



# Snapshot of Colorado Latinos

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A large, light gray, 3D-style graphic of an open book or folder, with the year "2011" printed on the right-hand page.

2011

## INTRODUCTION:

This report is intended to present a snapshot about the state of Latinos in Colorado. By providing this information, the report aims to create awareness about the basic facts pertinent to issues regarding Latinos. This data forms a solid basis for social and political discourse about these issues that are so central to this work.

Now is the time to focus on our growing population and to assure that we are successful. All of Colorado will benefit when we improve conditions for Latinos. That is why we are dedicated to this work. We strive for the day that we do not have to advocate on issues as Latinos, or any other racial classification, but right now we know that we need to address disparities for the advancement of Latinos and our entire state. Unfortunately as the statistics below show, for at least today, we must look at how to bring our community, which is 20.7% of Coloradoans, into parity and advance Latinos for the betterment of our entire state. Our platform encompasses the following areas: criminal justice, economic development and housing, education, energy and environment, health, immigration, LGBTQ, media and communications.

## OVERVIEW:

Colorado now has 1,038,687 Latinos. That means that 1 in 5 Coloradoans is now Latino. Over the last 10 years, Latinos have been the fastest growing ethnic group in Colorado with 41.2% of the growth. Moreover, 30% of Colorado's 1,242,976 children are Latino.<sup>1</sup> This has a tremendous impact on our state. Now is the time to focus on our growing population and to assure that we are successful.

## DEMOGRAPHICS

Latinos in Colorado <sup>2</sup>						
	Native Born Hispanic Latinos	% of Total Hispanic/Latino Population	Foreign Born Hispanic/Latinos	% of Total Hispanic/Latino Population	Combined Total of Native & Foreign Born Hispanic/Latinos	% of Total Hispanic/Latino Population in Colorado
<b>All</b>					1,047,700	100%
<b>Males</b>	387,033	37%	147,431	14%	534,464	51%
<b>Females</b>	392,259	37%	120,977	12%	513,236	49%
<b>Under 18</b>	365,380	35%	13,801	1%	379,181	36%
<b>Over 18</b>	424,598	41%	245,607	23%	670,205	64%
<b>US Citizen</b>	779,292	74%	29,357	3%	808,649	77%
<b>Citizens Over 18</b>	424,598	41%	55,039	5%	479,637	46%
<b>Non-Citizen</b>	0	0	210,898	20%	210,898	20.0%
<b>Undocumented<sup>3</sup></b>	0	0	180,000 of the non- citizen number above	17.0%	180,000	17.0%

<sup>1</sup> Kids Count in Colorado!, 2011 report, pg. 11, Colorado Children's Campaign. Available at [http://www.coloradokids.org/facts/kids\\_count/kids\\_count.html](http://www.coloradokids.org/facts/kids_count/kids_count.html).

<sup>2</sup> Author's calculations based on 2010 US Census data. Available at [http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_10\\_1YR\\_B05003I&prodType=table](http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_1YR_B05003I&prodType=table)

<sup>3</sup> Unauthorized Immigrant Population, 2010. Pew Hispanic Center. Available at <http://www.pewhispanic.org/2011/02/01/unauthorized-immigrant-population-brnational-and-state-trends-2010/>

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE

According to the U.S. Department of Justice<sup>4</sup>, a male born in 2001 faces the following odds of going to prison during his lifetime:

1 in 3 for African-Americans;

1 in 6 for Latinos;

1 in 17 for Caucasians.

Latino/as account for 20.7% of the population in Colorado, but 32.9% of the state prison population.<sup>5</sup>

Prison and Jail Incarceration Rates			
	Hispanic/Latino Coloradoans	All Coloradoans	Percentage
<b>Adult Inmate Population</b> <sup>6</sup>	7,398	22,50	32.9%
<b>Youthful Offender Population FY94-10</b> <sup>7</sup>	585	1,269	46%
<b>Parole Population</b> <sup>8</sup>	2,716	9,384	29%
<b>Dept. of Corrections</b> <sup>9</sup> Staff	1,162	6,175	19%

## EDUCATION

Colorado has a total graduation rate of 72.4%. The Hispanics/Latino graduation rate is 55.8% with 60.3% of young ladies and 50.8% of young men graduating.<sup>10</sup>

Proficiency Rates <sup>11</sup>			
	Hispanic/Latino Coloradoans	All Coloradoans	Difference
<b>CSAP Grade 3 Math</b>	39% Proficient 14% Advanced	41% Proficient 28% Advanced	<b>-2% Proficient</b> <b>-14% Advanced</b>
<b>CSAP Grade 3 Reading</b>	54% Proficient 2% Advanced	67% Proficient 6% Advanced	<b>-13% Proficient</b> <b>-4% Advanced</b>
<b>CSAP Grade 10 Math</b>	13% Proficient 1% Advanced	26% Proficient 6% Advanced	<b>-13% Proficient</b> <b>-5% Advanced</b>
<b>CSAP Grade 10 Reading</b>	45% Proficient 2% Advanced	58% Proficient 8% Advanced	<b>-13% Proficient</b> <b>-6% Advanced</b>
<b>College Remediation Rates</b> <sup>12</sup>	<b>Data Gap</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Prevalence of Imprisonment in the U.S. Population, 1974-2001," by Thomas Bonczar, NCJ 197976 (Washington, DC: GPO, 2003).

