465	10,251	315.9
Columbus	1,561	2,881	84.6
Dallas	74,286	69,112	-7.0
Denver	21,284	22,604	6.2
Detroit	12,590	11,986	-4.8
Hartford	6,069	5,832	-3.9
Houston	67,404	105,700	56.8
Indianapolis	6,083	7,289	19.8
Jacksonville	5,333	9,855	84.8
Kansas City	5,248	7,044	34.2
Las Vegas	17,152	18,303	6.7
Los Angeles	200,776	225,293	12.2
Louisville	2,303	5,745	149.5
Memphis	1,640	3,709	126.2
Miami	212,301	235,261	10.8
Milwaukee	4,748	8,211	72.9
Minneapolis	5,411	6,585	21.7
Nashville	4,261	5,803	36.2
New Orleans	4,675	5,332	14.1
New York	118,258	142,914	20.8
Oklahoma City	4,020	6,187	53.9
Orlando	31,623	33,288	5.3
Philadelphia	13,462	19,560	45.3
Phoenix	31,830	38,242	20.1
Pittsburgh	1,602	2,143	33.8
Portland	7,089	9,916	39.9
Providence	2,733	2,819	3.1
Raleigh	3,550	4,191	18.1
Richmond	3,599	2,882	-19.9
Riverside	63,248	57,168	-9.6
Sacramento	14,085	20,416	44.9
Salt Lake City	4,852	5,135	5.8
San Antonio	58,694	77,624	32.3
San Diego	37,216	44,171	18.7
San Francisco	42,940	46,203	7.6
San Jose	21,183	24,749	16.8
St. Louis	4,256	5,399	26.9
Tampa	24,474	27,037	10.5
Virginia Beach	3,021	4,795	58.7
Washington	45,822	59,061	28.9

Chart 94:
 Rate of Hispanic Business Ownership: 2007
 Hispanic-owned businesses per 1,000 Hispanic population in metro area

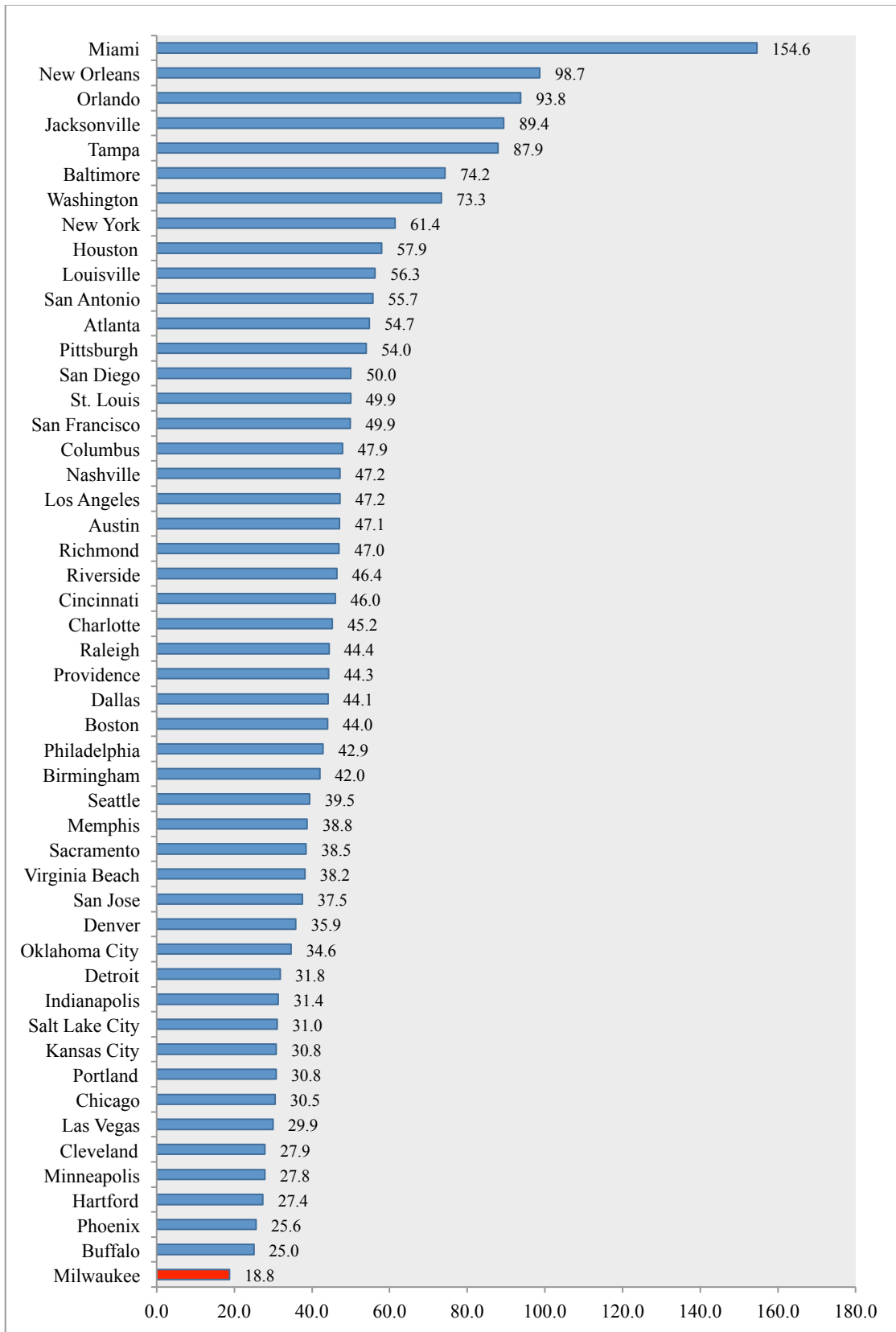


Chart 95:
 Rate of Hispanic Business Ownership: 2012
 Hispanic-owned businesses per 1,000 Hispanic population in metro area

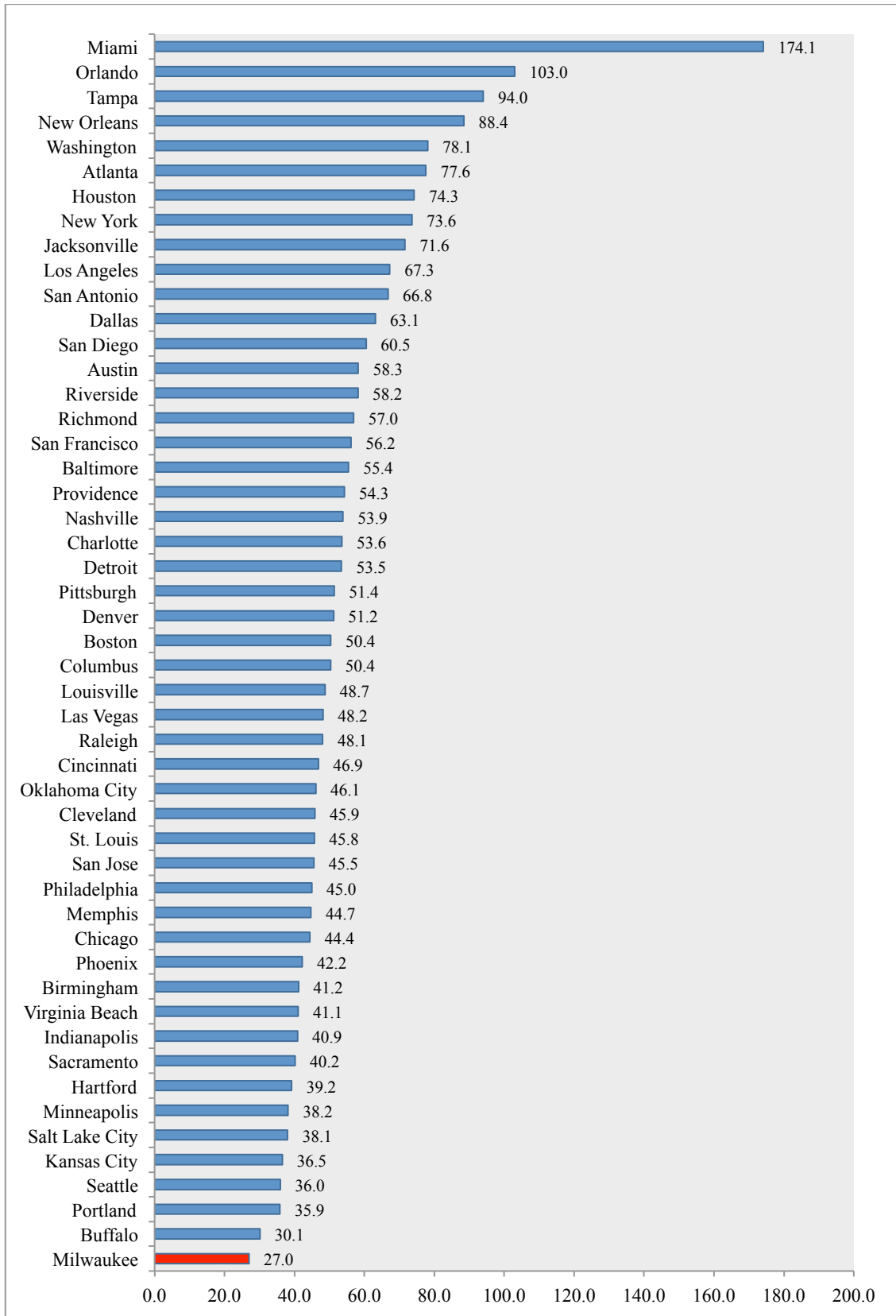


Table 42:
Hispanic Share of Business-Ownership in the Nation's
Largest Metropolitan Areas: 2007-2012
Hispanic-owned firms as % of All Firms

Metropolitan Area	2007	2012
Miami	39.9	47.0
San Antonio	32.9	43.3
Riverside	25.9	36.5
Houston	20.0	27.2
Los Angeles	19.4	26.5
Orlando	19.3	26.3
San Diego	15.2	21.4
Austin	13.3	18.5
Dallas	11.7	18.3
Tampa	12.3	17.5
Las Vegas	9.4	17.2
Phoenix	9.2	16.0
New York	11.9	15.4
San Jose	11.0	14.3
Washington	8.4	11.6
San Francisco	9.1	11.6
Denver	7.0	11.1
Sacramento	7.9	10.6
Chicago	6.3	9.9
Atlanta	4.5	7.5
Salt Lake City	4.6	7.1
Providence	4.6	7.0
New Orleans	5.8	6.7
Jacksonville	5.5	6.5
Hartford	3.5	6.3
Oklahoma City	3.0	5.9
Charlotte	3.7	5.7
Raleigh	3.7	5.4
Boston	3.4	5.1
Philadelphia	3.2	4.7
Portland	3.2	4.4
Seattle	3.0	3.9
Richmond	2.1	3.9
Kansas City	2.4	3.7
Nashville	2.2	3.7
Milwaukee	2.0	3.6
Virginia Beach	2.2	3.5
Baltimore	2.4	3.1
Indianapolis	1.6	3.1
Cleveland	1.3	2.6
Louisville	1.6	2.5
Memphis	1.7	2.4
Detroit	1.4	2.4
Minneapolis	1.2	2.2
Columbus	1.5	2.2
Birmingham	1.4	2.1
Buffalo	1.3	2.0
Cincinnati	0.9	1.7
St. Louis	1.3	1.5
Pittsburgh	0.7	1.0

Chart 96:
 Employment in Hispanic-Owned Firms as a Percentage of Employment
 In All Firms in the Nation's Largest Metropolitan Areas: 2012

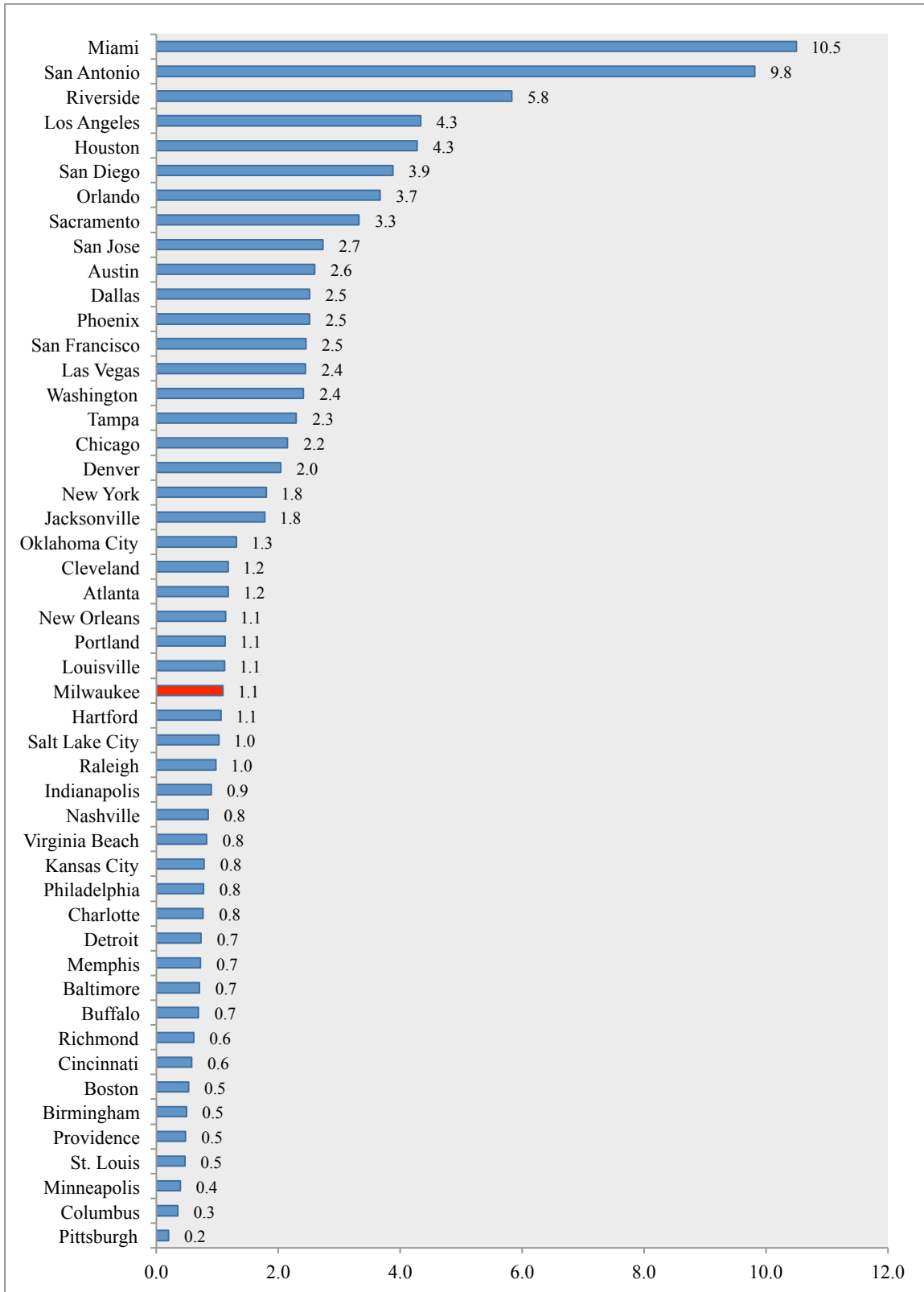


Table 43:
Sectoral Distribution of Businesses in Metropolitan Milwaukee: 2012
Hispanic-owned Firms compared to All Firms

Sector	% of Hispanic-owned firms	% of all firms
Construction	8.0	8.1
Wholesale trade	2.0	3.9
Information	1.0	1.4
Finance and insurance	2.9	4.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	5.0	10.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services	10.5	14.7
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	8.4	6.3
Educational services	2.6	2.5
Health care and social assistance	18.3	8.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4.2	5.5
Accommodation and food services	4.7	3.2
Other services (except public administration)	19.8	14.0
Manufacturing	1.1	3.2
Retail trade	8.1	9.9
Transportation and warehousing	3.4	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0

HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Health Insurance

Despite considerable gains in coverage since 2009 and, presumably, the effects of the Affordable Care Act, the percentage of Milwaukee Latinos without health insurance remains much higher than for other groups. As [Charts 97 and 98](#) show, one-fifth of Hispanics under the age of 65 lacked health insurance in 2014, a much higher percentage than for WNHs (5.7 percent) or blacks (12.8 percent). Excluding children, many of whom are covered by various public plans, as well as those over 65 who, of course, are covered by Medicare, almost 30 percent of Milwaukee Latinos between the ages of 18 and 64 lack health insurance (compared to 6.9 percent for WNHs and 18.0 percent for blacks). As [Table 44](#) indicates, the uninsured rate for all groups in Milwaukee has declined since 2009. But the decline in the percentage of uninsured has been the sharpest among Latinos, in all age categories.

The uninsured rate for Latinos is lower in Milwaukee than in most of the nation's largest metropolitan areas. In 2009, Milwaukee had the 16th lowest rate of uninsured Latinos under age 65 among the 50 largest metro areas (28.2 percent); in 2014, Milwaukee posted the 12th lowest rate (20.2 percent). ([Charts 99 and 100](#)) Predictably, the highest rates of Latino uninsured in 2014 were in the gateway metropolises with large numbers of Latino non-citizens: Nashville, Birmingham, Memphis, Atlanta, Charlotte, Houston, and Raleigh. Metro areas such as Milwaukee (and Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Providence, and Boston), with relatively high percentages of citizens and “native-born” in their Latino communities generally exhibit lower rates of Latino uninsured. This is true even in metros such as Buffalo and Hartford, where Latino poverty rates are the highest among the nation's largest metros.

([Table 44](#)) summarizes trends, in all the large metropolitan areas between 2009-2014, in the percentage of Latino under age 65 without health insurance. The uninsured rate declined in all but two metro areas.

([Charts 101-102 and Tables 45-46](#)) array the Latino uninsured rates for two additional age cohorts: under 18 years; and between 18 and 64. These charts and tables exhibit the same trends as observed for the total “under 65” population: declining rates of the Latino uninsured across the country; and lower rates of uninsured Latinos in Milwaukee, regardless of age, than in most large metropolitan areas. Once again, immigration status

and citizenship appear to be the key variables in explaining differences between metro areas in the rate of Latinos without health insurance. New immigration magnets like Birmingham, Atlanta, Memphis, Nashville, and Charlotte lead the way in uninsured Latinos, in all age categories. In 2014, over 50 percent of Latinos between ages 18 and 64 were without health insurance in those metropolitan areas. By contrast, in metros with larger “citizen” Latino populations, such as Boston, Buffalo, and Hartford, the uninsured percentage was much lower, under 15 percent in all those cases for the 18-64 age cohort. In Milwaukee, the rate in 2014 was 29.6 percent.

Health Indicators

(Charts 103-113) present data on several indicators of the health of Latino Milwaukee. We compare health outcomes for Milwaukee Latinos to other metropolitan areas and to other groups in metro Milwaukee, on indicators such as: mortality rates from heart disease; infant mortality rates; teenage mothers; and low birthweight babies. These data are available at the county level, so for most charts we present data on the central counties of the nation’s 50 largest metropolitan areas.

- Latino Milwaukee ranks towards the middle (27th among the 50 largest metros) on mortality rates from heart disease (Chart 103). In Milwaukee itself, the Latino mortality rate from heart disease is substantially below the black and WNH rates (Chart 104).
- The infant mortality rate of Latinos in Milwaukee County ranks 13th among the central counties of the nation’s 50 largest metropolitan areas (Chart 105). In Milwaukee County, the Latino infant mortality rate is slightly higher than the WNH rate, and less than half the rate for African Americans (Chart 106). This chart also presents data on non-Hispanic whites in Waukesha County, whose rate is lower than the WNH rate in Milwaukee.
- Metro Milwaukee ranks 15th among the nation’s 50 largest metropolitan areas in the percentage of all births among Latinos to teenage mothers (Chart 107). (Note: for this indicator, we were able to aggregate all counties in metro areas create a metropolitan area statistic). In Milwaukee County, the Latino teen birth percentage is four times as high as the WNH percentage, but lower than the figure for African Americans (Chart 108). The rates for all groups are lower in

Waukesha County (**Chart 109**), although the number of Latinos and African Americans living in Waukesha County is, as we know, relatively small.

- (**Charts 110-111**) show the trend in teen births for Latinos, WNH, and blacks in Milwaukee County between 2009-2013, and for Latinos and non-Hispanic whites in Waukesha County during those years. The percentage of births to teenage mothers for all groups, in both jurisdictions, has declined markedly since 2009.
- (**Charts 112-113**) compares the percentage of low birthweight babies for all groups in Milwaukee and Waukesha counties. In both jurisdictions, the Latino percentage is comparable to the WNH figure, and half the percentage for African Americans.

