



# State of Latinos in Nevada

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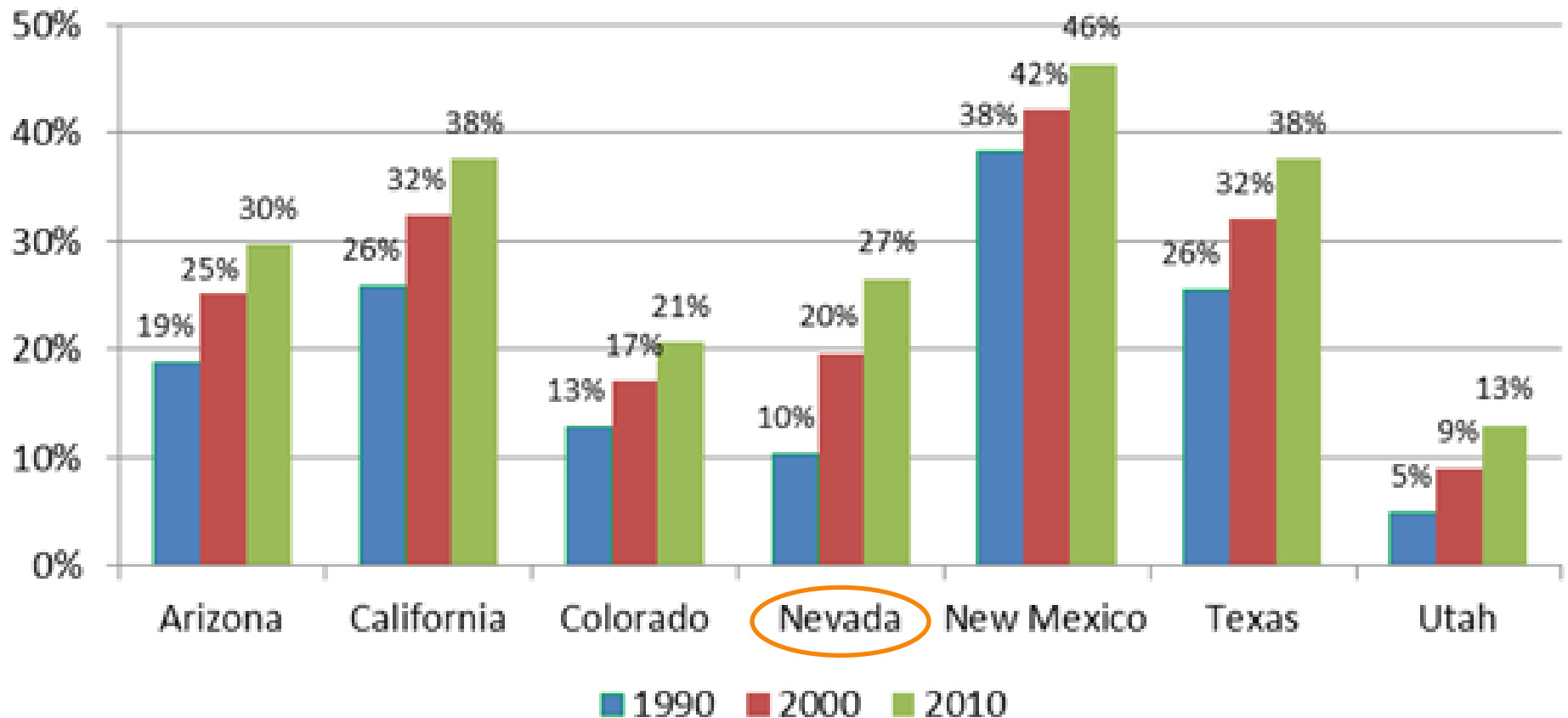
LATINO NETWORK  
OF SOUTHERN NEVADA

# Latinos in Nevada

- Latinos in Nevada were harder hit in the recession
- It has been hard for Latinos to rebound because of the lack of robust ‘infrastructure of opportunity’
  - Infrastructure of opportunity defined as foundational system of high quality education, health care services, affordable housing, and access to capital to support entrepreneurship
- Where Latinos lag behind
  - Education
  - Good jobs
  - Health
- Institutional weaknesses compared to our Intermountain West neighbors

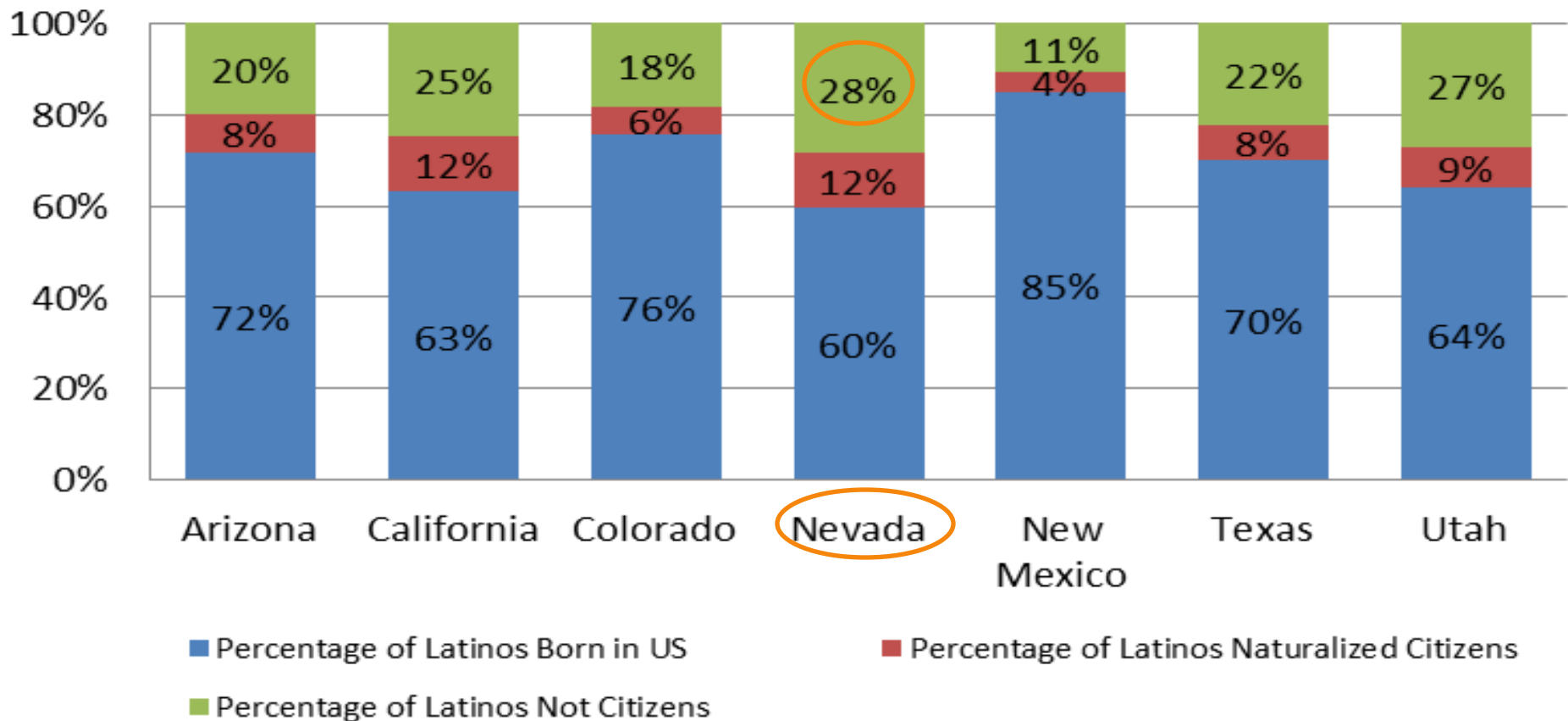
# Latino population has been growing in the Intermountain West

