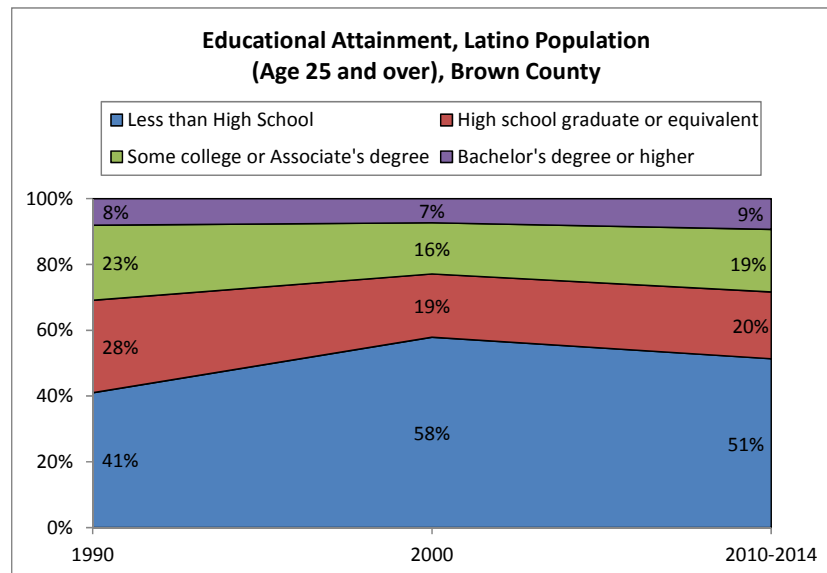
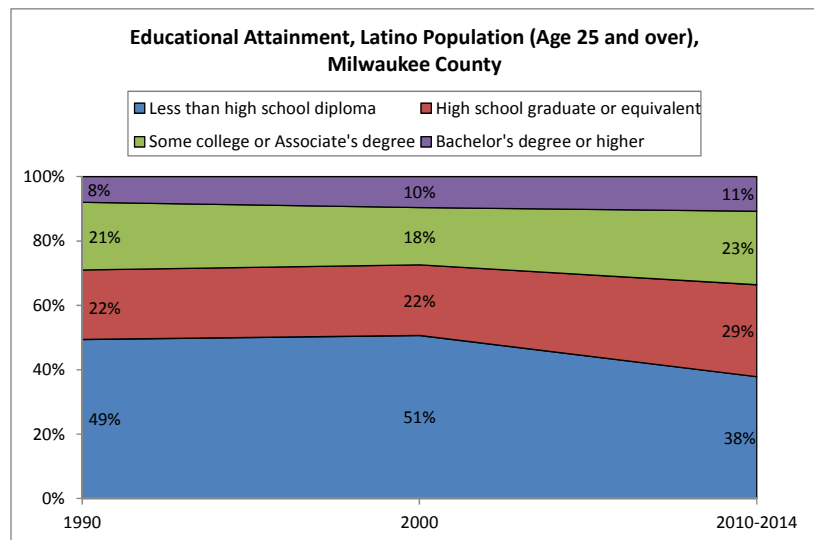


Education

Over the past 25 years, the educational attainment of Latinos in Wisconsin has been reflective of the pattern of recent arrivals. When there have been influxes of foreign-born Latinos, the proportion of the total population with less than a high school education has increased. As Latino communities become longer-term and more established, overall education levels have risen. Three of the nine study counties are used as illustration below.