<sup>5</sup> *Statistical Report: Fiscal Year 2010*, Barr, Gilbert, & O'Keef, Feb. 2011. Co. Dept. of Corrections. Available at [http://www.doc.state.co.us/sites/default/files/opa/StatRprt\\_FY10\\_0.pdf](http://www.doc.state.co.us/sites/default/files/opa/StatRprt_FY10_0.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> Co. Dept. of Corrections *General Statistics as of Sept. 30, 2011*. Available at <http://www.doc.state.co.us/>

<sup>7</sup> *Youthful Offender System Annual Report 2009-2010*, Zavaras, Miller, Hager, and O'Keefe. Available at <http://www.doc.state.co.us/sites/default/files/opa/Youthful%20Offender%20System.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> *Statistical Report: Fiscal Year 2010*, Barr, Gilbert, & O'Keef, Feb. 2011. Co. Dept. of Corrections. Available at [http://www.doc.state.co.us/sites/default/files/opa/StatRprt\\_FY10\\_0.pdf](http://www.doc.state.co.us/sites/default/files/opa/StatRprt_FY10_0.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> Id.

<sup>10</sup> *Class of 2010 Graduation Data*, Feb. 9, 2011, Copyright 1999-2008 Colorado Department of Education. All rights reserved. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdereval/rv2010GradLinks.htm>

<sup>11</sup> *CSAP Summary Data*, Aug. 3, 2011, Copyright 1999-2008 Colorado Department of Education. All rights reserved. [http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdeassess/documents/csap/csap\\_summary.html#211](http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdeassess/documents/csap/csap_summary.html#211)

<sup>12</sup> *Statewide Summary*, Fall 2009. Colorado Department of Higher Education. Available at

Educational Attainment			
	Hispanic/Latino Coloradoans	All Coloradoans	Difference or percentage of total.
High School Graduation Rate	55.8%	72.4%	-16.6% less
Total Public College Enrollment	33,325 <sup>13</sup>	254,731 <sup>14</sup>	13.1% of total
Total Bachelor Degrees Granted	1,807 <sup>15</sup>	22,028 <sup>16</sup>	8.3% of total
Graduate Degrees Granted	341 <sup>17</sup>	6,022 <sup>18</sup>	0.5% of total
Doctoral Degrees Granted	69 <sup>19</sup>	1,540 <sup>20</sup>	4.4% of total

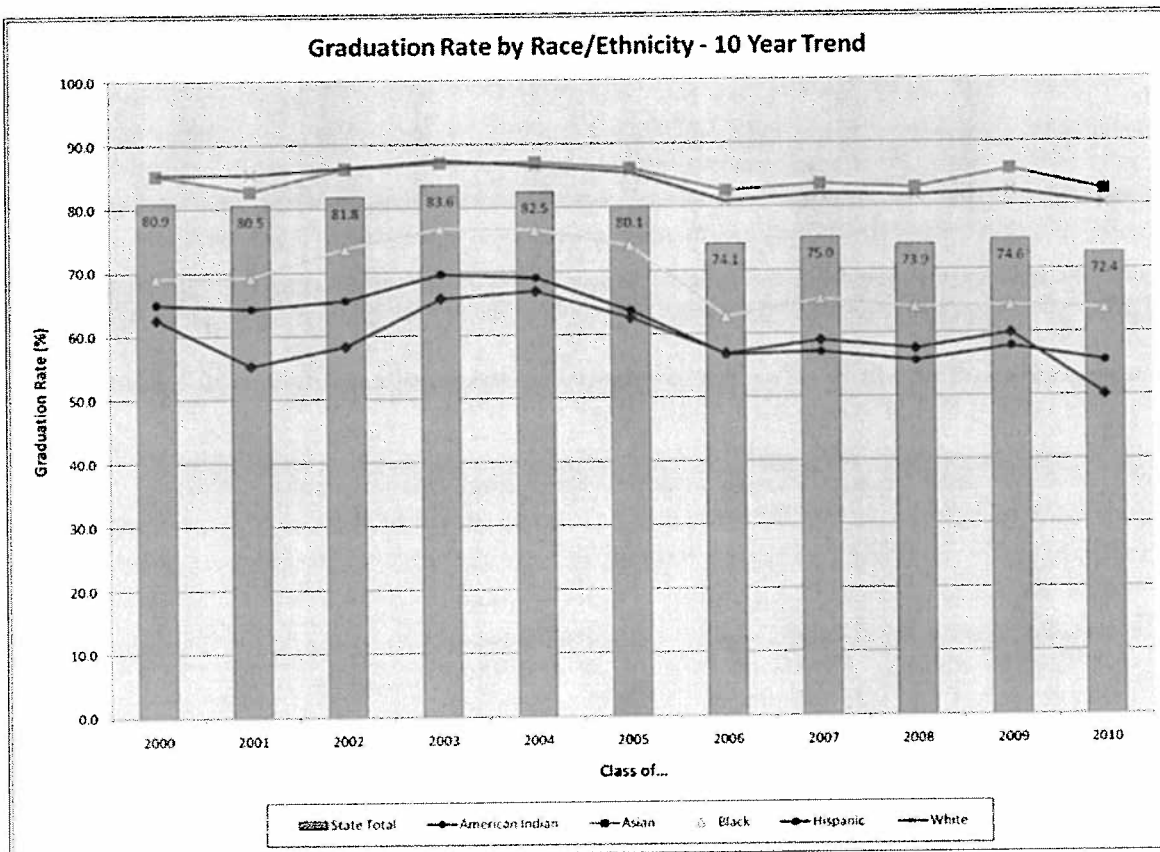


Table from Colorado Department of Education Class of 2010 Graduation Data Report<sup>21</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Statewide Summary, see above. Available at <http://highered.colorado.gov/i3/DataSummary.aspx>