## Latinos as Percentage of Total Population



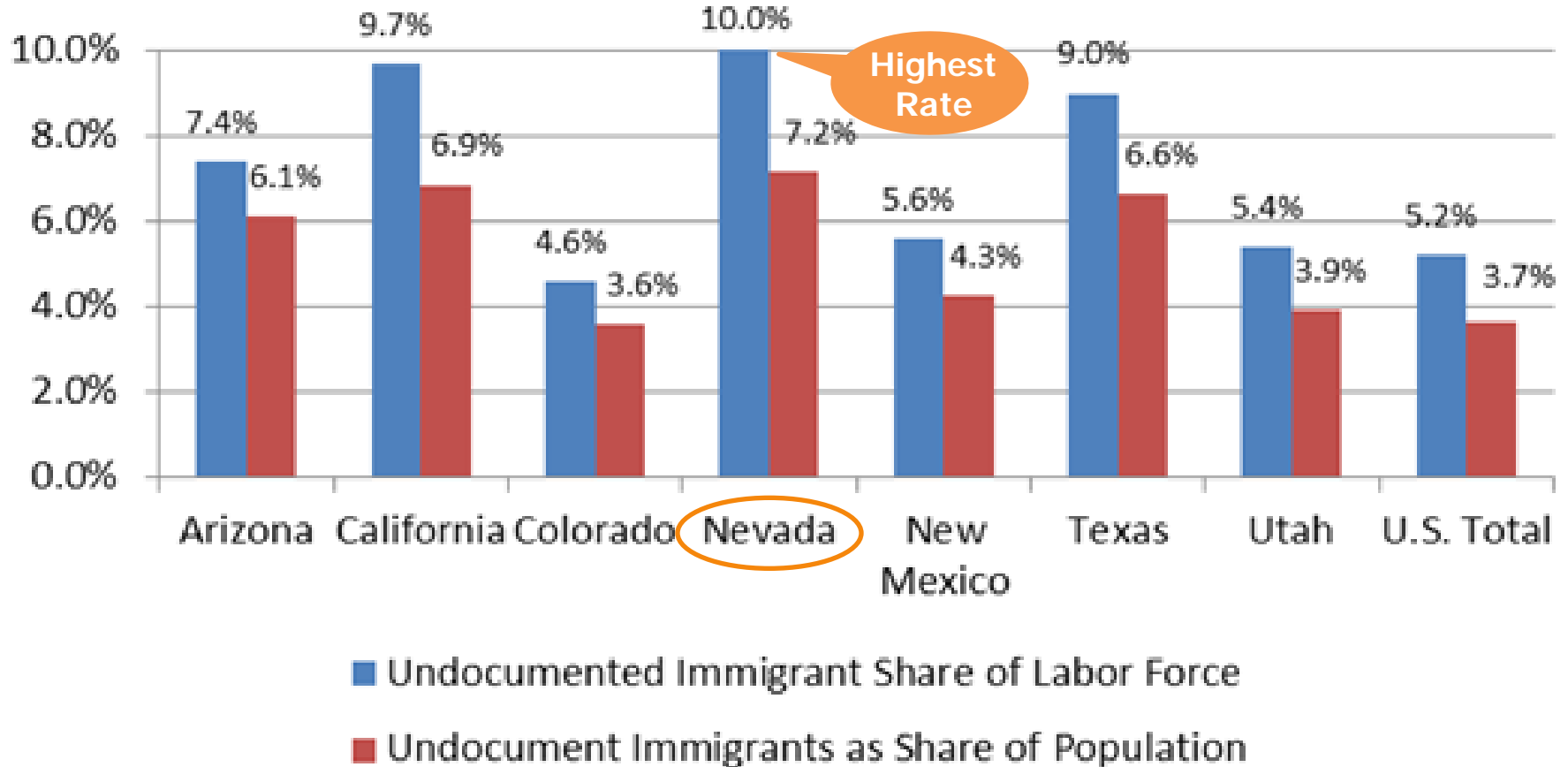
# Most Latinos are U.S. citizens

## Citizenship of Latinos: 2012



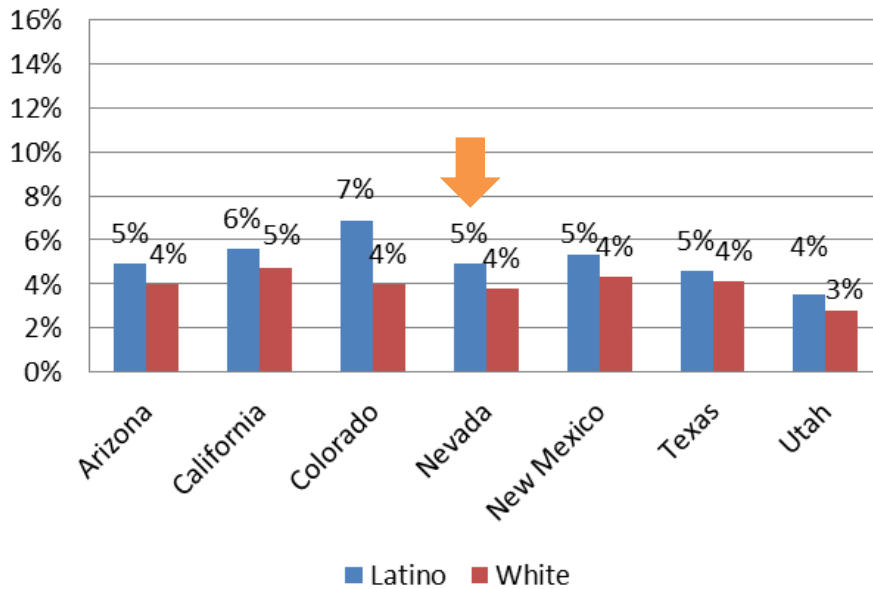
# Undocumented immigrants are overrepresented in labor force