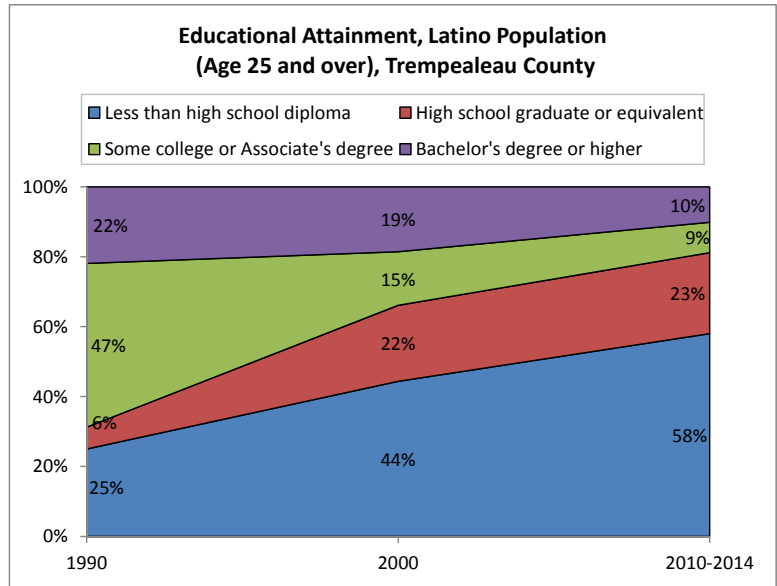
Milwaukee County's Latino population nearly doubled from 1990 to 2000 when many new immigrants moved to Wisconsin. The share of those with less than a high school education increased slightly from 49% to 51%, with other categories holding constant. However, the gain in Latinos over the past 15 years, while strong, has not been at the same pace as the 1990s. Consequently, the share of Milwaukee County Latinos without a high school diploma has fallen to 38%, while high school graduates and college degrees holders have increased.



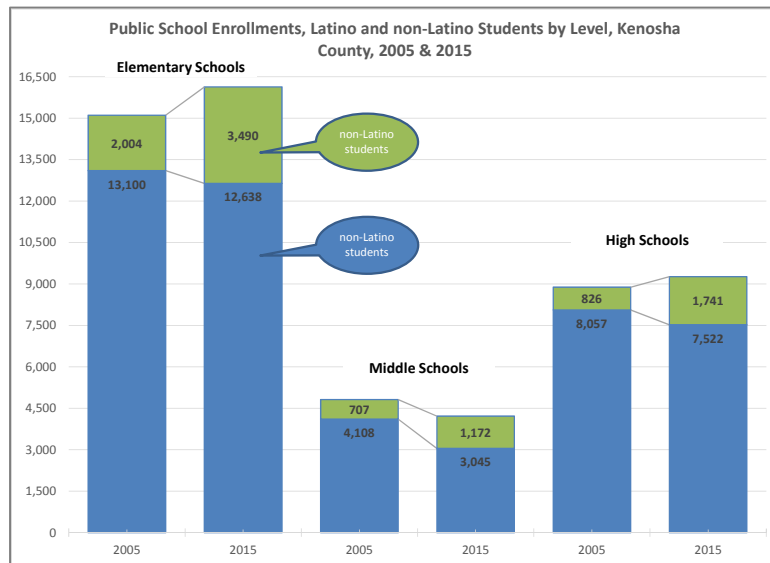
Latinos without a high school diploma has fallen to 51%, and other higher categories have risen.

Brown County's Latino population nearly quintupled from 1990 to 2000; many were foreign-born non-citizens (see graph in "Immigration and Countries of Origin" section earlier). Consequently, the share of those who had less than a high school education rose from 41% in 1990 to 58% in 2000. Like Milwaukee County, in the past 15 years gains in Brown County's Latino population have been robust but more tempered than the 1990s. The proportion of

Trempealeau County's data on educational attainment reflect much more recent arrivals: the Latino population at 2014 was almost eight times larger than at 2000. Thus, the share of those with less than a high school diploma has risen, both from 1990 to 2000 and across the past 15 years.



In terms of public school enrollments, in many of the nine study counties, the Latino population is



helping to sustain overall enrollment totals as non-Latino enrollment declines. For example, over the past decade, enrollments in Kenosha County public districts have risen even though the number of non-Latino students has decreased.

Growth in Latino students in the past 10 years has been particularly substantial at the elementary level in all nine counties, portending continued growth in the share of Latino pupils in public districts for many years.