Exhibit 1

DECLARATION OF WILLIAM S. COOPER

WILLIAM S. COOPER, acting in accordance with Washington Civil Rule 26(b)(5), and Washington Rules of Evidence 702 and 703, does hereby declare and say:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. My name is William S. Cooper. I have a B.A. in Economics from Davidson College. As a private consultant, I serve as a demographic and redistricting expert for Empowering Latina Leadership and Action (ELLA), who intend to challenge the voting system for Sunnyside School District as Plaintiff.

A. Redistricting Experience

2. I have testified at trial as an expert witness on redistricting and demographics in federal courts in about 57 voting rights cases since the late 1980s.

Six of these lawsuits resulted in changes to statewide legislative boundaries.

Approximately 27 of those cases led to changes in local election district plans.

3.   I have also testified on redistricting and demographics in state courts

in New Mexico and Mississippi.

4.   Since the release of the 2020 Census, I have testified at trial as an

expert witness in redistricting and demographics in nine cases challenging district

boundaries under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act: *Caster v. Merrill*, No. 21-

1356-AMM (N.D. Ala.); *Pendergrass v. Raffensperger*, No. 21-05337-SCJ (N.D.

Ga.); No. 21-05339-SCJ (N.D. Ga.); *NAACP v Baltimore County,* No.21-cv-

03232-LKG (Md.); *Christian Ministerial Alliance* v. *Hutchinson* No. 4:19-cv-402-

JM (E.D. Ar.); *Robinson v Landry*, No. 3:22-cv-00211-SDD-SDJ (M.D. La.);

Caroline County Branch of the NAACP v Town of Federalsburg, No. 23-00484-

SAG (Md.); *Nairne v. Landry* No. 3:22-cv-00178-SDD-SDJ (M.D. La.); and

Mississippi State Conference of the NAACP v. State Board of Election

Commissioners, No. 3:22-cv-734-DPJ-HSO-LHS (S.D. Miss.)[1]

5.   Since the release of the 2020 Census, local-level plans I developed as

a private consultant have been adopted by governments in San Juan County, Utah,

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[1] The two Maryland cases have been resolved in favor of the plaintiffs. The remaining seven are
still active or on appeal.

Bolivar County, Mississippi, Washington County, Mississippi, and the City of Grenada, Mississippi.

6.   In the 2010s, I served as the redistricting expert for the plaintiffs in two municipal redistricting cases in Washington – *Montes v. City of Yakima* and *Glatt v.City of Pasco*. The plaintiffs prevailed in both lawsuits. In *Montes*, I developed the court ordered 7-district remedial plan.

7.   Between 2016 and 2018, I was the redistricting consultant to the City Council of Wenatchee. The enacted 5-district plan I developed for Wenatchee was the first election plan voluntarily adopted under the Washington Voting Right Act. The plan I developed remains in place today, as it met one-person, one-vote requirement under the 2020 Census.

8.   For additional historical information on my testimony as an expert witness and experience preparing and assessing proposed redistricting maps for Section 2 litigation, a summary of my redistricting work is attached as **Exhibit A**.

9.   I am compensated at the rate of $170 per hour for my work preparing this report. This compensation is not dependent upon my findings, and my opinions herein do not represent the sum of my opinions in this matter, which are subject to change upon further research or information.

B.   Purpose of Declaration

10.   The attorneys for the Plaintiffs in this matter have asked me to determine whether it is possible to develop a voting plan for the Sunnyside School District Board of Directors ("School Board") containing five single-member districts, with three districts containing a Latine[2] majority of registered voters.

11.   For background, the Plaintiffs' attorneys also asked me to report demographics and voter registration by ethnicity in the Sunnyside School District ("School District"), as well as socio-economic characteristics of the Latine population vis-à-vis the non-Hispanic White ("Anglo") population.[3]

C.   Methodology

(a) Geography

12.   For the geographic component of my analysis, I used the Maptitude for Redistricting[4] software program and census block shapefiles from the U.S.

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[2] In this declaration, "Latine" is synonymous and interchangeable with "Hispanic' and "Latino".

[3] In this declaration, "Anglo" is synonymous and interchangeable with non-Hispanic White.

[4] https://www.caliper.com/redistricting-software.htm

Maptitude is deployed by many local and state governing bodies across the country for redistricting and other types of demographic analysis. The *Maptitude* software processes electronic Census Bureau geographic file information in order to produce a map for display on a computer screen. The software also merges demographic data and street address information to match the relevant decennial Census geography.

Census Bureau, along with 2023 precinct shapefiles for Yakima County available from the Washington Secretary of State website.[5]

13.   In addition, the attorneys for the Plaintiffs gave me a shapefile depicting the current (2023) residency district boundaries for School Board elections produced by the Yakima County GIS Department. I also examined the current (2023) plan for the Sunnyside City Council (4 single-member districts and 3 at-large seats). [6]

(b) Population and Citizen Voting Age Population

14.   For the population component of my analysis, I used the complete count population data from the 2020 *PL94-171 Redistricting* files and, for historical references, the 2000 and 2010 versions.[7]

15.   The citizen voting age population ("CVAP") estimates that I have reported for the School District[8] and for the City of Sunnyside[9] are from the *2018-*

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[5] https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/data-research/election-data-and-maps/reports-data-and-statistics/precinct-shapefiles

[6] https://www.yakimaherald.com/new-sunnyside-city-council-districts/pdf_b7fdd3aa-66de-11ee-9df1-276e519498e0.html

[7] https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/rdo/summary-files.html

[8]**All persons**: https://data.census.gov/table?q=B05003&g=9700000US5308670
Hispanic or Latino: https://data.census.gov/table?q=B05003i&g=9700000US5308670

[9] https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/voting-rights/cvap.html

2022 American Community Survey ("ACS") released by the Census Bureau in December 2023.

16.   For election district-level Latine CVAP ("LCVAP") estimates, I rely on the detailed census block-level disaggregation from the 2017-2021 ACS block group estimates as prepared by the Redistricting Data Hub.[10]

17.   I do not consider disaggregated block-level LCVAP estimate*s* to be a reliable indicator of minority voting strength where a high percentage of block groups[11] are split into two or more election districts. In that regard, the Sunnyside School Board residency districts are a perfect case in point. In the School District, where the ideal district size is just 4,939, residency district lines split 16 out of 22 block groups, impacting all five districts in the School Board Plan.

18.   Thus, in the Sunnyside School District, there is the potential for significant misallocations of citizens in neighborhoods with a high citizenship percentage to adjacent neighborhoods in different districts (but within the same block group) with high numbers of non-citizens or vice versa.[12] And, unlike in large population districts (e.g. state legislative districts), misallocations caused by split block groups in a jurisdiction as small as the Sunnyside School District may

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[10] https://redistrictingdatahub.org/state/washington/

[11] https://www2.census.gov/geo/pdfs/partnerships/psap/G-640.pdf

[12] Block group CVAP is allocated to census blocks based on block-level VAP

not be washed out when aggregated up to the district level. Nonetheless, for the record, I report district-level CVAP estimates by district (in the School Board Plan and the Plaintiffs' Illustrative Plan), alongside geocoded active registered voter counts by district, which I consider to be a reliable indicator of minority voting strength.