## Undocumented Immigrants in Labor Force: 2010

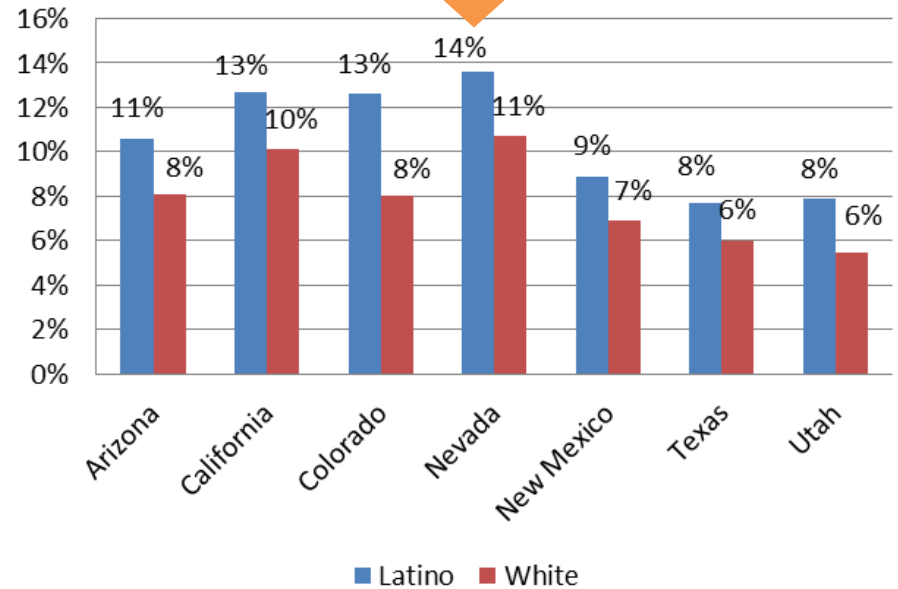


# Latinos were hardest hit by economic downturn

**Unemployment Rates: 2006**



**Unemployment Rates: 2012**

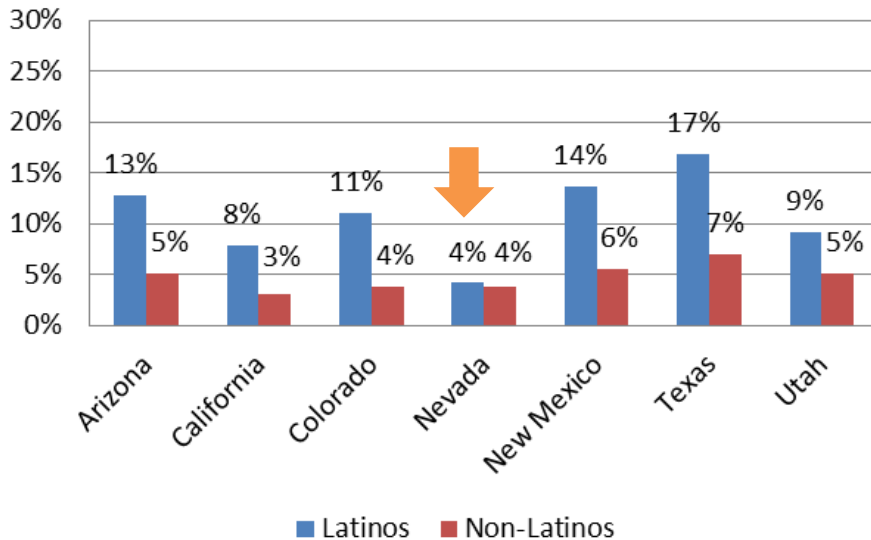


- Before the recession, Nevada's Latino unemployment rate was similar to other states

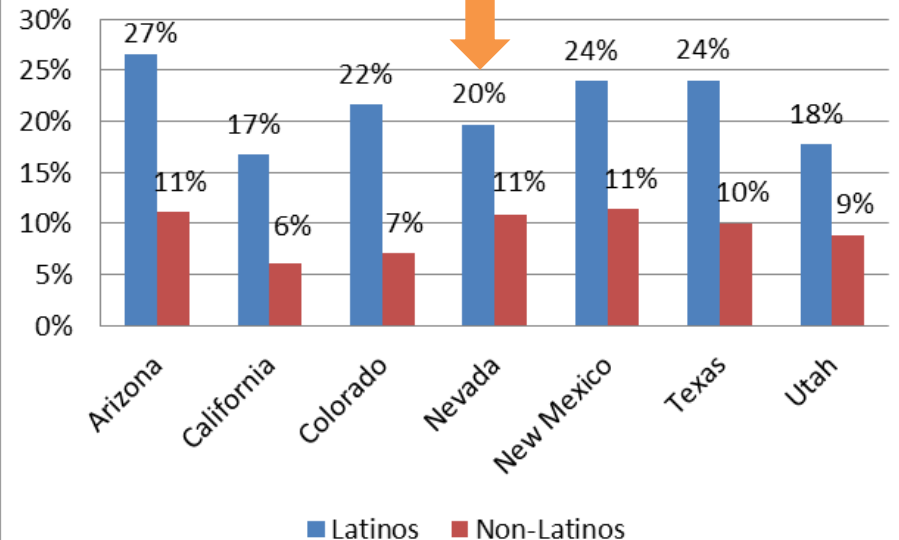
- After the recession, Nevada's Latino unemployment rate was highest in the region