Chart 97:
Percentage of Persons, Ages 18-64, By Race, Without Health Insurance
Metropolitan Milwaukee: 2014

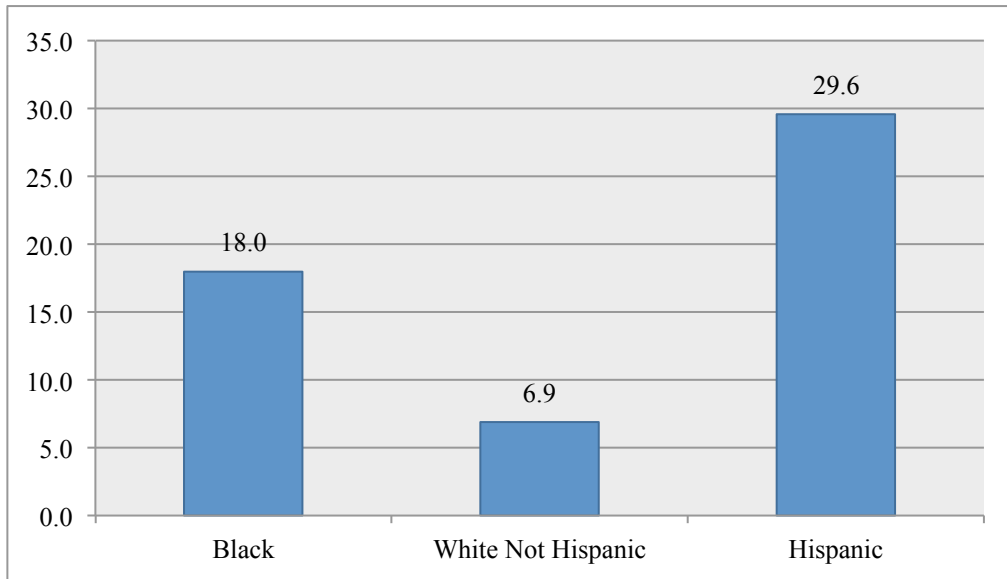


Chart 98:
Percentage of Persons, Under 65, By Race, Without Health Insurance
Metropolitan Milwaukee: 2014

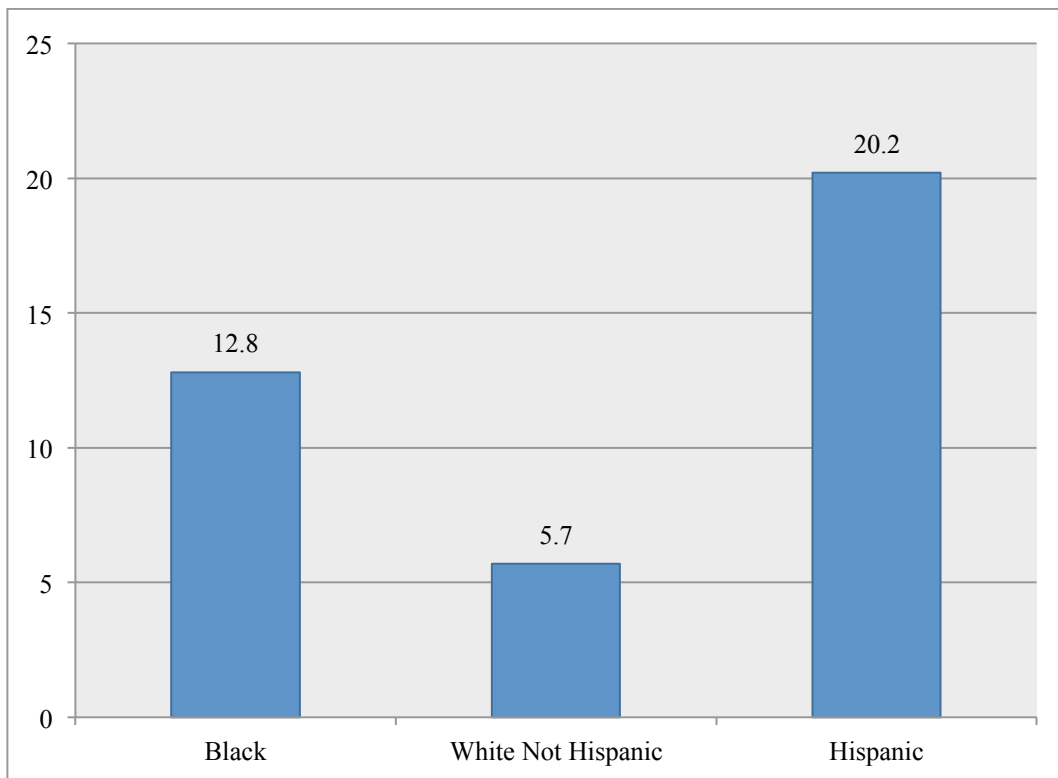


Table 44:
 Change in Percentage of Population, By Race and Age, Without
 Health Insurance Coverage: Metropolitan Milwaukee, 2009-2014

	2009	2014
Under 18		
Black	4.3	3.0
White Not Hispanic	2.7	1.8
Hispanic	12.1	5.8
Ages 18-64		
Black	19.3	18.0
White Not Hispanic	9.6	6.9
Hispanic	39.0	29.6
Under 65		
Black	13.4	12.8
White Not Hispanic	7.9	5.7
Hispanic	28.2	20.0

Chart 99:
 Percentage of Latinos Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance: 2009

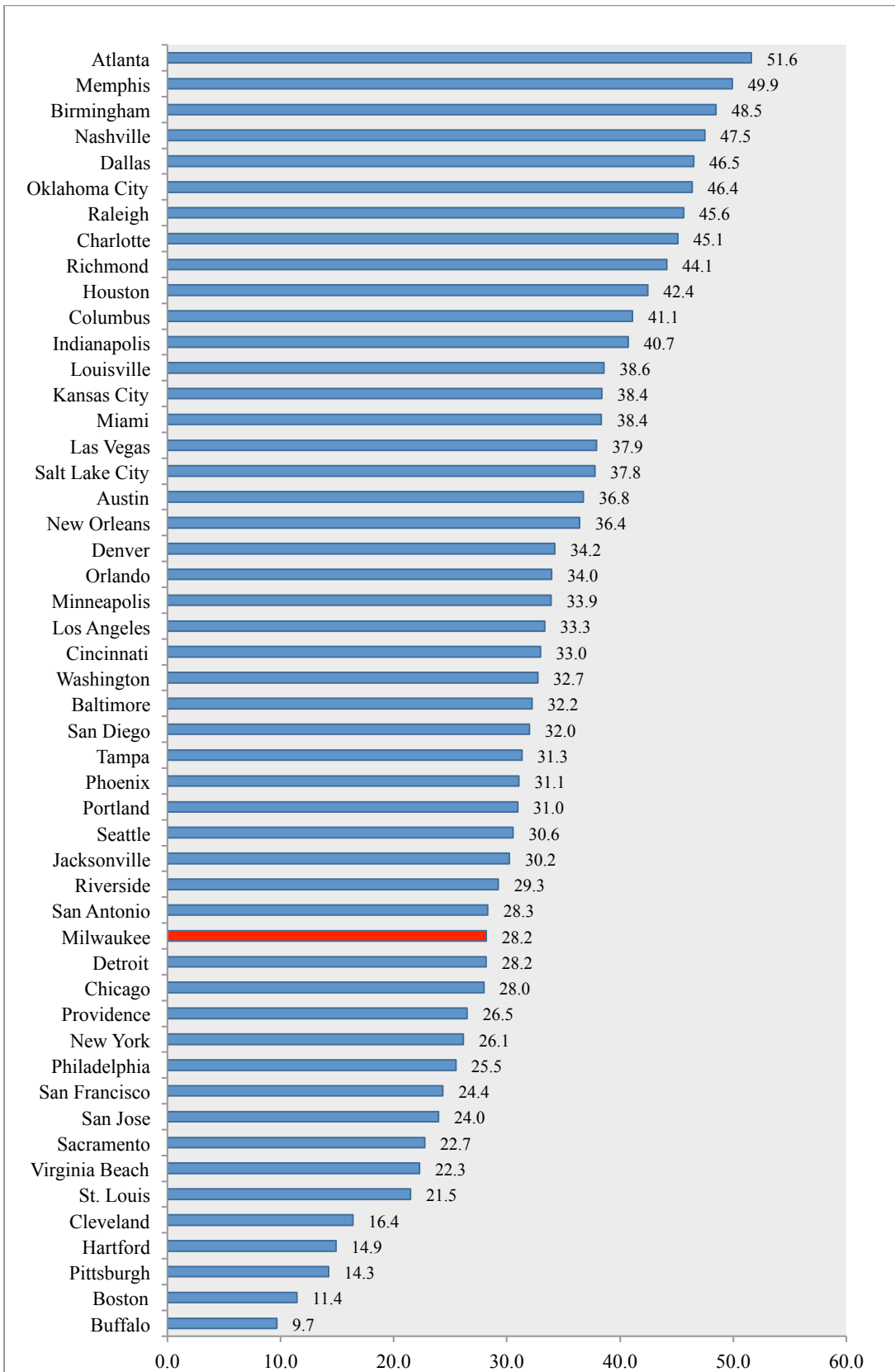


Chart 100:
Percentage of Latinos Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance: 2014

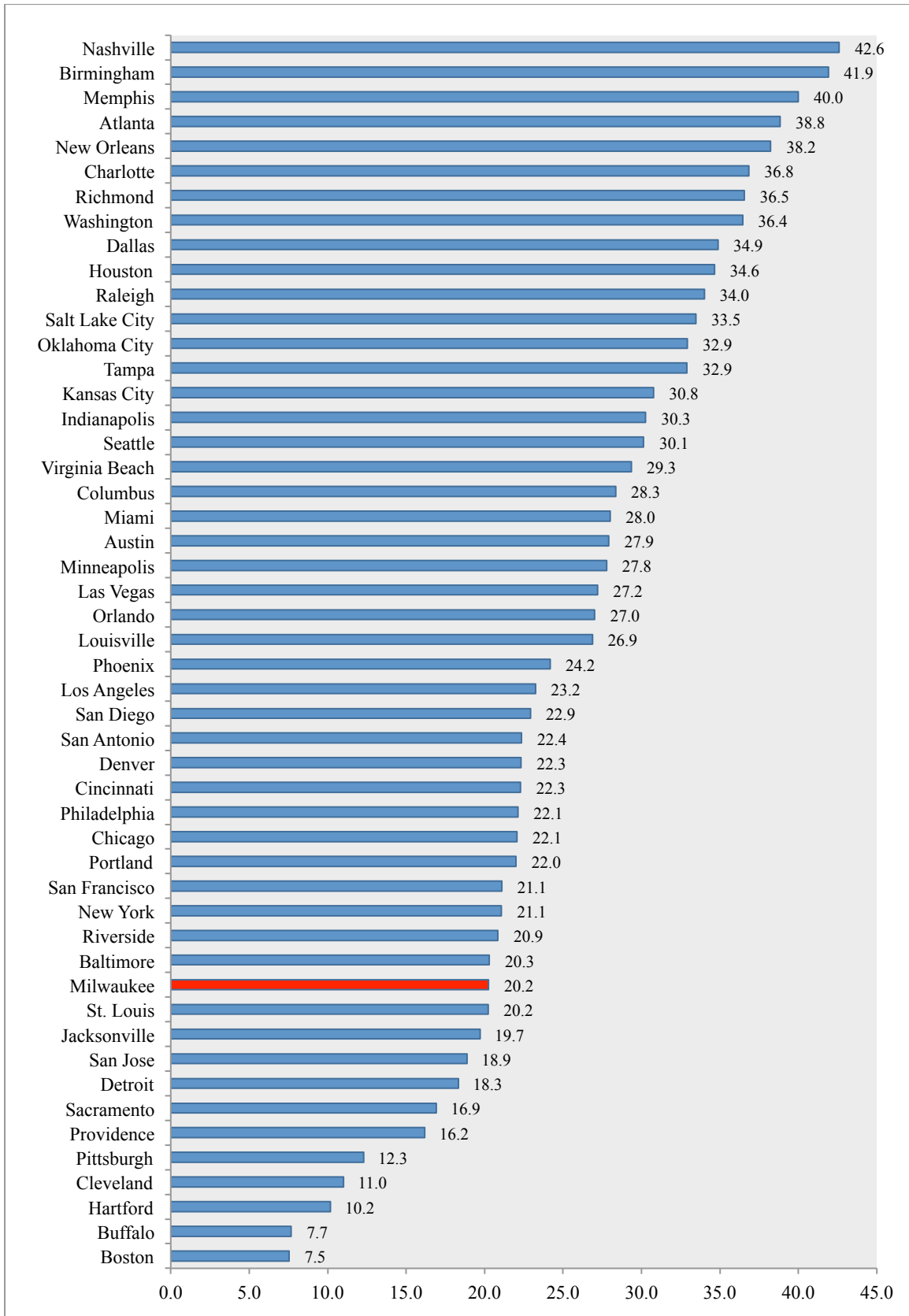


Table 45:
Percentage of Latinos Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance: 2009-2014

Metropolitan Area	2009	2014
Boston	11.4	7.5
Buffalo	9.7	7.7
Hartford	14.9	10.2
Cleveland	16.4	11.0
Pittsburgh	14.3	12.3
Providence	26.5	16.2
Sacramento	22.7	16.9
Detroit	28.2	18.3
San Jose	24.0	18.9
Jacksonville	30.2	19.7
St. Louis	21.5	20.2
Milwaukee	28.2	20.2
Baltimore	32.2	20.3
Riverside	29.3	20.9
New York	26.1	21.1
San Francisco	24.4	21.1
Portland	31.0	22.0
Chicago	28.0	22.1
Philadelphia	25.5	22.1
Cincinnati	33.0	22.3
Denver	34.2	22.3
San Antonio	28.3	22.4
San Diego	32.0	22.9
Los Angeles	33.3	23.2
Phoenix	31.1	24.2
Louisville	38.6	26.9
Orlando	34.0	27.0
Las Vegas	37.9	27.2
Minneapolis	33.9	27.8
Austin	36.8	27.9
Miami	38.4	28.0
Columbus	41.1	28.3
Virginia Beach	22.3	29.3
Seattle	30.6	30.1
Indianapolis	40.7	30.3
Kansas City	38.4	30.8
Tampa	31.3	32.9
Oklahoma City	46.4	32.9
Salt Lake City	37.8	33.5
Raleigh	45.6	34.0
Houston	42.4	34.6
Dallas	46.5	34.9
Washington	32.7	36.4
Richmond	44.1	36.5
Charlotte	45.1	36.8
New Orleans	36.4	38.2
Atlanta	51.6	38.8
Memphis	49.9	40.0
Birmingham	48.5	41.9
Nashville	47.5	42.6

Chart 101:
 Percentage of Latinos Under Age 18 Without Health Insurance: 2014

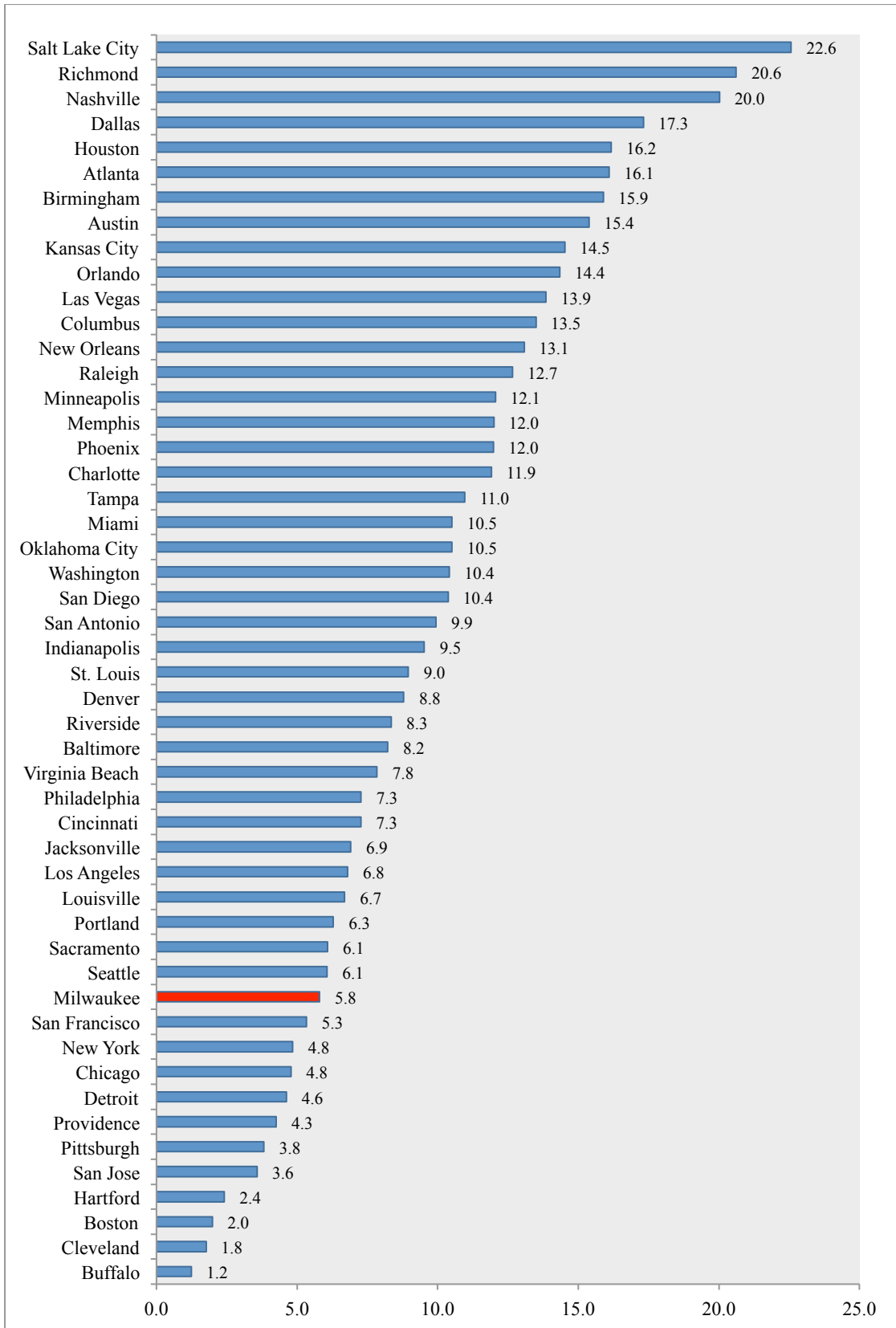


Table 46:
Percentage of Latinos Under Age 18 Without Health Insurance: 2009-2014

Metropolitan Area	2009	2014
Buffalo	4.8	1.2
Cleveland	4.0	1.8
Boston	3.6	2.0
Hartford	2.5	2.4
San Jose	9.0	3.6
Pittsburgh	2.5	3.8
Providence	9.6	4.3
Detroit	12.2	4.6
Chicago	7.3	4.8
New York	8.1	4.8
San Francisco	9.2	5.3
Milwaukee	12.1	5.8
Seattle	11.3	6.1
Sacramento	6.0	6.1
Portland	13.3	6.3
Louisville	15.9	6.7
Los Angeles	14.2	6.8
Jacksonville	16.8	6.9
Cincinnati	17.7	7.3
Philadelphia	12.1	7.3
Virginia Beach	14.4	7.8
Baltimore	13.0	8.2
Riverside	13.9	8.3
Denver	19.6	8.8
St. Louis	7.4	9.0
Indianapolis	24.1	9.5
San Antonio	14.7	9.9
San Diego	17.0	10.4
Washington	13.9	10.4
Oklahoma City	23.8	10.5
Miami	19.7	10.5
Tampa	16.7	11.0
Charlotte	22.1	11.9
Phoenix	16.1	12.0
Memphis	34.3	12.0
Minneapolis	20.9	12.1
Raleigh	19.5	12.7
New Orleans	11.2	13.1
Columbus	18.1	13.5
Las Vegas	25.0	13.9
Orlando	20.4	14.4
Kansas City	21.4	14.5
Austin	22.2	15.4
Birmingham	19.8	15.9
Atlanta	29.4	16.1
Houston	25.5	16.2
Dallas	29.7	17.3
Nashville	20.0	20.0
Richmond	22.7	20.6
Salt Lake City	25.3	22.6