(c) Registered Voters

19.   For the registered voter component of my analysis, the attorneys for the Plaintiffs gave me a list of registered voters in the School District (as of November 2023) obtained from the Yakima County Department of Elections.

20.   To estimate the number of Latine registered voters in the School District as a whole and at the School Board election district level, I relied on a Microsoft *Excel* file that lists over 12,000 Spanish surnames. This file was prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau and is used by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) for Voting Rights Act matters.[13]

21.   I matched the November 2023 registered voter list obtained from Yakima County to the DOJ Spanish surname list using a Microsoft *Access* routine. In short, I parsed the last names and middle names for all registered voters and then tagged last names or middle names that had a matching Spanish surname as

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[13] See
https://fcds.med.miami.edu/downloads/DataAcquisitionManual/dam2022/26%20Appendix%20E
%20Census%20List%20of%20Spanish%20Surnames.pdf

Latine voters. Of the 5,154 registered voters on the list, 4,990 are identified as "active", of whom 2,255 (45.19%) are Latine. I then geocoded all registered voters by address and imported the address points into Maptitude. Of the 5, 154 registered voters on the list, 5,076 geocoded to a precise address.

22.   It is my understanding that "active" voters in Yakima County are persons who have voted in at least one election over a cycle of two presidential elections. Of the 5,076 geocoded voters, 4,915 are identified as "active". Of the 4,915 geocoded active voters, 2,221 are Latine (45.19%).

D.   Expert Summary Conclusions

23.   It is possible to draw a 5-district single-member plan for the Sunnyside School Board that adheres to traditional redistricting principles, while creating <u>three</u> out of five districts which contain a majority of active Latine registered voters.[14]

24.   The current at-large residency district plan meets one-person, one-vote requirements, i.e. all five districts are within +/- 5% deviation from the ideal district size of 4,939. Two of the five current residency districts contain a majority of Latine registered voters.

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[14] Unless indicated otherwise *infra*, references to "registered voters" or "voters" means "active registered voters".

25.   I have developed an Illustrative Plan with three out of five districts containing a majority of Latine registered voters. The Illustrative Plan adheres to traditional redistricting principles, including population equality, compactness, contiguity, respect for communities of interest, and the non-dilution minority voting strength.

E. **Organization of Report**

26.   The remainder of this declaration is organized as follows: **Section II** reviews Sunnyside School District demographics and socio-economic characteristics. **Section III** reviews the School Board residency districts under the at-large system. **Section IV** presents the Plaintiffs' Illustrative Plan.

II.   DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL DISTRICT

A.   Decennial Census – 2000 to 2020

27.   The table in **Figure 1** summarizes the population of the School District by ethnicity for the 2000, 2010 and 2020 decennial censuses. According to the 2020 Census, 81.13% of the population in the School District is Latine – up from 65.6% in the 2000 Census and 75.97% in the 2010 Census.

Figure 1: Sunnyside School District –Population by Ethnicity 2000 to 2020

	2000	% of Total Pop	2010	% of Total Pop	2020	% of Total Pop.	Pop. Change 2000-2020
Total	21,867		24,342		24,696		**2,829**
Latine	14,345	65.60%	18,492	75.97%	20,035	81.13%	**5,690**
NH White	7,060	32.29%	5,383	22.11%	4,106	16.63%	**-2,954**
NH Other Minority	462	2.11%	467	1.92%	555	2.25%	**93**

28.   Since 2000, the population in the School District has increased from 21,867 to 24,696. As revealed in Figure 1, all of the 2000 to 2020 population growth in the School District can be attributed to a 5,690 increase in the Latine population. Between 2000 and 2020, the non-Hispanic White population in the School District fell by 2,954 persons. According to the 2020 Census, the NH White population in the School District is 16.33% -- down from 32.29% in 2000 and 22.11% in 2010.

29.   About two thirds (66.1 %) of the population in the School District is in the City of Sunnyside, with the remainder extending out into rural areas of Yakima County. All told, the School District has a land area of about 183 square miles, as compared to the relatively densely populated City of Sunnyside (2020 pop.16, 368; 86.67% Latine), encompassing 7.8 square miles.

B. School Enrollment – Pre-K to 12

30.   Student enrollment in the Sunnyside School District is overwhelmingly Latine. In School Year 2022-23, of the 6,859 Pre-K to Grade 12 enrolled students, 6,367 (92.68%) were Hispanic.[15]

C. Voting Age, Citizen Voting Age, and Registered Voters

31.   As shown in **Figure 2**, owing to higher rates of citizenship, NH White adults comprise a larger share (31.61%) of the citizen voting age population ("CVAP") in the School District than the corresponding voting age population (20.94%).[16] In turn, due to a significant subset of Latine non-citizens in the School District, the LCVAP is 65.36% versus 76.81% Latine VAP.

32.   For the Latine population in the School District, there is a 21-percentage point drop-off gap between LCVAP (65.36%) to active Latine registered voters (54.19%).

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[15] https://data.wa.gov/education/Report-Card-Enrollment-2022-23-School-Year/dij7-mbxg/about_data

[16] https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/voting-rights/cvap.html

**Figure 2: Sunnyside School District – Voting Age,
Citizen Voting Age, and Registered Voters by Ethnicity**

	2020 Pop.(all ages)	% of 2020 Pop.	2020 VAP	% of 2020 VAP	% of Citizen VAP 2018-2022 ACS	% Active Registered Voters (Nov.2023)
Total	24,696		16,369			
Latine	20,035	65.60%	12,572	76.81%	65.36%	45.19%
NH White	4,106	32.29%	3,428	20.94%	31.61%	
NH Other Minority	555	2.11%	369	2.25%	3.03%	

33.   For comparison, **Figure 3** replicates Figure 2, breaking out the portion

of the School District population living within the city limits of Sunnyside. Active

registered voters in Sunnyside are a majority of all registered voters (55.34%), with

a 14-percentage point gap to LCVAP.

**Figure 3: City of Sunnyside – Voting Age,
Citizen Voting Age, and Registered Voters by Ethnicity**

	2020 Pop.(all ages)	% of 2020 Pop.	2020 VAP	% of 2020 VAP	% of Citizen VAP 2018-2022 ACS	% Active Registered Voters (Nov. 2023)
Total	16,368		10,622			
Latine	14,190	86.69%	8,816	83.00%	69.51%	55.34%
NH White	1,863	11.38%	1,519	14.30%	27.83%	
NH Other Minority	315	1.92%	287	2.70%	2.66%	

34.   More than half of all active registered voters in the School District

(55.34%) reside in the City of Sunnyside. Two-thirds (67.1%) of the Latine

registered voters in the School District are City of Sunnyside residents.

