Dane Demographics Brief

October - 2014

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Corrections:
- A previous version of this report contained a typo in the narrative on page 8.
- Chart 13 was amended to show the unemployment rate for the civilian labor force. The previous version showed unemployed persons as a share of all persons age 16 and over.

Forward

The *2014 Dane Demographics Brief* relies on data from the 2010 Census and the 2010-2012 American Community Survey (ACS) 3-Year Estimates to create a statistical portrait of residents of Dane County. The Applied Population Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin, Madison and University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension intern, Jalika Ceesay, prepared this report.

Thematically the report focuses on demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the Dane County's largest race and ethnic groups including population shares, age structure, composition of households and families, education, income and poverty, employment, housing, and health care. Representing attributes of an entire race or ethnic group with a single value can help to underscore the differences that exist between groups. It is worth noting, however, that there are also significant differences within groups that cannot be addressed within the scope of this report.

The ACS has become an invaluable resource for understanding local socioeconomic conditions and trends, but users need to be aware that ACS figures are estimates with varying degrees of precision. For the sake of simplicity, the figures in the report show estimates only without the associated margins of error (MOEs). To better understand the estimates' reliability, users should refer to the associated source data which contains the MOEs. More information on how to understand MOEs and make use of the ACS is available in the Compass Guide: *http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/handbooks/ACSGeneralHandbook.pdf.*

In making use of the data presented in this report, it is important to understand that race and ethnicity, as defined by federal and state government agencies, are separate concepts. Since the 1980 Census, "ethnicity" in census terms has referred to whether a person is of Hispanic or Latino origin or not of Hispanic or Latino origin. Therefore, people of a specific racial background (like White, Black or American Indian) can be Latino or not Latino. Likewise, Latinos can be of any race. For more background on how the 2010 Census tabulated race and Hispanic or Latino origin, please refer to the following document: *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010* (*http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf*).

In the tabulations included here, Latino refers to all persons of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin regardless of their race. The other race categories shown in this report, White, African American, and Asian, refer only to non-Latino persons who identified as belonging to a single race in each of these respective categories. Differences in subgroups of the major race categories (e.g. Asian Indians versus Hmong) are not addressed in this report.

Other race groups, besides those mentioned, represent significantly smaller shares of the Dane County population, so much so that their numbers in the American Community Survey were often too few to generate reliable estimates for many of the items in this report. As a

result this report covers only the aforementioned groups. Persons who identified as belonging to more than one race group are also not included here.

Finally, use of terminology and "labels" when talking about racial or ethnic populations can be a sensitive issue. The authors of this report understand that there are some political, cultural and social preferences and implications in using each of the terms included in this report. While people belonging to a particular group may refer to themselves in a variety of ways, this report uses just one term for each race and ethnic group.

For more information about this report or related topics, please contact the David Long (dlong@ssc.wisc.edu).

Chart 1. Population by Race and Latino Origin

2010 Census

- White, 81.9%
- Latino, 5.9%
- African American, 5.1%
- Asian, 4.7%
- American Indian and Alaska Native, 0.3%
- Some Other Race, 0.1%
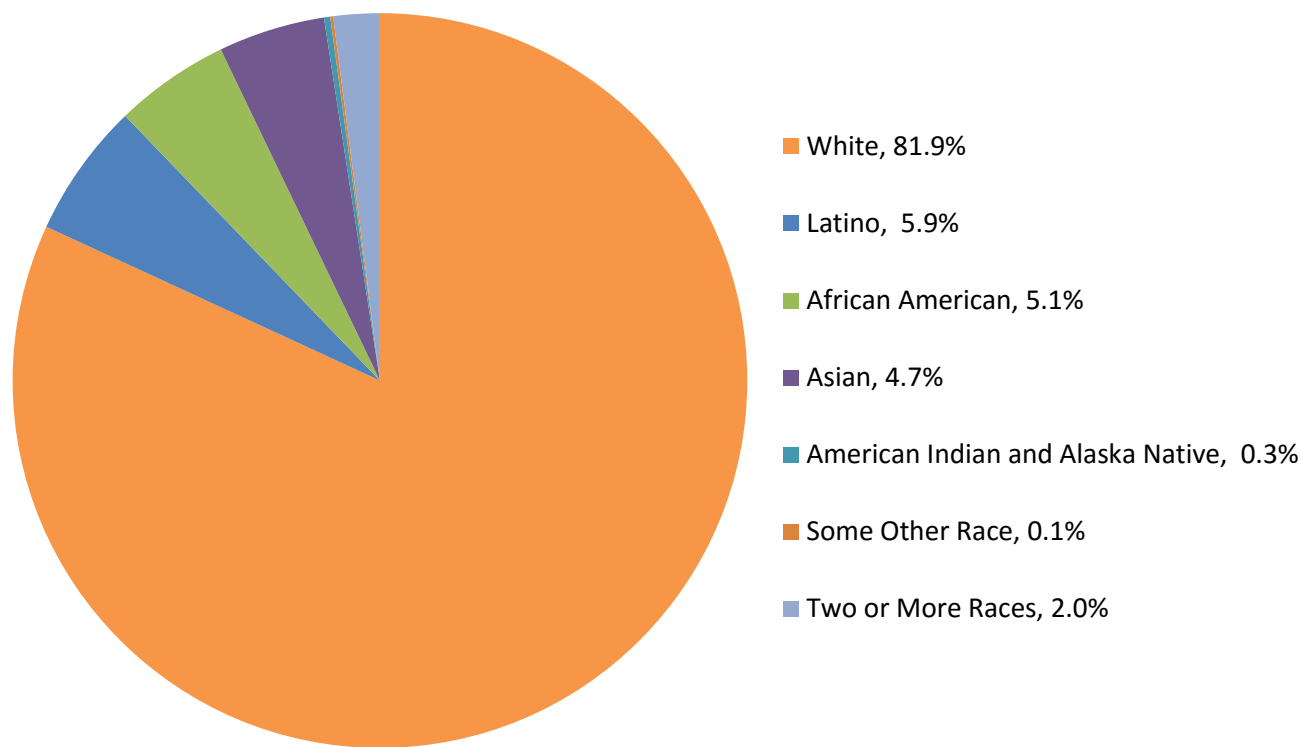- Two or More Races, 2.0%

Chart 1 shows race and ethnic groups as a share of the total population of Dane County. The non-Hispanic White population comprised nearly 82 percent of the population. Each of the next three groups--Latinos, African Americans, and Asians--represented approximately five percent of the population. The remaining race groups represented much smaller shares; their numbers in the American Community Survey were too few to generate reliable estimates for many of the charts in this report. As a result, the remainder of this report covers only the first four groups shown here.

Chart 2. Shares of the Total Population: All Ages & Under Five Years
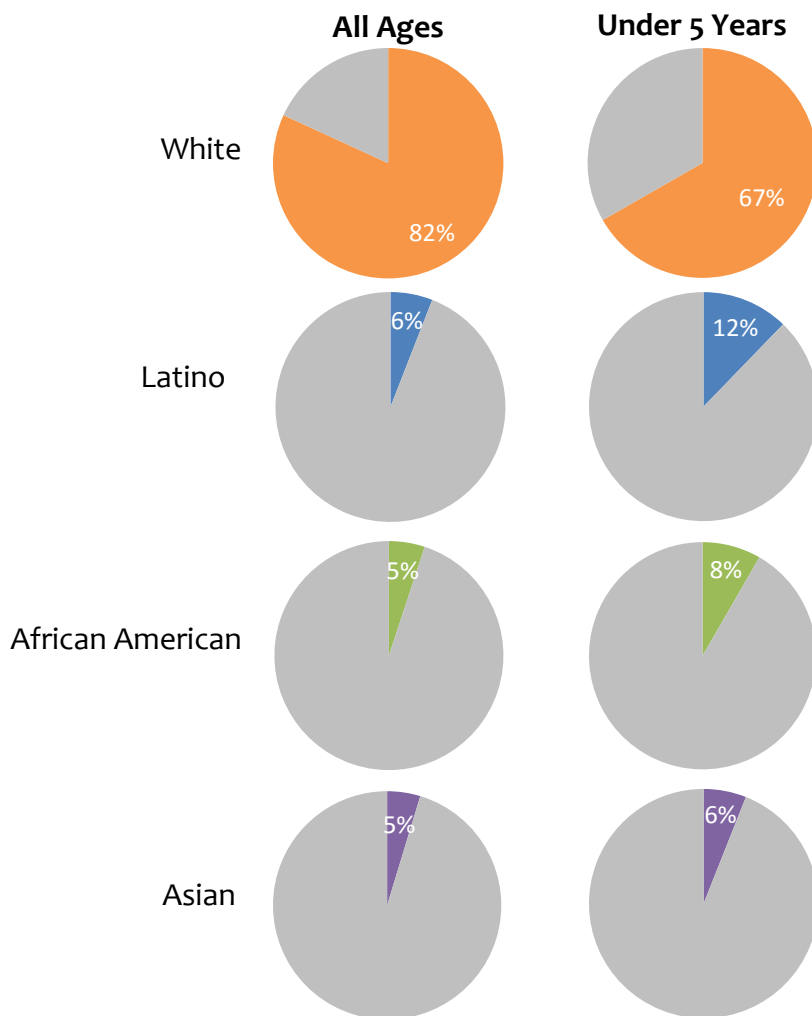
2010 Census

Chart 2 highlights some of the proportional differences in each race group, comparing shares of persons of all ages to persons under five years of age. The first column of pie charts shows each of the race groups as a proportion of the total population at all ages. The second column shows each group as a share of all children under age five. Among children under five, Whites represented a much smaller share than they did among persons of all ages (67% versus 82%). In contrast, Latinos comprised twice as large a share of children under five than they did among persons of all ages (12% versus 6%). African Americans and Asians also constituted slightly larger shares of the population under five than among persons of all ages.