Chart 102:
 Percentage of Latinos Ages 18-64 Without Health Insurance: 2014

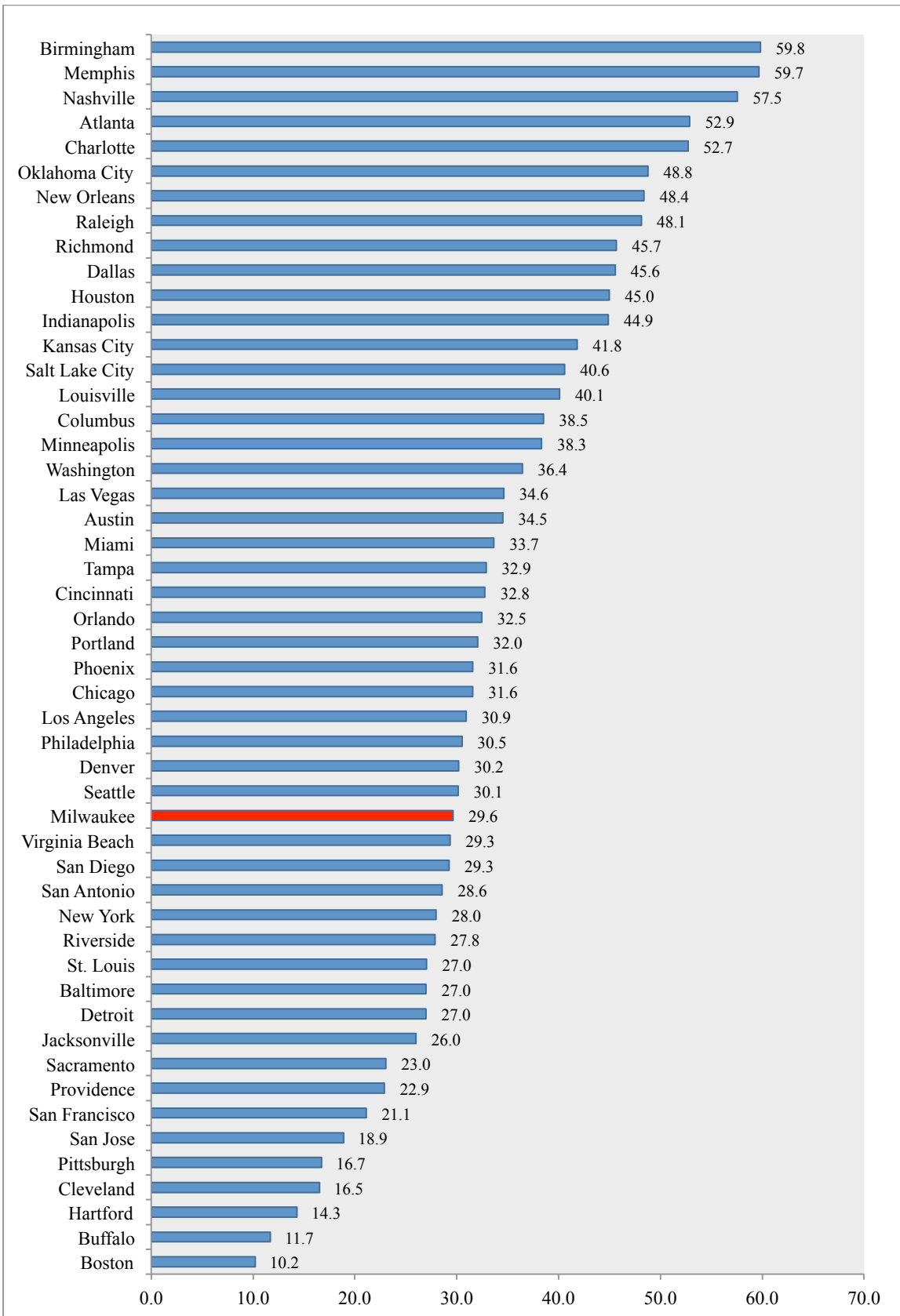


Table 47:
Percentage of Latinos Ages 18-64 Without Health Insurance: 2009-2014

Metropolitan Area	2009	2014
Boston	15.4	10.2
Buffalo	12.8	11.7
Hartford	22.1	14.3
Cleveland	24.4	16.5
Pittsburgh	20.3	16.7
San Jose	32.0	18.9
San Francisco	31.9	21.1
Providence	36.8	22.9
Sacramento	33.2	23.0
Jacksonville	36.9	26.0
Detroit	38.1	27.0
Baltimore	43.2	27.0
St. Louis	30.5	27.0
Riverside	39.4	27.8
New York	34.5	28.0
San Antonio	35.7	28.6
San Diego	41.0	29.3
Virginia Beach	27.2	29.3
Milwaukee	39.0	29.6
Seattle	42.9	30.1
Denver	43.2	30.2
Philadelphia	33.7	30.5
Los Angeles	43.7	30.9
Chicago	40.4	31.6
Phoenix	41.0	31.6
Portland	43.0	32.0
Orlando	40.5	32.5
Cincinnati	43.8	32.8
Tampa	38.5	32.9
Miami	45.4	33.7
Austin	44.7	34.5
Las Vegas	46.2	34.6
Washington	43.1	36.4
Minneapolis	42.8	38.3
Columbus	56.5	38.5
Louisville	54.1	40.1
Salt Lake City	46.5	40.6
Kansas City	49.4	41.8
Indianapolis	52.7	44.9
Houston	52.8	45.0
Dallas	57.0	45.6
Richmond	56.6	45.7
Raleigh	64.9	48.1
New Orleans	47.6	48.4
Oklahoma City	62.7	48.8
Charlotte	61.3	52.7
Atlanta	66.4	52.9
Nashville	67.0	57.5
Memphis	61.9	59.7
Birmingham	69.4	59.8

Chart 103:
 Latino Mortality Rates (per 100,000) from Heart Disease: 2006-2010
 Central Counties of the Nation's Largest Metropolitan Areas

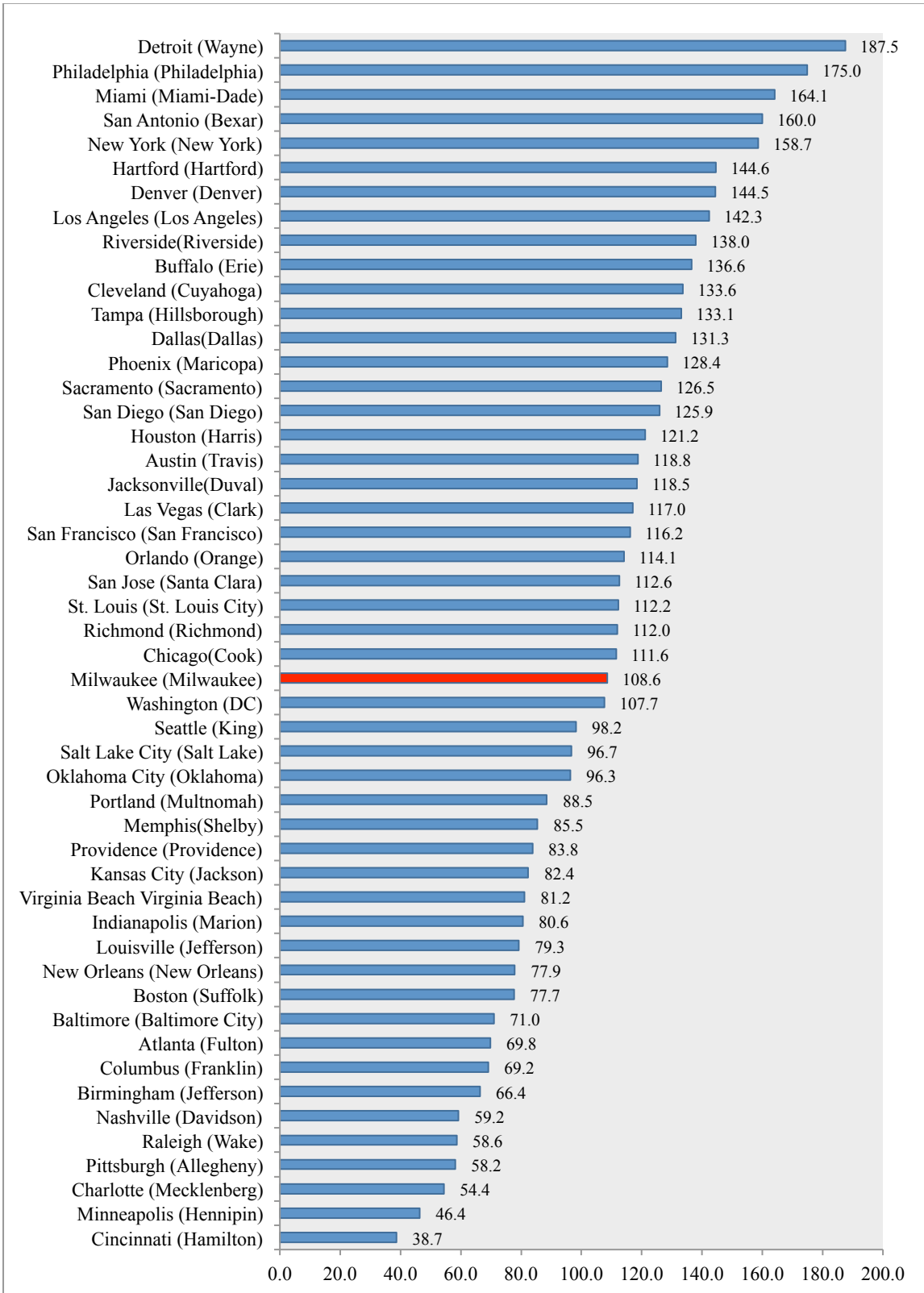


Chart 104:
Mortality Rates (per 100,000), By Race, from Heart Disease:
Milwaukee County: 2006-2010

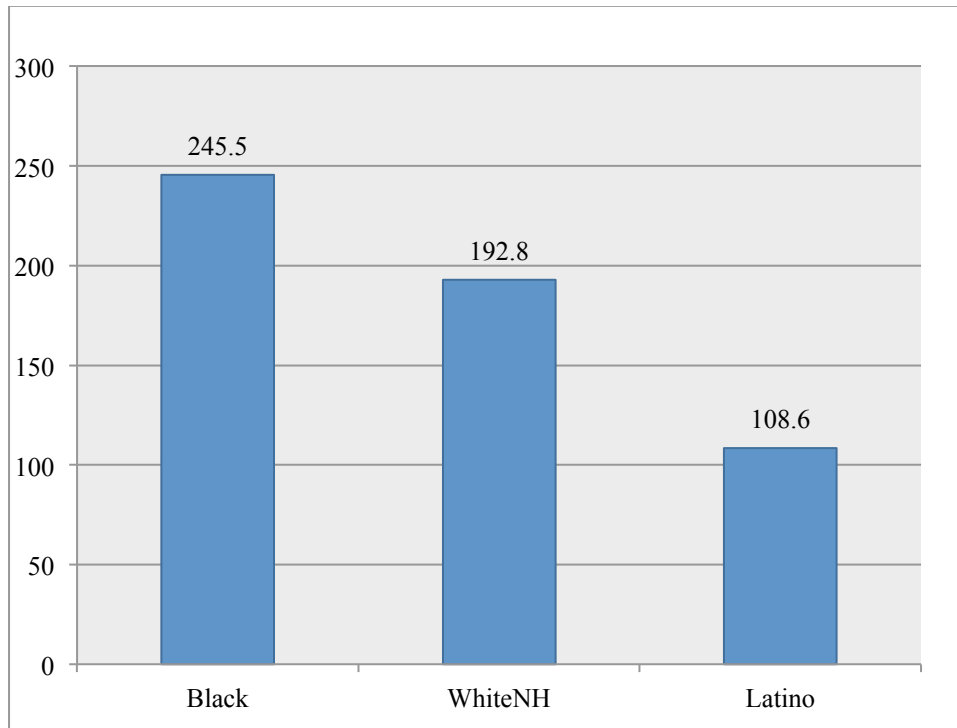


Chart 105:
 Latino Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births): 2007-2013
 Central Counties of the Nation's Largest Metropolitan Areas

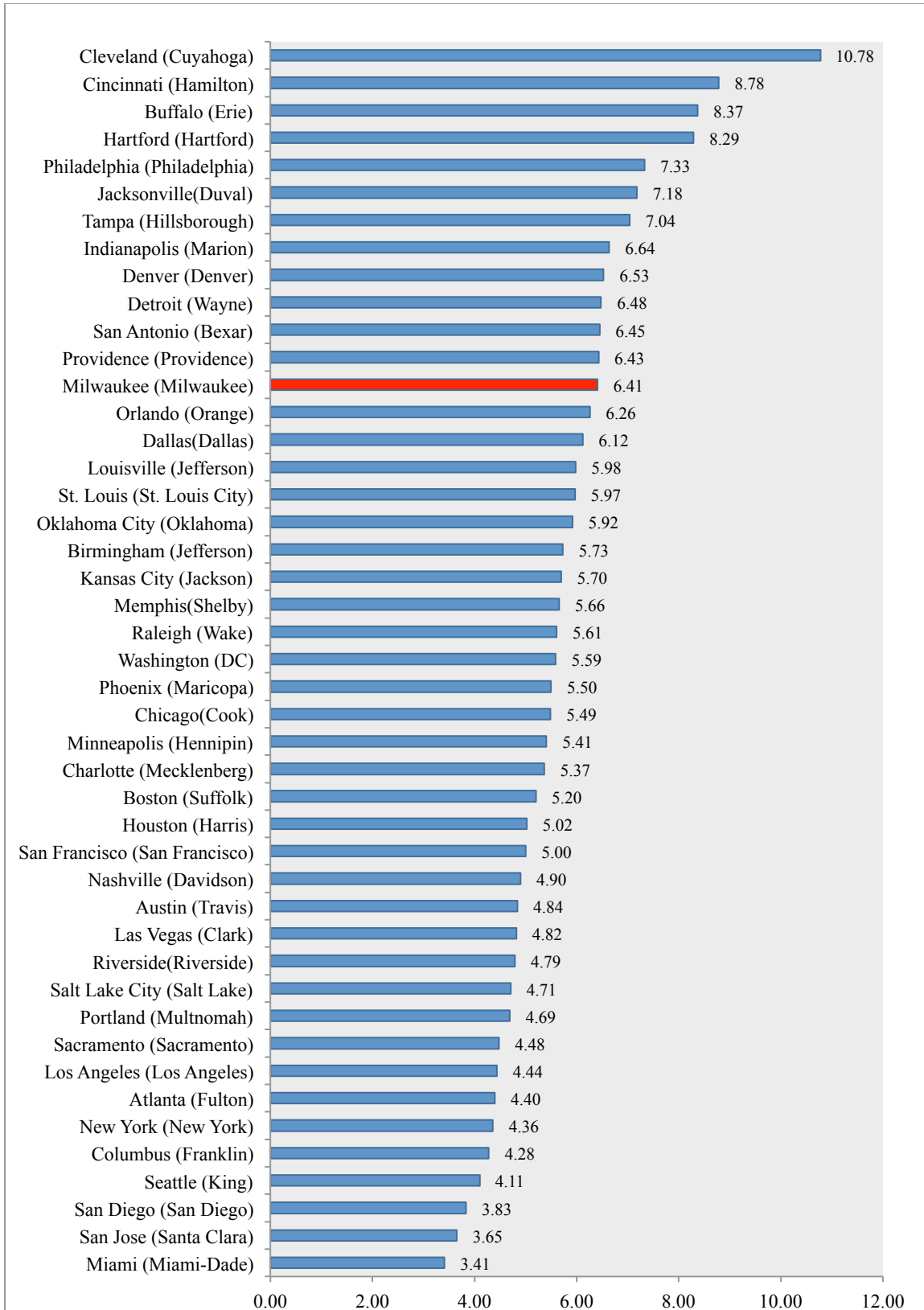


Chart 106:
Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) By Race: 2007-2013
Milwaukee County and Waukesha County

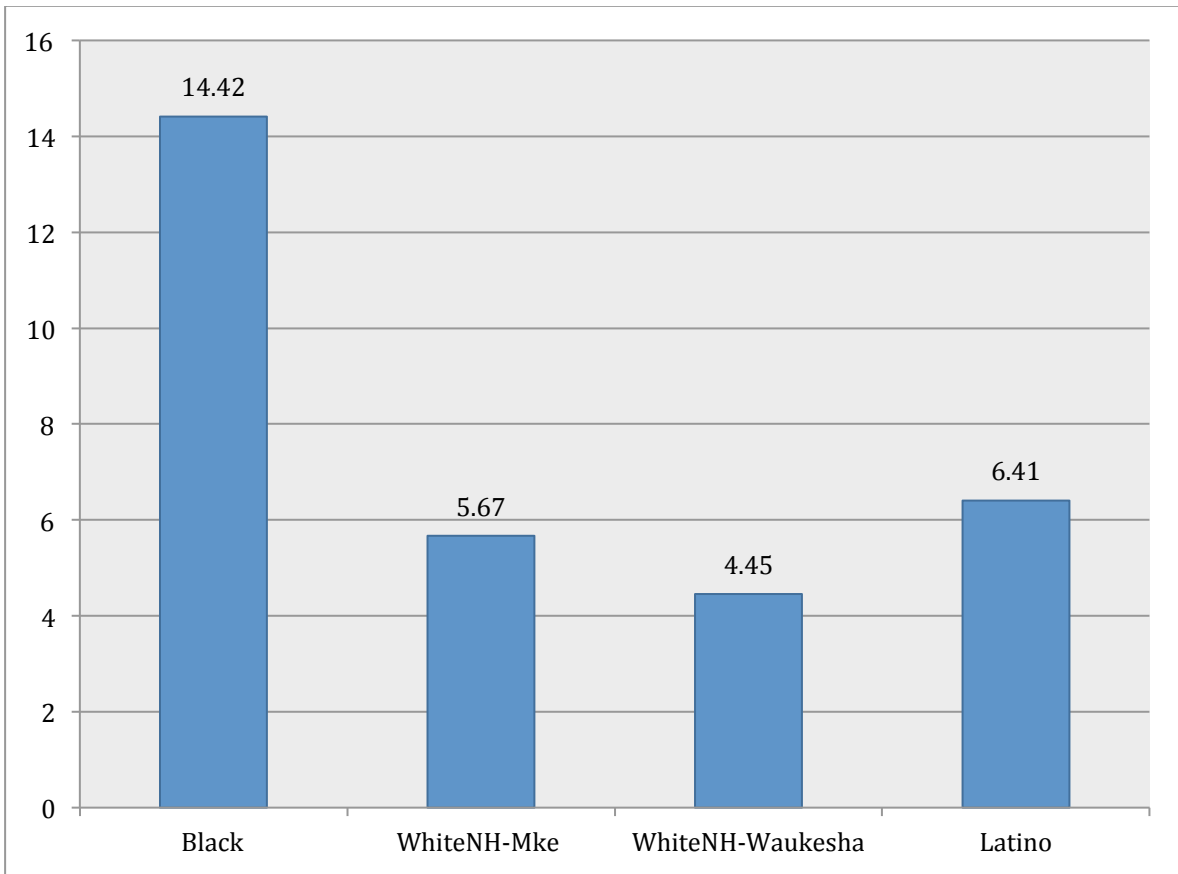


Chart 107:
 Births to Latino Teenage Mothers in Nation's Largest Metro Areas: 2009-2013
 % of all births among Latinos to teenage mothers

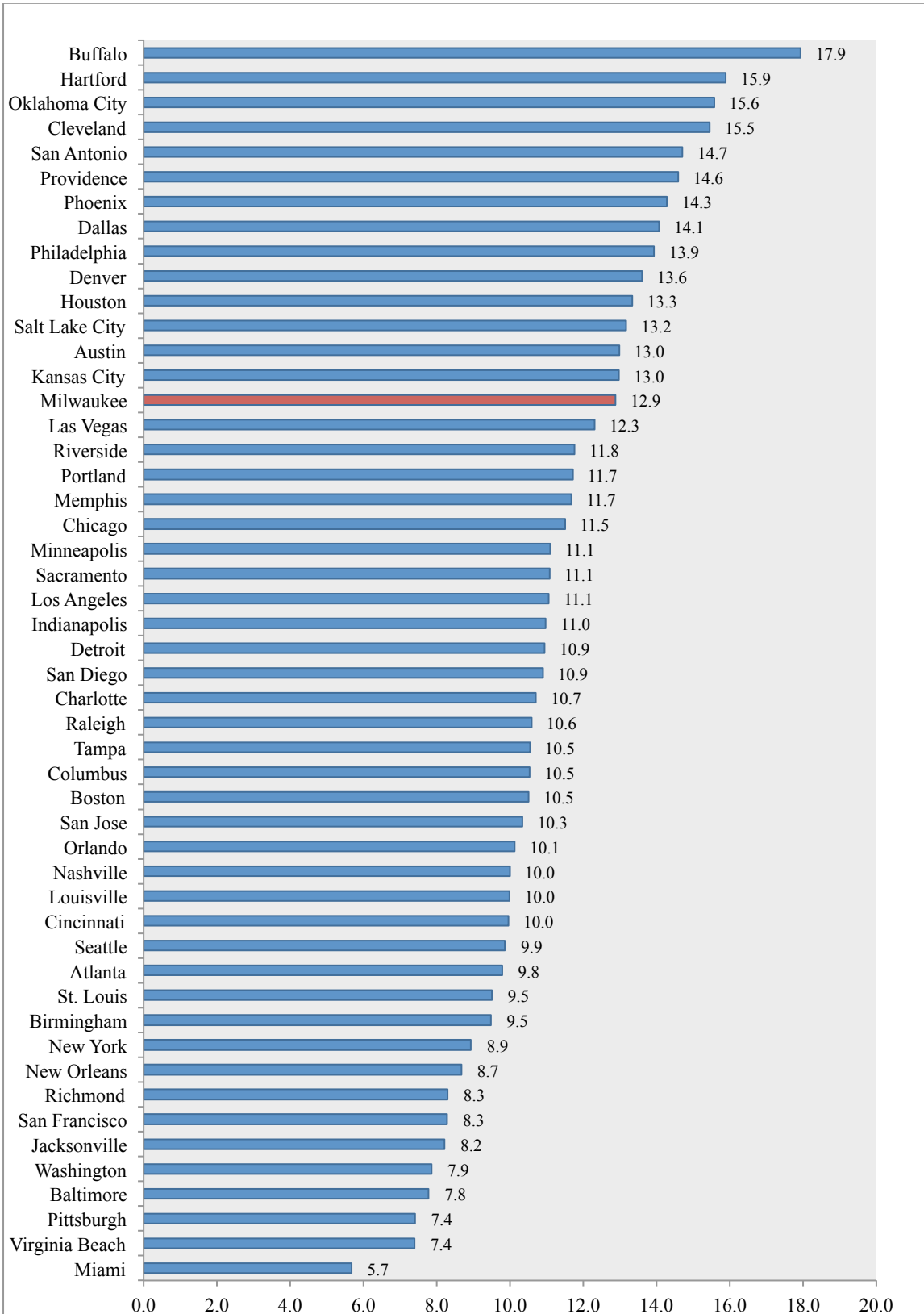


Chart 108:
Births to Teenage Mothers, By Race, in Milwaukee County: 2009-2013
% of all births to teenage mothers