# This has led to higher demand for social services & public benefits

**Percentage of Households with Food Stamps/SNAP Benefits: 2006**



**Percentage of Households with Food Stamps/SNAP Benefits: 2012**

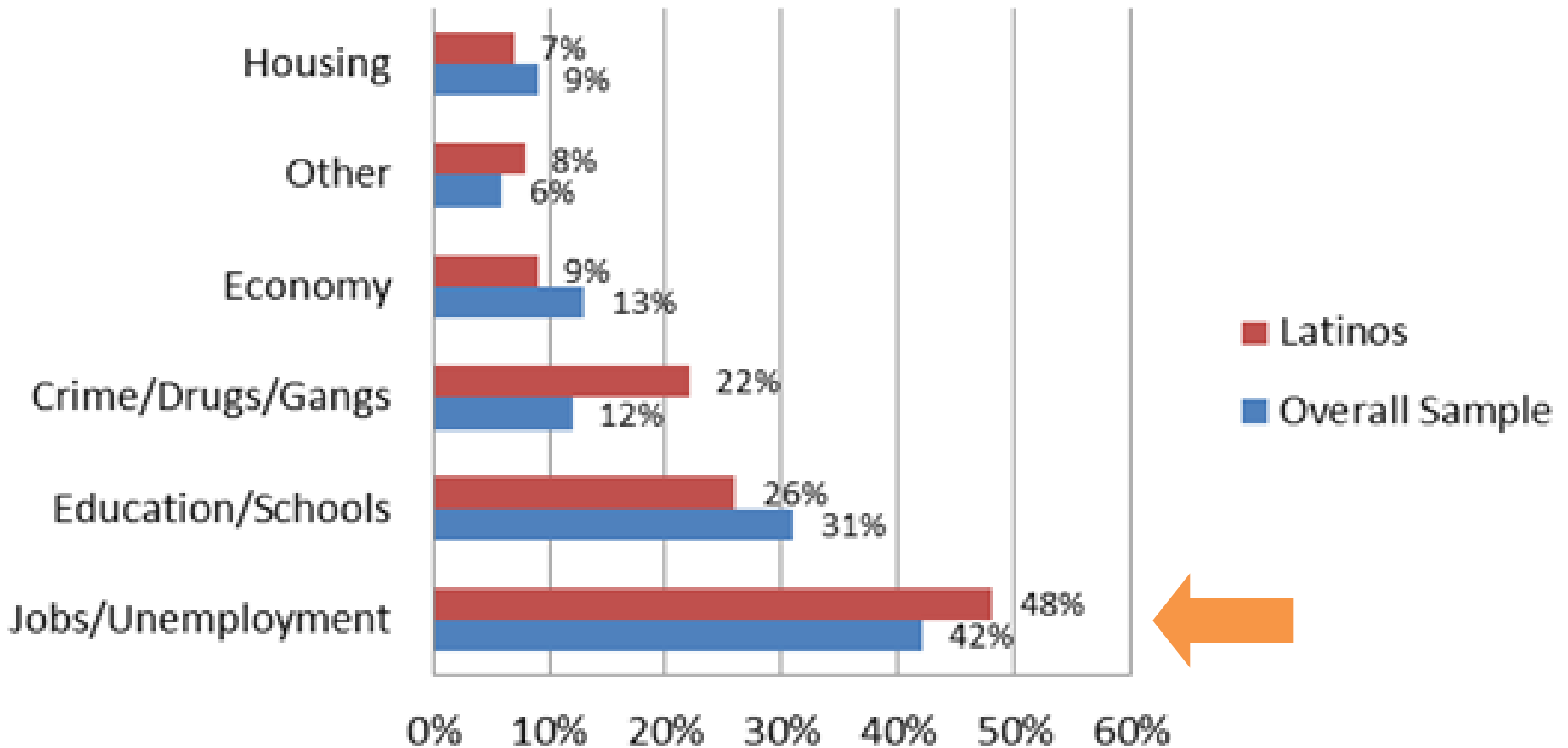


- Before the recession, Nevada's Latino food stamp rate was lowest in region

- After the recession, Nevada's Latino food stamp rate is 5 times greater

# Effects of recession reflected in issues of concern

## Issues of Importance for Southern Nevada





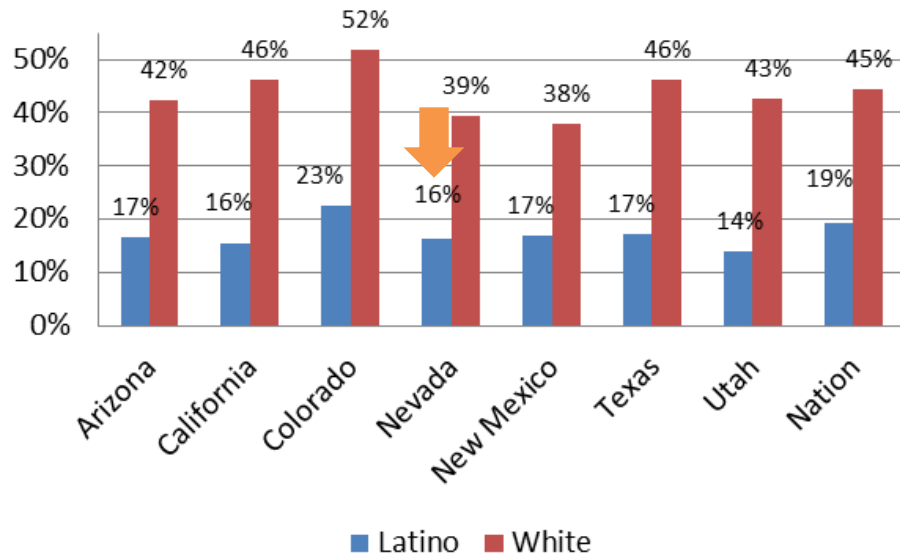


# Lack of infrastructure of opportunity has made it difficult to rebound

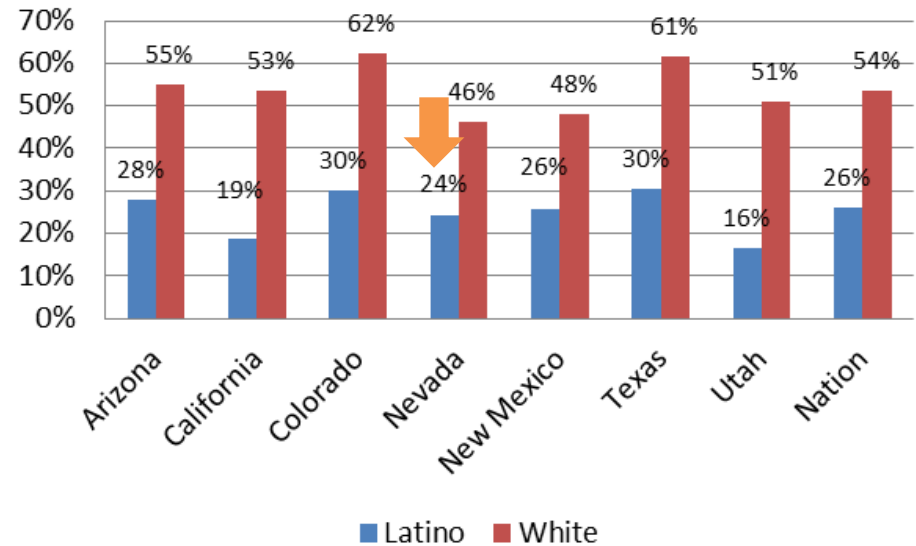
- Economic recession revealed the lack of infrastructure of opportunity and a lack of economic resiliency
- Challenges for Latinos
  - Low levels of educational proficiency
  - Low graduation rates
  - Low college attainment rates
- Results
  - Latinos are not getting jobs, high unemployment rates
  - Lower pay
  - Not represented in high –wage sectors
- Nevada Latinos fall short compared to Intermountain West peers

# Low proficiency in math & reading

**Percentage Proficient in Fourth Grade Reading: 2013**



**Percentage Proficient in Fourth Grade Math: 2013**

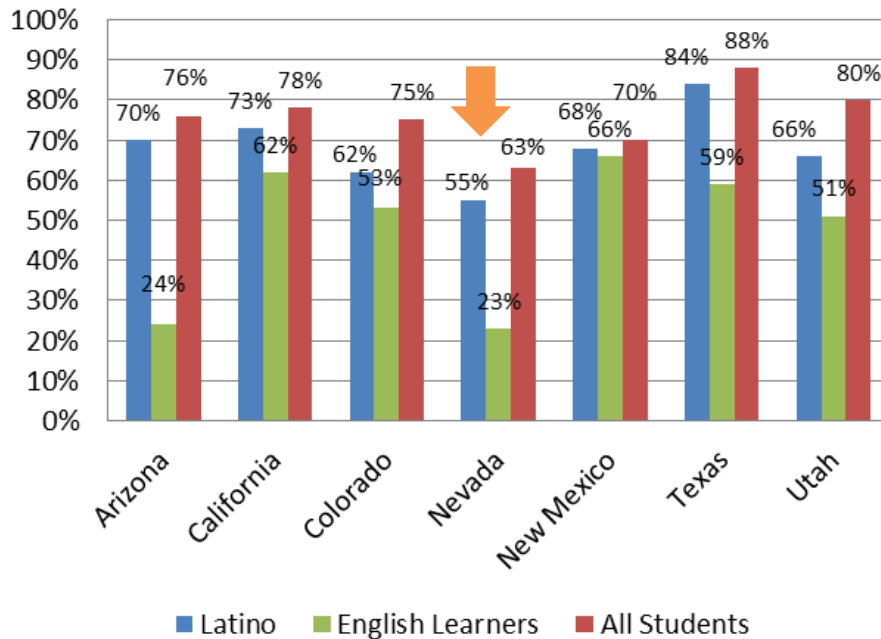


- Nevada whites- 2nd lowest performance in region
- Nevada Latinos- 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest performance

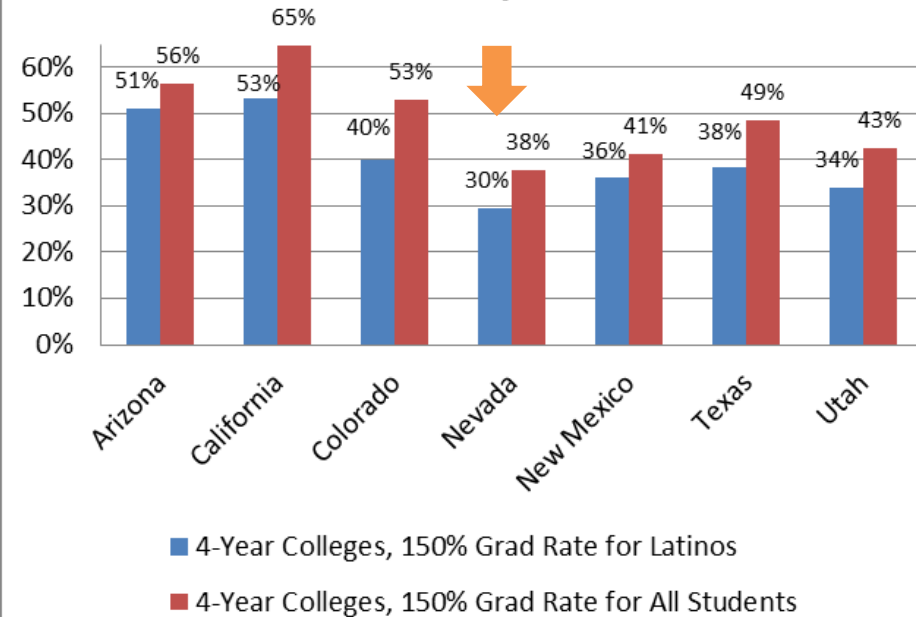
- Nevada whites- lowest performance in region
- Nevada Latinos- 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest performance