Chart 3. Under Age 5 and Over the Age of 64

2010 Census

Percent under age 5 (lighter-shaded bars)

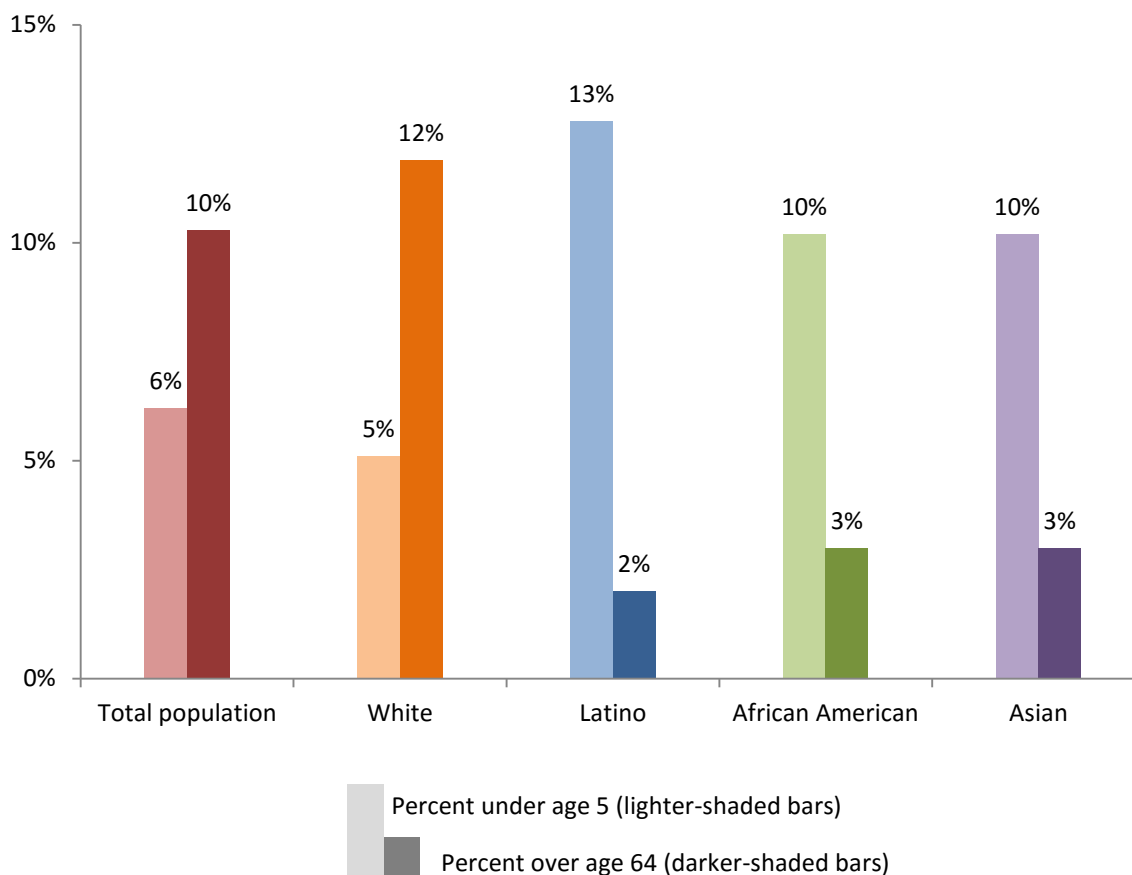Percent over age 64 (darker-shaded bars)

Chart 3 offers a different perspective on the differences in each population's age structure by showing the percentage of each race and ethnic group that is under age five (the lighter-shaded bars) and the percentage of the group over age 64 (darker-shaded bars). Children under five represented five percent of the White population whereas they represented over 10 percent of each of the remaining groups.

At the other end of the age spectrum, persons over 64 represented nearly 12 percent of the White population. Among each of the other race groups, persons over 64 represented 3 percent or less of the group's population.

Source: 2010 Census, Summary File 2, QT-P1 (selected populations)
http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/DEC/10_SF2/QTP1/0500000US55025/popgroup~001|400|451|453|45 5|457|459|461|463

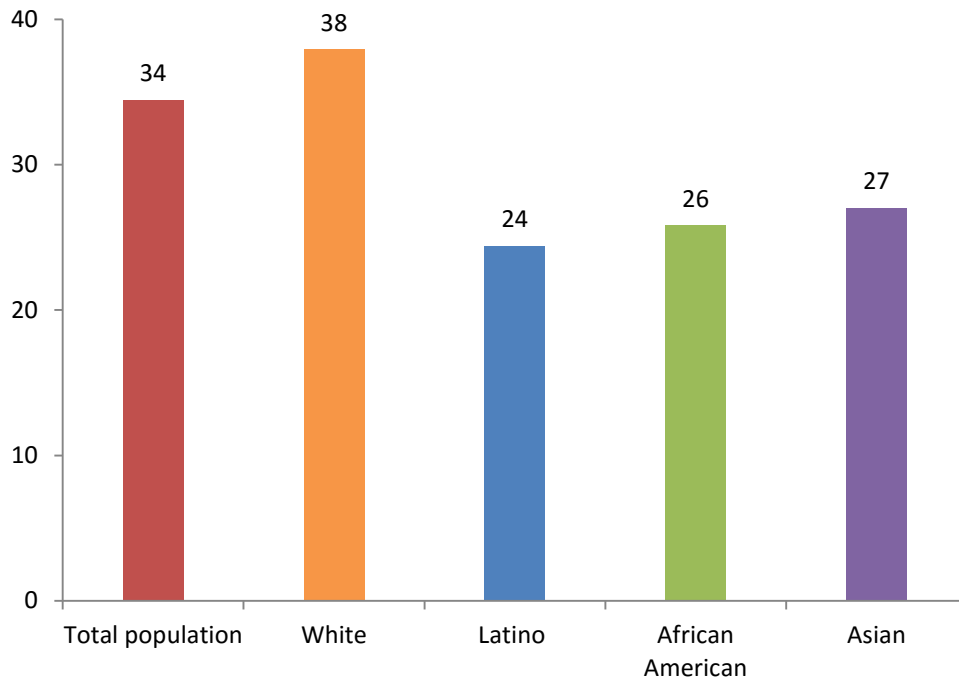## Chart 4. Median Age

2010 Census

Chart 4 shows the median age for each race group. The median age for Whites (38) was the highest of any group and almost 11 years older than any of the remaining groups. The Latino median age (24) was the lowest of any group.

Source: 2010 Census, Summary File 2, QT-P1 (selected populations)
*http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/DEC/10_SF2/QTP1/0500000US55025/popgroup~001|400|451|453|45
5|457|459|461|463*

Chart 5. Families with Children and Single Person Households
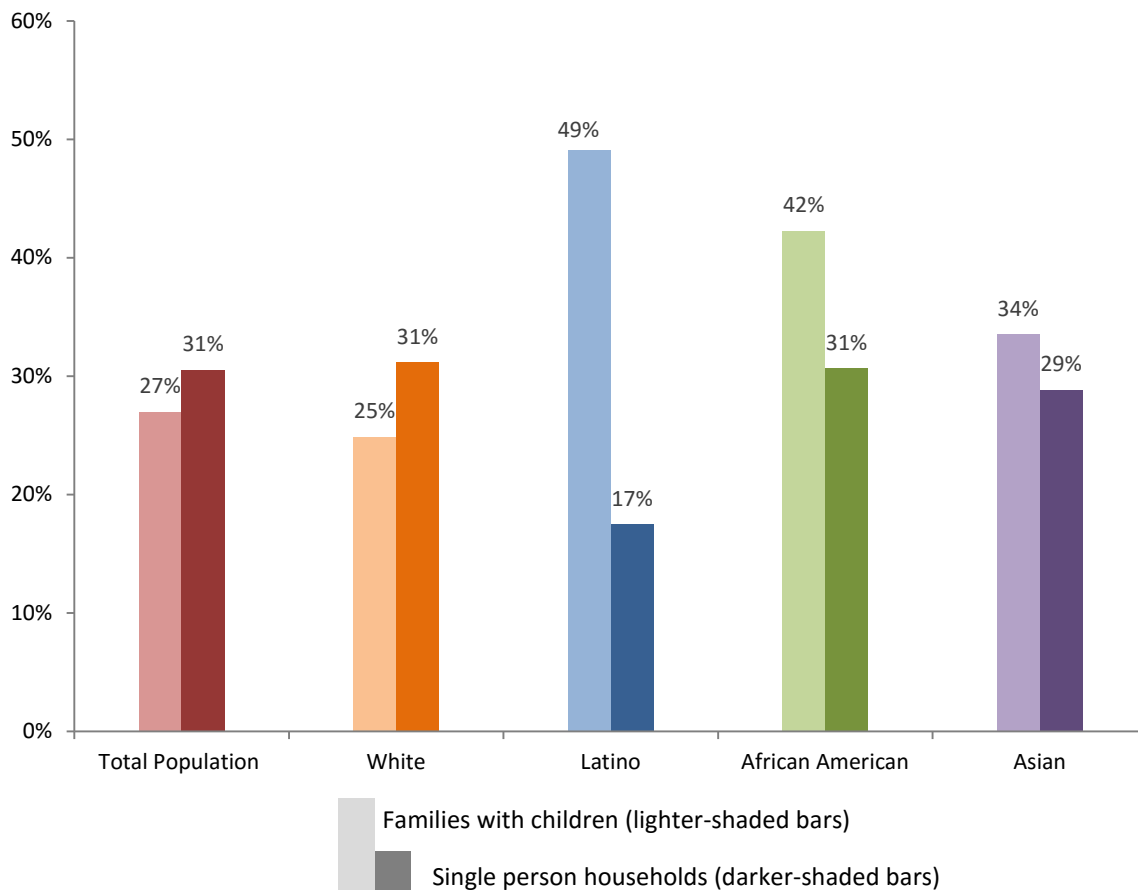
2010 Census