D. ACS Socio-Economic Characteristics

35.   Non-Hispanic Whites significantly outpace the Latine population in the Sunnyside School district across a broad range of socioeconomic measures, as reported in the 5-Year 2015-2019 ACS – the last survey that is unaffected by the 2020-2021 pandemic. This disparity is summarized below and depicted with further detail in charts and tables that I have prepared in **Exhibit B.**

(a) *Income*

- About one in 11 (9.1%) of Anglos in Sunnyside School District lives in poverty. This represents a poverty rate that is less than half the Latino poverty rate (24.2%) (**Exhibit B, at pp 28-29**).

- The ACS estimates that no Anglo children in the School District live in poverty, as compared to a 30.1% poverty rate for Latino children (**Exhibit B, at pp 28-29**).

- The ACS estimates that no Anglo female-headed households in the School District live in poverty, as compared to a 64.6% poverty rate for Latino female-headed households, (**Exhibit B, at pp 25-27**).

- Just 8.6% of Anglo households rely on food stamps, compared to 38.4% of Latino households. (**Exhibit B, at p. 37-38**).

(b) Education

- Of persons 25 years of age and over, 15.7% of Anglos have not finished high school. By contrast, 60% of Latinos are without a high school diploma. (**Exhibit B, at pp. 21-22**).

- At the other end of the educational scale, for ages 25 and over, 13.9% of Anglos have a bachelor's degree or higher, as compared to 2.9% of Latinos. (**Exhibit B, at pp. 21-22**).

(c) Language

- One third of the Latino population over 5 years of age speaks English less than "very well". (**Exhibit B, at pp. 23-24**).

(d) Employment

- The Anglo unemployment rate (for the working-age population ages 16-64, expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force) is 4.4% – about half the 8.8% Latine rate. (**Exhibit B, at pp. 38-41**).

(e) Housing

- Anglo householders have a home ownership rate of 81.1% with a corresponding 55.7% rate for Latino householders (42.4%). (**Exhibit B, at pp. 45-46**).

- The ACS estimates indicate that no Anglo households live under crowded conditions (defined as more than one person per room), compared to 21.7% of Latino households. (**Exhibit B, at pp. 47-48**).

III.   2023 SCHOOL BOARD OF DIRECTORS PLAN

36.   The School Board Plan maintains the at-large status quo but revises residency district boundaries to comply with one-person, one-vote requirements under the 2020 Census.

37.   **Figure 4** shows summary statistics by residency district. All five districts meet one-person, one vote requirements, with an overall deviation from the ideal district size (4,939) of 3.46%. Two of the five districts contain a majority of Latine registered voters: District 1 – 59.14% and District 5 – 58.88%.

Figure 4: 2023 School Board Residency Districts
2020 Demographics and 2023 Active Registered Voters

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District	2020 Pop.	% Deviation	18+ Pop	% 18+ Latine	% Latine Active Registered	% LCVAP
1	5009	1.42%	3288	86.44%	59.14%	81.09%
2	4825	-2.31%	3171	76.73%	41.21%	68.33%
3	4879	-1.21%	3175	77.51%	47.24%	65.18%
4	4987	0.97%	3430	64.02%	31.68%	56.30%
5	4996	1.15%	3305	79.88%	58.88%	61.27%

38.   District 1 (light blue) and District 5 (yellow) are anchored in Sunnyside as shown in the **Figure 5** map. Both districts have a solid majority of Latine registered voters. If the School Board Plan were converted to single-member districts, Districts 1 and 5 would be poised to elect two Latine candidates of choice.

Figure 5: 2023 School Board (City of Sunnyside Detail)
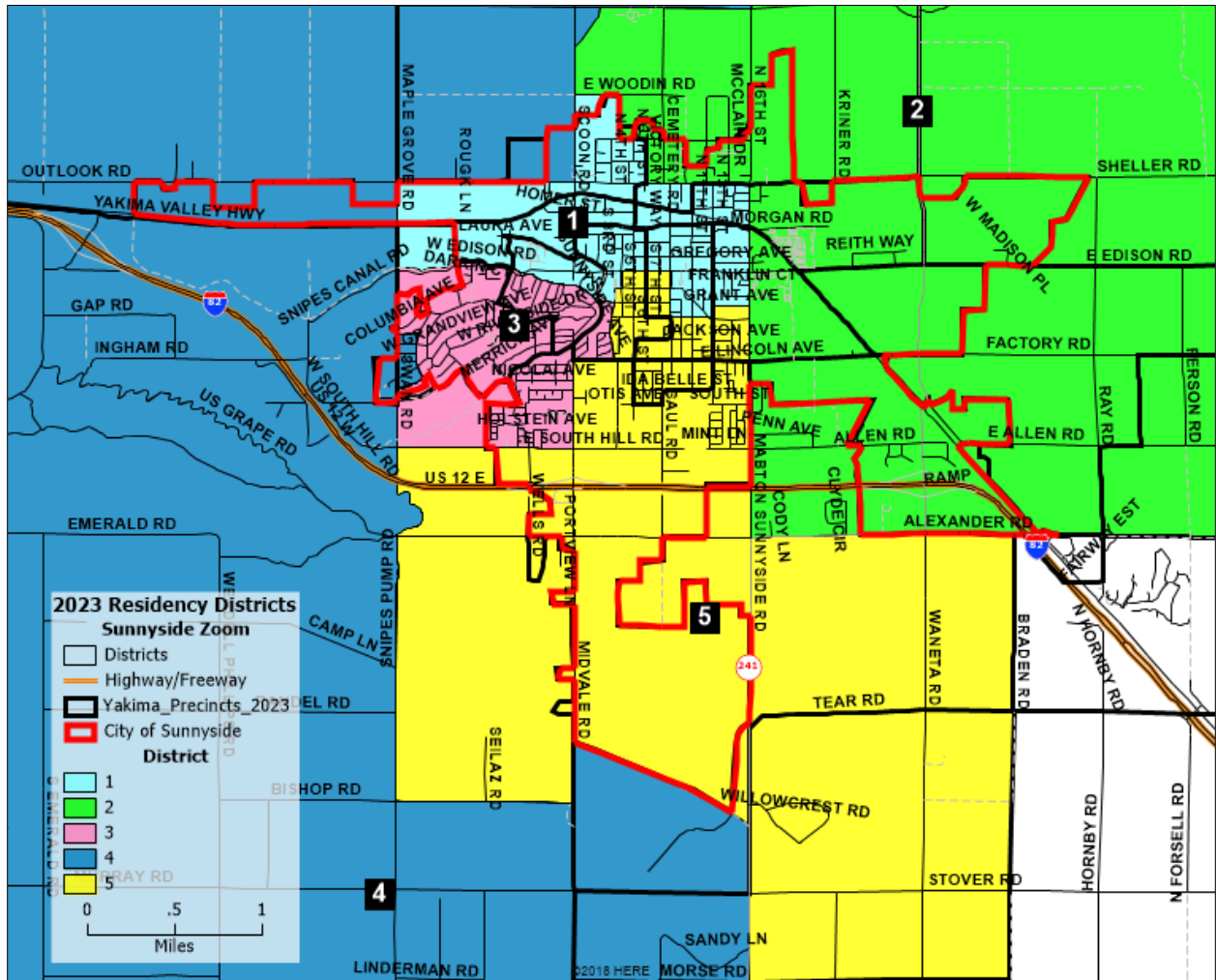
39.　　Red lines in the Figure 5 map demarcate the city limits of Sunnyside. Black lines show precinct boundaries. A higher resolution map displaying the entire School District is in **Exhibit C-1**. **Exhibit C-2** contains detailed population summary statistics. **Exhibit C-3** is a higher resolution version of the map in Figure 5.