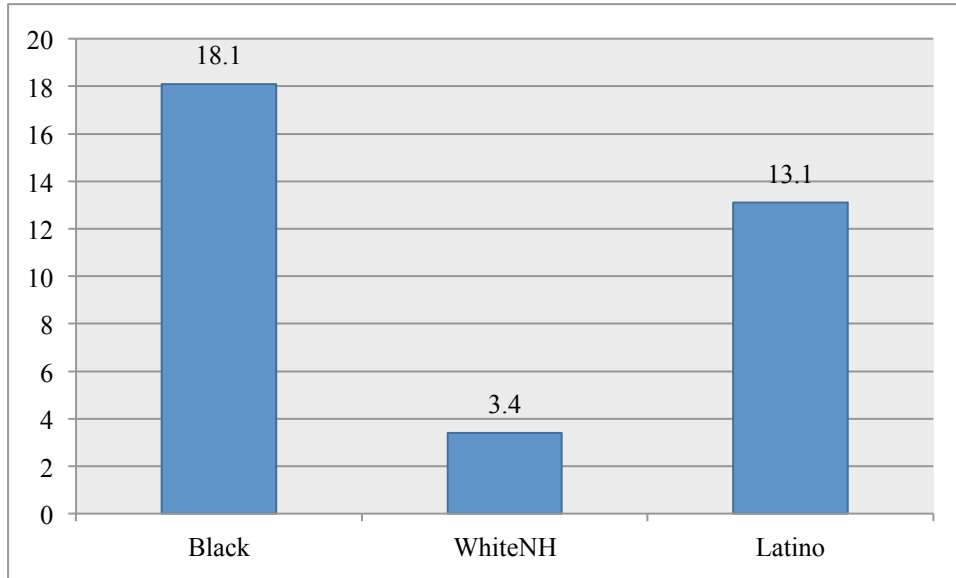


Chart 109:
Births to Teenage Mothers, By Race, in Waukesha County: 2009-2013
% of all births that are to teenage mothers

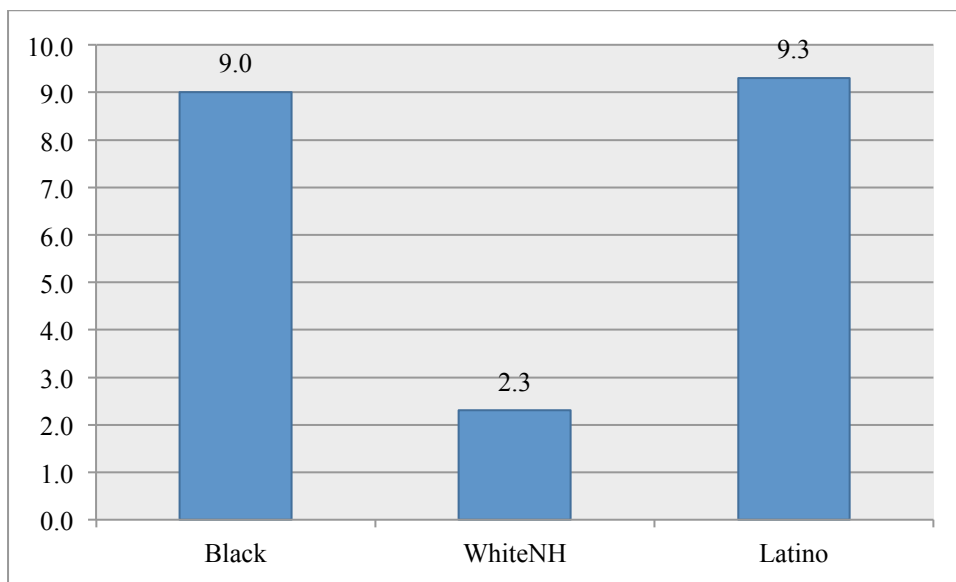


Chart 110:
Births to Teenage Mothers, By Race, in Milwaukee County: 2009-2013
% of all births that are to teenage mothers in individual years

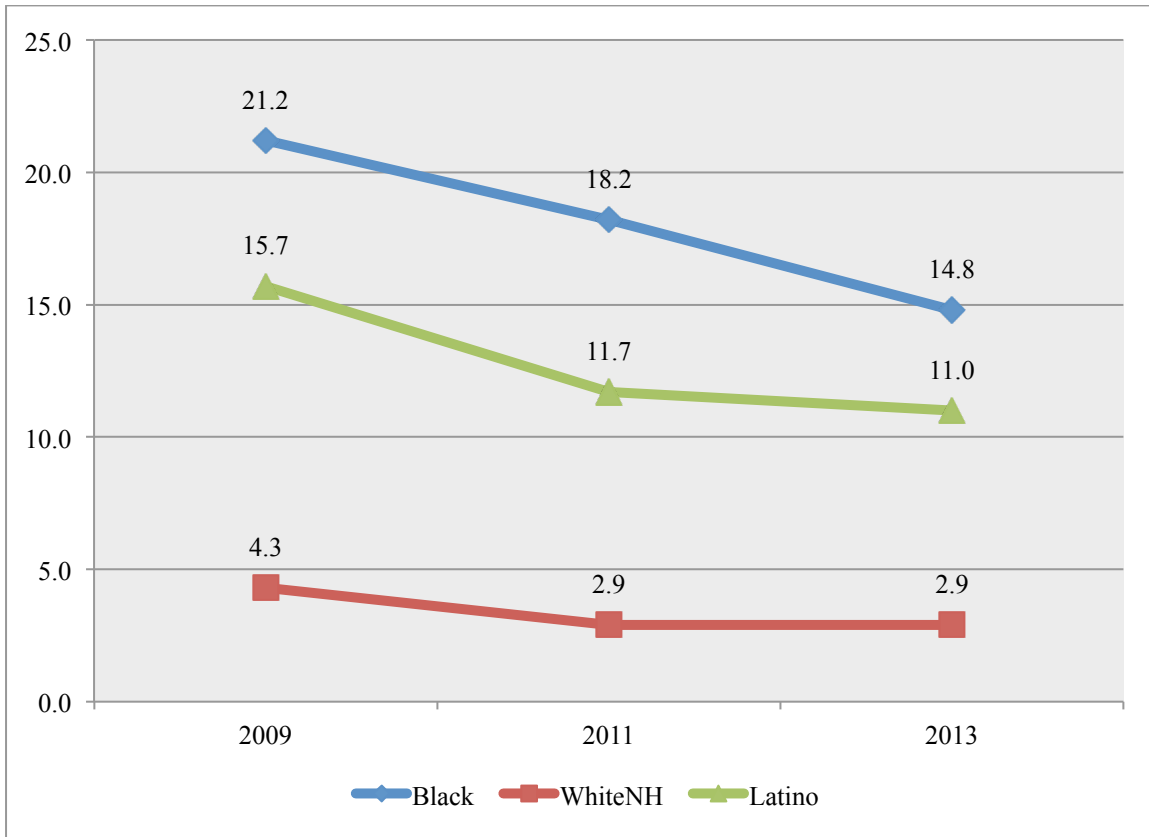


Chart 111:
Births to Teenage Mothers, By Race, in Waukesha County: 2009-2013
% of all births that are to teenage mothers in individual years

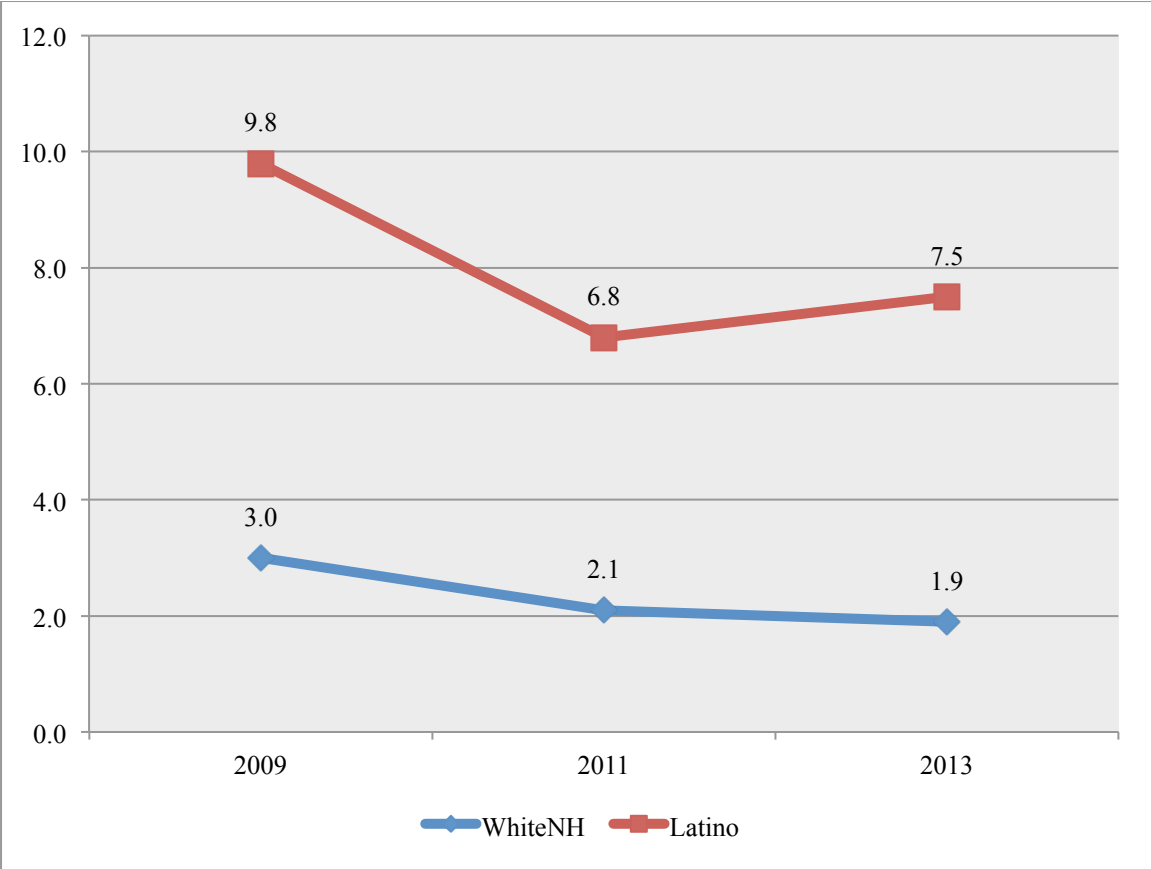


Chart 112:
Low Birthweight Babies, by Race, in Milwaukee County: 2009-2013
% of all births less than 2500 grams

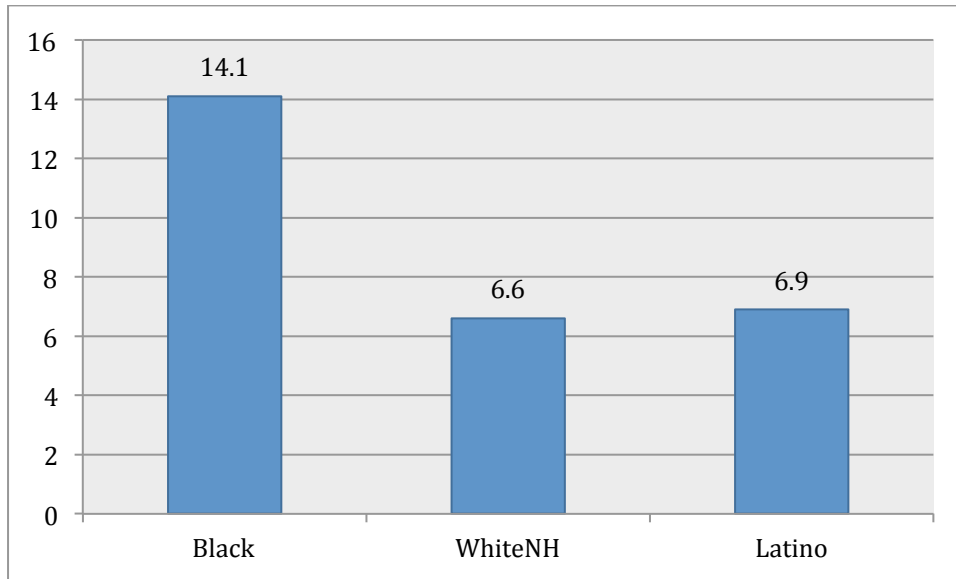
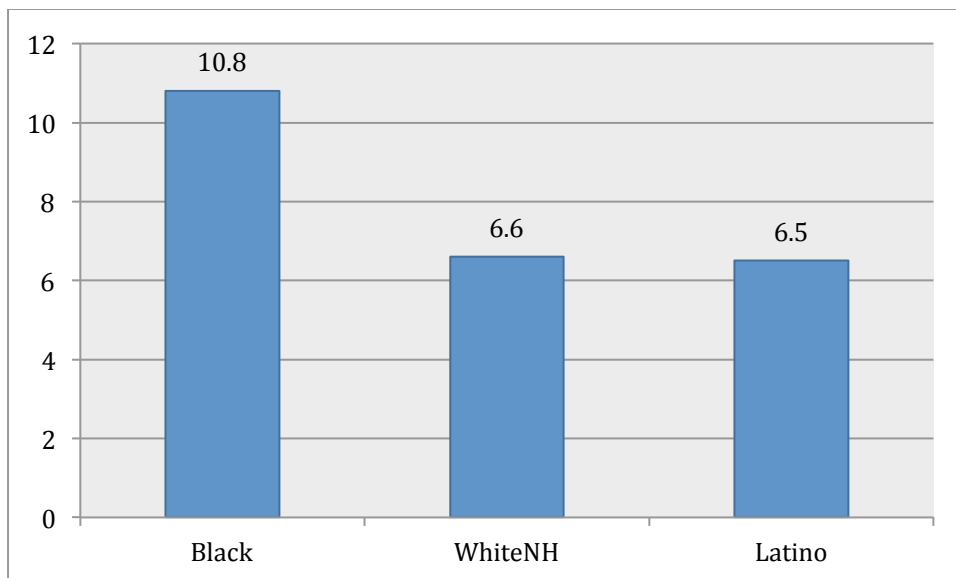


Chart 113:
Low Birthweight Babies, by Race, in Waukesha County: 2009-2013
% of all births less than 2500 grams



EDUCATION AND SCHOOLING

Educational Attainment

Milwaukee Latinos continue to lag, especially behind the WNH population, in educational attainment. As [Chart 114](#) shows, while virtually all WNH adults (over age 25) in metro Milwaukee hold at least a high school degree (94.9 percent), fewer than two-thirds of Latinos in the region are similarly credentialed. The percentage of Latino high school graduates also lags well behind the figure for black Milwaukeeans (80.7 percent). Similarly, the percentage of Milwaukee Latinos who are college graduates is very low – at 13.6 percent, it is barely one-third of the WNH rate ([Chart 115](#)). Latino-white disparities in educational attainment remain deeply entrenched in Milwaukee.

However, notwithstanding these low rates and wide disparities, the educational attainment of Milwaukee Latinos has been increasing since 2000. As [Tables 48-49](#) show, the percentage of Milwaukee Latinos over age 25 with at least a high school degree increased from 52.3 percent in 2000 to 66.4 percent in 2014. This was the 10th highest rate of increase among the nation's 50 largest metropolitan areas during this period. Between 2000-2014, the percentage of Milwaukee Latinos with at least a bachelor's degree also increased, from 10.4 percent to 13.6 percent. This was the 18th highest rate of increase among the nation's 50 largest metropolitan areas during this period.

[\(Charts 116-119\)](#) array the rates of educational attainment for Latinos in the nation's 50 largest metropolitan areas, in 2000 and in 2014. The key findings:

- In 2000, Milwaukee ranked 37th in the percentage of Latinos over 25 years old with at least a high school degree. By 2014, Latino Milwaukee had improved to 27th.
- In 2000, Milwaukee ranked 39th in the percentage of Latinos over age 25 with at least a bachelor's degree. In 2014, that ranking remained essentially unchanged: Milwaukee ranked 38th among the 50 large metros.

Educational attainment in Latino Milwaukee, then, is a mixed bag: low overall rates in 2014, especially compared to the white non-Hispanic majority; clear improvement between 2000-2014 in educational attainment, especially in the percentage of high school degree holders; and modest improvements in Latino Milwaukee's level of educational attainment compared to Latino communities in big metros around the country.

The Latinoisation of Milwaukee School Enrollments

As we examined in the section of this study on demographic trends, the growing Milwaukee Latino community accounts for lion's share of the metro area's net population growth since 2000, and *all* of the city of Milwaukee's net population growth since then. Therefore, it is not surprising that growth in the number Latino schoolchildren in Milwaukee accounts for all of the net growth in K-12 enrollments in the region.

- **Table 50** shows trends in enrollment in metro Milwaukee K-12 schools between 1997 and 2014. Total non-Hispanic enrollment declined by over 32,000 during this period, while Latino enrollment grew by almost 22,000. The trends are almost identical in public and private schools.
- **Table 51** breaks down these enrollment trends (in public and private schools) for the four counties of metro Milwaukee. The same pattern – rapid Latino growth, shrinking non-Hispanic enrollment—occurred in each county (although the pattern was most pronounced in Milwaukee County).
- **Table 52** arrays enrollment trends in public schools, for WNH and Hispanic students, in the City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County Suburbs, and the WOW Counties (Waukesha, Ozaukee, and Washington), between 1987-2016. In all jurisdictions, there has been a huge *percentage* increase in Latino enrollments, although the *numerical* increases in the suburbs have been relatively modest, especially compared to the city. White non-Hispanic enrollments have dropped in all three jurisdictions over the past twenty years.
- The upshot of these trends, as shown graphically in **Charts 120-122**, has been a dramatic Latinoisation of school enrollments in all of the major Milwaukee jurisdictions over the past thirty years. Between 1987-2016, the Latino share of total City of Milwaukee enrollments grew from 8.0 percent to 25.3 percent; in the Milwaukee County suburbs, the Latino percentage grew from 1.8 percent to 13.6 percent of the total; and in the WOW counties, Latino enrollments grew from 1.4 percent to 7.3 percent of the total.
- Although metro Milwaukee's Latino students remain highly concentrated in City of Milwaukee schools, a marked spatial decentralization of regional enrollments has occurred over the past decade. As **Table 53** shows, as recently as 2006-07, almost 75 percent of all metro Milwaukee Latino students attended K-12 schools

in the City of Milwaukee. By 2015-16, that percentage has dropped to 65.0 percent, with discernible increases in both the Milwaukee County and WOW suburbs. The change over the past thirty years, from 1987-2016, is graphically displayed in [Charts 123-124](#).

Latino Segregation in Metro Milwaukee Schools

Despite the evidence of growing suburbanization of Latino enrollments in metro Milwaukee over the past decade ([Table 53](#)), a high percentage of Latino schoolchildren attend schools that sociologists of education call “hypersegregated”: schools in which 90 percent or more of the students are non-white minorities. As [Chart 125](#) shows, 41.8 percent of Latino students attended hypersegregated schools in Milwaukee in 2013-14, a level that placed 12th among the nation’s 50 largest metropolitan areas in the percentage of Latino students attending such schools. Again, this is not surprising, given the indexes of residential segregation discussed earlier and the fact that school assignments, with the abandonment of system-wide desegregation policies such as busing, are made on the basis of (segregated) neighborhoods. Indeed, as [Chart 126](#) shows, using the index of dissimilarity as a measure of Latino-WNH student segregation, Milwaukee ranks 9th among the 50 metros in segregation – virtually the same ranking as on overall measures of population segregation presented earlier.

[Table 54](#) offers data on the percentage of Latino students attending hypersegregated schools in the City of Milwaukee’s three main school networks: the Milwaukee Parent Choice Program (MPCP) voucher schools; the Non-District Charter schools; and Milwaukee Public Schools. Latino segregation is high in all three types of schools, but highest in the non-MPS institutions.

The Privatization of Latino Schooling in Milwaukee

[Chart 127](#) shows the degree to which metro Milwaukee Latino students, to a greater extent than Latino students in any other large metropolitan area in the U.S., attend private schools. By 2011-12, the most recent data available for all metro areas, 16.8 percent of all metro Milwaukee Latino students attended private schools. Given the expansion of voucher schools in the city over the past five years, this percentage has undoubtedly increased since then.

Latino Student Achievement: Comparative NAEP Scores

The “National Assessment of Educational Progress” (NAEP) is “the largest nationally representative and continuing assessment of what America’s students know and can do in various subject areas.”⁵ Unfortunately, comparative NAEP scores are available for only a limited number of “urban school districts” and only for public school districts, so the data do not encompass entire metropolitan areas, nor do they cover the variety of school settings in which Milwaukee Latino children are increasingly educated. In addition, Milwaukee has not yet reported its 2015 NAEP scores to the National Center on Educational Statistics, so comparisons for Milwaukee Latino students are limited to a few other urban public school districts and to 2013.

These Latino student NAEP scores (and their error margins), for 4th and 8th grade reading and math, are presented in **Tables 55-58**, and comparative scores for white, black, and Hispanic students in MPS are presented in **Table 59**.