Chart 5 highlights two important dimensions of households' structure. The lighter-shaded bars show families with children (own children under 18) as a proportion of all households in each group. Less than 1/4th of White households were comprised of families with children. Latinos households were nearly twice as likely to be comprised of families with children. Families with children represented about 42 percent and 36 percent of African American and Asian households, respectively.

The darker-shaded bars represent single person households. They comprised around 30 percent of households among Whites, African Americans, and Asians. Single person households were much rarer among Latinos and comprised only 17 percent of all Latino households.

Source: 2010 Census, Summary File 2, DP1 (selected populations)
http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/DEC/10_SF2/SF2DP1/0500000US55025/popgroup~001|400|451|453|4 55|457|459|461|463?slice=POPGROUP~001

Chart 6. Living with Grandchildren
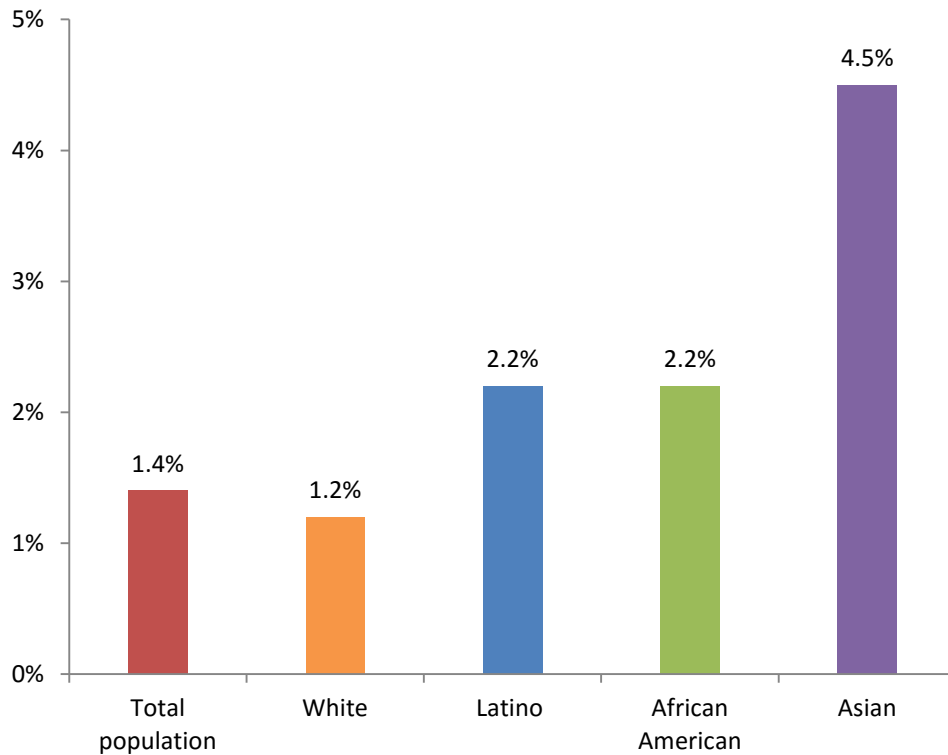
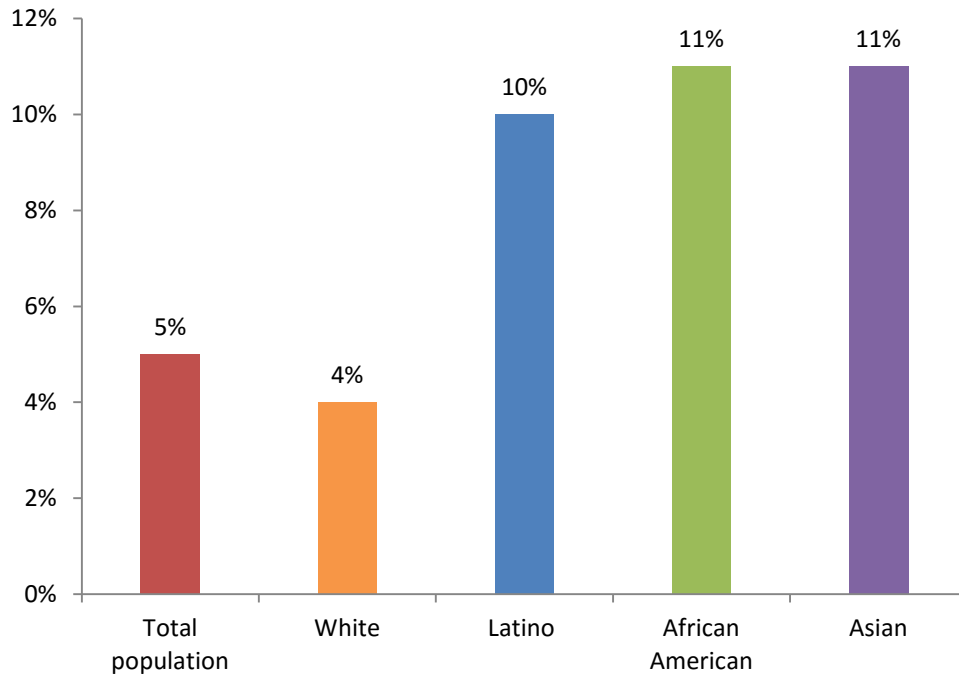### 2010-2012 American Community Survey

Chart 6 shows for each group the percent of persons 30 years and older that live with grandchildren. Asians were more than twice as likely as Latinos and African Americans to be living with grandchildren and nearly 4 times more likely than Whites.

Source: 2010-2012 American Community Survey, Table S0201 (selected populations)
See link below to view margins of error (MOEs) for the above estimates
http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/12_3YR/S0201/0500000US55025/popgroup~001|400|451|453|45 5|457|459|461|463

Chart 7. Women Age 15-50 Who Had a Birth in the Last 12 Months
2010-2012 American Community Survey

Many of the differences in age structure and household composition shown previously are related to birth rates. One way to examine this contrast is by examining the share of women in child bearing years who have recently given birth. Chart 7 shows the percent of women ages 15-50 in each group who had a birth in the last 12 months. Asian and African American were tied for largest proportion of women giving birth (11%) while the proportion for Whites (4%) was less than half that of any other group.

Source: 2010-2012 American Community Survey, Table S0201 (selected populations)
See link below to view margins of error (MOEs) for the above estimates
http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/12_3YR/S0201/0500000US55025/popgroup~001|400|451|453|45
5|457|459|461|463