# Nevada graduation rates lag behind other states

**High School Graduation Rate: 2011-12**



**4- Year College Graduation Rate within 150% of Normal Completion Time: 2012**



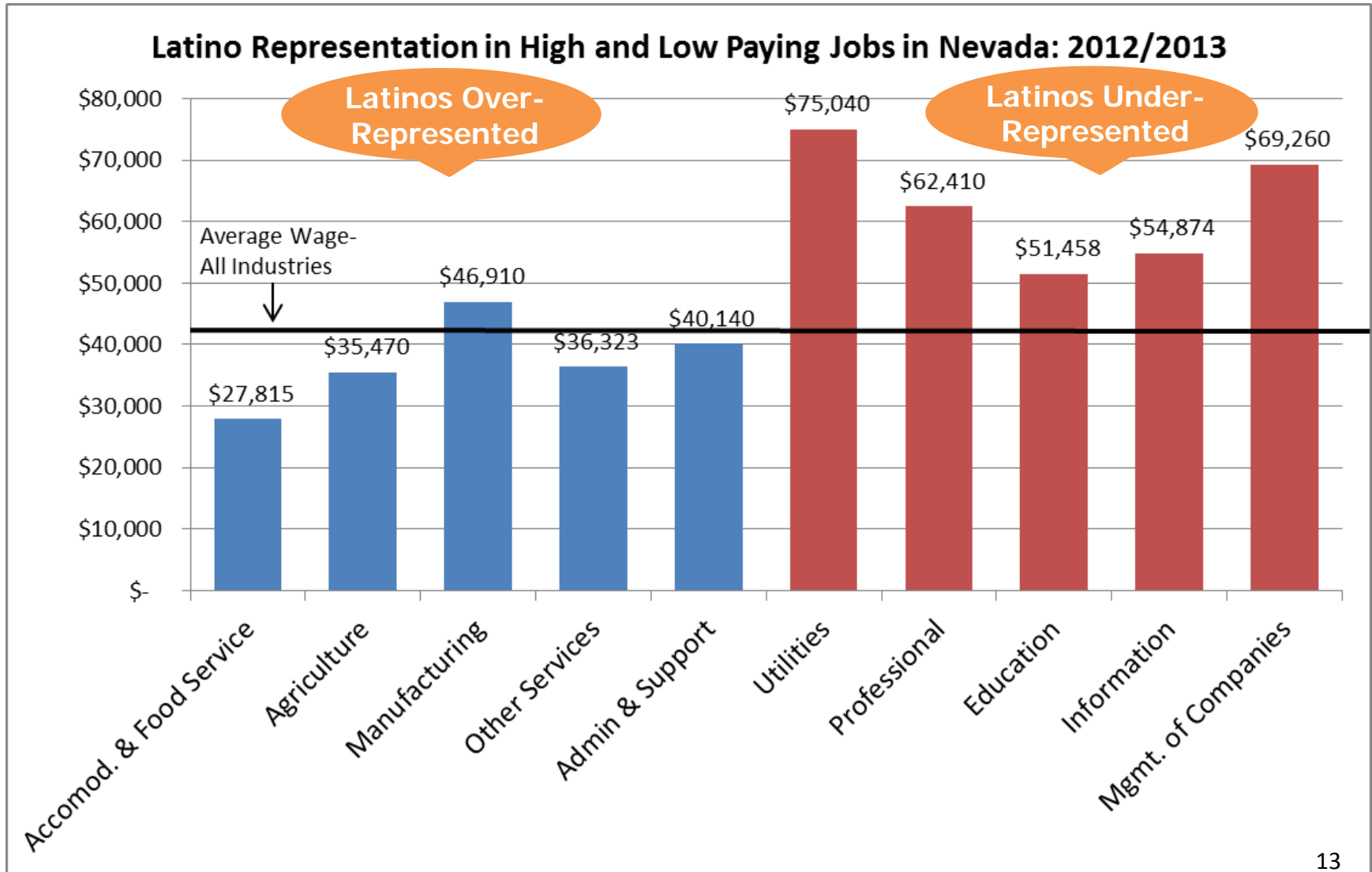
- Nevada is the **lowest** in region for all groups for high school and college graduation

# Latinos are paid less within every industry

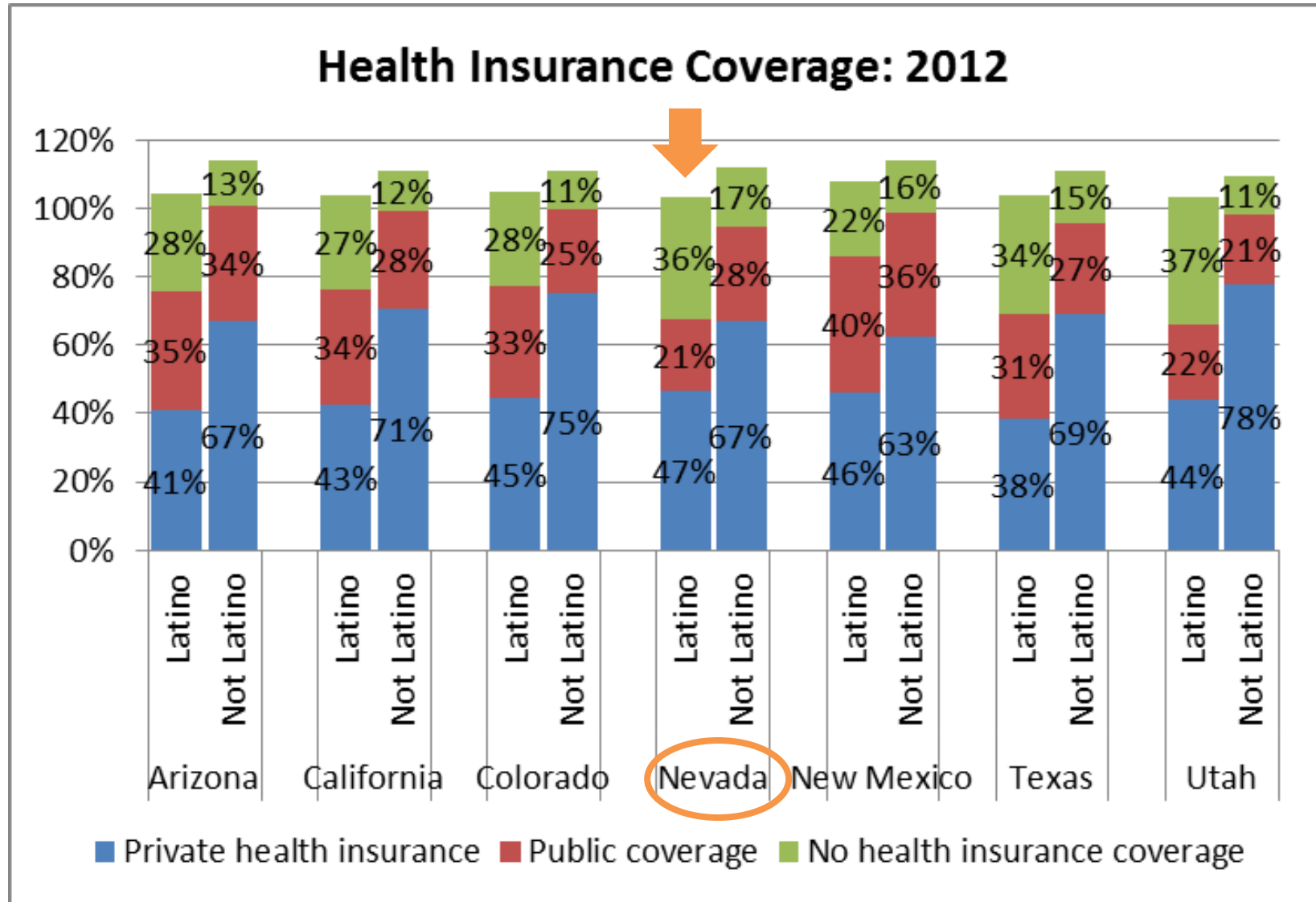
Latino Wages as Percent of Non-Latino Wages: 2012							
Industry	Arizona	California	Colorado	Nevada	New Mexico	Texas	Utah
All Sectors	65%	57%	67%	69%	73%	61%	68%
Construction	72%	72%	77%	72%	85%	71%	79%
Manufacturing	54%	45%	61%	67%	66%	58%	65%
Retail Trade	77%	70%	83%	80%	86%	75%	78%
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	54%	49%	57%	51%	67%	51%	56%
Accommodation & Food Services	86%	86%	88%	85%	92%	87%	97%

- On average, Latinos make **69¢ for every dollar** non-Latinos earn
- Nevada is better than large states in most areas
- Biggest wage disparities in management of companies
- Best industry is accommodation/food services, which could reflect union effect<sup>12</sup>