⁵ See National Center for Educational Statistics description of NAEP, accessed at: <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/about/>

Chart 114:
Percentage of Population Over 25 Years Old With At Least a
High School Degree, By Race
Metropolitan Milwaukee: 2014

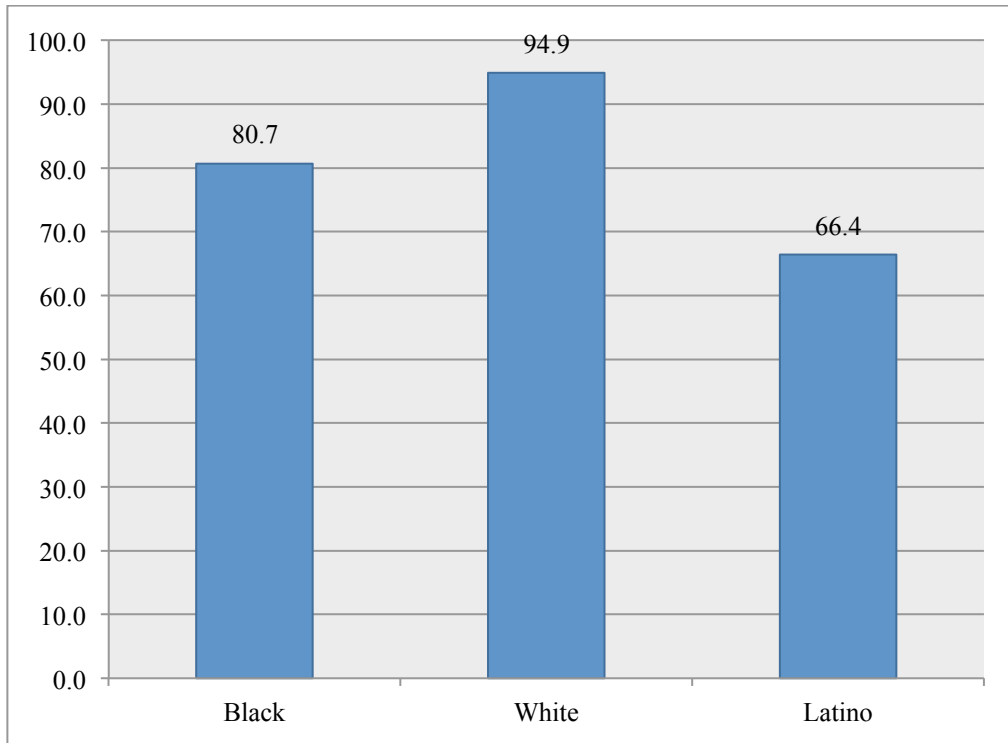


Chart 115:
Percentage of Population Over 25 Years Old With At Least a
Bachelor's Degree, By Race
Metropolitan Milwaukee: 2014

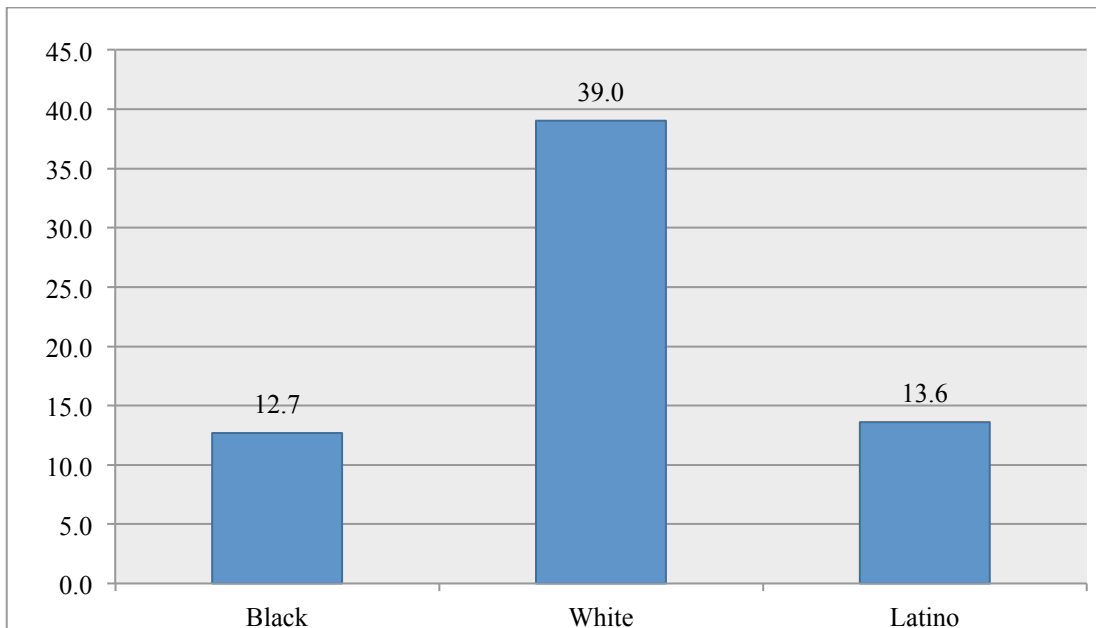


Table 48:
 Latino Educational Attainment: 2000-2014
 Percentage of Latinos with at Least a High School Diploma, Age 25 and older

Metropolitan Area	2000	2014	% change 2000-2014
Raleigh	43.0	62.9	46.2
Portland	49.1	66.3	34.9
Las Vegas	47.9	64.0	33.5
Houston	44.5	59.4	33.4
Los Angeles	44.0	58.6	33.1
Chicago	48.6	64.4	32.5
Dallas	42.9	56.0	30.5
Phoenix	49.3	63.7	29.2
Riverside	49.4	63.7	28.9
Milwaukee	52.3	66.4	26.9
Providence	50.2	63.3	26.2
Charlotte	48.6	61.1	25.8
San Diego	53.5	67.1	25.4
Miami	63.5	79.2	24.7
Atlanta	51.7	63.1	22.2
San Jose	54.8	66.8	21.9
New York	56.4	68.8	21.9
Hartford	56.8	69.0	21.5
San Francisco	56.1	67.8	20.9
Denver	55.1	66.3	20.2
Philadelphia	54.8	65.7	19.9
Austin	58.6	69.9	19.3
San Antonio	62.3	73.5	18.0
Sacramento	61.4	72.4	17.9
Boston	58.6	68.7	17.2
Buffalo	61.9	72.5	17.2
Oklahoma City	50.1	58.7	17.1
Tampa	65.8	76.8	16.7
Orlando	71.6	83.6	16.7
Salt Lake City	56.5	62.7	10.9
St. Louis	74.3	82.3	10.8
Nashville	54.5	60.2	10.4
Minneapolis	61.5	67.8	10.3
Louisville	64.4	71.0	10.3
Jacksonville	79.5	86.4	8.7
Cleveland	63.8	69.4	8.7
Washington	59.6	64.7	8.6
Detroit	65.3	69.2	6.0
Kansas City	61.4	65.0	5.8
Pittsburgh	80.7	85.3	5.6
New Orleans	71.0	73.0	2.8
Columbus	67.9	69.8	2.8
Seattle	69.9	71.5	2.2
Birmingham	57.9	58.8	1.5
Virginia Beach	85.2	85.4	0.2
Baltimore	75.3	73.7	-2.1
Cincinnati	72.9	71.3	-2.3
Indianapolis	58.9	57.2	-3.0
Memphis	52.4	48.8	-6.9
Richmond	68.8	61.9	-10.1

Table 49:
 Latino Educational Attainment: 2000-2014
 Percentage of Latinos with at Least a Bachelor's Degree, Age 25 and older

Metropolitan Area	2000	2014	% change 2000-2014
Los Angeles	6.9	11.4	64.7
Portland	10.1	15.3	51.6
New York	11.7	17.6	50.3
San Diego	10.7	16.0	49.8
Chicago	8.9	13.3	49.2
Houston	8.5	12.5	47.0
San Francisco	12.4	18.1	45.5
Hartford	11.0	15.8	43.9
Riverside	6.0	8.6	43.3
San Antonio	10.6	15.1	42.9
Providence	8.5	12.0	41.7
Phoenix	7.8	10.9	39.7
Las Vegas	6.4	8.9	39.1
Sacramento	11.9	16.2	36.1
Austin	14.7	19.8	35.1
Denver	10.7	14.0	31.1
Milwaukee	10.4	13.6	30.8
Raleigh	15.3	19.9	30.4
Miami	18.9	24.5	29.7
Philadelphia	11.8	15.3	29.5
San Jose	11.1	14.3	28.8
Boston	15.3	19.6	27.9
Buffalo	15.6	20.0	27.9
Dallas	8.8	11.1	25.5
Charlotte	11.9	14.8	24.7
Orlando	17.0	20.5	20.4
St. Louis	24.0	28.8	20.0
Salt Lake City	9.4	11.2	19.1
Jacksonville	21.4	25.4	18.6
Virginia Beach	19.6	22.9	16.8
Seattle	17.4	20.3	16.5
Pittsburgh	31.6	36.1	14.1
Columbus	21.6	24.4	13.0
Kansas City	13.3	14.7	10.8
Tampa	16.2	17.9	10.8
Louisville	17.2	18.9	9.8
Washington	21.8	23.9	9.7
Detroit	16.0	17.4	8.6
Atlanta	16.1	17.4	8.0
Minneapolis	16.7	17.8	6.8
Cleveland	13.0	13.9	6.6
Oklahoma City	9.6	10.0	3.6
Nashville	14.2	13.9	-1.9
Baltimore	28.2	26.9	-4.6
New Orleans	20.8	19.3	-7.2
Richmond	20.2	18.7	-7.3
Indianapolis	16.7	13.9	-16.9
Cincinnati	27.7	22.4	-19.1
Birmingham	17.3	11.8	-31.9
Memphis	14.1	9.3	-33.8

Chart 116:
 Percentage of Latinos Over Age 25 With
 At Least a High School Degree in Largest Metro Areas: 2000

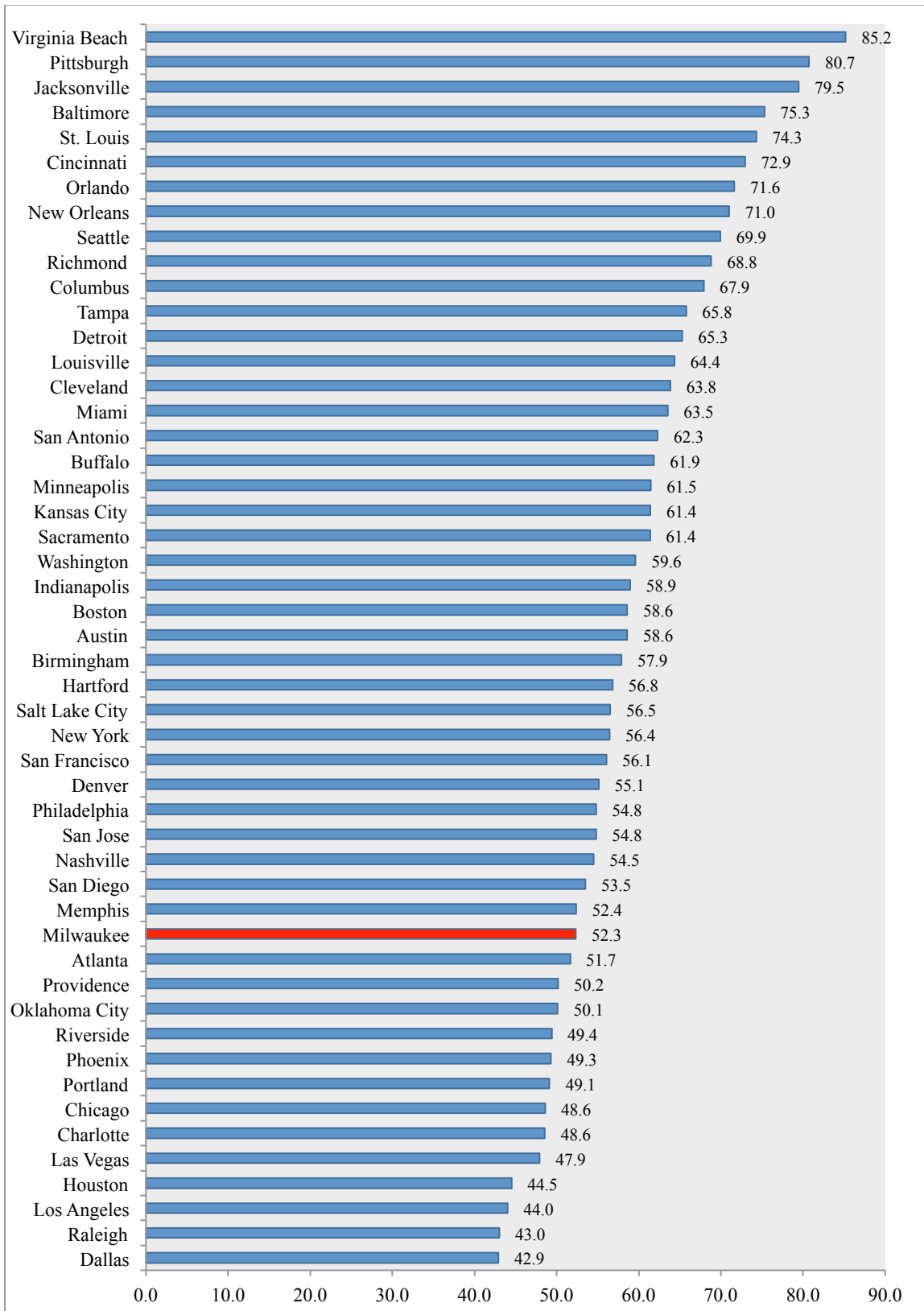


Chart 117:
 Percentage of Latinos Over Age 25 With
 At Least a Bachelor's Degree in Largest Metro Areas: 2000

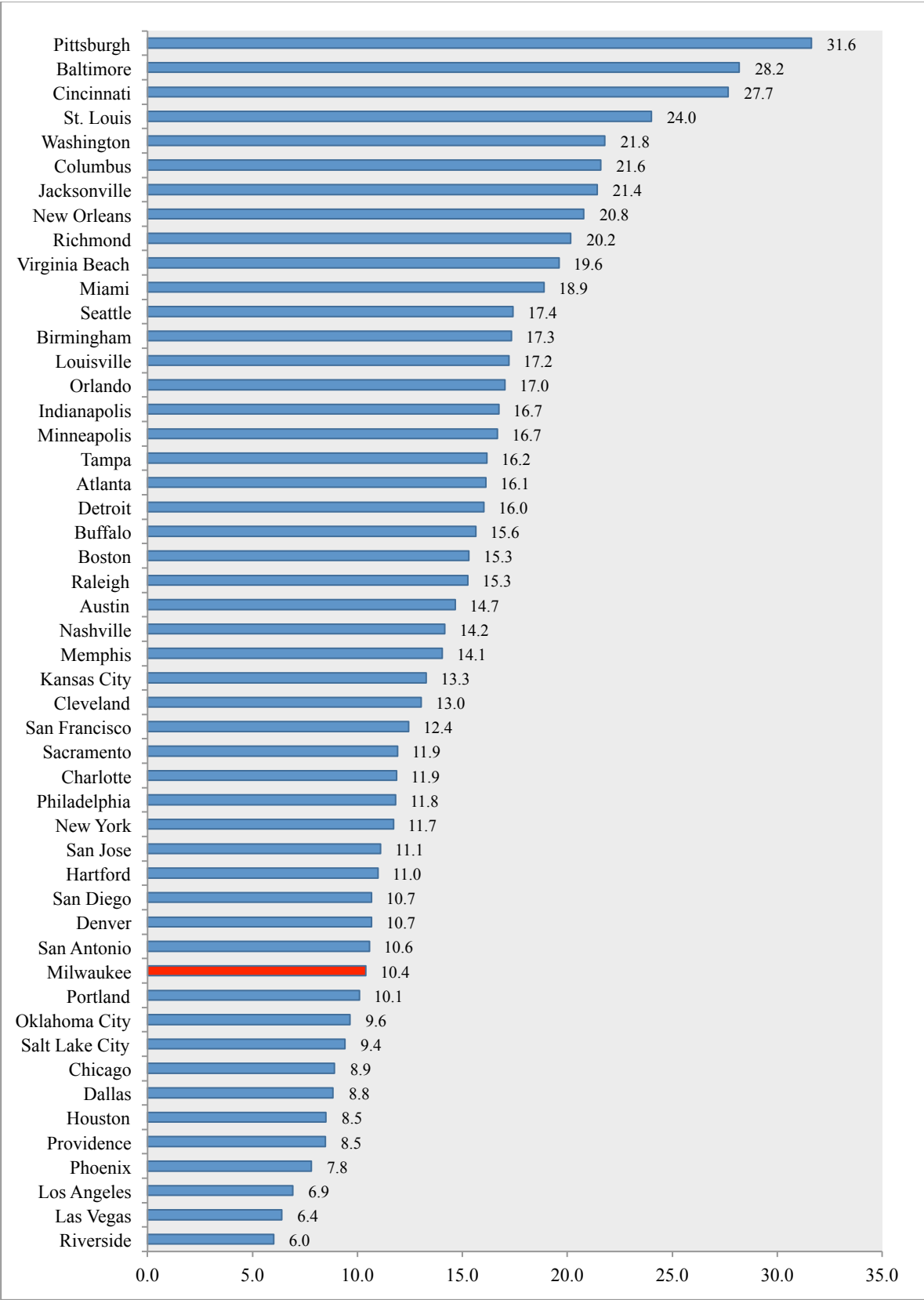


Chart 118:
 Percentage of Latinos Over Age 25 With
 At Least a High School Degree in Largest Metro Areas: 2014

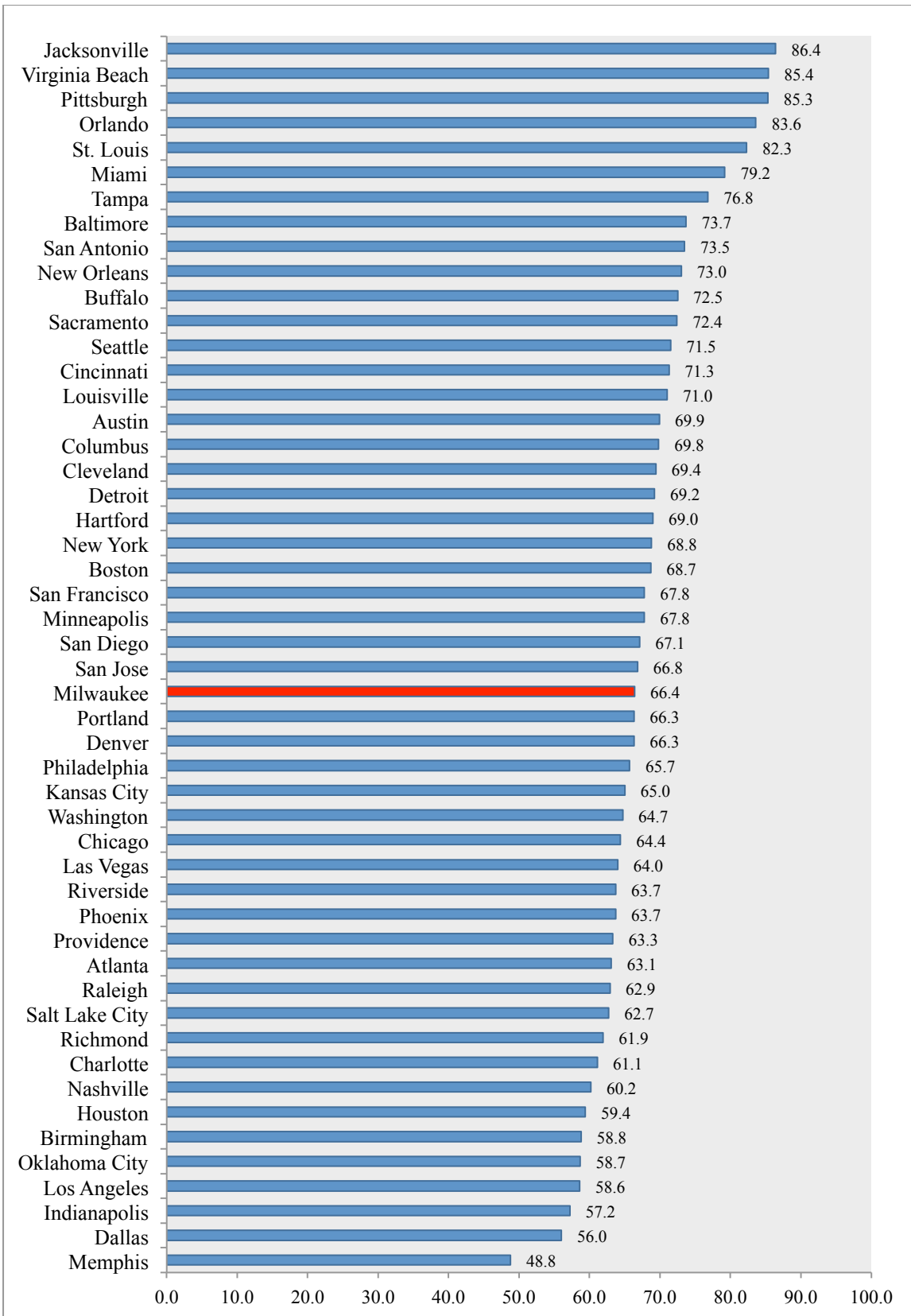


Chart 119:
 Percentage of Latinos Over Age 25 With
 At Least a Bachelor's Degree in Largest Metro Areas: 2014