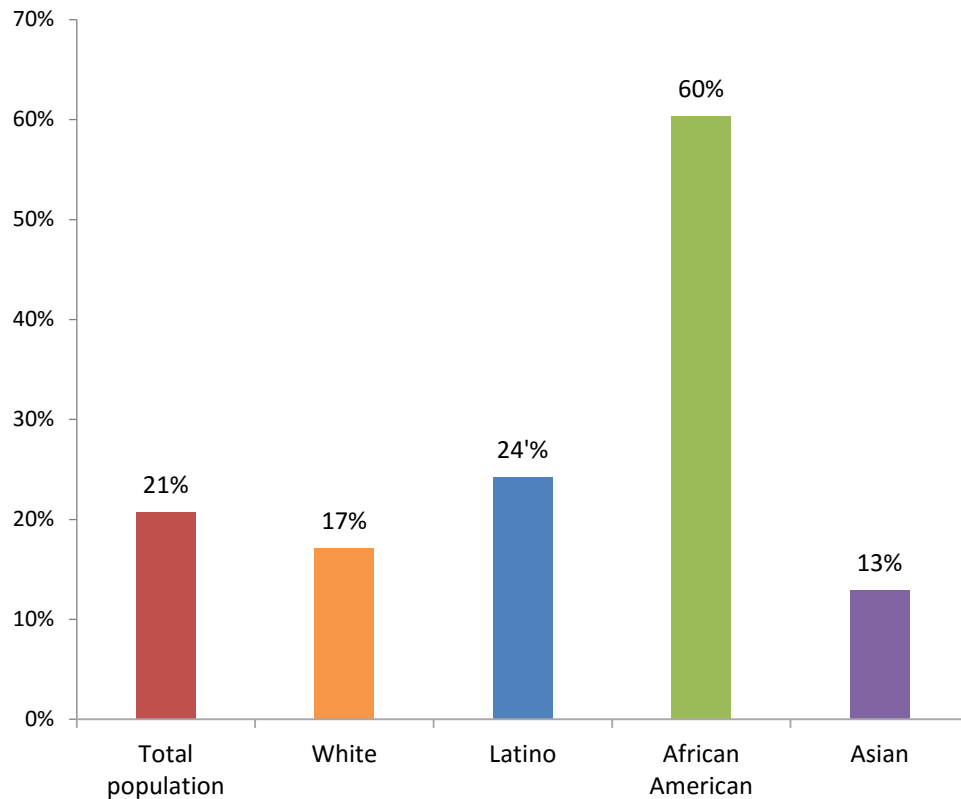## Chart 8. Female Headed Families with Children

2010 Census

Chart 8 shows the percent of families with children in each group that were female-headed with no husband present. African American households had by far the largest share (60%). They were followed by Latinos (24%) and then Whites (17%). Asian families had the smallest share with 13 percent of families with children being female headed.

Source: 2010 Census, Summary File 2, PCT32 (selected populations)
http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/DEC/10_SF2/PCT32/0500000US55025/popgroup~001|400|451|453|4
55|457|459|461|463?slice=POPGROUP~001

Chart 9. Educational Attainment: Bachelor's Degree or Higher

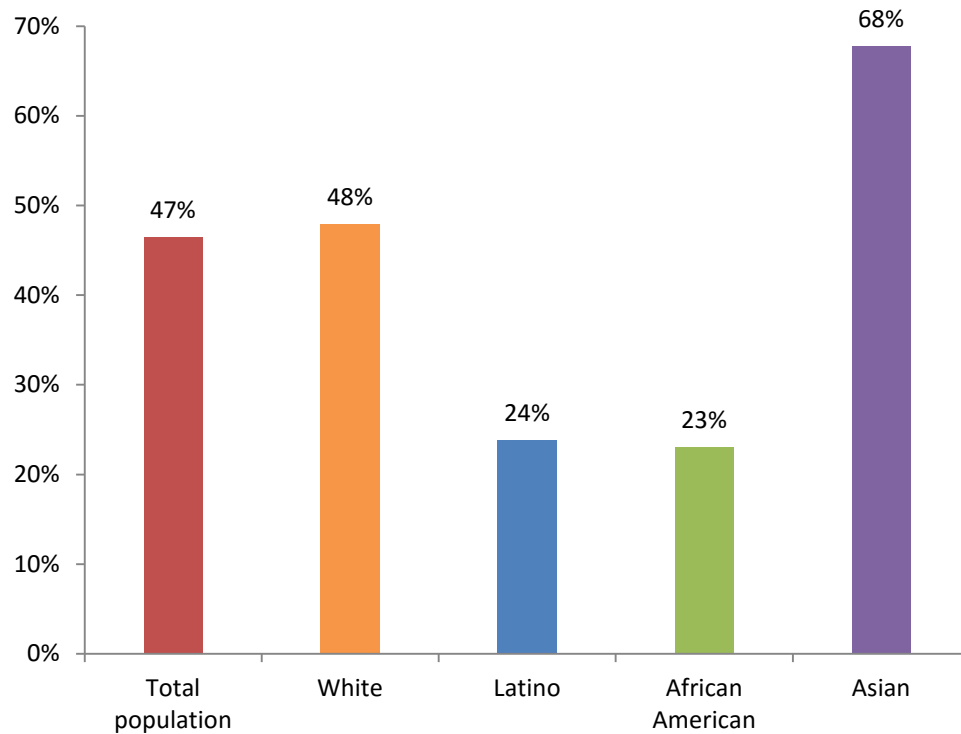### 2010-2012 American Community Survey Estimates

Chart 9 shows the percent of population ages 25 and older in each group with a bachelor's degree or higher. Asians had the largest share (68%), and Latinos and African Americans had the smallest shares (24 and 23%), about one-half the percentage of the overall population.

Source: 2010-2012 American Community Survey, Table S0201 (selected populations)
See link below to view margins of error (MOEs) for the above estimates
http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/12_3YR/S0201/0500000US55025/popgroup~001|400|451|453|45
5|457|459|461|463

Chart 10. Educational Attainment: Less than High School Diploma

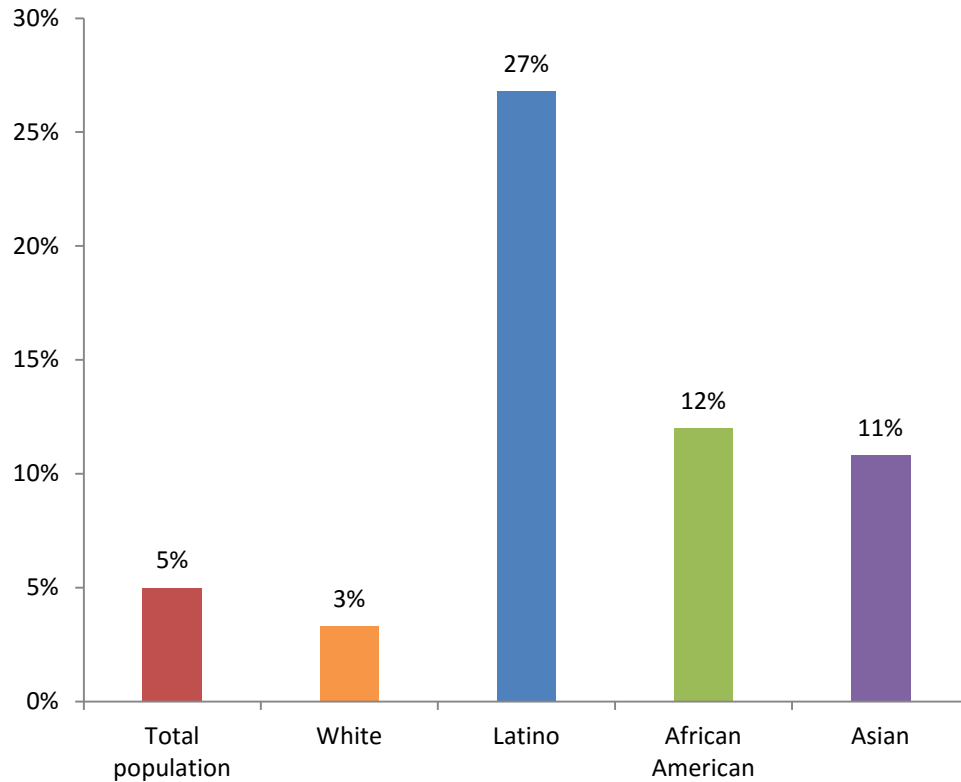**2010-2012 American Community Survey Estimates**

Chart 10 shows the percentage of people ages 25 and older without a high school diploma in each major race and ethnic group. The Latino population had the largest proportion with over 1/4th lacking a high school diploma or GED. Whites had the smallest proportion with 3 percent.

Source: 2010-2012 American Community Survey, Table S0201 (selected populations)
See link below to view margins of error (MOEs) for the above estimates
http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/12_3YR/S0201/0500000US55025/popgroup~001|400|451|453|45 5|457|459|461|463

Chart 11. Language Spoken at Home & Ability to Speak English

2010-2012 American Community Survey Estimates

Percent over age 5 speaks a language other than English (lighter-shaded bars)