<sup>14</sup> Interactive Institutional Information. Colorado Dept. of Higher Education. Available at <http://highered.colorado.gov/i3/default.aspx>

<sup>15</sup> Graduate Counts by Colorado Public Institutions by Level by Race/Ethnicity and Gender. Co. Dept. of Higher Ed. Available at [http://highered.colorado.gov/Publications/Reports/Degree/fy2011/fy0711\\_race.pdf](http://highered.colorado.gov/Publications/Reports/Degree/fy2011/fy0711_race.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> Interactive Institutional Information. Colorado Dept. of Higher Education. Available at <http://highered.colorado.gov/i3/DataSummary.aspx>

<sup>17</sup> Interactive Institutional Information for 2010, see above. At <http://highered.colorado.gov/i3/Search.aspx>

<sup>18</sup> Id.

<sup>19</sup> Id.

<sup>20</sup> Id.

<sup>21</sup> Class of 2010 Graduation Data, Feb. 9, 2011, Copyright 1999-2008 Colorado Department of Education. All rights reserved.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

### NATIONALLY

According to a Pew Research Center<sup>22</sup>, the median wealth of white households is 20 times that of black households and 18 times that of Hispanic households. These lopsided wealth ratios are roughly twice the size of the ratios that had prevailed between these three groups for the two decades prior to the Great Recession that ended in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, inflation-adjusted median wealth fell by 66% among Hispanic households and 53% among black households, compared with just 16% among white households. As a result of these declines, the typical black household had just \$5,677 in wealth (assets minus debts) in 2009; the typical Hispanic household had \$6,325 in wealth; and the typical white household had \$113,149.

### COLORADO

The median household income for Hispanics/Latinos is \$16,074 less than the state median. Twice as many Hispanics/Latinos are living below the poverty level than the overall state population. Among Latino children, 34% live in families with an income of less than \$22,000 a year.<sup>23</sup>

	Hispanic/Latino Coloradoans	All Coloradoans	Difference	Percentage
<b>Median Household Income<sup>24</sup></b>	\$37,426/year	\$54,046/year	-\$16,620/year	69%
<b>Median Individual income<sup>25</sup></b>	\$21,146/year \$10.17/hour	\$40,614/year \$19.53/hour	-\$19,468/year -\$9.36/hour	52%
<b>Population in labor force</b>	Insufficient data	2,744,831		
<b>Percentage Unemployed</b>	Insufficient data	9%		
<b>Percentage of people living under the poverty level<sup>26</sup></b>	24.9%	13.4%	11.5% higher for Latinos	
<b>Percentage of seniors living under the poverty level</b>	Insufficient data	8.1%		
<b>Percentage of Children in Poverty<sup>27</sup></b>	34%	16.6%	17.4% higher for Latinos	

Children in black and Hispanic families in Colorado have been impacted by the recession more severely than those in non-Hispanic white families. Between 2008 and 2009, the most up-to-date completed statistics available for analysis, the number of non-Hispanic white children in poverty

<sup>22</sup> Wealth Gaps Rise to Record Highs Between Whites, Blacks and Hispanics, Jul. 26, 2011, Taylor, Kochhar, & Fry. Pew Hispanic Center. Available at [http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/files/2011/07/SDT-Wealth-Report\\_7-26-11\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/files/2011/07/SDT-Wealth-Report_7-26-11_FINAL.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> Kids Count, see above

<sup>24</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey. Available at [http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_10\\_1YR\\_B200171&prodType=table](http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_1YR_B200171&prodType=table)

<sup>25</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey. Available at [http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_10\\_1YR\\_B200171&prodType=table](http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_1YR_B200171&prodType=table)

<sup>26</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey. Available at [http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_10\\_1YR\\_B170201&prodType=table](http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_1YR_B170201&prodType=table)

<sup>27</sup> Kids Count, see above and Demographic Profile of Hispanics in Co. 2009. Pew Hispanic Center. Available at <http://www.pewhispanic.org/states/state/co/>

increased 12 percent. The number of black children in poverty increased 27 percent, and the number of Hispanic children increased 17 percent. Compared to their U.S.-born peers, children in immigrant families were almost twice as likely to live in poverty in Colorado. 67% of all children in immigrant families in Colorado are Latino.<sup>28</sup>

Hispanic/Latina girls in Colorado have a substantially higher teen birth rate than U.S. Hispanic girls aged 15 to 19 years overall: 107/1,000 in Colorado versus 83/1,000 in the nation overall. 56% of births to 15- to 19-year-olds in Colorado are to Latina mothers.<sup>29</sup>

## HOUSING

The Pew Research analysis finds that, in percentage terms, the bursting of the housing market bubble in 2006 and the recession that followed from late 2007 to mid 2009 took a far greater toll on the wealth of minorities than whites.<sup>30</sup> Latinos make up 11.3% of all homeowners in Colorado. Latinos make up 21.9% of all renters in Colorado.<sup>31</sup> The number of Colorado Latinos that own their home has shrank from 50% in 2009, to 49.6% in 2010.<sup>32</sup> While this is not a significant difference we recommend close observation of the situation.