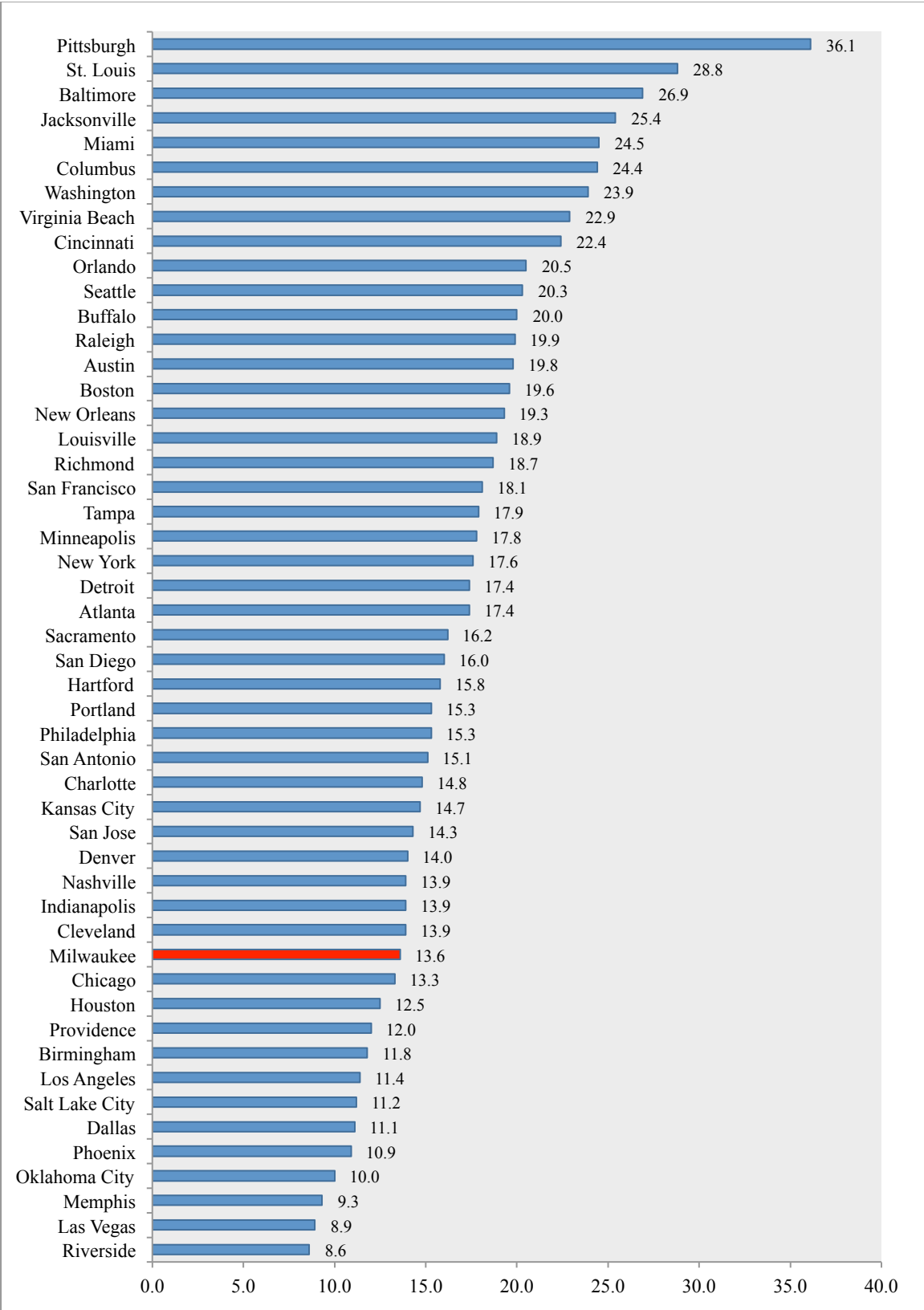


Table 50:
The Latinoisation of K-12 School Enrollment in Metro Milwaukee: 1997-2014
Public and Private Schools

	1997-98	2005-06	2013-14	% change 97-14
Total Enrollment	294,750	292,640	284,414	-3.5%
Total Non-Hispanic	275,419	262,777	243,159	-11.7%
Total Hispanic	19,331	29,863	41,255	+113.4%
Hispanic % of Total	6.6%	10.2%	14.5%	
Public Schools				
Total Public	243,305	243,485	235,761	-3.1%
Public Non-Hispanic	226,486	217,839	201,418	-11.0%
Public Hispanic	16,819	25,656	34,343	+104.2%
Hispanic % of Total	6.9%	10.5%	14.6%	
Private Schools				
Total Private	51,445	49,145	48,653	-5.4%
Private Non-Hispanic	48,933	44,938	41,741	-14.7%
Private Hispanic	2,512	4,207	6,912	+175.2%
Hispanic % of Total	4.9%	8.6%	14.2%	

Note: The most recent available comprehensive private school enrollment data is from 2011-12.

Table 51:
The Latinoisation of K-12 Enrollments in Metropolitan Milwaukee
Public and Private Schools, By County: 1997-2014

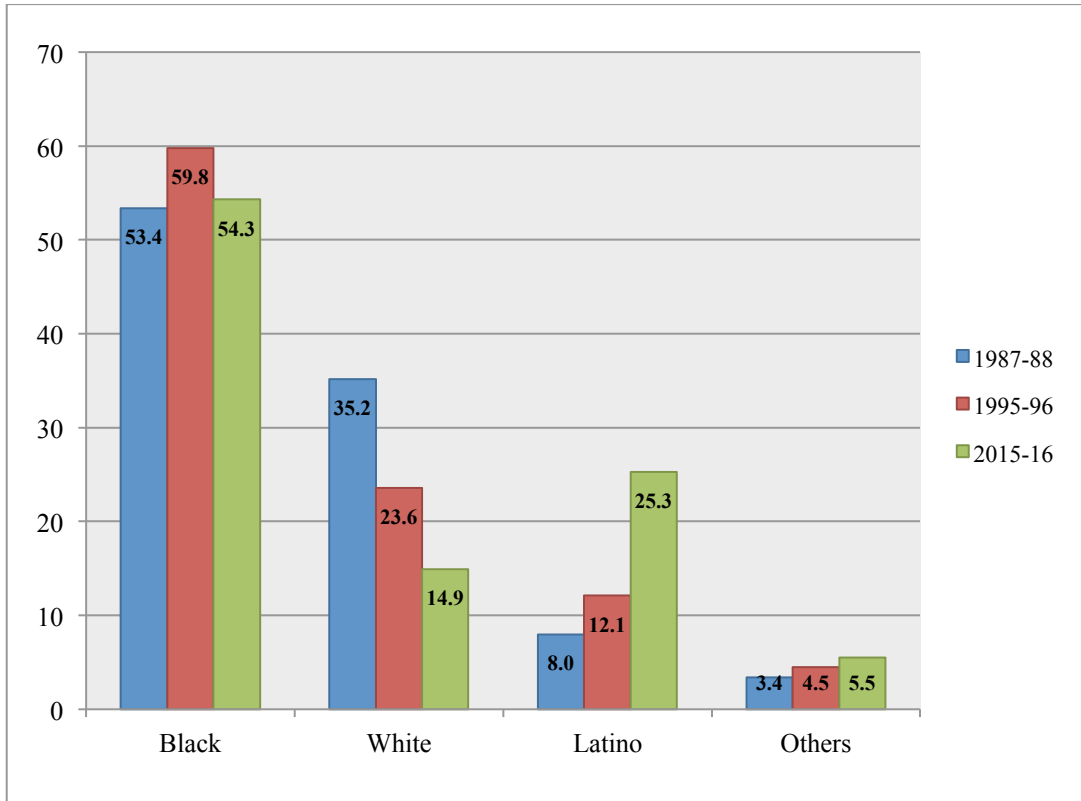
Category	1997-98	2013-14	% change 1997-2014
Milwaukee County			
Total Enrollment	187,382	174,877	-6.7%
Total Non-Hispanic Enrollment	170,163	140,409	-17.5%
Total Hispanic Enrollment	17,219	34,468	+100.2%
Hispanic as % of Total	9.2%	19.7%	
Waukesha County			
Total Enrollment	69,158	71,903	+4.0%
Total Non-Hispanic Enrollment	67,478	66,689	-1.2%
Total Hispanic Enrollment	1,680	5,214	+210.4%
Hispanic as % of Total	2.4%	7.3%	
Washington County			
Total Enrollment	22,835	23,160	+1.4%
Total Non-Hispanic Enrollment	22,549	22,119	-1.9%
Total Hispanic Enrollment	286	1,041	+264.0%
Hispanic as % of Total	1.3%	4.5%	
Ozaukee County			
Total Enrollment	15,375	14,474	-5.9%
Total Non-Hispanic Enrollment	15,229	13,942	-8.5%
Total Hispanic Enrollment	146	532	+264.4%
Hispanic as % of Total	0.9%	3.7%	

Table 52:
 White Non-Hispanic and Latino Public School Enrollment Trends in Metro Milwaukee,
 By Selected Jurisdictions: 1987-2016

	1987-88	1995-96	2015-16	% Δ 1995-2015	%Δ1987-2015
City of Milwaukee*					
White Non-Hispanic	32,254	23,248	15,634	-32.8%	-51.5%
Hispanic	7,291	11,859	26,614	+124.4%	+265.0%
Milwaukee County					
Suburbs					
White Non-Hispanic	40,173	43,659	35,847	-17.9%	-10.8%
Hispanic	819	1,785	7,390	+314.0%	+802.3%
WOW Counties					
White Non-Hispanic	74,761	83,951	78,967	-5.9%	+5.6%
Hispanic	1,091	1,802	6,921	+284.1%	+534.4%

*City of Milwaukee totals include MPCP and Non-District Charter enrollments

Chart 120:
 The Changing Ethnic and Racial Composition of School Enrollments
 in the City of Milwaukee: 1987-2016
 % of total enrollments by race and ethnicity



*Note: 2015-16 enrollments include MPCP and Non-district charter students as well as MPS

Chart 121:
The Changing Ethnic and Racial Composition of Public School Enrollments
in the Milwaukee County Suburbs: 1987-2016
% of total enrollments by race and ethnicity

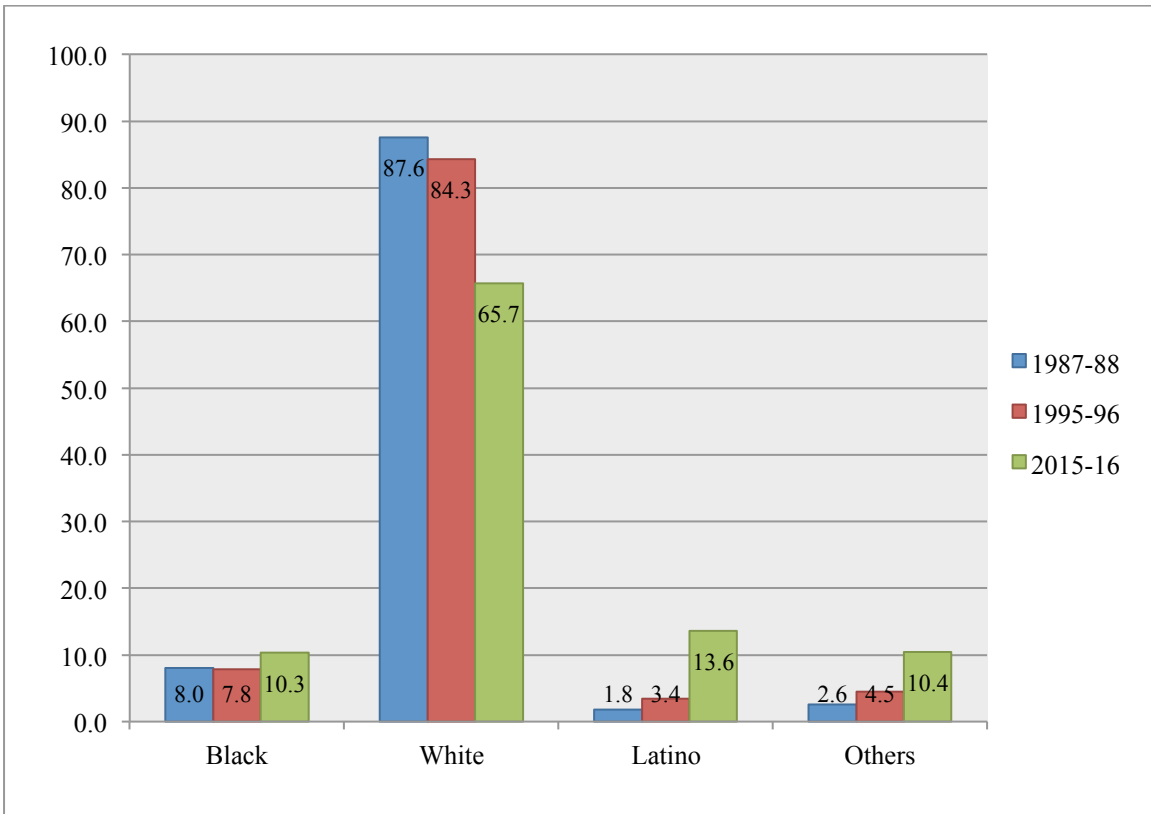


Chart 122:
 The Changing Ethnic and Racial Composition of Public School Enrollments
 in the WOW County Suburbs: 1987-2016
 % of total enrollments by race and ethnicity

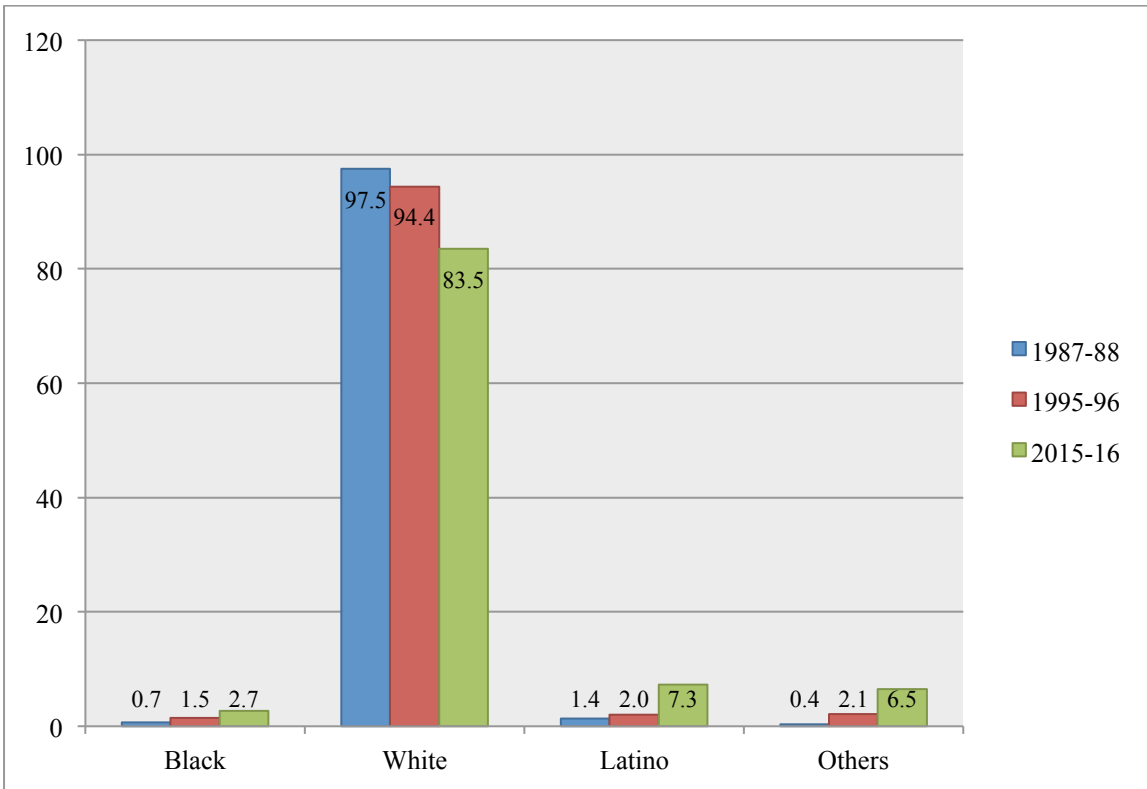


Table 53:
 The Geography of Latino Public School Enrollments in Metro Milwaukee: 1987-2016
 Percentage Distribution of Where Latino Students Attended K-12 Public Schools

Place	1987-88	1995-96	2006-07	2015-16
City of Milwaukee	79.2	76.8	74.8	65.0
Milwaukee County Suburbs	8.9	11.6	12.7	18.1
WOW Counties	11.9	11.7	12.4	16.9

*City of Milwaukee totals include MPCP and Non-District Charter enrollments

Chart 123:
Percentage Distribution of Where Latino Students Attended K-12
Public Schools in Metro Milwaukee: 1987-1988

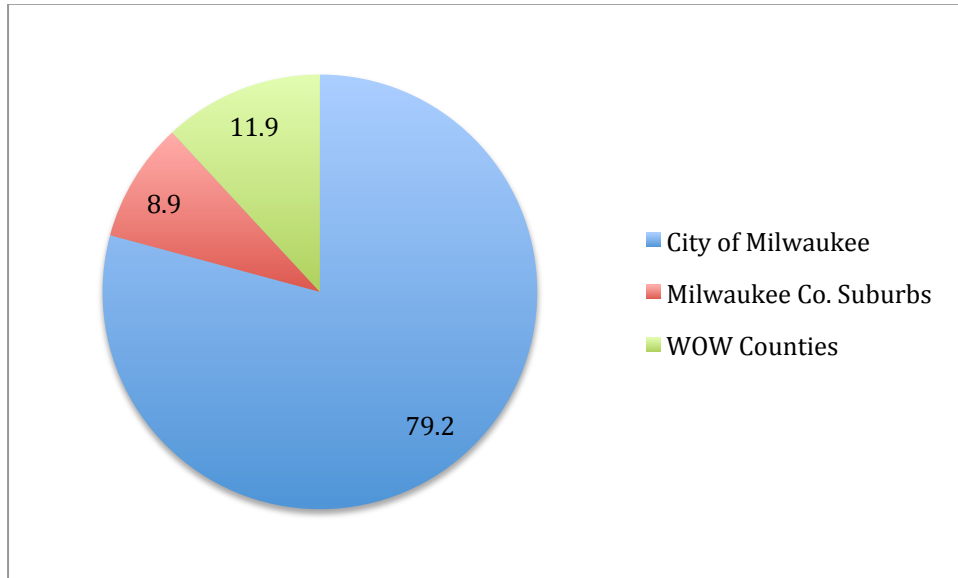
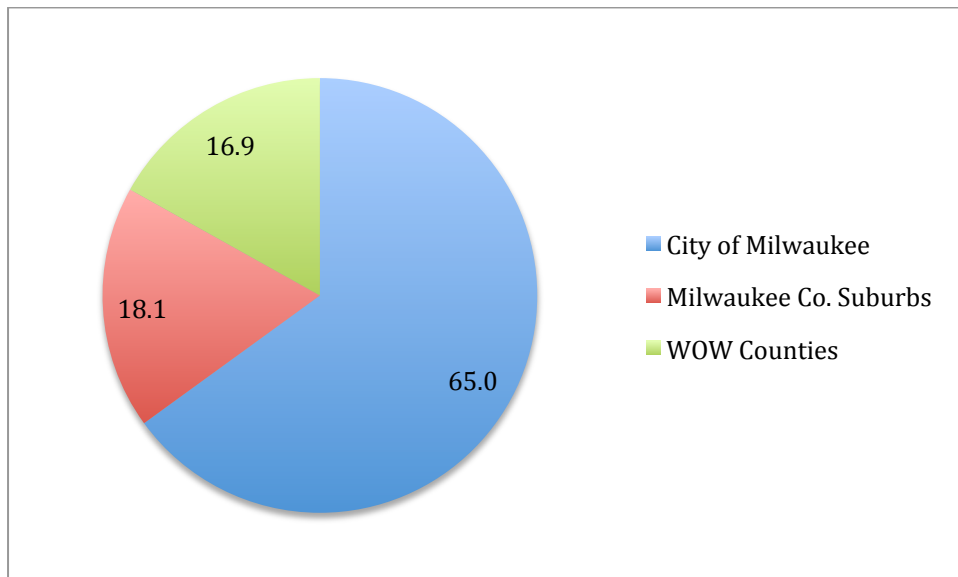
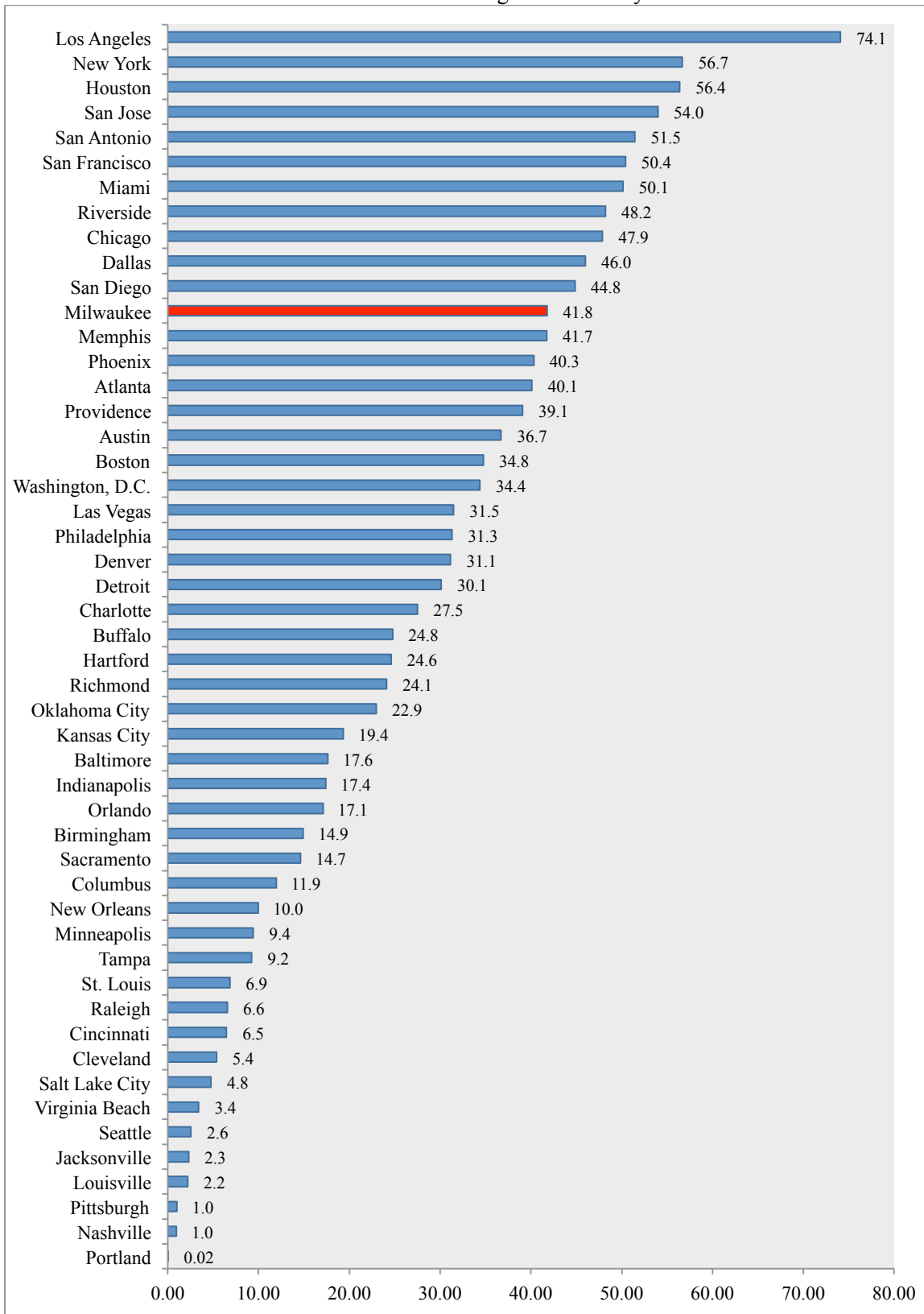


Chart 124:
Percentage Distribution of Where Latino Students Attended K-12
Public Schools in Metro Milwaukee: 2015-16



*Including MPCP and Independent Charters

Chart 125:
 Latino Schoolchildren Attending Hypersegregated Schools: 2013-14
 % of Latino students attending 90% minority schools



*Note: Public school enrollment data for Miami, Nashville, Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, Portland, Riverside, San Diego, and Seattle is from 2012-13. Private school data for all metros is from 2011-12.