Percent over age 5 speaks English less than "well" (darker-shaded bars)
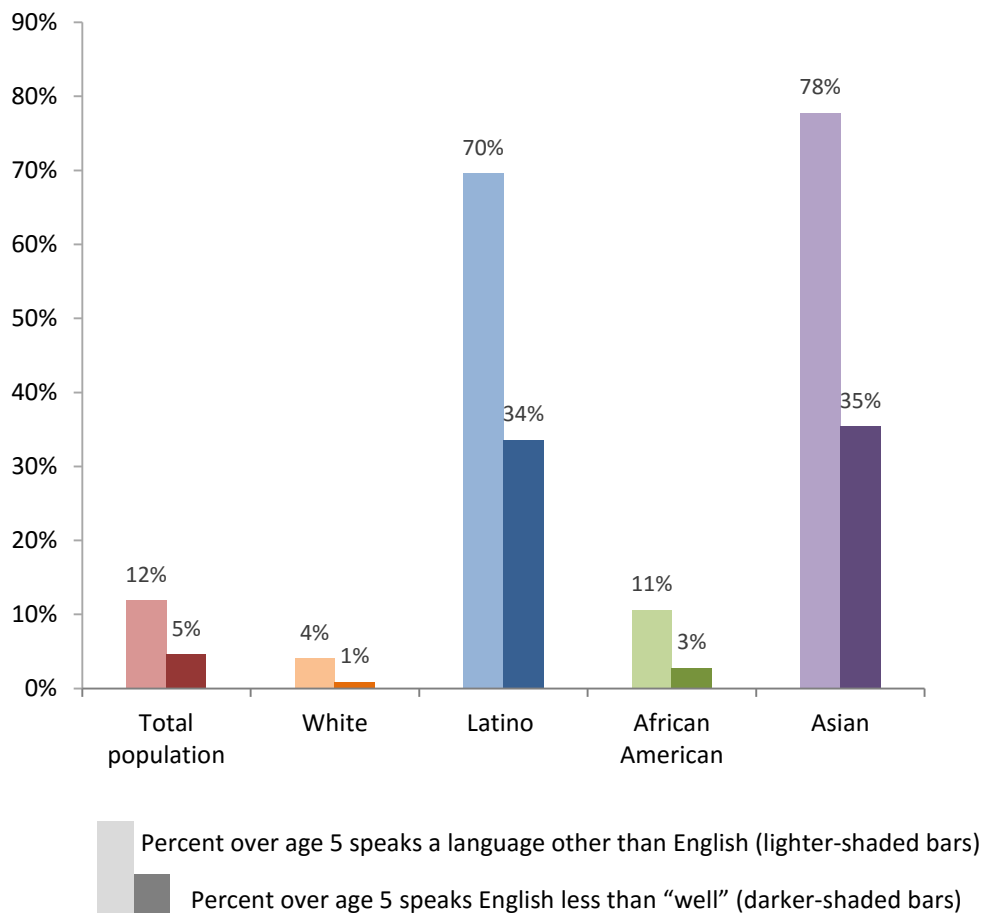
Chart 11 shows, for each group, the share of persons age 5 and over who speak a language other than English at home (lighter-shaded bars) and the share who speak English less than "very well" (darker-shaded bars). A large majority of Asian and Latino persons spoke languages other than English at home (78% and 70%, respectively). While most Asian and Latino spoke English very well, there was a significant minority of persons in each case that did not (35% and 34%, respectively).

Source: 2010-2012 American Community Survey, Table S0201 (selected populations)
See link below to view margins of error (MOEs) for the above estimates
http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/12_3YR/S0201/0500000US55025/popgroup~001|400|451|453|45
5|457|459|461|463

Chart 12. Labor Force Participation

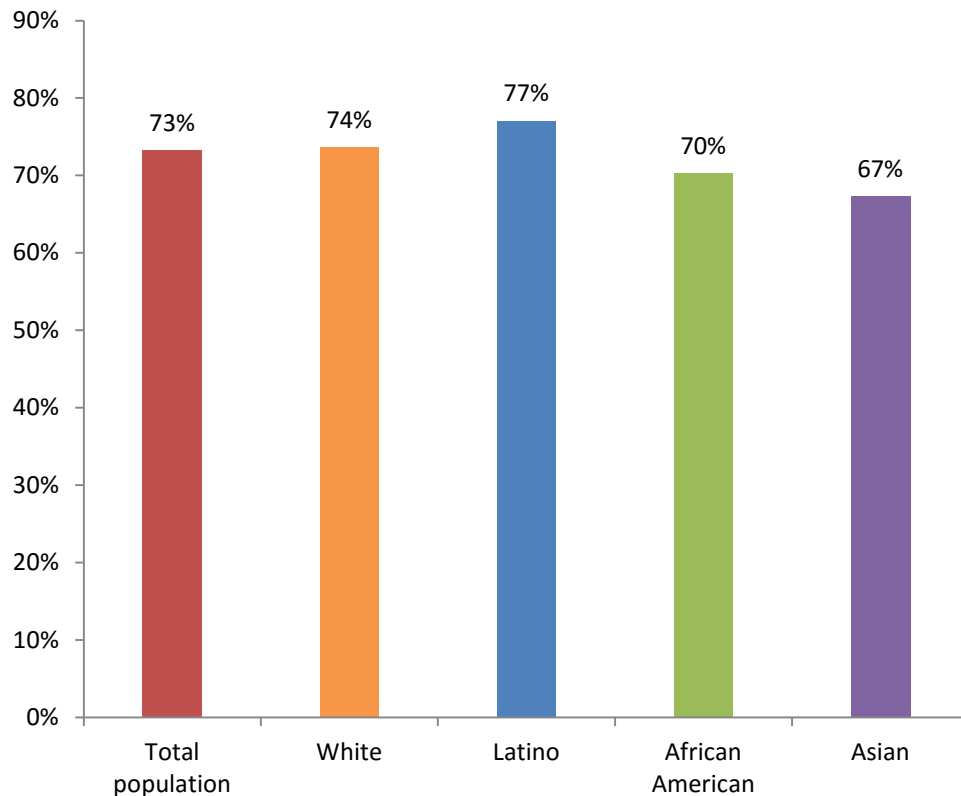**2010-2012 American Community Survey Estimates**

Chart 12 shows the percent of labor force participation among people ages 16 and over in each group. Latinos had the largest participation rate with (77%) and Asians had the lowest rate of participation (67%). Differences in labor force participation are determined by a number of factors. The share of the population that is of retirement age is an important factor among Whites. Among other groups, there is likely a sizable number of parents with young children that have exited the labor force for reasons related to care for their children. "Discouraged workers" that have given up on efforts to find employment are also among those considered to be non-participants in the labor force.

Source: 2010-2012 American Community Survey, Table S0201 (selected populations)
See link below to view margins of error (MOEs) for the above estimates
*http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/12_3YR/S0201/0500000US55025/popgroup~001|400|451|453|45
5|457|459|461|463*

Chart 13. Unemployment
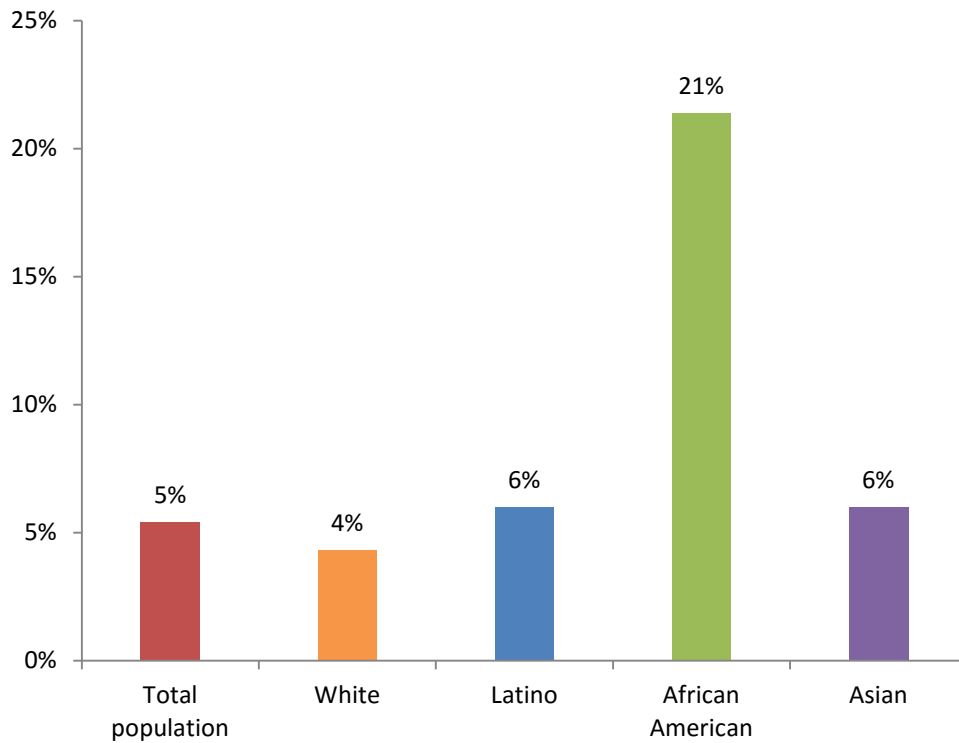
2010-2012 American Community Survey Estimates

Chart 13 shows civilian labor force unemployment rates among workers ages 16 and older for each group. Unemployment was 21 percent for African Americans, more than 3 times higher than any other group. For the remaining groups' rates were approximately 4 to 6 percent.