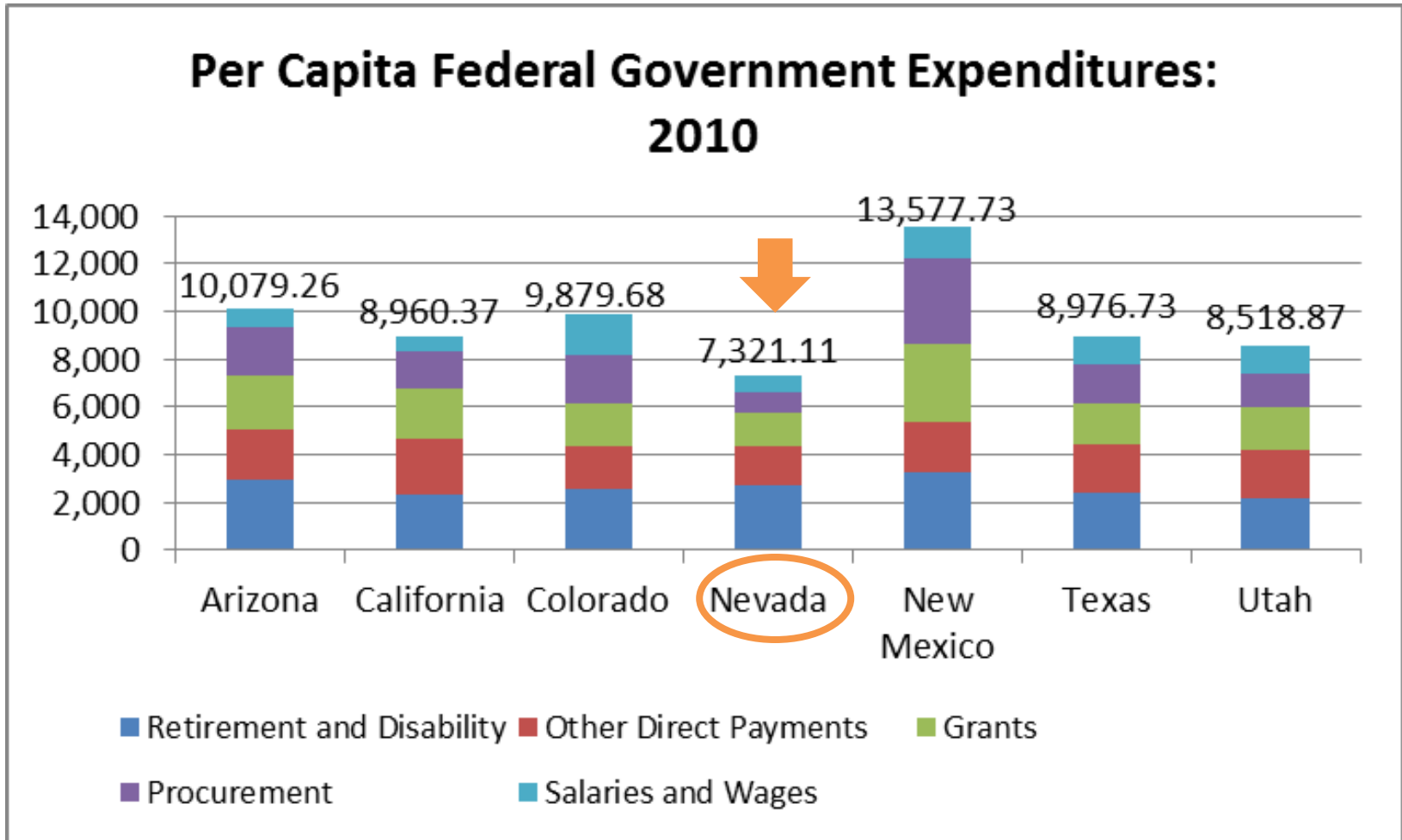
# Latinos are underrepresented in high skilled jobs



# Latinos are less likely to have health care coverage



# Institutional weaknesses compared to our Intermountain West neighbors



- Low federal funding per capita



# Institutional weaknesses compared to our Intermountain West neighbors

- Fewer Latino-serving community based organizations\*
  - 3 in Nevada
  - 9 in Colorado, 11 in New Mexico, 14 in Arizona
- Nevada has no Hispanic Serving Institutions
  - 7 in Colorado, 10 in Arizona, 23 in New Mexico
  - Nevada has 5 emerging institutions

\* This measure of institutional capacity is based on the number of National Council of La Raza affiliates in each state; Affiliation with NCLR has specific requirements



# Policy Implications

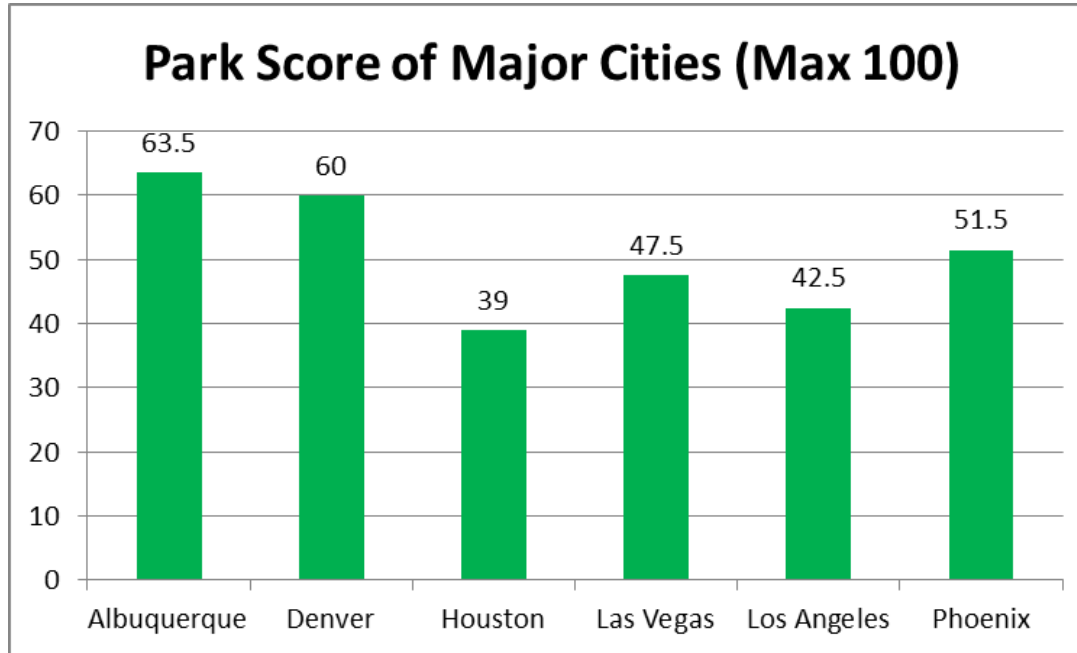
- Latinos are a growing part of the population
- Implications of low education levels and low wage levels of Latinos
  - Lower consumer demand and purchasing power, which could undermine economic growth
  - Lower tax revenues
  - Difficult to diversify economy if workers do not have 21<sup>st</sup> century skills
  - Long term fiscal impact for increased use of social services
- Public investment and quality services are both important
- Key role for nonprofit agencies