Latinos and Housing in Colorado			
	Hispanic/Latino Coloradoans	All Coloradoans	Percentage of total
<b>Owner-occupied households</b>	146,027	1,293,100	11.3%
<b>Renter-occupied households</b>	148,583	679,768	21.9%
<b>Homeless<sup>33</sup></b>	3,833	15,394	24.9%

In Colorado, the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment is \$924.00.<sup>34</sup> To afford this level of rent and utilities without paying more than 30% on housing, a household would need to make \$3,080 per month or \$36,957 annually. Assuming a 40 hour work week, 52 weeks per year, a person would need to make \$17.77 per hour. Based on the table in the Economics section, the average wage for a Hispanic/Latino worker is \$10.17 per hour. In order to afford the fair market value for a two-bedroom apartment, the average Latino worker must work 91 hours per week, 52 weeks a year. Or, working 40 hours per week year-round, the household would need to include 2.3 workers earning the mean wage in order to have the apartment be affordable.

Latinos Renters in Colorado as Compared to All Renters			
	Hispanic/Latino Coloradoans	All Colorado Renters	Difference for Latinos
<b>Number of Hours for Average Renter to</b>	91 hours/ week at \$10.17/hour average. <sup>35</sup>	53 hours/week at \$13.46/hour mean	38 more hours a week or 171% more hours.

<sup>28</sup> Kids Count in Colorado, see above.

<sup>29</sup> CDC. National Center for Health Statistics. VitalStats. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/vitalstats.htm>.

<sup>30</sup> Wealth Gap, see above

<sup>31</sup> Compiled by the author U.S. Census Bureau 2010 data. Available at <http://www.census.gov/>

<sup>32</sup> US Census Bureau 2009 and 2010 data. Available at <http://www.census.gov/>

<sup>33</sup> Colorado Statewide Homeless Count, Summer 2006, Center for Education Policy Analysis & Center for Public Private Sector Cooperation, UCD Graduate School of Public Affairs. Available at <http://www.ucdenver.edu/academics/colleges/SPA/BuechnerInstitute/Centers/CEPA/Publications/Documents/HomelessExecutive%20Summary-FINAL-2-27-07.pdf>

<sup>34</sup> Colorado Wage and Rent Data, May 2011. Housing Colorado. Available at <http://www.housingcolorado.org/images/uploads/4dc193d23fd92.pdf>

<sup>35</sup> Author calculation

<b>Afford 2-bedroom Apartment.</b>		renter wage. <sup>36</sup>	
<b>Number of Average Wage Earners to Afford 2-bedroom Apartment.</b>	2.3 renters <sup>37</sup>	1.3 workers <sup>38</sup>	1 additional worker

## ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

Colorado Latinos appreciate the finite nature and importance of water and other natural resources in Colorado. Recent polling shows that 65% of Latinos surveyed rated the Colorado River as important or essential to their daily lives.<sup>39</sup> 69% of Latinos in the survey saw decreasing water levels in the Colorado River as an important problem that needs to be addressed in the next couple of years, as the economy stabilizes.<sup>40</sup>

Less than 3% of America's science and technology workforce is Latino.<sup>41</sup>

Only 3% of Hispanics entering four-year colleges and universities in the United States enroll in a science or engineering program, which may be due to poor performance in middle school and high school, where Hispanic students score an average of 20 points lower than non-Hispanic students in science and math.<sup>42</sup> Ninety-one percent of US Hispanics/Latinos live in metropolitan areas, where polluted air increases the risk of illnesses including asthma and cancer.<sup>43</sup> More than one-third of U.S. Latinos live in Western states, where arsenic, industrial chemicals and fertilizer residues often contaminate local drinking water supplies.<sup>44</sup> Eighty-eight percent of farm workers are Latinos; they and their families face regular pesticide exposure, which can lead to increased risks of lymphoma, prostate cancer, and childhood cancers.<sup>45</sup> Twice as many Hispanic children as non-Hispanic white children are likely to have lead in their blood at levels higher than the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) action level for risk of lead poisoning.<sup>46</sup>

As green jobs and new opportunities in conservation expand, Hispanics/Latinos must be included. More research needs to be done at a state level on Hispanic/Latino access to green technology and the training to find good jobs in the green technology sector. More research also needs to be done on quality of the environment in which Latinos in Colorado live.

## HEALTH

Another area that reflects the impact of the recession has to do with the eating habits of Hispanic and African American children. According to CCC, 41% of minors in these groups suffer from overweight or obesity, compared with 27% of children in general.