Source: 2010-2012 American Community Survey, Table S0201 (selected populations)
See link below to view margins of error (MOEs) for the above estimates
http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/12_3YR/S0201/0500000US55025/popgroup~001|400|451|453|45 5|457|459|461|463

Chart 14. Veterans
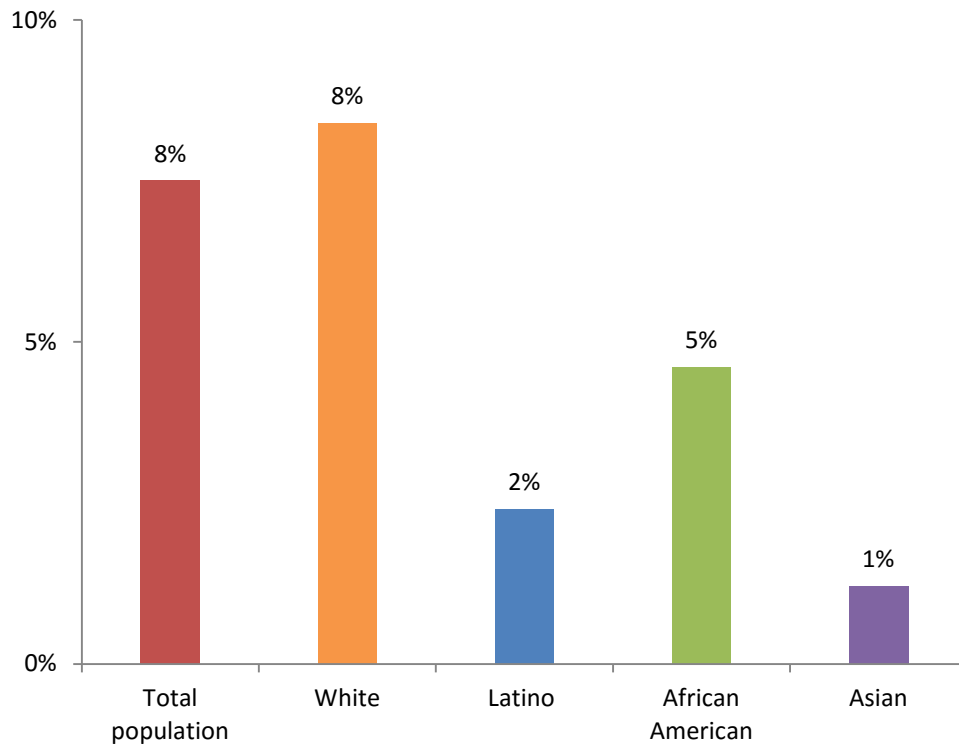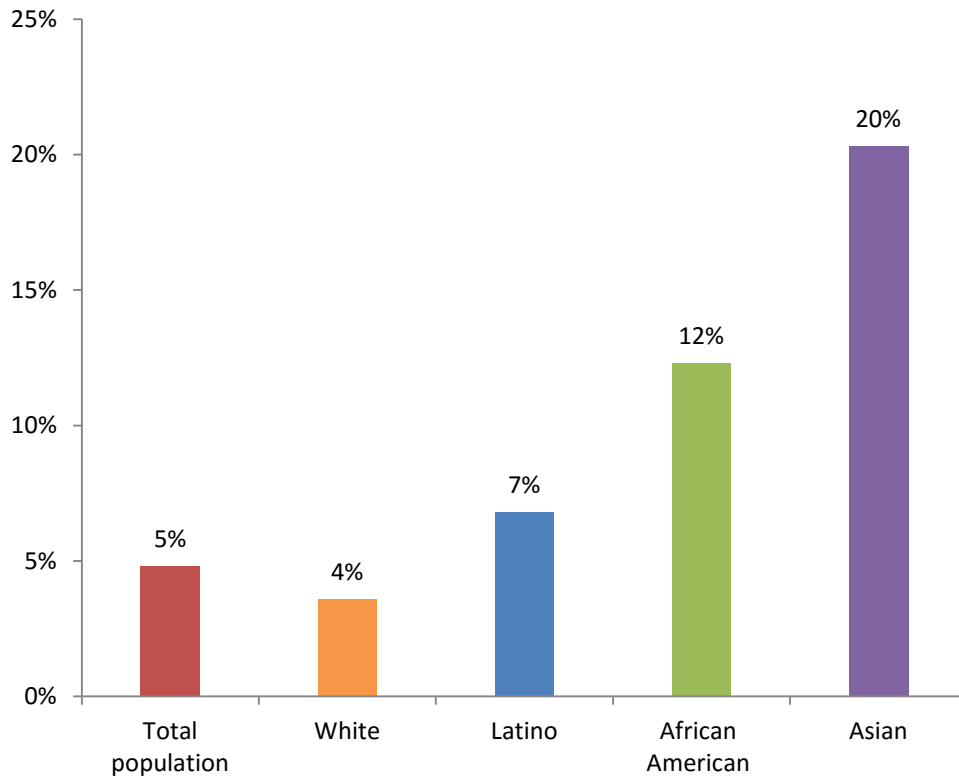
2010-2012 American Community Survey Estimates

Chart 14 shows civilian veterans as a share of civilians 18 and over for each group. Veterans as a share of the population was largest for Whites (8%) followed by African Americans (5%).

Source: 2010-2012 American Community Survey, Table S0201 (selected populations)
See link below to view margins of error (MOEs) for the above estimates
http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/12_3YR/S0201/0500000US55025/popgroup~001|400|451|453|45 5|457|459|461|463

Chart 15. Workers' Public Transportation
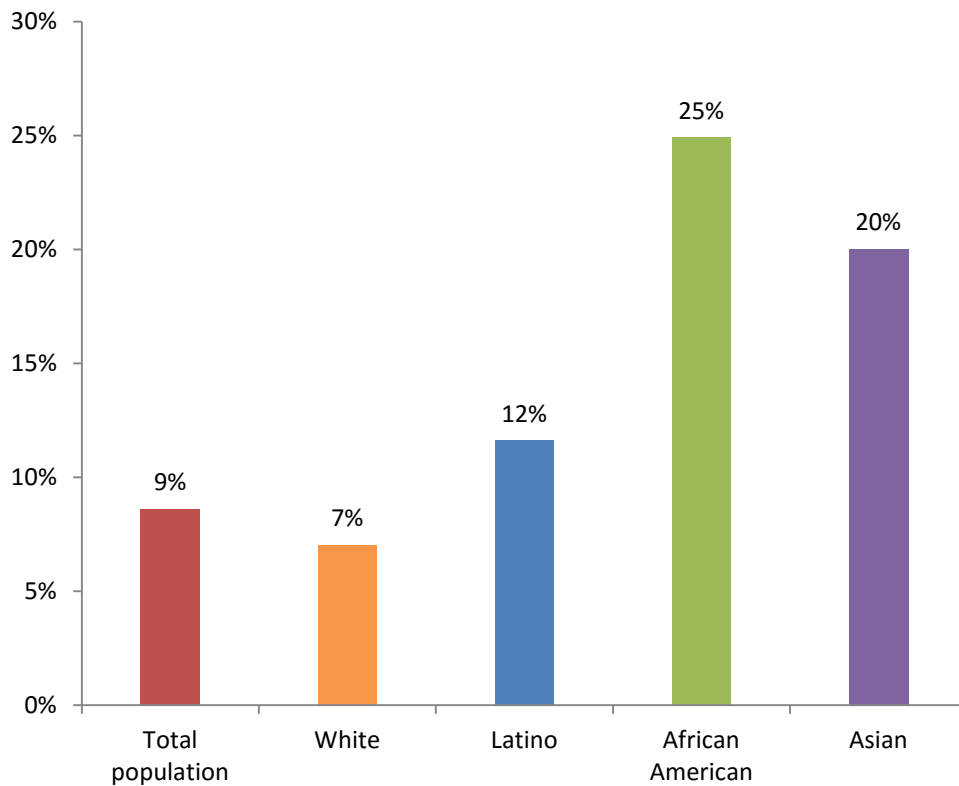
2010-2012 American Community Survey Estimates

Public transportation plays a vital role for some populations' commute. Chart 15 shows the percent of workers in each group who use public transportation (excluding taxicabs) to get to work. Asians held the largest share with 20 percent and followed by African Americans with 12 percent.

Source: 2010-2012 American Community Survey, Table S0201 (selected populations)
See link below to view margins of error (MOEs) for the above estimates
http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/12_3YR/S0201/0500000US55025/popgroup~001|400|451|453|455|457|459|461|463

Chart 16. Households with No Vehicle Access

2010-2012 American Community Survey Estimates

Some households do not have access to a private vehicle for commuting and other transportation needs. Chart 16 shows the percent of households in each group with no vehicle access. Nearly one in four African American, one in five Asian, and just over one in 9 Latino households had no vehicle available.