IV. ILLUSTRATIVE SCHOOL BOARD PLAN

40.   The Plaintiffs' Illustrative School Board Plan (Illustrative Plan) depicted in **Figure 6 (**zoomed in on the City of Sunnyside at the same scale as Figure 5**)** demonstrates that is very easy to develop a 5-district single-member plan with three Latine-majority registered voter districts.

Figure 6: Illustrative School Board (City of Sunnyside Detail)

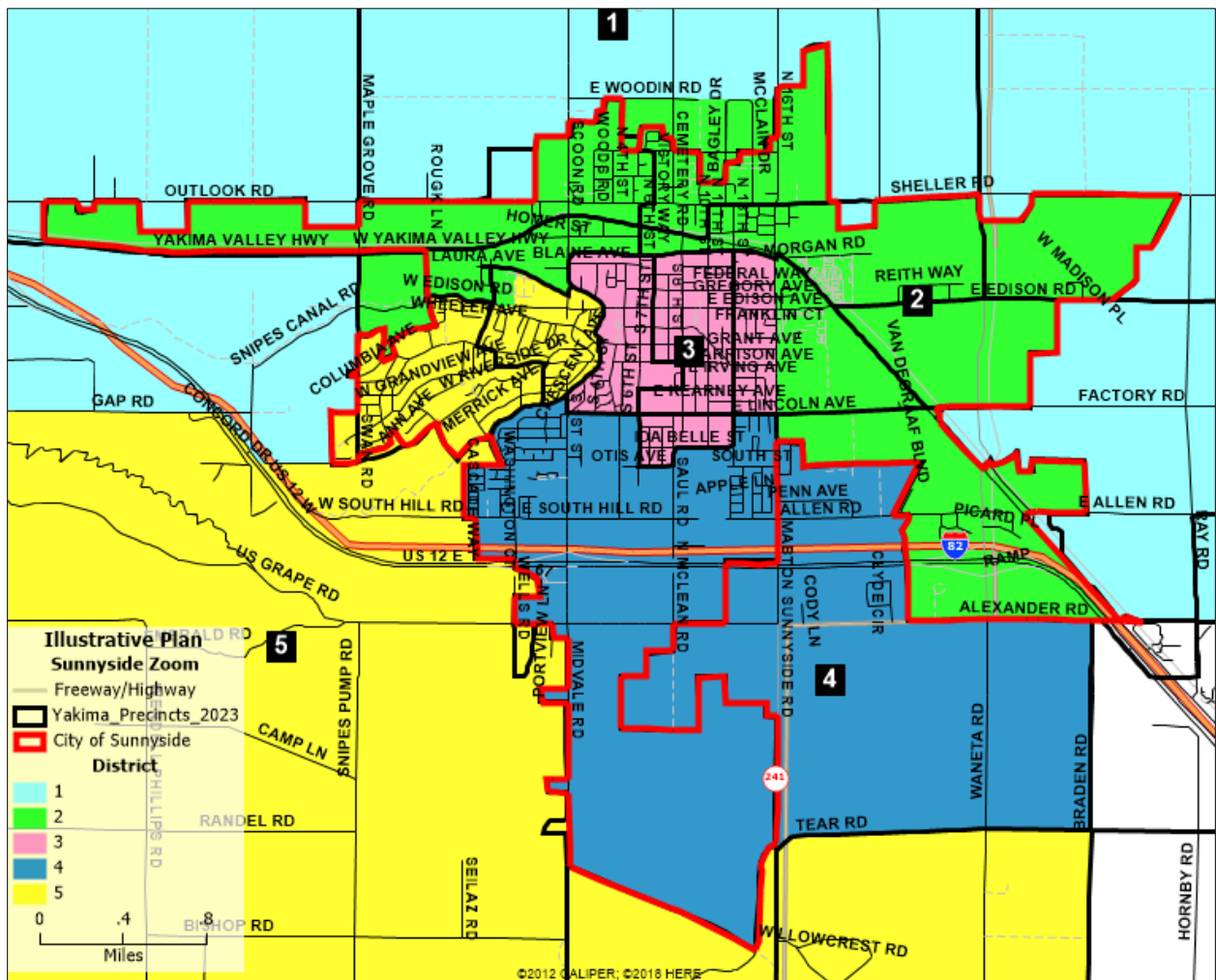41.   As shown in the Figure 6 map, Illustrative Districts 2, 3, and 4 each encompass a majority of active registered Latine voters. Red lines in the Figure 5 map demarcate the city limits of Sunnyside. Black lines show precinct boundaries. A higher resolution map displaying the entire School District is in **Exhibit D-1**. **Exhibit D-2** contains detailed population summary statistics. **Exhibit D-3** is a higher resolution version of the map in Figure 6.

42.   An address searchable online map of the Illustrative Plan with an overlay of precinct and municipal boundaries is available at:

https://online.caliper.com/mas-874-drp-290-ujr/maps/luhg8tpg008r1y7dgre5
On the map legend, click "Info" for population stats.

43.   **Figure 7** shows summary statistics by district under the Illustrative Plan. All five districts meet one-person, one vote requirements, with an overall deviation from the ideal district size (4,939) of 7.88%.

Figure 7: Illustrative School Board Plan
2020 Demographics and 2023 Active Registered Voters

District	2020 Pop.	% Deviation	18+ Pop	% 18+ Latine	% Latine Active Registered	% LCVAP
1	5178	4.84%	3589	60.80%	29.94%	47.76%
2	4830	-2.21%	3045	88.14%	57.91%	89.39%
3	4805	-2.71%	3206	85.93%	65.46%	73.59%
4	4836	-2.09%	3047	84.48%	60.06%	63.06%
5	5047	2.19%	3482	68.27%	39.31%	58.47%

44.   Under the Illustrative Plan (on the north and eastside) majority-Latine District 2 (57.23% Latine voters) generally follows the municipal boundary of

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Sunnyside, extending outside of the city to the north along Woodin Road and to the west to avoid splitting Precinct 4615.

45.   Majority-Latine District 3 (65.46% Latine voters) is in the center of Sunnyside. It is built off of two whole precincts, with a straight-line split of Precinct 1707, running along S. 16th Street.

46.   Majority-Latine District 4 (59.46% Latine voters) covers the south end of Sunnyside, extending east beyond the city limits to include several whole precincts along the boundary with Grandview.