<sup>36</sup> *Id.*

<sup>37</sup> *Author calculation*

<sup>38</sup> *Id.*

<sup>39</sup> *Colorado River Focus Groups and Message Polling, October 6, 2011. Benenson Strategy Group.*

<sup>40</sup> *Id.*

<sup>41</sup> *Hispanic Access. Available at <http://hispanicaccess.org/science-environment/>.*

<sup>42</sup> *Id.*

<sup>43</sup> *Hidden Dangers, Environmental Health Threats in Latino Communities. Oct. 2004. Quintero-Somainsi & Quirindongo National Resource Defense Council. Available at [http://www.nrdc.org/health/effects/latino/english/latino\\_en.pdf](http://www.nrdc.org/health/effects/latino/english/latino_en.pdf)*

<sup>44</sup> *Id.*

<sup>45</sup> *Id.*

<sup>46</sup> *Id.*

More than twice as many Hispanics/Latinos (40.3%) are uninsured than Coloradans as a whole (16.6%).<sup>47</sup>

The top two leading causes of death, cancer and heart disease, are the same for Hispanics/Latinos as they are for the State's population as a whole. Diabetes is ranked fifth for Hispanics/Latinos, but 8th for the State. Chronic liver disease and kidney disease are in the top 10 causes of death for Hispanics/Latinos, but not for the state as a whole. Suicide and atherosclerosis is in the top 10 for the state, but not for the Hispanic/Latino population.<sup>48</sup>

10 LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH <sup>49</sup>	
HISPANIC/LATINO COLORADOANS	ALL COLORADOANS
<b>Cancer</b>	Heart Disease
<b>Heart Disease</b>	Cancer
<b>Stroke</b>	Chronic Respiratory Diseases
<b>Unintentional Injuries</b>	Stroke
<b>Diabetes</b>	Unintentional Injuries
<b>Chronic Respiratory Diseases</b>	Alzheimer's Disease
<b>Alzheimer's Disease</b>	Flu and Pneumonia
<b>Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis</b>	Diabetes
<b>Flu and Pneumonia</b>	Suicide
<b>Kidney Disease</b>	Atherosclerosis (Hardening of the arteries)

## IMMIGRATION

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English <sup>50</sup>		
	Native Born Hispanics/ Latinos	Foreign born Hispanics/Latinos
<b>Speak only English</b>	61%	4%
<b>Speak another language</b>	39%	96%
<b>Speak English "very well"</b>	81%	28%
<b>Speak English less than "very well"</b>	19%	72%

Eighty seven percent of children of in immigrant families in Colorado are U.S. citizens born in the United States.<sup>51</sup> Twenty one percent of Colorado children live in immigrant families.<sup>52</sup> Compared to their U.S.-born peers, children in immigrant families were almost twice as likely to live in poverty in Colorado.<sup>53</sup>

Officials in Colorado have pursued aggressive enforcement of both federal and potentially unconstitutional state immigration laws since 2006 with the passage of a package of immigration

<sup>47</sup> Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-07, Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department Public Health and Environment

<sup>48</sup> Health Disparity Fact Sheet - Hispanics/Latinos in Colorado, 2009, Office of Health Disparities, Colorado Department Public Health and Environment, full report available at [www.cdph.state.co.us/ohd](http://www.cdph.state.co.us/ohd)

<sup>49</sup> Vital Statistics, 2002-2006 age adjusted rates, Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department Public Health and Environment

<sup>50</sup> Author's calculations based on 2010 US Census data. Available at [http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_10\\_1YR\\_B16005I&prodType=table](http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_1YR_B16005I&prodType=table)

<sup>51</sup> Kids Count, see above.

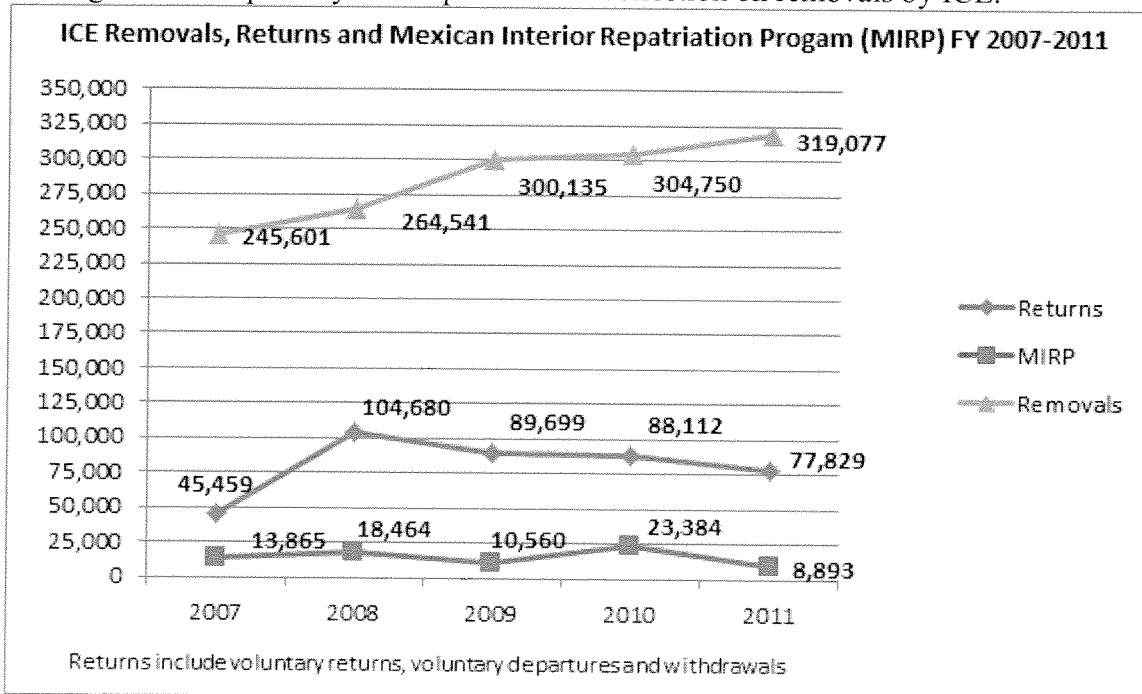
<sup>52</sup> Kids Count, see above.