Chart 17. Median Family & Household Incomes

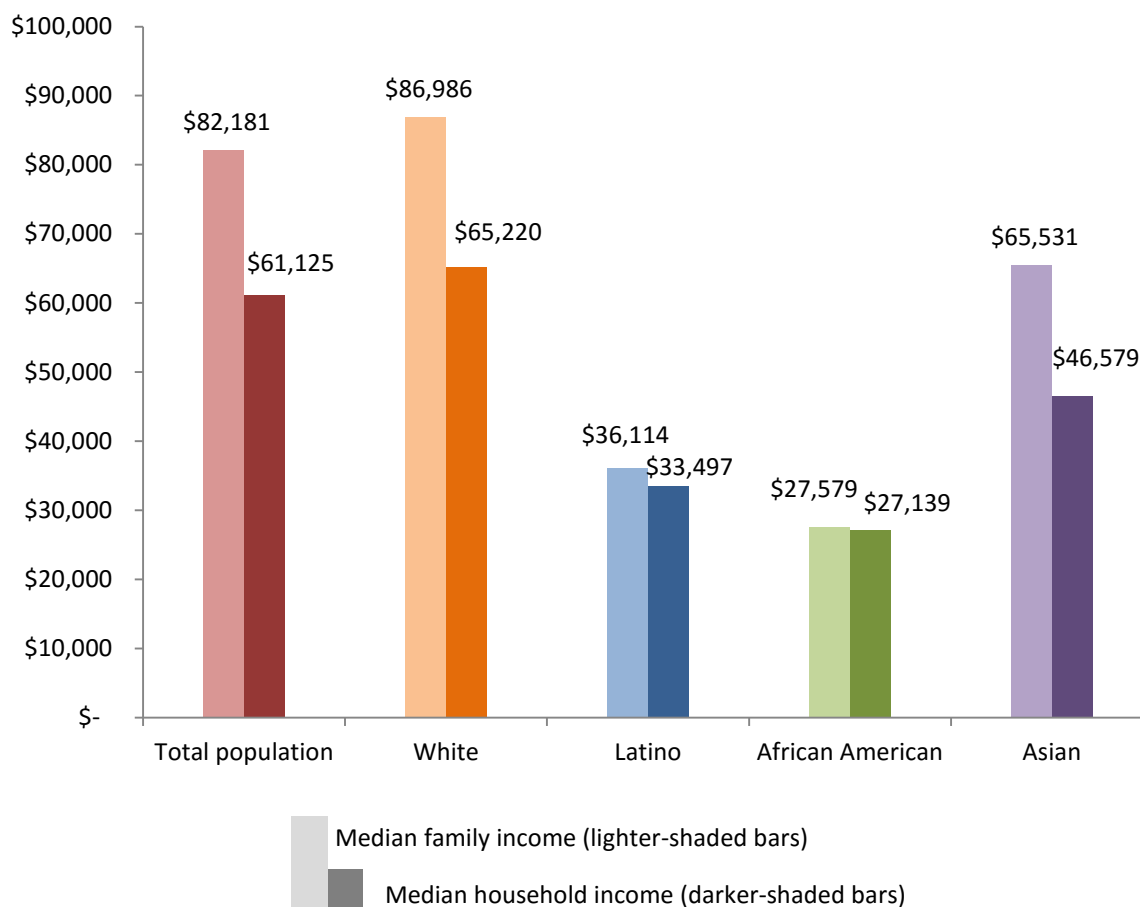### 2010-2012 American Community Survey Estimates

Chart 17 shows the median family and household incomes for each group. Median family and household incomes were by far the highest among White households ($87,000 and $65,000 respectively). Median incomes were lowest for African American families and households ($28,000 and 27,000, respectively)

Source: 2010-2012 American Community Survey, Table S0201 (selected populations)
See link below to view margins of error (MOEs) for the above estimates
*http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/12_3YR/S0201/0500000US55025/popgroup~001|400|451|453|45
5|457|459|461|463*

Chart 18. Poverty

2010-2012 American Community Survey Estimates

Persons of all ages (lighter-shaded bars)
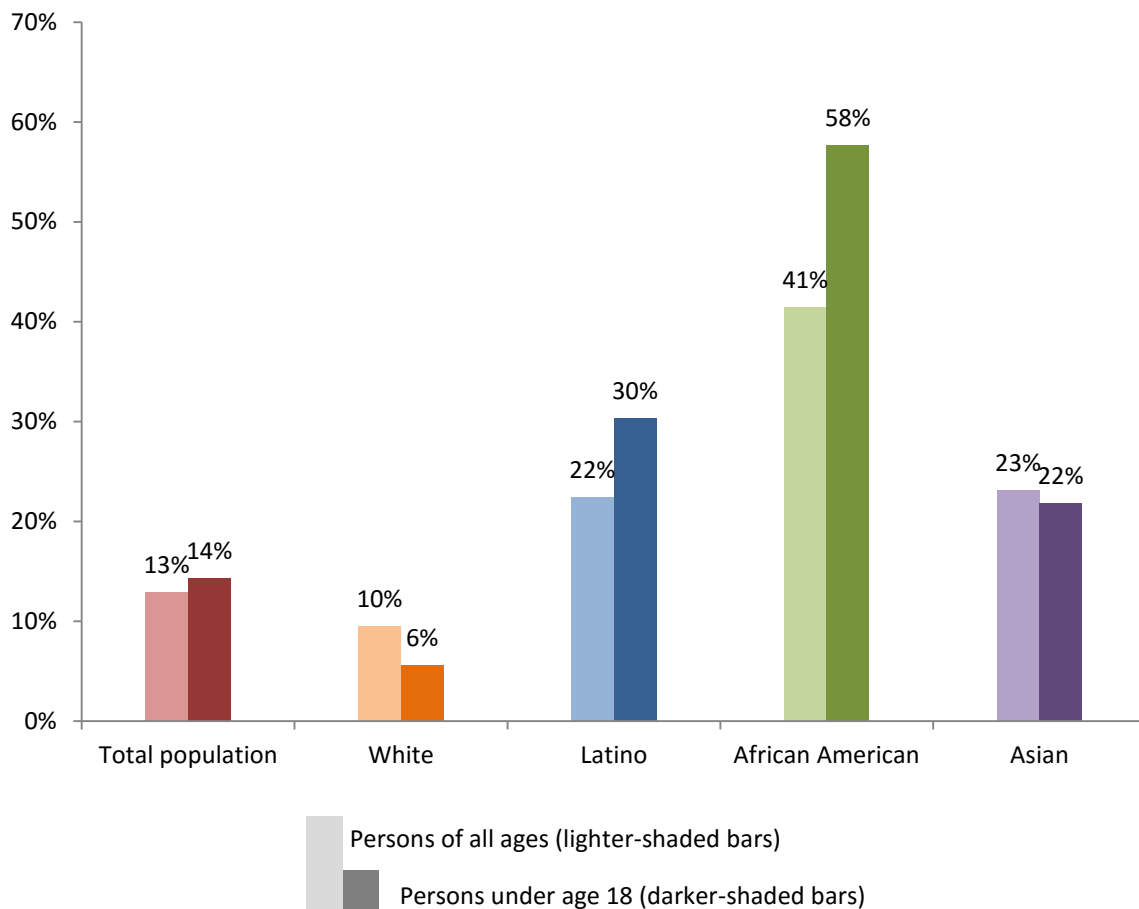
Persons under age 18 (darker-shaded bars)

Chart 18 shows the percent in poverty for each group both for persons of all ages (lighter-shaded bars) and for the child population (darker-shaded bars). African Americans had by far the largest share of persons in poverty both for those of all ages (41%) and for children (58%). Among persons of all ages, Asians had the second highest poverty rate followed closely by Latinos. Among children, Latinos had the second highest poverty rate, followed by Asians.

Source: 2010-2012 American Community Survey, Table S0201 (selected populations)
See link below to view margins of error (MOEs) for the above estimates
http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/12_3YR/S0201/0500000US55025/popgroup~001|400|451|453|45 5|457|459|461|463

Chart 19. Food Stamp/SNAP Benefits

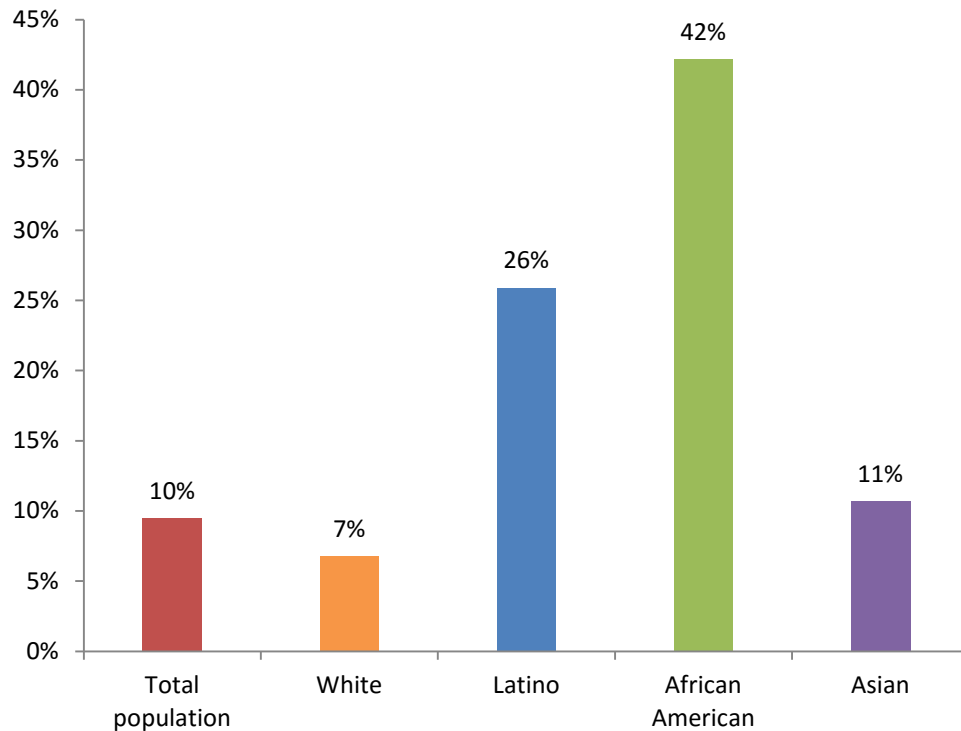### 2010-2012 American Community Survey Estimates

Chart 19 shows the percent of households in each group with food stamps SNAP benefits. African Americans had the largest share (42%) followed by Latinos (26%).