47.   The Illustrative Plan adheres to traditional redistricting principles, including population equality, compactness, contiguity, respect for communities of interest, and the non-dilution of minority voting strength.

48.   **Figure 7** compares compactness scores [17] for the Illustrative Plan against the School Board Plan. The Illustrative Plan scores slightly higher on the

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[17] "The Reock test is an area-based measure that compares each district to a circle, which is considered to be the most compact shape possible. For each district, the Reock test computes the ratio of the area of the district to the area of the minimum enclosing circle for the district. The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact. The Reock test computes one number for each district and the minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation for the plan." *Maptitude For Redistricting* software documentation (authored by the Caliper Corporation).

The Polsby-Popper test computes the ratio of the district area to the area of a circle with the same perimeter: 4pArea/ (Perimeter2). The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact. The Polsby-Popper test computes one number for each district and the minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation for the plan. *Id.*

Reock measure and lower on the Polsby-Popper measure -- the two most widely referenced compactness measures.

Figure 7: Compactness Scores

	Reock higher is better	**Polsby-Popper** higher is better
2023 School Board Plan	.42	.39
Illustrative Plan	.43	.32

49.   In my experience, both plans are within the norm for compactness. The lower Polsby-Popper score for the Illustrative Plan is a result of my decision to extend District 2 west to pick up the newly annexed part of Sunnyside.

50.   The Illustrative Plan splits Sunnyside into four districts, while parts of all five School Board Plan districts are in Sunnyside.

# # #

I reserve the right to continue to supplement my reports in light of additional facts, testimony, and/or materials that may come to light during the pendency of the above-captioned case.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed on: April 8th, 2024

WILLIAM S COOPER

Exhibit A to William Cooper Declaration

William S. Cooper
P.O. Box 16066
Bristol, VA 24209
276-669-8567
bcooper@msn.com

Summary of Redistricting Work

I have a B.A. in Economics from Davidson College in Davidson, North Carolina.

Since 1986, I have prepared proposed redistricting maps of approximately 750

jurisdictions for Section 2 litigation, Section 5 comment letters, and for use in other efforts

to promote compliance with the Voting Rights Act of 1965. I have analyzed and prepared

election plans in over 100 of these jurisdictions for two or more of the decennial censuses –

either as part of concurrent legislative reapportionments or, retrospectively, in relation to

litigation involving many of the cases listed below.

From 1986 to 2024, I have prepared election plans for Section 2 litigation in

Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi,

Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania,

South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and

Wyoming.

Post-2020 Redistricting Experience

Since the release of the 2020 Census, county commission-level plans I developed as

a private consultant have been adopted by local governments in San Juan County, Utah,

Bolivar County, Mississippi, Washington County, Mississippi, and the City of Grenada,

Mississippi. In addition, a school board plan I developed was adopted by the Jefferson

County, Alabama Board of Education subsequent to my expert work in the case of Jones v.

Jefferson County Board of Education.

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In October 2021, I briefly served as a consultant to the city council in Wenatchee, Washington and determined that the 2018 redistricting plan I drew is not malapportioned under the 2020 Census.

Since 2022, I have testified at trial in 11 Sec. 2 lawsuits: Alabama (Congress), Arkansas (Supreme and Appellate Courts), Florida (voter suppression), Georgia Legislature (House and Senate) and Congress, Louisiana Legislature (House and Senate) and Congress, Maryland (Baltimore County Commission and Town of Federalsburg), Mississippi Legislature (House and Senate), and (Galveston County, Texas).

2010s Redistricting Experience

I developed statewide legislative plans on behalf of clients in nine states (Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia), as well as over 150 local redistricting plans in approximately 30 states – primarily for groups working to protect minority voting rights. In addition, I prepared congressional plans for clients in nine states (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia).

In March 2011, I was retained by the Sussex County, Virginia Board of Supervisors and the Bolivar County, Mississippi Board of Supervisors to draft new district plans based on the 2010 Census. In the summer of 2011, both counties received Section 5 preclearance from the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ).

Also in 2011, I was retained by way of a subcontract with Olmedillo X5 LLC to assist with redistricting for the Miami-Dade County, Florida Board of Commissioners and the Miami-Dade, Florida School Board. Final plans were adopted in late 2011 following public hearings.

In the fall of 2011, I was retained by the City of Grenada, Mississippi to provide

redistricting services. The ward plan I developed received DOJ preclearance in March 2012.

In 2012 and 2013, I served as a redistricting consultant to the Tunica County, Mississippi Board of Supervisors and the Claiborne County, Mississippi Board of Supervisors.

In *Montes v. City of Yakima* (E.D. Wash. Feb. 17, 2015) the court adopted, as a remedy for the Voting Rights Act Section 2 violation, a seven single-member district plan that I developed for the Latino plaintiffs. I served as the expert for the Plaintiffs in the liability and remedy phases of the case.

In *Pope v. Albany County* (N.D.N.Y. Mar. 24, 2015), the court approved, as a remedy for a Section 2 violation, a plan drawn by the defendants, creating a new Black-majority district. I served as the expert for the Plaintiffs in the liability and remedy phases of the case.

In 2016, two redistricting plans that I developed on behalf of the plaintiffs for consent decrees in Section 2 lawsuits in Georgia were adopted (*NAACP v. Fayette County, Georgia* and *NAACP v. Emanuel County, Georgia)*.

In 2016, two federal courts granted summary judgment to the plaintiffs based in part on my *Gingles 1* testimony: *Navajo Nation v. San Juan County, Utah* (C.D. Utah 2016) and NAACP v. *Ferguson-Florissant School District, Missouri* (E. D. Mo. August 22, 2016).

Also in 2016, based in part on my analysis, the City of Pasco, Washington admitted to a Section 2 violation. As a result, in *Glatt v. City of Pasco* (E.D. Wash. Jan. 27, 2017), the court ordered a plan that created three Latino majority single-member districts in a 6 district, 1 at-large plan.

In 2018, I served as the redistricting consultant to the Governor Wolf interveners at the remedial stage of *League of Women Voters, et al. v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*.

In August 2018, the Wenatchee City Council adopted a hybrid election plan that I developed – five single-member districts with two members at-large. The Wenatchee election plan is the first plan adopted under the Washington Voting Rights Acts of 2018.

In February 2019, a federal court ruled in favor of the plaintiffs in a Section 2 case regarding Senate District 22 in Mississippi, based in part on my *Gingles* 1 testimony in *Thomas v. Bryant (S.D. Ms. Feb 16, 2019).*

In the summer of 2019, I developed redistricting plans for the Grand County (Utah) Change of Form of Government Study Committee.

In May 2020, a federal court ruled in favor of the plaintiffs in a Section 2 case in *NAACP et al. v. East Ramapo Central School District, NY,* based in part on my *Gingles* 1 testimony. In October 2020, the federal court adopted a consent decree plan I developed for elections to be held in February 2021.