<sup>53</sup> Kids Count, see above.



enforcement legislation. The results have been a significant increase in the number of deportations. According to the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse (TRAC), United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) has initiated 4,098 deportation cases in 2011.<sup>54</sup> Of those cases, 3,361 (82%) were for people from Mexico. Of the total 4,098 cases initiated only 76 people (1.85%) had serious criminal charges. 478 people (11.66%) had other criminal charges but the vast majority, 2,883 (70.35%), were for entry without inspection. This pattern of enforcement has had a disproportionate effect on Latino families in Colorado. This reflects the national trend.

Nationally, ICE removed 396,906 individuals during Fiscal Year (FY) 2011, the largest number in the agency's history.<sup>55</sup> ICE states that 54.6% of those removed were convicted of felonies or misdemeanors but provides conviction data for only 87,547 (22%). Nationally, enforcement has increased significantly as ICE now has 69 active agreements in 24 states and an annual budget of \$68 million for FY 2010 to work with local law enforcement through the 287(g) program<sup>56</sup>. Based on repeated statistical irregularities, an investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice<sup>57</sup> and other government and non-government agencies, have found evidence of biased-based enforcement of immigration laws and implementation of the 287(g) program across the country. CLLARO would like to see greater transparency and improved data collection on removals by ICE.



Another important component of immigration enforcement for Latino Coloradoans is detention. ICE operates the largest detention system in the country with an average daily population of 33,384 immigrants.<sup>59</sup> Nearly 67 percent of the ICE detained population are housed at over 250 local or state

<sup>54</sup> ICE Enforcement Since 9/11, Sept. 2011. Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse (TRAC).

<sup>55</sup> Press Release: FY 2011: ICE announces year-end removal numbers..., Oct. 18, 2011. USICE. Available at <http://www.ice.gov/news/releases/1110/111018washingtondc.htm>

<sup>56</sup> Fact Sheet: Updated Facts on ICE's 287(g) Program, 2010. ICE. Available at <http://www.ice.gov/news/library/factsheets/287g-reform.htm>

<sup>57</sup> United States' Investigation of the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office, Dec. 15, 2011. USDOJ Civil Rights Division. Available at [http://www.justice.gov/crt/about/spl/documents/mcso\\_findletter\\_12-15-11.pdf](http://www.justice.gov/crt/about/spl/documents/mcso_findletter_12-15-11.pdf)

<sup>58</sup> Press Release: FY 2011: ICE announces year-end removal numbers..., Oct. 18, 2011. USICE. Available at <http://www.ice.gov/news/releases/1110/111018washingtondc.htm>

<sup>59</sup> Immigration Detention Overview & Recommendations, Oct. 6, 2009. USICE-DHS. Available at <http://www.ice.gov/doclib/about/offices/odpp/pdf/ice-detention-rpt.pdf>

facilities, 5,675 (17%) are housed in contract detention facilities, 4,340 (13%) are housed in ICE-owned facilities (service processing centers), and 1,002 (3%) are housed in Bureau of Prisons facilities, which are funded either through congressional appropriations to the bureau or through ICE reimbursement.<sup>60</sup> The average daily population increased by nearly 20 percent from an average of 27,990 in FY 2007 to an average of 33,330 in FY 2011. These numbers exclude Mexican Interior Repatriation Program (MIRP) and Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) cases.

A significant increase in support for immigration enforcement at a local level may be explained by the expansion of the use of local and state facilities to detain people accused of immigration violations. The average length of stay in a detention facility for an immigrant being charged with an immigration violation was 36 days for those with criminal convictions and 22 days for non-criminal immigration violations.<sup>61</sup> Information on the number of ICE beds in Colorado is not readily available. CLLARO believes that this information is important as the state discusses the issue of immigration enforcement. U.S. ICE needs to make this information available on a state by state basis in order for there to be an informed dialogue on the issue.

Finally with regard to detention, 392,000 immigration cases went through the Executive Office for Immigration Review in FY 2010. Of these cases, only 43% had representation from an attorney. While Colorado specific statistics have not been released, CLLARO has significant concerns regarding the due process rights of immigrants in Colorado courts. Based on the economic disparities highlighted in this report, CLLARO sees a need for increased indigent legal services for immigrants in Colorado.

In the area of employment verification, 6,775 out of 156,684 Colorado businesses are enrolled in the federal E-Verify program.<sup>62</sup> In 2011, ICE sent notices to over 1,000 companies alerting them that they were being audited for compliance on employment eligibility verification requirements.<sup>63</sup> ICE has not released how many of these audits are in Colorado.