Chart 126:
 Segregation of Latino Public Primary School Students
 Hispanic/White Not-Hispanic Dissimilarity Index for the Largest
 Metropolitan Areas: 2010-11

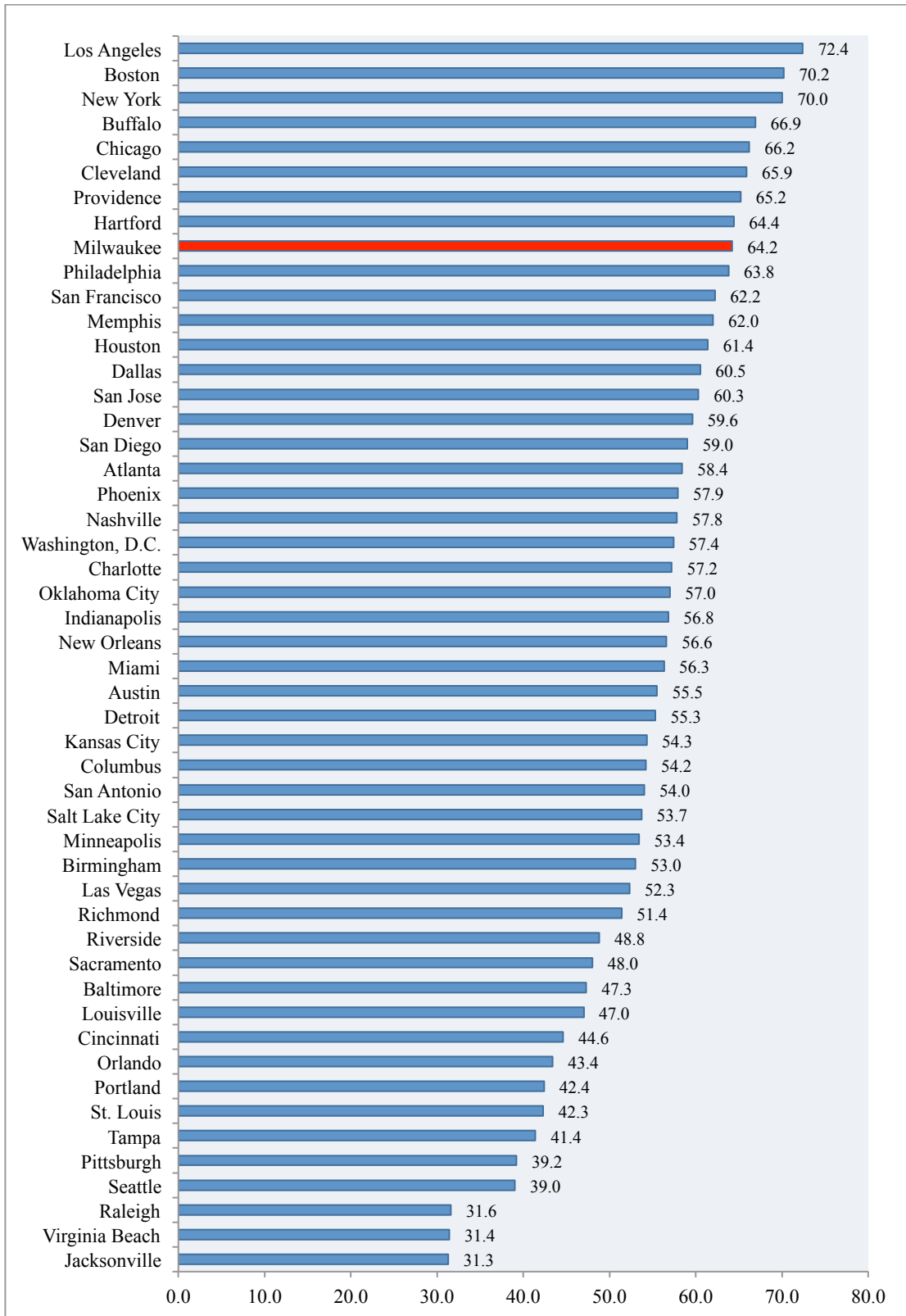


Table 54:
 Percentage of Latino Students Attending Hypersegregated Schools
 By Selected School Types: 1995-2016
 Percentage of Latinos attending 90% minority schools

Schoolyear	MPCP	Non-District Charters	MPS
1995-96	N/A	N/A	26.4
2000-01	28.4	N/A	45.5
2006-07	56.7	19.3	52.3
2015-16	80.8	89.0	55.1

Chart 127:
 Percentage of Latino Schoolchildren Enrolled in Private Schools in
 The Nation's Largest Metropolitan Areas: 2011-12

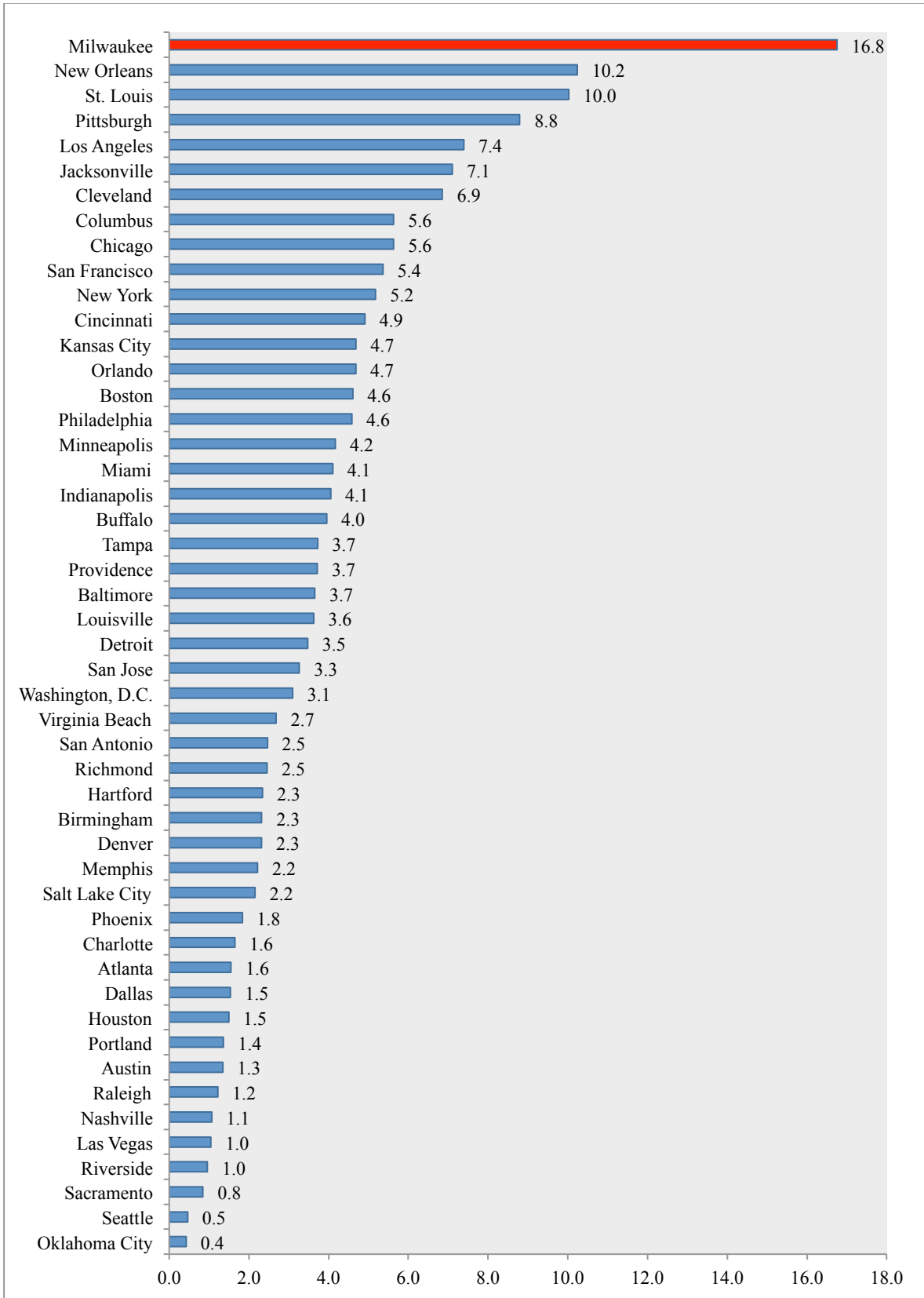


Table 55:
 Latino Student NAEP Scores in Selected Urban School Districts: 2013
 4th Grade Math

District	NAEP Average Scale Score	Standard Error
Atlanta	233	(2.7)
Austin	237	(1.2)
Baltimore City	227	(3.9)
Boston	233	(1.1)
Charlotte	242	(2.0)
Chicago	230	(1.2)
Cleveland	221	(2.6)
Dallas	235	(1.1)
Detroit	214	(2.9)
District of Columbia (DCPS)	226	(2.3)
Houston	235	(1.0)
Los Angeles	224	(0.9)
Miami-Dade	238	(1.2)
Louisville (Jefferson)	224	(0.9)
Milwaukee	227	(2.2)
New York City	228	(1.5)
Philadelphia	217	(2.2)
San Diego	228	(1.6)
Tampa (Hillsborough)	238	(1.3)

Table 56:
 Latino Student NAEP Scores in Selected Urban School Districts: 2013
 8th Grade Math

District	NAEP Average Scale Score	Standard Error
Atlanta	262	(3.7)
Austin	273	(1.3)
Baltimore City	N/A	N/A
Boston	275	(1.8)
Charlotte	279	(3.4)
Chicago	270	(1.4)
Cleveland	252	(3.4)
Dallas	277	(1.1)
Detroit	243	(4.0)
District of Columbia (DCPS)	262	(3.6)
Houston	279	(1.2)
Los Angeles	258	(1.3)
Louisville (Jefferson)	265	(3.7)
Miami-Dade	275	(1.3)
Milwaukee	266	(2.2)
New York City	263	(1.7)
Philadelphia	261	(4.1)
San Diego	260	(2.2)
Tampa (Hillsborough)	278	(1.9)

Table 57:
 Latino Student NAEP Scores in Selected Urban School Districts: 2013
 4th Grade Reading

District	NAEP Average Scale Score	Standard Error
Atlanta	208	(3.5)
Austin	208	(2.1)
Baltimore City	N/A	N/A
Boston	210	(1.7)
Charlotte	212	(2.9)
Chicago	203	(1.6)
Cleveland	191	(4.1)
Dallas	204	(1.8)
Detroit	199	(3.4)
District of Columbia (DCPS)	211	(2.6)
Houston	204	(1.3)
Los Angeles	199	(1.3)
Louisville (Jefferson)	221	(3.5)
Miami-Dade	225	(1.7)
Milwaukee	200	(2.6)
New York City	208	(1.6)
Philadelphia	193	(3.0)
San Diego	204	(2.4)
Tampa (Hillsborough)	223	(1.6)

Table 58:
 Latino Student NAEP Scores in Selected Urban School Districts: 2013
 8th Grade Reading

District	NAEP Average Scale Score	Standard Error
Atlanta	254	(4.5)
Austin	251	(1.6)
Baltimore City	N/A	N/A
Boston	250	(1.5)
Charlotte	259	(3.1)
Chicago	255	(1.6)
Cleveland	241	(3.6)
Dallas	253	(1.6)
Detroit	242	(4.7)
District of Columbia (DCPS)	247	(3.6)
Houston	250	(1.4)
Los Angeles	245	(1.1)
Louisville (Jefferson)	258	(4.5)
Miami-Dade	261	(1.1)
Milwaukee	253	(2.5)
New York City	249	(2.0)
Philadelphia	243	(3.3)
San Diego	247	(2.1)
Tampa (Hillsborough)	263	(1.8)

Table 59:
NAEP Average Scale Scores by Race: 2013
Milwaukee Public Schools District

Race	4 th Reading	8 th Reading	4 th Math	8 th Math
White	223	262	246	282
Black	190	232	209	247
Hispanic	200	253	227	266

INCARCERATION TRENDS

Mass incarceration –in particular, the stunning rates of imprisonment for African American males-- has become a major issue in the United States. Unfortunately, it is very difficult to get reliable data on incarceration rates in cities or metropolitan areas across the country. For the purposes of comparison, we present here data, drawn from the U.S. Census Bureau as well as the State of Wisconsin Department of Corrections, on Latino incarceration rates in the state. Although these are statewide data, in light of the heavy concentration of Latinos in the Milwaukee metropolitan area, it is likely, though obviously not certain, that Milwaukee trends mirror the state pattern.

Charts 128 and 129 show the incarceration rates for Latino males and females, ages 20-64, in all fifty states. 1.95 percent of Latino males in Wisconsin were incarcerated in 2010, which ranked as the 34th highest level among the 50 states (a far cry from the highest in the nation ranking for black male incarceration in Wisconsin in 2010). Fewer than one-tenth of one percent of Wisconsin Latinas were incarcerated in 2010, placing Wisconsin 38th on this measure.

Table 60 reveals how male incarceration rates have grown in Wisconsin since 1970, for all three racial groups, but especially, as is well known, for African American males. Latino male incarceration rates grew rapidly between 1980 and 1990, but have declined since then. The Latino male incarceration in Wisconsin in 2010 was one-sixth as high as the rate for African American males.

Finally, **Table 61** arrays, for all racial groups in Wisconsin in 2013, the percentage of males in selected age cohorts who were in prison or under the supervision of the State Department of Corrections; in other words, “in the system.” The rates for all three racial groups are the highest in the cohorts between 25-44, with the Latino male rates higher than WNH male rates, but substantially lower than the African American male rates. The highest rate of being “in the system” for Latino males is in the 35-44 age cohort (7.1 percent); for African American males between 30-34, by contrast, over one-third are in prison, on parole, or on probation; and for non-Hispanic white males, the highest “in the system” cohort is 25-29 year olds, with a rate of 5.1 percent.

Chart 128:
 Incarceration Rates for Latino Males: 2010
 % of Latino males, ages 20-64, in correctional facilities, by state

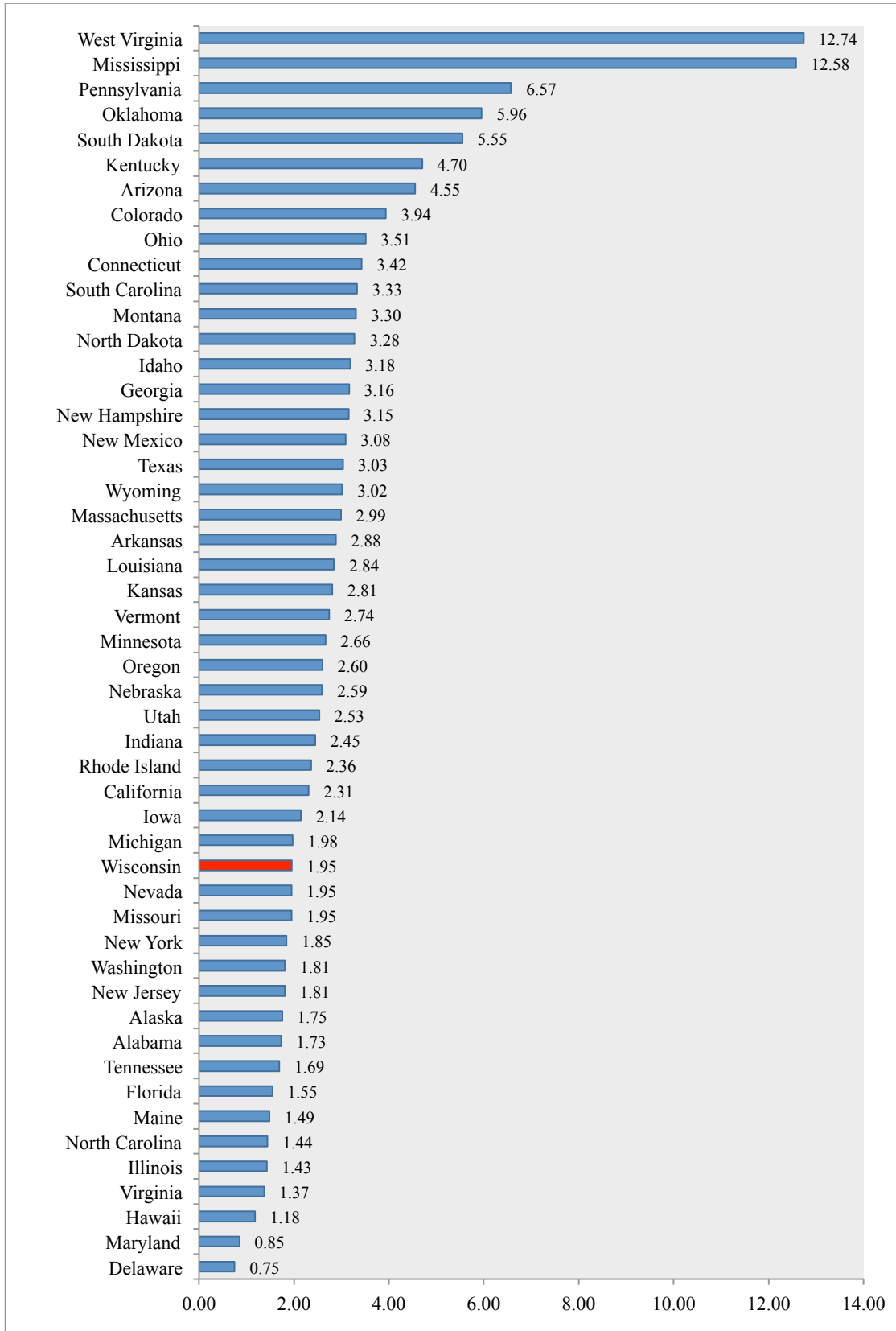


Chart 129:
 Incarceration Rates for Latino Females: 2010
 % of Latino females, ages 20-64, in correctional facilities, by state