In May and June of 2020, I served as a consultant to the City of Quincy, Florida – the Defendant in a Section 2 lawsuit filed by two Anglo voters (*Baroody v. City of Quincy*). The federal court for the Northern District of Florida ruled in favor of the Defendants. The Plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed the case.

In the summer of 2020, I provided technical redistricting assistance to the City of Chestertown, Maryland.

I served as expert for the plaintiffs in *Jayla Allen v. Waller County, Texas.* I testified remotely at trial in October 2020.

Since 2011, I have served as a redistricting and demographic consultant to the Massachusetts-based Prison Policy Initiative for a nationwide project to end prison-based gerrymandering. I have analyzed proposed and adopted election plans in about 25 states as part of my work.

In 2018 (Utah) and again in 2020 (Arizona), I have provided technical assistance to the Rural Utah Project for voter registration efforts on the Navajo Nation Reservation.

Post-2010 Demographics Experience

My trial testimony in Section 2 lawsuits usually includes presentations of U.S. Census data with charts, tables, and/or maps to demonstrate socioeconomic disparities between non-Hispanic Whites and racial or ethnic minorities.

I served as a demographic expert for plaintiffs in four state-level voting cases related to the Covid-19 pandemic (South Carolina, Alabama, and Louisiana) and state court in North Carolina.

I have also served as an expert witness on demographics in non-voting trials. For example, in an April 2017 opinion in *Stout v. Jefferson County Board of Education* (Case no.2:65-cv-00396-MHH), a school desegregation case involving the City of Gardendale, Ala., the court made extensive reference to my testimony.

I provide technical demographic and mapping assistance to the Food Research and Action Center (FRAC) in Washington D.C and their constituent organizations around the country. Most of my work with FRAC involves the Summer Food Program and Child and Adult Care Food Program. Both programs provide nutritional assistance to school-age children who are eligible for free and reduced price meals. As part of this project, I developed an online interactive map to determine site eligibility for the two programs that have been in continuous use by community organizations and school districts around the country since 2003. The map is updated annually with new data from a Special Tabulation of the American Community Survey prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

<u>**Historical Redistricting Experience**</u>

In the 1980s and 1990s, I developed voting plans in about 400 state and local jurisdictions – primarily in the South and Rocky Mountain West. During the 2000s and 2010s, I prepared draft election plans involving about 350 state and local jurisdictions in 25 states. Most of these plans were prepared at the request of local citizens' groups, national organizations such as the NAACP, tribal governments, and for Section 2 or Section 5 litigation.

Election plans I developed for governments in two counties – Sussex County, Virginia and Webster County, Mississippi – were adopted and precleared in 2002 by the U.S. Department of Justice. A ward plan I prepared for the City of Grenada, Mississippi was precleared in August 2005. A county supervisors' plan I produced for Bolivar County, Mississippi was precleared in January 2006.

In August 2005, a federal court ordered the State of South Dakota to remedy a Section 2 voting rights violation and adopt a state legislative plan I developed (*Bone Shirt v. Hazeltine*).

A county council plan I developed for Native American plaintiffs in a Section 2 lawsuit (*Blackmoon v. Charles Mix County*) was adopted by Charles Mix County, South Dakota in November 2005. A plan I drafted for Latino plaintiffs in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania (*Pennsylvania Statewide Latino Coalition v. Bethlehem Area School District*) was adopted in March 2009. Plans I developed for minority plaintiffs in Columbus County, North Carolina and Montezuma- Cortez School District in Colorado were adopted in 2009.

Since 1986, I have testified at trial as an expert witness on redistricting and demographics in federal courts in the following voting rights cases (approximate most recent testimony dates are in parentheses). I also filed declarations and was deposed in

most of these cases.

Alabama
Caster v. Merrill (2022)
Chestnut v Merrill (2019)
Alabama State Conference of the NAACP v. Alabama (2018)
Alabama Legislative Black Caucus et al. v. Alabama et al. (2013)

Arkansas
The Christian Ministerial Alliance v. Hutchinson (2022)

Colorado
Cuthair v. Montezuma-Cortez School Board (1997)

Florida
NAACP v. Lee (2022)
Baroody v. City of Quincy (2020)

Georgia
Pendergrass v. Raffensperger (2022 and 2023)
Alpha Phi Alpha v. Raffensperger (2022 and 2023)
Cofield v. City of LaGrange (1996)
Love v. Deal (1995)
Askew v. City of Rome (1995)
Woodard v. Lumber City (1989)

Louisiana
Galmon v. Ardoin (2022)
Nairne v. Ardoin (2023)
Terrebonne Parish NAACP v. Jindal, et al. (2017)
Wilson v. Town of St. Francisville (1996)
Reno v. Bossier Parish (1995)
Knight v. McKeithen (1994)

Maryland
Caroline County NAACP v. Town of Federalsburg (2023)
NAACP v. Baltimore County (2022)
Cane v. Worcester County (1994)

Mississippi
NAACP v. Mississippi Board of Election Commissioners(2024)
Thomas v.Reeves (2019)
Fairley v. Hattiesburg (2014)
Boddie v. Cleveland School District (2010)
Fairley v. Hattiesburg (2008)
Boddie v. Cleveland (2003)

Jamison v. City of Tupelo (2006)
Smith v. Clark (2002)
NAACP v. Fordice (1999)
Addy v Newton County (1995)
Ewing v. Monroe County (1995)
Gunn v. Chickasaw County (1995)
Nichols v. Okolona (1995)

Montana
Old Person v. Brown (on remand) (2001)
Old Person v. Cooney (1998)

Missouri
Missouri NAACP v. Ferguson-Florissant School District (2016)

Nebraska
Stabler v. Thurston County (1995)

New York
NAACP v. East Ramapo Central School District (2020)
Pope v. County of Albany (2015)
Arbor Hills Concerned Citizens v. Albany County (2003)

Ohio
A. Philip Randolph Institute, et al. v. Ryan (2019)

South Carolina
Smith v. Beasley (1996)

South Dakota
Bone Shirt v. Hazeltine (2004)
Cottier v. City of Martin (2004)

Tennessee
Cousins v. McWherter (1994)
Rural West Tennessee African American Affairs Council v. McWherter (1993)

Texas
Jayla Allen v. Waller County, Texas
Dickinson Branch NAACP v. Galveston County (2023)

Utah
*Navajo Nation v. San Juan County (2017),*brief testimony –11 declarations, 2 depositions

Virginia
Smith v. Brunswick County (1991)
Henderson v. Richmond County (1988)

McDaniel v. Mehfoud (1988)
White v. *Daniel (1989 and 1991)*

Wyoming
Large v. Fremont County (2007)

Other Trial Testimony in Federal Cases Since 2011

Alabama
Stout v. Jefferson County Board of Education (2016)

Louisiana
Thomas v. School Board of St. Martin Parish (2021, 2022, and 2023)

North Carolina
NARSOL v. Stein (2021)

In addition, I have filed expert declarations or been deposed in the following

cases that did not require trial testimony. The dates listed indicate the deposition date or

date of last declaration or supplemental declaration:

Alabama
McClure v. Jefferson County (2023)
People First of Alabama v. Merrill (2020), Covid-19 demographics only
Alabama State NAACP v. City of Pleasant Grove (2019)
Jones v. Jefferson County Board of Education (2019)
Voketz v. City of Decatur (2019)

Arkansas
Mays v. Thurston (2020)-- Covid-19 demographics only)

Connecticut
NAACP v. Merrill (2020)

Florida
Calvin v. Jefferson County (2016)
Thompson v. Glades County (2001)
Johnson v. DeSoto County (1999)
Burton v. City of Belle Glade (1997)

Georgia
Dwight v. Kemp (2018)
Georgia NAACP et al. v. Gwinnett County, GA (2018)
Georgia State Conference NAACP et al v. Georgia (2018)

Georgia State Conference NAACP, et al. v. Fayette County (2015)
Knighton v. Dougherty County (2002)
Johnson v. Miller (1998)
Jones v. Cook County (1993)

Kentucky
Herbert v. Kentucky State Board of Elections (2013)

Louisiana
Means v. Desoto Parish (2023)
Power Coalition for Equity and Justice v. Edwards (2020), Covid-19 demographics only
Johnson v. Ardoin (2019
NAACP v. St. Landry Parish Council (2005)
Prejean v. Foster (1998)
Rodney v. McKeithen (1993)

Maryland
Baltimore County NAACP v. Baltimore County (2022)
Benisek v. Lamone (2017)
Fletcher v. Lamone (2011)

Mississippi

Mississippi State NAACP v. State Board of Election Commissioners (2023)
Partee v. Coahoma County (2015)
Figgs v. Quitman County (2015)
West v. Natchez (2015)
Williams v. Bolivar County (2005)
Houston v. Lafayette County (2002)
Clark v. Calhoun County (on remand)(1993)
Teague v. Attala County (on remand)(1993)
Wilson v. Clarksdale (1992)
Stanfield v. Lee County(1991)

Montana
Alden v. Rosebud County (2000)

North Carolina
Town of Ahoskie (1990)
Lewis v. Alamance County (1991)
Gause v. Brunswick County (1992)
Webster v. Person County (1992)

Rhode Island
Davidson v. City of Cranston (2015)

South Carolina
Thomas v. Andino (2020), Covid-19 demographics only
Vander Linden v. Campbell (1996)

South Dakota
Kirkie v. Buffalo County (2004
Emery v. Hunt (1999)

Tennessee
NAACP v. Frost, et al. (2003)

Virginia
Moon v. Beyer (1990)

Washington
Montes v. City of Yakima (2014)
Glatt v. City of Pasco (2016)

# # #

Exhibit B to William Cooper Declaration

Selected Socio-Economic Data

Sunnyside School District

Latinos vis-à-vis Non-Hispanic Whites

Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

5-Apr-24

C02003.DETAILED RACE - Universe: TOTAL POPULATION
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

	Sunnyside School District		
	Population	Margin of Error (+/-)	% of Total
Total:	**26,189**	**1,352**	**100.0%**
Population of one race:	25,702	1,383	98.1%
White	23,155	1,488	88.4%
Black or African American	76	109	0.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	9	13	0.0%
Asian alone	74	88	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	23	0.0%
Some other race	2,388	598	9.1%
Population of two or more races:	487	237	1.9%
Two races including Some other race	259	162	1.0%
Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	228	173	0.9%
Population of two races:	487	237	1.9%
White; Black or African American	29	62	0.1%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	194	159	0.7%
White; Asian	0	23	0.0%
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	5	10	0.0%
All other two race combinations	259	162	1.0%
Population of three races	0	23	0.0%
Population of four or more races	0	23	0.0%

Note: Hispanics may be of any race. See Table B03002 and chart.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Survey Methodology.
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/index.htm

Population by Race

Sunnyside School District

White: 88.4%
Black or African American: 0.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native: 0.0%
Asian alone: 0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander: 0.0%
Some other race: 9.1%
Population of two or more races: 1.9%

Source: C02003.DETAILED RACE - Universe: TOTAL POPULATION
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

B03002. HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN BY RACE - Universe: TOTAL POPULATION
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

	Sunnyside School District		
	Population	Margin of Error (+/-)	% of Total
Total:	26,189	1,352	**100.0%**
Not Hispanic or Latino:	4,979	521	19.0%
White alone	4,697	567	17.9%
Black or African American alone	58	70	0.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	9	13	0.0%
Asian alone	74	88	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	23	0.0%
Some other race alone	0	23	0.0%
Two or more races:	141	143	0.5%
Two races including Some other race	0	23	0.0%
Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	141	143	0.5%
Hispanic or Latino	21,210	1,510	81.0%

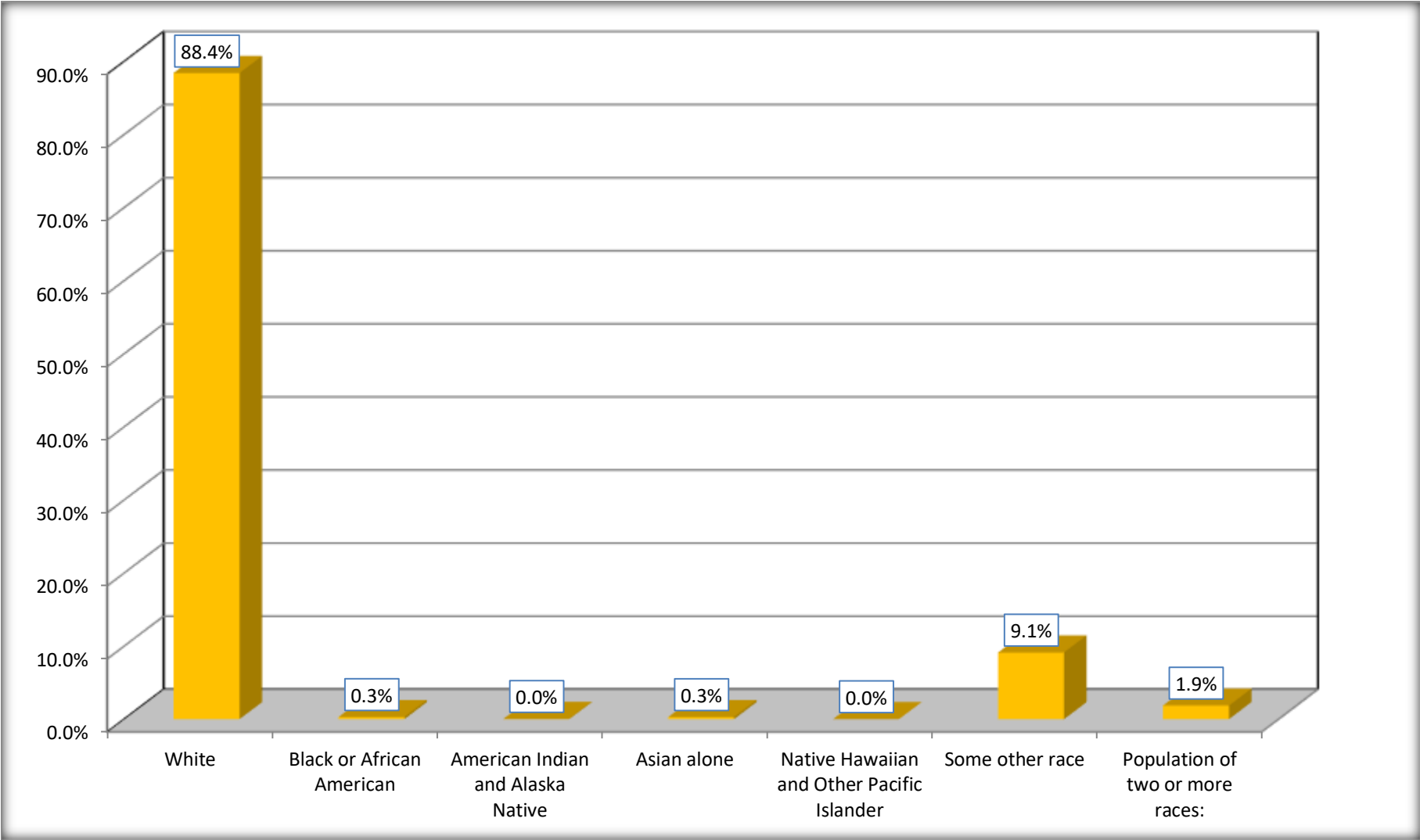Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Survey Methodology.
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/index.htm