LGBTQ LATINOS			
Unmarried same sex partner households identified <sup>64</sup>			
	Hispanic/Latino Coloradoans	All Coloradoans	LGBTQ Households as a percentage of total Colorado Households
<b>Male partners</b>	Data gap	4,386	0.2%
<b>Female partners</b>	Data gap	7,730	0.4%
<b>LGBTQ Couples that ID as Married<sup>65</sup></b>	Data gap	1,618	0.08%

One of the issues CLLARO has identified is a lack of good statistical data about members of our community that identify as LGBTQ. Census data has recently improved to include unmarried-partner same-sex households but does not provide data on which of those households identify as Latino. By not tracking LGBTQ for individuals there is a significant statistical barrier to sufficiently track

<sup>60</sup> Fact Sheet: Detention Management. Nov. 10, 2011. ICE. Available at <http://www.ice.gov/news/library/factsheets/detention-mgmt.htm>

<sup>61</sup> ICE Total Removals Report, Aug. 15, 2011. USCIS. Available at <http://www.ice.gov/doclib/about/offices/ero/pdf/ero-removals.pdf>

<sup>62</sup> The Basics of E-Verify, the US Employer Verification System, Jul. 2011, Rosenblum & Hoyt. Migration Policy Institute. Available at <http://www.migrationinformation.org/Feature/display.cfm?ID=846>

<sup>63</sup> 1,000 firms targeted for audits in illegal hiring crackdown, June 15, 2011. Segall. CNN Money. Available at [http://money.cnn.com/2011/06/15/news/economy/immigration\\_ice\\_audits/index.htm](http://money.cnn.com/2011/06/15/news/economy/immigration_ice_audits/index.htm)

<sup>64</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey. Available at [http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_10\\_1YR\\_B11009&prodType=table](http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_1YR_B11009&prodType=table)

<sup>65</sup> Williams Institute Census Snapshot: 2010, Gates & Cooke, UCLA School of Law. Available at <http://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/Census2010Snapshot-US-v2.pdf>

people who identify as LGBTQ. Additionally, the numbers above show potentially significant underreporting. By failing to track LGBTQ identified people, it is difficult to present a statistical picture of LGBTQ Latinos in a way that gives us a clear picture of their needs.

One Colorado<sup>66</sup> recently surveyed 381 GLBT Latinos/as, about 8 percent of the total 4,619 GLBT Coloradans in the survey that was conducted by OC over a one-month period in 2011. 72% were men, 25% were women and 2% were transgender.

Among those respondents, the survey found:

- 67% have lived in Colorado for more than ten years;
- 71% were raised Catholic (but only 19% of them are currently Catholic);
- 32% have no health insurance;
- 24% have experienced job discrimination;
- 52% have been harassed at school;
- 12% have experienced police harassment;
- 83% have never been victims of physical violence due to their sexual orientation.

The survey also found that the statistical mean age at which Latinos come out to one's self is age 16, which is younger than the statistical mean age of 19 for the overall surveyed population. Of all Latinos in the survey, the overwhelming majority (58%) was between the ages of 18 and 34.

On the issue of self identity, the OC survey found: 68% identify as gay; 16% identify as lesbian; 8% identify as bisexual; and, 4% identify as queer. There was no data on how Latinos identify themselves in terms of cultural heritage as that issue was not asked in the survey.

## MEDIA & COMMUNICATIONS

### COVERAGE OF LATINOS

As published in Network Brownout Report, 2006, the National Hispanic Journalist Association found<sup>67</sup>:

- Out of an estimated 12,600 stories aired by ABC, CBS and NBC, only 105, or 0.83%, were found to be exclusively about Latinos or Latino-related issues.
- This represents a slight increase from 2004 when Latino stories comprised 0.72% of coverage.
- Of the estimated 329 hours the networks devoted to the evening news in 2005, 3 hours and 2 minutes were dedicated exclusively to Latino stories, making up 0.92% of the total time.
- In 2005, no single topic dominated more than 20 percent of coverage.
- The top five topics for Latino stories were domestic government (20 stories or 19%), crime (19 stories or 18.1%), human interest (18 stories or 17.1%), immigration (15 stories or 14.3%) and sports (12 stories or 11.4%).
- Trending: a notable drop in the networks' focus on immigration with 14.3% of stories this year devoted to the topic compared with 34.7% of stories in 2004.

<sup>66</sup> Survey of Colorado LGBTQ Voters. One Colorado, 2011. Available at <http://www.one-colorado.org/news/did-you-miss-our-lgbt-latino-community-meeting-check-out-this-recap-from-la-gente-unida/>

<sup>67</sup> Network Brownout Report, 2006. National Association of Hispanic Journalists. Available at <http://mmediap.umn.edu/assets/pdf/NAHJBrownout06.pdf>

- Trending: a sharp increase in crime coverage with 18.1 percent of stories devoted to this topic in 2005 compared with 7.8 percent in 2004.
- Latinos continued to be nearly absent from non-Latino related stories. Out of an estimated 12,495 non-Latino stories aired by the networks in 2005, Latinos appeared as quoted sources in only 217 stories (1.7 percent), the same percentage in 2004.
- The networks dedicated more time to Latino stories. Stories that lasted less than 30 seconds decreased to 24.8 percent of stories in 2005 from 33 percent in 2004. Stories that lasted between two and three minutes comprised half of the stories (50.5 percent) in 2005 compared with 43 percent of stories in 2004, only five Latino stories featured Latino reporters.