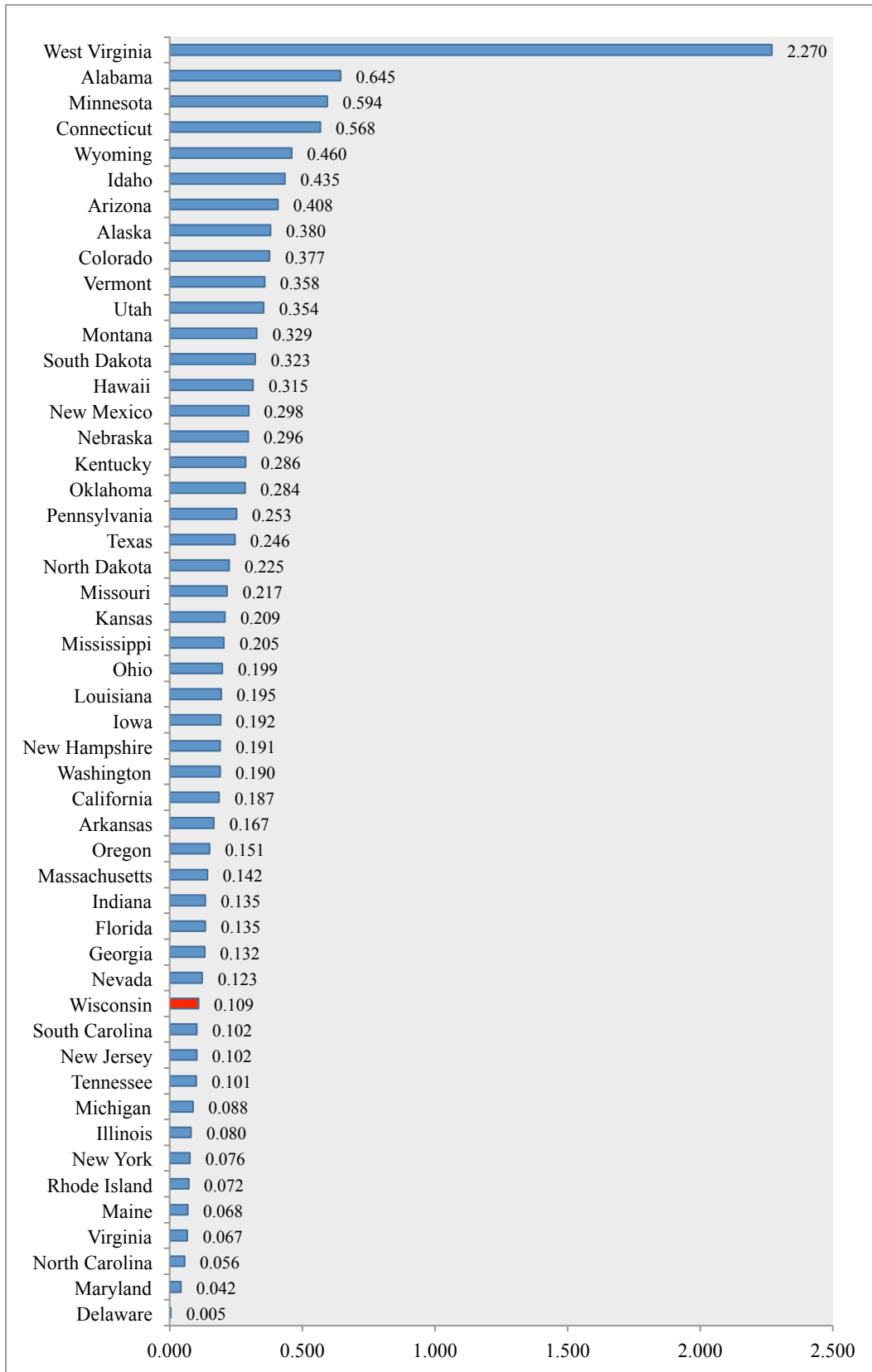


Table 60:
Race and Male Incarceration in Wisconsin: 1970-2010
% of males, over 18, in correctional facilities

Group	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Black	3.4	4.1	7.0	12.1	11.9
White	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.9
Latino	N/A	1.7	3.0	2.3	1.9

Table 61:
Percentage of Wisconsin Males, By Age and Race, In Prison
Or Under Supervision of the Department of Corrections: 2013

Age Cohort	Black	White	Latino
18-24	17.2	2.6	2.8
25-29	31.0	5.1	5.6
30-34	33.5	4.8	6.6
35-44	25.6	3.2	7.1
45-54	17.2	2.2	5.3
55+	7.9	0.8	3.1

POLITICS

If “demography is destiny,” the trends in Latino population growth in metropolitan areas across the country hint at profound impacts on local (and national) politics. Questions of immigration, labor market impacts, borders, voting rights, and “sanctuary cities,” to name just a few issues flowing from the growing Latino presence in metro areas, are already generating considerable political heat and likely to continue growing in salience.⁶

The charts below present some baseline data on Latino partisanship, voter turnout, and estimates of the Latino share of voters in city electorates. Our data is on the big cities at the center of America’s largest metropolitan area.

In terms of partisan affiliation, as [Chart 130](#) shows, 98 percent of Latinos are registered as Democrats in Milwaukee, tied with Minneapolis for the highest rate of urban Latino Democratic party registration in the country.

Estimates are that 56 percent of registered Latino voters turned out in Milwaukee in the 2012 presidential election ([Chart 131](#)), ranking Milwaukee toward the middle (28th) of the 50 big cities analyzed here. Milwaukee’s Latino turnout was much higher than low Latino turnout cities like Dallas (21 percent), Houston (24 percent), or San Antonio (29 percent); on par with New Orleans, Phoenix, and Columbus (all at 56 percent); and less than high Latino turnout cities like Minneapolis (78 percent); San Francisco (77 percent); and Denver (71 percent).

Finally, Latino voters represent a relatively small share of the Milwaukee city electorate (only 9 percent), and, by extrapolation, a much lower portion of the metro Milwaukee electorate ([Chart 132](#)). In emerging gateway cities such as Birmingham, Memphis, Atlanta, and Nashville –with burgeoning Latino communities but large numbers of non-citizens among them—Latinos represent a tiny fraction of the city electorate, less than three percent in all those cases. Thus, the relative size of Milwaukee’s Latino electorate places it in the middle of the 50 cities analyzed here: far smaller than places like Miami, San Antonio, Hartford, Riverside, Providence, or Los Angeles, where Latinos make up over one-third of the city’s electorate, but far larger than a host of gateway cities where immigrants have yet to be incorporated into the formal political process.

⁶ For an important analysis of these political trends, see Marisa Abrajano and Zoltan L. Hajnal, *White Backlash: Immigration, Race, and American Politics* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2015).

Chart 130:
 Partisan Affiliation of Latinos in the Nation's Largest Cities
 % of voting age Latinos registered Democrat or Republican: 2012

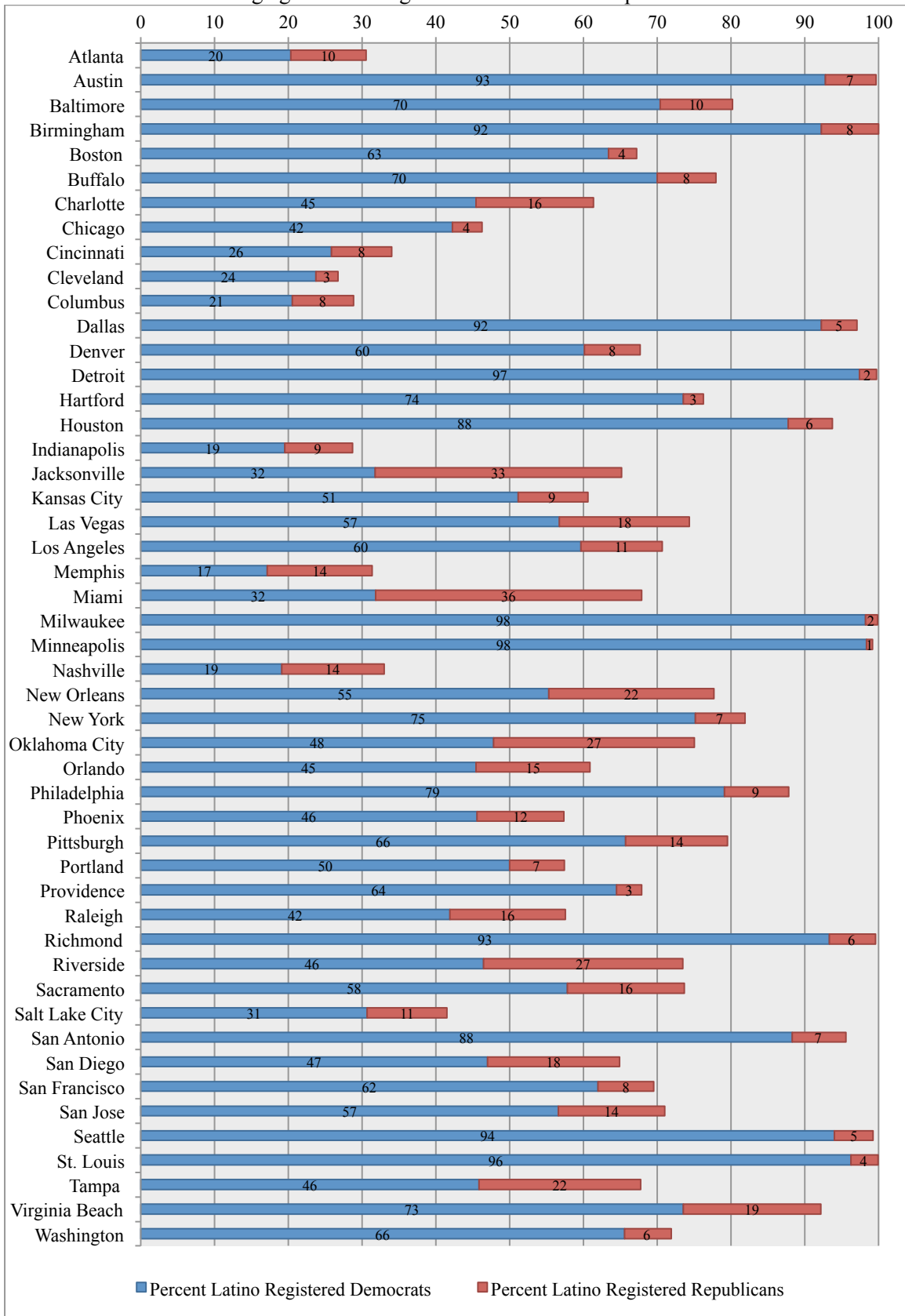


Chart 131:
 Latino Voter Turnout: 2012
 % participation of registered voters in 2012 presidential election

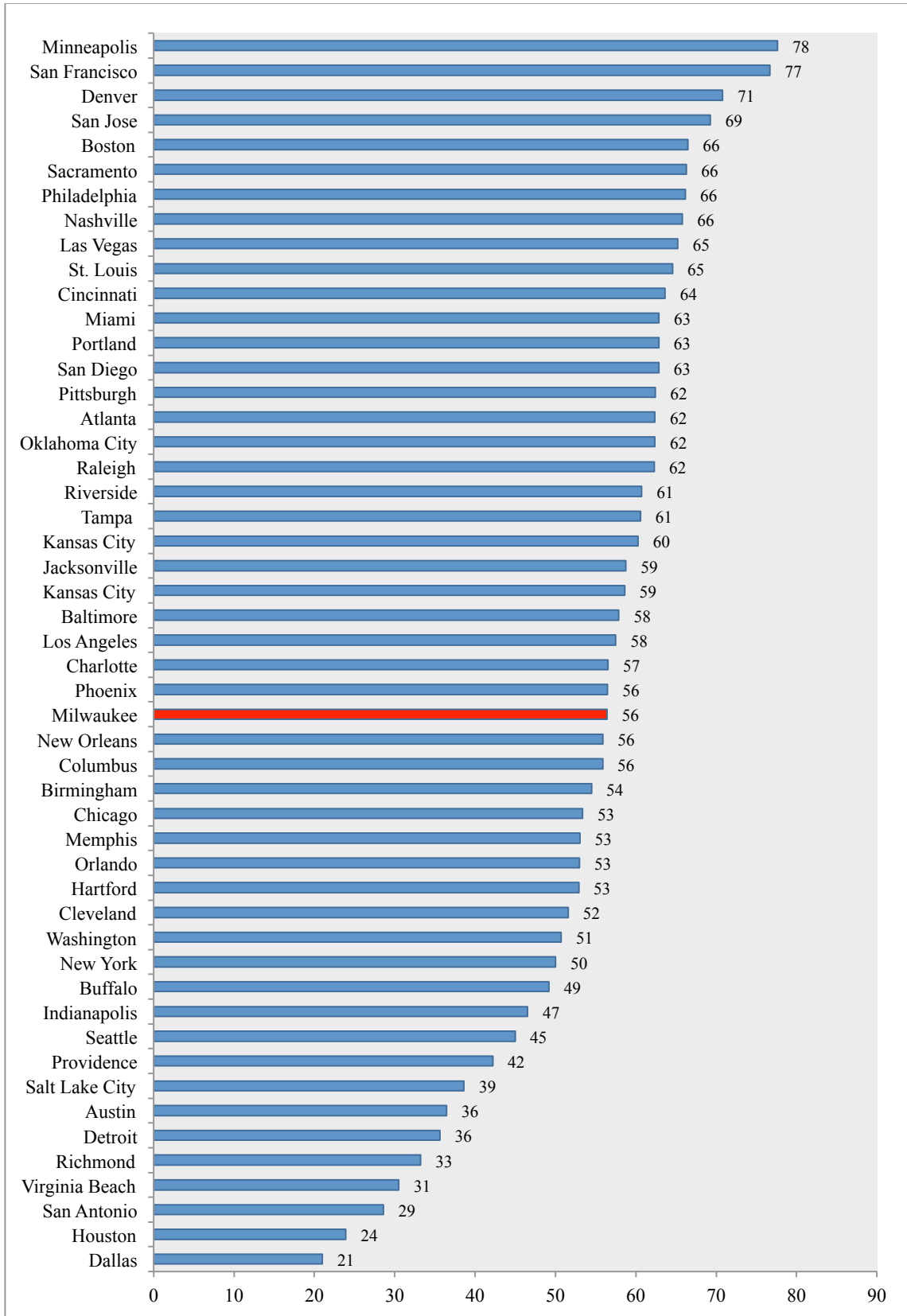
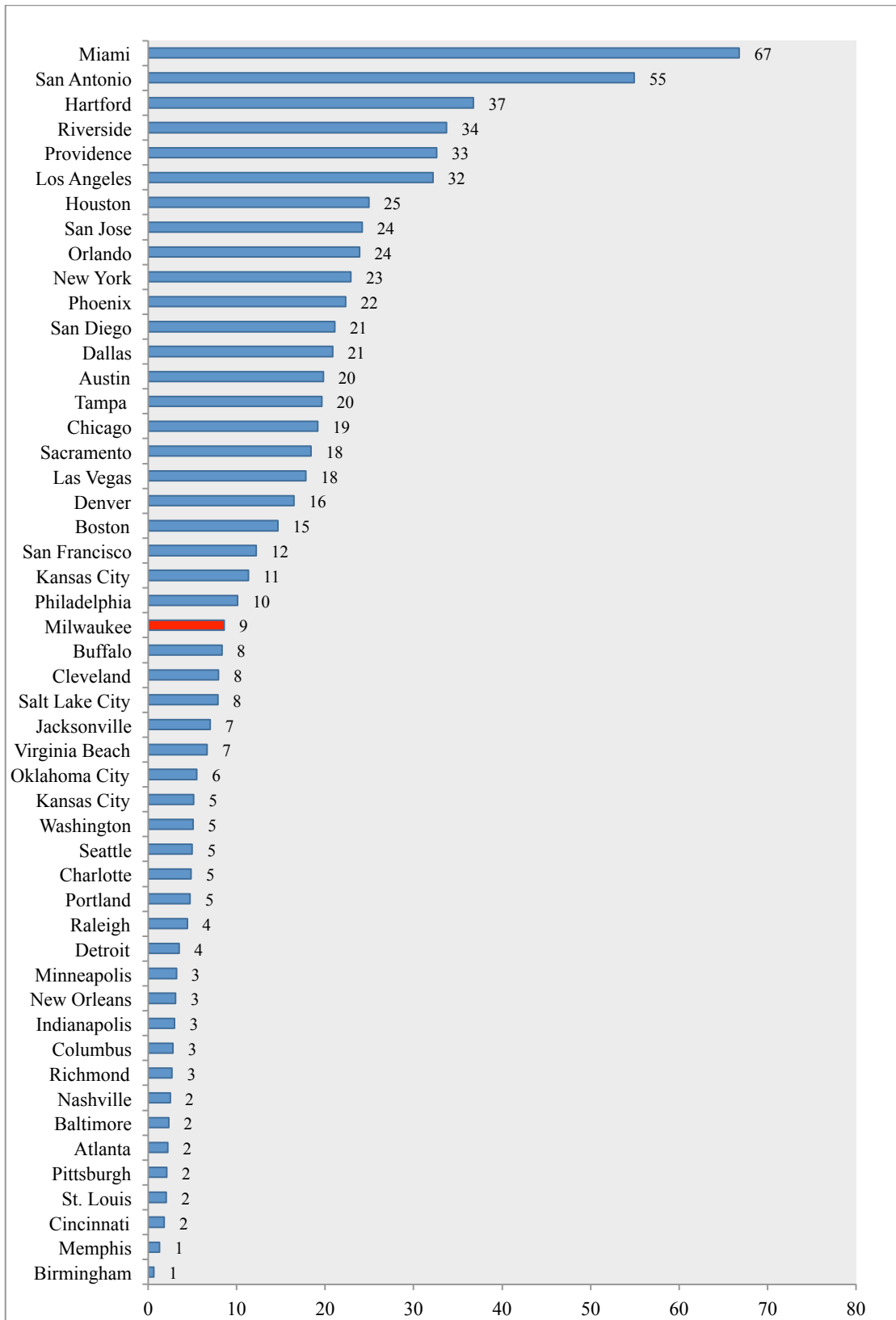


Chart 132:
 Latino Share of the City Electorate: 2012
 Latino % of all voters



SOURCES

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Chart 13: ACS, Table B03001, 2010-2014.

Chart 14: ACS, Table B05006, 2010-2014.

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Charts 15-16: ACS Table B05006, 2006-2010.

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Chart 27: ACS, Table S1602, 2014.

Table 14: NHGIS (data on linguistic isolation, 1990, 2000); ACS Table S1602, 2014.

Chart 28-31: ACS Table B16006, 2014; ACS Table B16006, 2009-2013

Table 16: ACS, Table B16004, 2006-2010.

Charts 32-35: ACS Table S0201, 2014; ACS Table S0201, 2011-13.

Chart 36: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1990 Census of Population: Social and Economic Characteristics, Metropolitan Areas, Section 5 of 6. (1990 CP-2-1B)*. Inflation adjustments

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http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm

Chart 37: Brown University, US2010. Data accessed at:
<http://www.s4.brown.edu/us2010/su2/SuMsaIncD.aspx?metroid=33340>

Chart 38: ACS, Table B19001i, 2014.

Chart 39: Same as Charts 37 and 38.

Chart 40: ACS, Table B19001i, 2014. Metro area Latino median household income then adjusted using U.S. Department of Commerce, Regional Price Parities. Accessed at:
<http://www.bea.gov/iTable/iTable.cfm?reqid=70&step=1&isuri=1#reqid=70&step=1&isuri=1>

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Table 17: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1990 Census of Population: Social and Economic Characteristics, Metropolitan Areas*; Brown University, US2010. Data accessed at:
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Chart 42: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2014*. Table A-1, p. 29. Accessed at:
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Chart 47-48, Table 20: ACS, Table S0201, 2014; Table S1701, 2014; and Table S0201, 2011-13.

Table 18: Same as Charts 46 and 47.

Chart 49: ACS, Table S1703, 2014.

Chart 50: ACS, Table S1703, 2010-2014.

Chart 51: ACS, Table S1703; ACS Table S0201.

Table 21: ACS, Table DP03, 2010-2014; ACS Table 1703, 2010-2014.

Chart 52: ACS, Table S0201, 2014.

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Chart 54: Same as Chart 52.

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Chart 55: ACS, Table DP03, 2010-2014.

Table 23: ACS, Table S0201, 2014; ACS Table B22005i, 2014; ACS Table B22005b, 2014; ACS Table B22005h, 2014.

Chart 56: ACS Table S0201, 2007; ACS Table B22005i, 2007.

Chart 57: ACS Table S0201, 2014; ACS Table S0201, 2011-13 (for missing 2014 metros).

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Chart 58: Brandeis University, diversitydata.org. Accessed at:
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Chart 59: ACS, Table S0201, 2014; ACS Table S0201, 2011-13 (for missing 2014 metros).

Tables 25-26: Same as Charts 58-59.

Charts 60-63: ACS, Table S0201, 2014; ACS, Table S0201, 2011-13 (for missing 2014 metros).

Charts 64-67: ACS, Table B23002i, 2014

Charts 68-71: ACS, Tables B23002i, B23002b, and B23002h, 2014.

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Chart 86: EEOC Tabulation, 2006-2010, Table EEO-ALL11W; Filtered for production occupations; all aggregated.

Charts 87-88: EEOC Tabulation, 2006-2010, Table EEO-ALL11W for all occupations.

Charts 89-90: EEOC Tabulation, 2006-2010, Tables EEO-CIT11W, and EEO-NCIT11W.

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Chart 99: ACS, Table C27001i, 2009.

Charts 100-102: ACS, Table C27001i, 2014.

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Table 50-51: National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES), ELSi express tables, Public and Private School Enrollments by Race/Ethnicity. Accessed at: <http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/expressTables.aspx>

Table 52: Same as Tables 50-51; Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, WISEdash Data Files by Topic, Enrollments by Race/Ethnicity, 2015-16. Accessed at: <http://dpi.wi.gov/wisedash/download-files>

Chart 120: Same as Table 52. Milwaukee Parent Choice Program (MPCP) enrollments by race and ethnicity graciously shared by researchers at the Public Policy Forum (Milwaukee), compiled from their annual survey of MPCP schools.

Charts 121-124; Table 53: Same as Tables 50-51; Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, WISEdash Data Files by Topic, Enrollments by Race/Ethnicity, 2015-16. Accessed at: <http://dpi.wi.gov/wisedash/download-files>

Chart 125: National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES), ELSi express tables, Public and Private School Enrollments by Race/Ethnicity. Accessed at: <http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/expressTables.aspx>

Chart 126: Brandeis University, diversitydata.org: Accessed at: <http://diversitydata.org/Data/Rankings/Show.aspx?ind=37&sortby=Name>

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Chart 127: National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES), ELSi express tables, Public and Private School Enrollments by Race/Ethnicity. Accessed at: <http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/expressTables.aspx>

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Charts 128-129: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2010 Decennial Census, Table PC03.

Table 60: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010, Table PC03.

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