# Additional Information for Break-out Groups

## Natural and Built Environment Arts & Culture



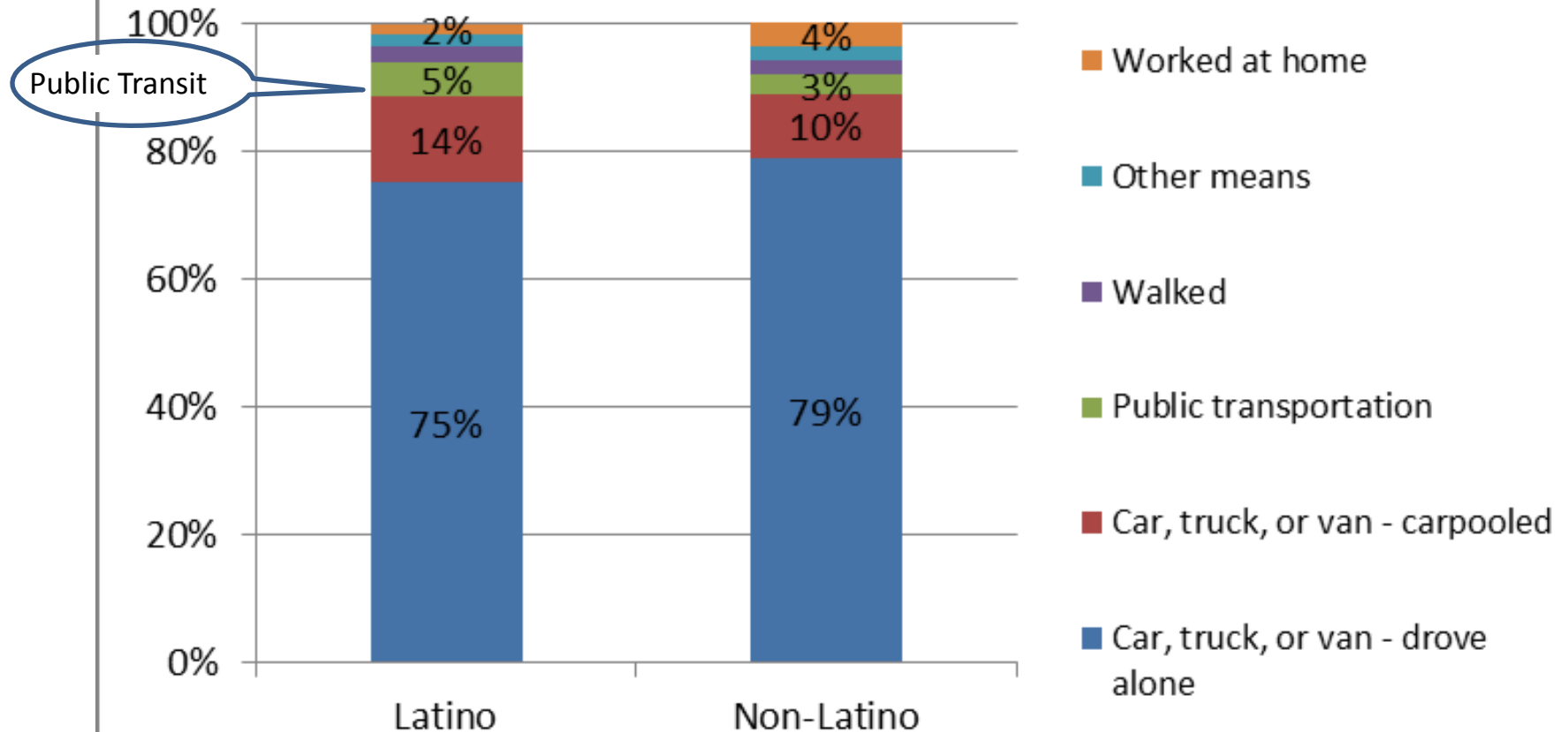
# Natural Environment: Parks



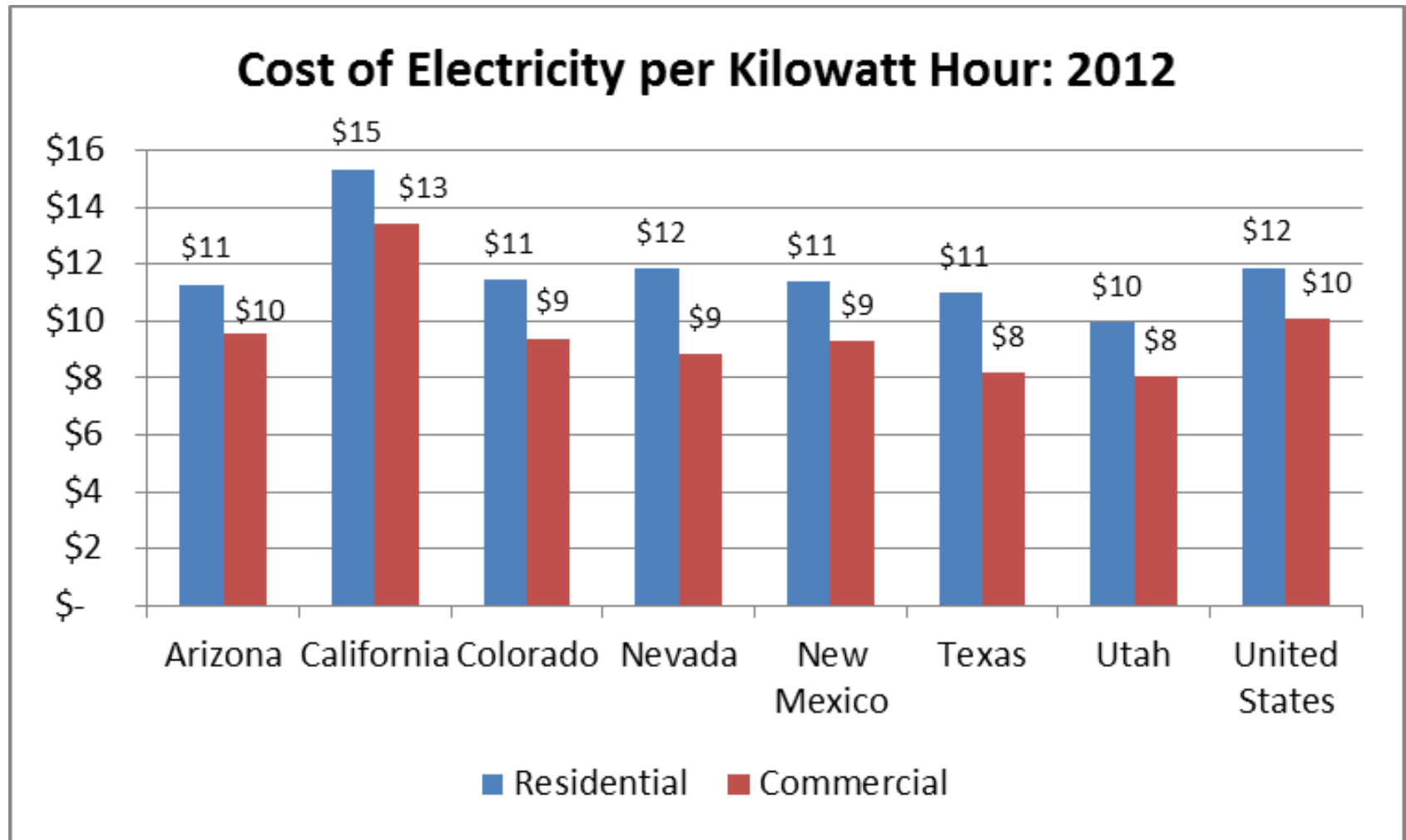
City	Acreage (Max 40)	Services and Investment (Max 40)	Access (Max 40)	Park Score (Max 100)
Albuquerque	27	17	32	63.5
Denver	17	25	30	60
Houston	23	10	14	39
Las Vegas	17	26	14	47.5
Los Angeles	27	6	18	42.5
Phoenix	34	14	14	51.5