According to the National Latino Media Council (NLMC) 2010 Network Diversity Report Card there has been a decline in Latino diversity at the four major TV networks -- ABC, NBC, CBS and Fox.

<b>2010 National Latino Media Council<sup>68</sup></b>				
<b>"Report Card" on Television Diversity</b>				
<b>Categories</b>	<b>ABC</b>	<b>NBC</b>	<b>FOX</b>	<b>CBS</b>
Actors: On-air Primetime <i>Scripted Shows</i>	B	D-	D-	B+
Actors: On-air Primetime <i>Reality Shows</i>	C	A	A	B+
Writers and Producers: Primetime	A	C+	A	B
Directors: Primetime	D+	C-	C	B-
Program Development	A	A	B	A
Procurement	A	B	F	A
Entertainment Creative Executives	F	A	A	A
Network Commitment to Diversity Initiatives and Submission of Data	A	B	C	A
<b>OVERALL GRADE FOR 2010</b>	<b>B-</b>	<b>B-</b>	<b>C+</b>	<b>B+</b>

## HISPANIC NEWS OUTLETS

In a dismal year for many media and communications outlets, Hispanic media outlets are doing better.<sup>69</sup>

- **The total number of Hispanic newspapers remained stable in 2010** (832 versus 835 in 2009), according to the Latino Print Network. And the largest cohort—weekly publications—grew by 18% to 117 papers.
- **While daily audited newspapers grew circulation in 2010, weeklies saw a 2.5% decline to 11.08 million.** This was still better performance than seen in English-language newspapers. Less-than-weeklies dropped slightly, 0.6%, to 4.92 million.
- **Bilingualism seems to have led to less Spanish-language television watching, though viewing there is still strong.** Almost a quarter of Hispanics who speak mostly English at home, 24%, watch one to three hours of Spanish-language TV a day, according to data from

<sup>68</sup> Available at

[http://www.nhmc.org/sites/default/files/FINAL%202010%20NLMC%20Network%20Diversity%20Report%20Card%20Narrative\\_0.pdf](http://www.nhmc.org/sites/default/files/FINAL%202010%20NLMC%20Network%20Diversity%20Report%20Card%20Narrative_0.pdf)

<sup>69</sup> "Hispanic Media: Faring Better than the Mainstream Media," Pew Research Center. Available at [Project for Excellence in Journalism](http://www.pewresearch.org) website.

Nielsen Media Research. Still, among those who mostly speak Spanish at home, 40% watch one to three hours of Spanish-language TV a day and another 26% watch more than three.

- **Bilingual and English-dominant Latinos are far ahead of Spanish-dominant Latinos in many measures of digital usage.** Spanish-language Latinos are significantly less likely to use the internet, have a home internet connection, have home broadband access, or have a cell phone than English-dominant and bilingual Latinos, according to the Pew Hispanic Center. But internet usage among Spanish-dominant Latinos has increased from 36% in 2009 to 47% in 2010.
- **The digital divide between Latinos and whites remained in 2010.** About two-thirds of Latino (65%) and African American (66%) adults went online in 2010, compared with 77% of white adults. And only 45% of Latinos have broadband access at home, compared with 52% of blacks and 65% of whites.

## MEDIA USAGE AMONG CHILDREN

According to Northwestern University, Black, Hispanic, and Asian 8-18 year-olds—consume an average of four and a half more hours of media a day than White youth.<sup>70</sup> This difference remains even when controlling for socioeconomic status (as measured by parent education) and whether the child is from a single or two parent families. 3.1 hours a day for Hispanic youth. 67% of Hispanics say the TV is “usually” on during meals at their home, compared with 58% of Whites.<sup>71</sup>

Adding up all of the time young people ages 8 to 18 spend listening to music, watching TV, playing video games, using the computer, reading print, and going to the movies, White youth consume an average of about 8:36 of media content a day, Black youth about 12:59, Hispanic youth 13:00, and Asian youth about 13:13 per day.<sup>72</sup>

Reading print is the only medium that does not statistically differ by race or ethnicity. Across all groups, young people read for pleasure for an average of about 30 to 40 minutes a day.<sup>73</sup>

## CONCLUSION

This report shows that there is a need to bring Hispanic/Latino Coloradoans to the same standard of living and opportunity as other Coloradoans in education, economic development, housing, criminal justice, immigration status, energy and the environment, LGBTQ equality and in media respect. The need to improve conditions for Latinos and the disparities in our state across the board is evident in the statistics above. We believe that all Coloradoans will benefit from improvements in the disparities shown in this snapshot.

In future reports, CLLARO intends to deepen its analysis, provide missing data, and to outline effective policy solutions based on sound data, well-reasoned analysis, and community input. By compiling data in each of the CLLARO work focus areas; it is our hope that the connections between issues and the solutions to our problems will become clearer. We invite you to join that work.

<sup>70</sup> Children, Media, and Race, June, 2011. Northwestern University. Available at <http://web5.soc.northwestern.edu/cmhd/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/SOCconfReportSingleFinal-1.pdf>

<sup>71</sup> Id.

<sup>72</sup> Id.

<sup>73</sup> Id.