Chart 20. Health Insurance Coverage Gaps

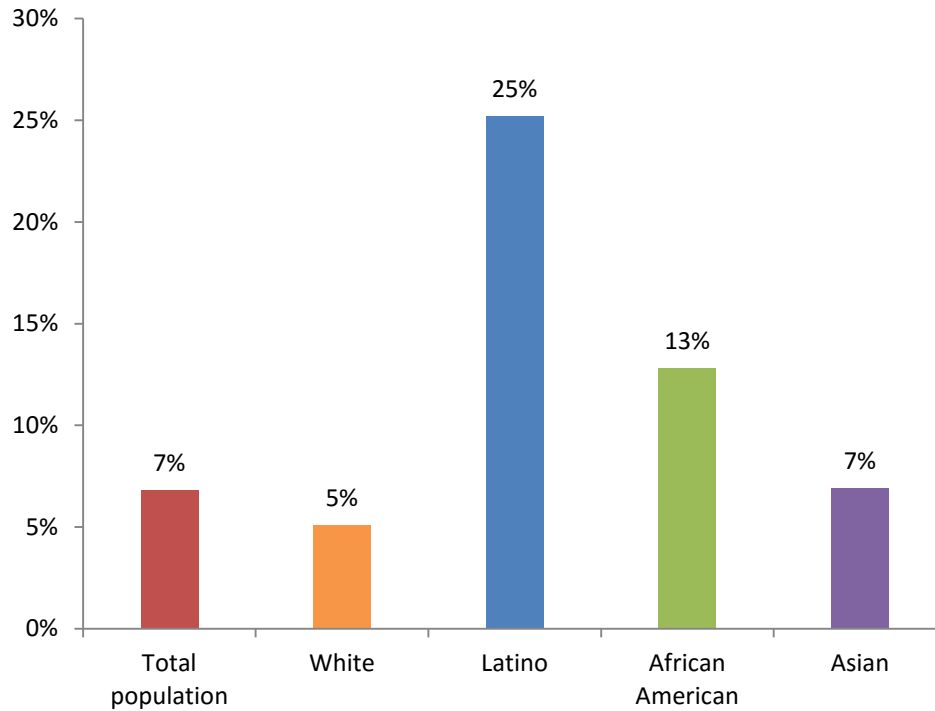**2010-2012 American Community Survey Estimates**

Chart 20 shows the percent of population in each group with no health insurance. Latinos had the largest share (25%) who did not have health insurance. Whites had the smallest share (5%) of persons without health insurance.

Source: 2010-2012 American Community Survey, Table S0201 (selected populations)
See link below to view margins of error (MOEs) for the above estimates
http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/12_3YR/S0201/0500000US55025/popgroup~001|400|451|453|45 5|457|459|461|463

Chart 21. Homeownership Rates

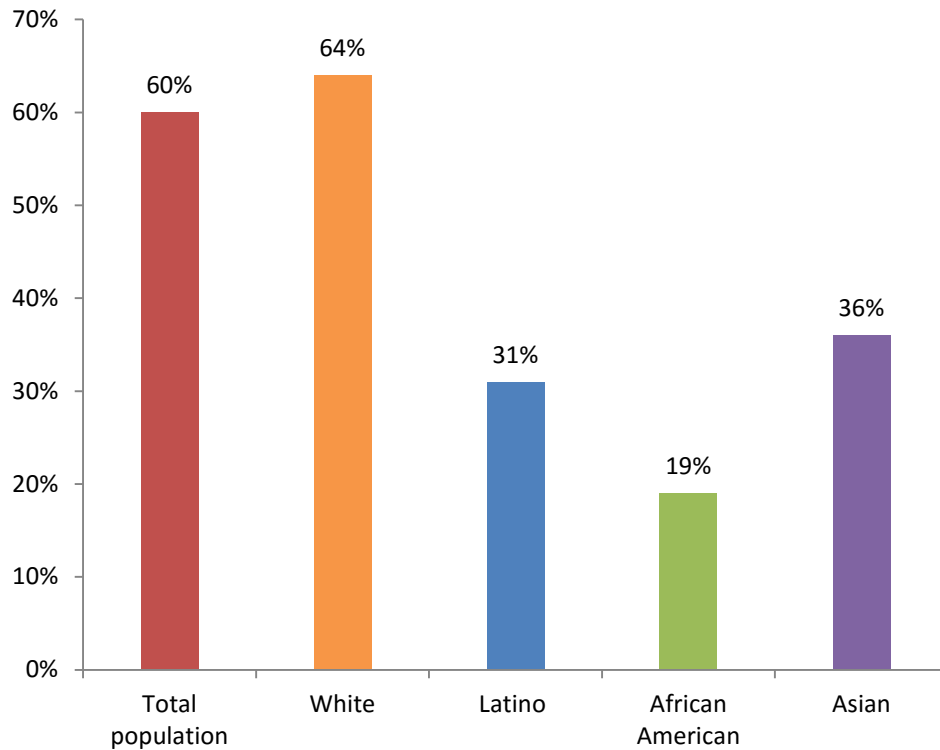### 2010-2012 American Community Survey Estimates

Chart 21 shows the percent homeownership among households in each group. Homeownership rates were highest (64%) among White households. Among African Americans, the homeownership rate was lowest at 19 percent.

Source: 2010 Census, Summary File 2, DP1 (selected populations)
*http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/DEC/10_SF2/SF2DP1/0500000US55025/popgroup~001|400|451|453|4
55|457|459|461|463?slice=POPGROUP~001*

Chart 22. Housing Cost-Burdened Owners and Renters

2010-2012 American Community Survey Estimates

Cost-Burdened Owners (lighter-shaded bars)
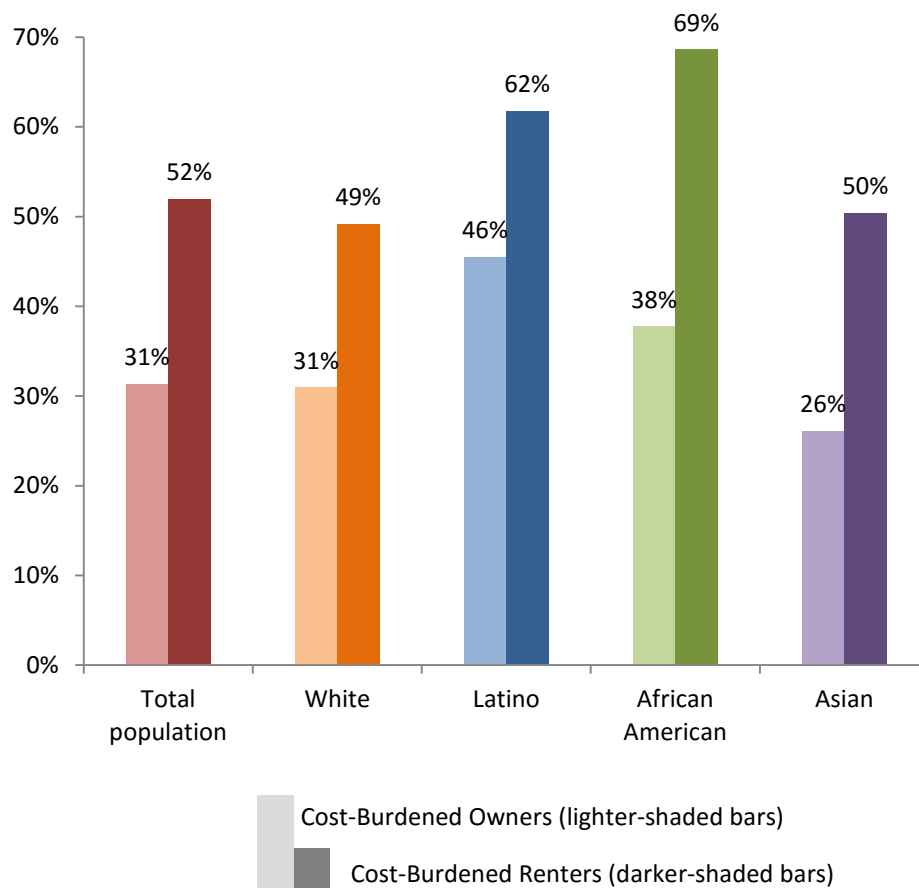
Cost-Burdened Renters (darker-shaded bars)

Chart 22 shows the percentage of owners and renters in each group that are burdened by monthly housing costs of 30% or more of household monthly income. Lighter-shaded bars represent the share of homeowners that are cost burdened, and the darker bars represent the share of renters that are cost burdened. Among homeowners, Latinos were the most likely to be cost burdened (46%). Among renters, African Americans were the most likely to be cost burdened (69%).

Source: 2010-2012 American Community Survey, Table S0201 (selected populations)
See link below to view margins of error (MOEs) for the above estimates
http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/12_3YR/S0201/0500000US55025/popgroup~001|400|451|453|455|457|459|461|463