# Built Environment: Transportation to Work

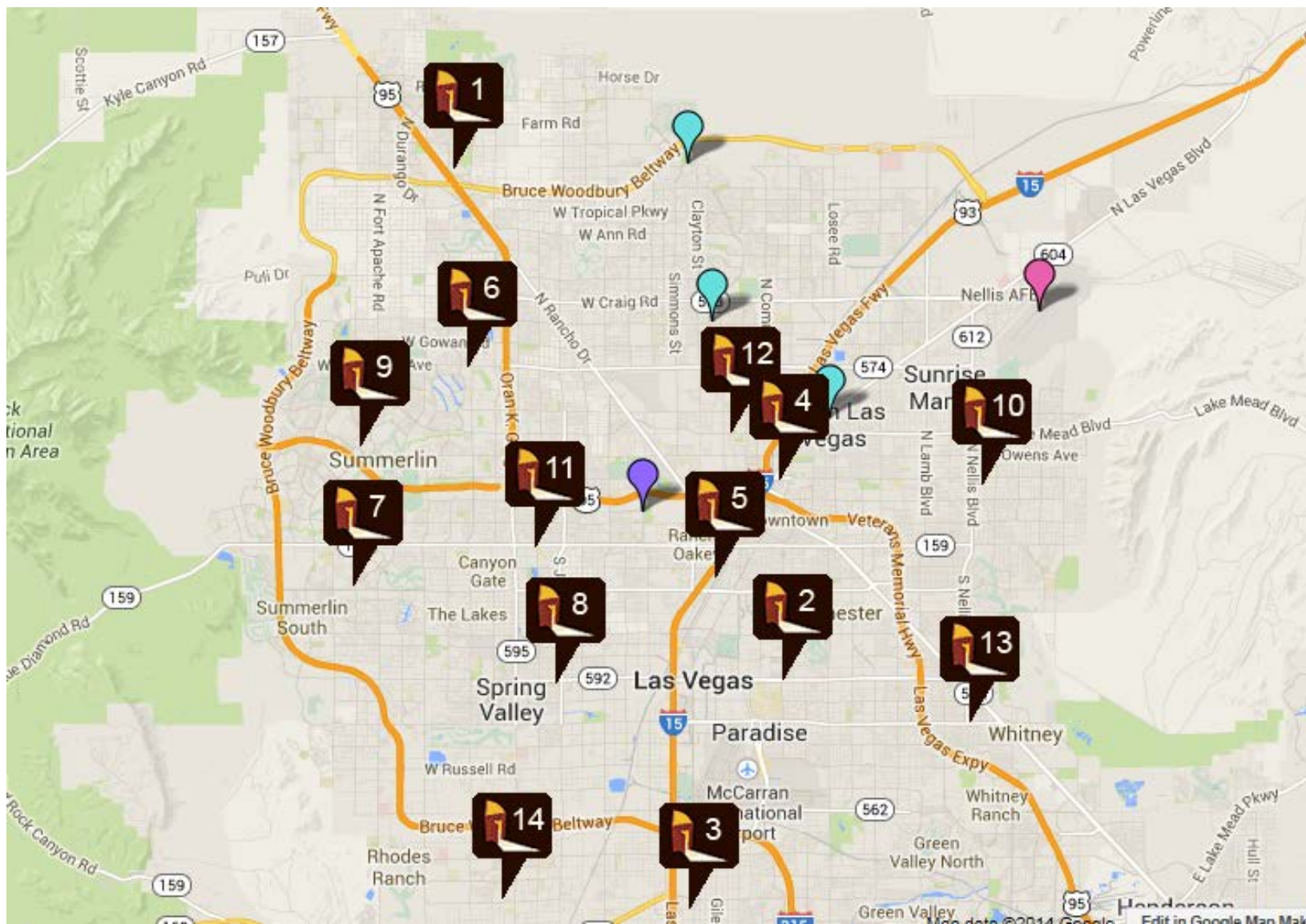
## Nevada Methods of Commuting to Work: 2012



# Built Environment: Cost of Electricity



# Arts and Culture: Public Libraries



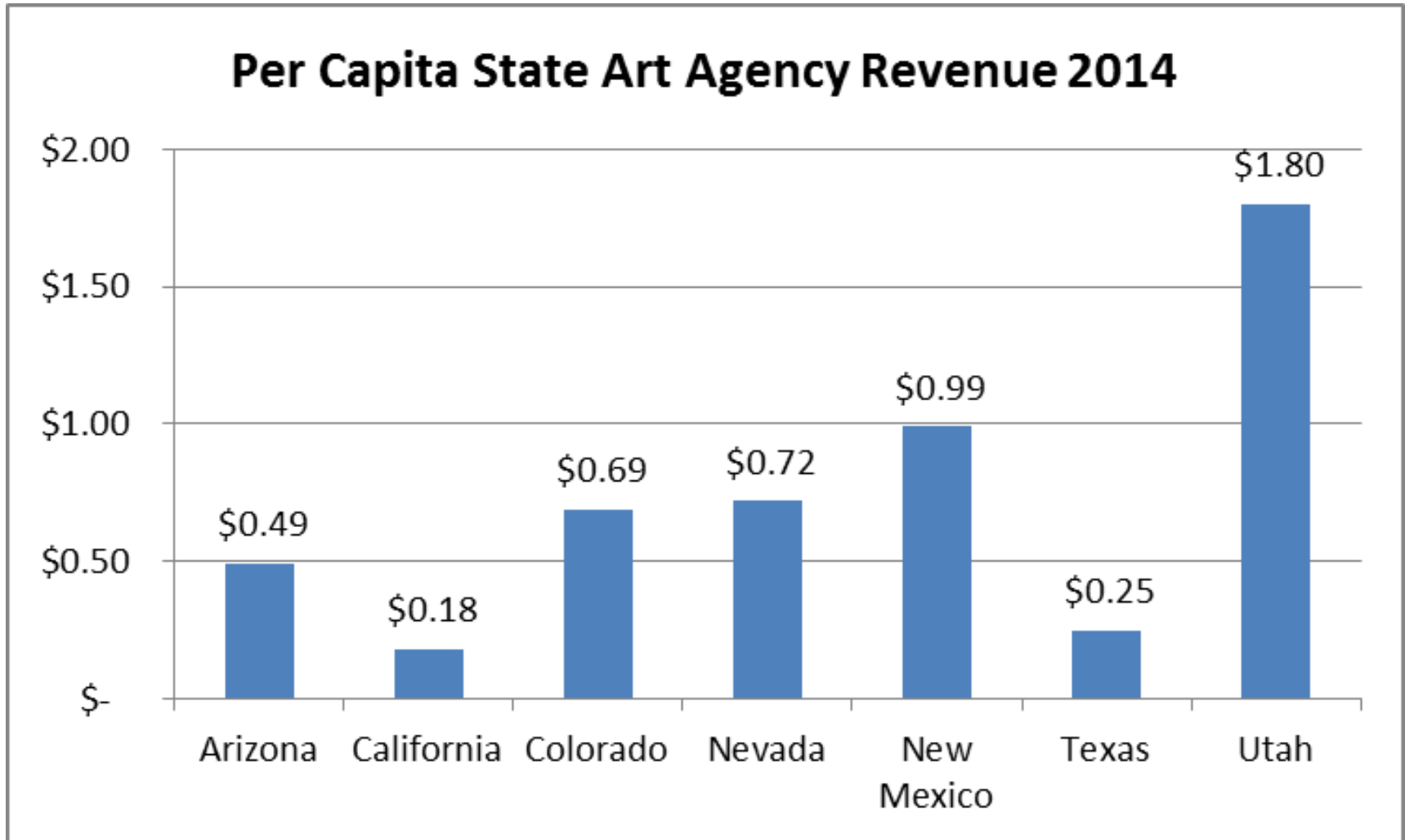


# Arts and Culture: Cultural Vitality Rankings

## Cultural Vitality Rankings of Metropolitan Areas with Population of More Than 1 Million

City	Arts Establishments	Employment in Arts Establishments	Arts Non-Profits	Nonprofit Community Celebrations, Festivals, Fairs, Parades	Non-Profit Arts Expenses	Non-Profit Arts Contributions	Artist Jobs
Denver	17	16	16	28	11	11	12
Houston	58	24	48	20	17	28	42
Las Vegas	11	22	61	51	61	60	8
Los Angeles	1	6	33	53	20	10	3
Phoenix	43	47	54	56	57	56	32
Salt Lake City	18	20	35	11	30	25	33

# Arts and Culture: Funding for the Arts







## **About the Kenny C. Guinn Center for Policy Priorities**

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