Non-Hispanic by Race and Hispanic Population

Sunnyside School District

Bar chart values:
- White alone: 17.9%
- Black or African American alone: 0.2%
- American Indian and Alaska Native alone: 0.0%
- Asian alone: 0.3%
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone: 0.0%
- Some other race alone: 0.0%
- Two or more races: 0.5%
- Hispanic or Latino: 81.0%

Source: B03002. HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN BY RACE - Universe: TOTAL POPULATION
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

B03002. HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN BY RACE
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

	Sunnyside School District		
	Population	Margin of Error (+/-)	% of Total
Hispanic or Latino:	21,210	1,510	**100.0%**
White alone	18,458	1,660	87.0%
Black or African American alone	18	82	0.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	23	0.0%
Asian alone	0	23	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	23	0.0%
Some other race alone	2,388	598	11.3%
Two or more races:	346	179	1.6%
Two races including Some other race	259	162	1.2%
Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	87	105	0.4%

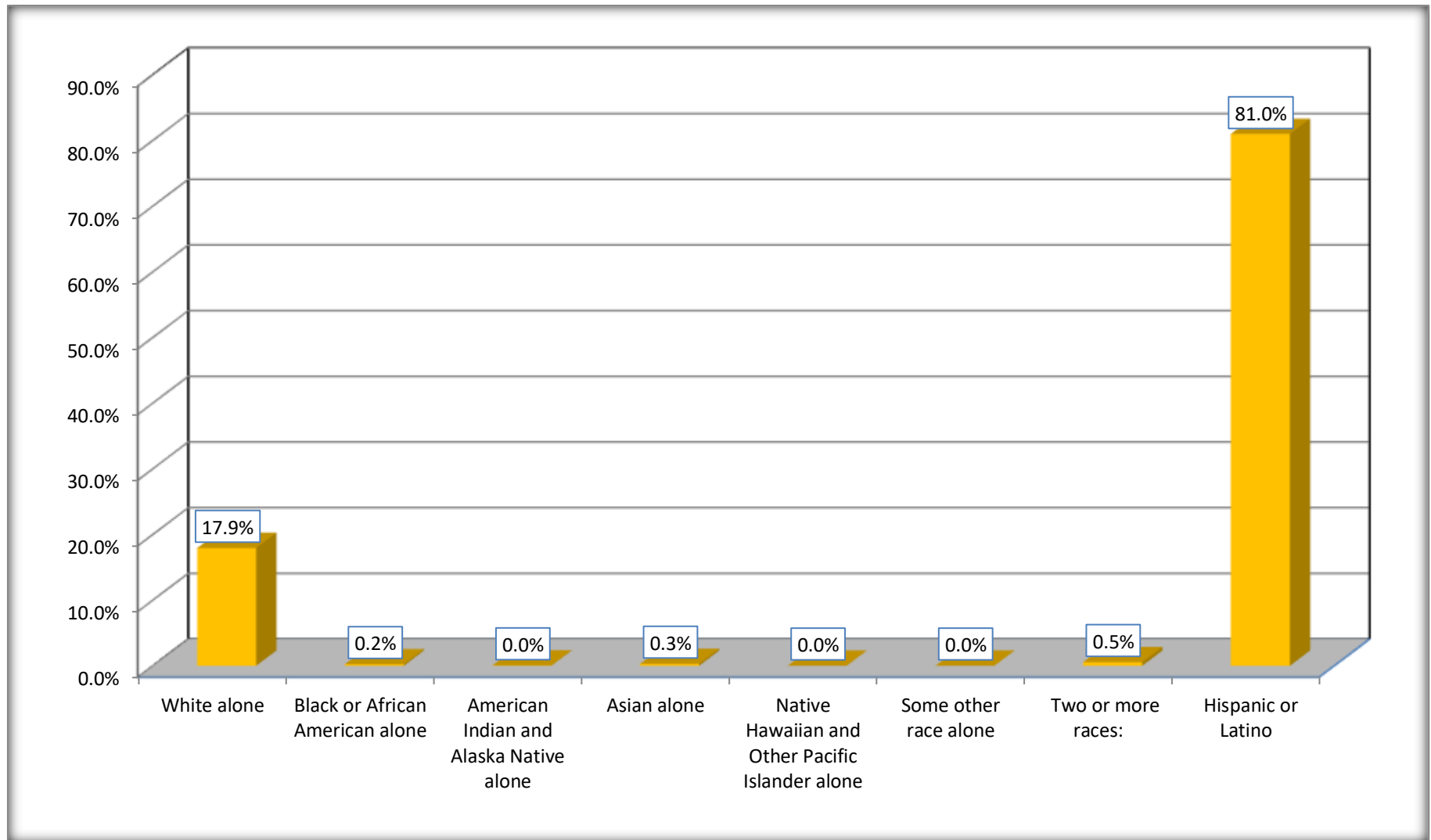Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Survey Methodology.
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/index.htm

Hispanic or Latino Origin by Race

Sunnyside School District

	White alone	Black or African American alone	American Indian and Alaska Native alone	Asian alone	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	Some other race alone	Two or more races:
	87.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.3%	1.6%

B01001. SEX BY AGE
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

	Sunnyside School District			
	Latino	% of Latino Total	White, Not Hispanic	% of NHW Total
Total:	**21,069**	**100.0%**	**4,697**	**100.0%**
Under 18 years	8,999	42.7%	629	13.4%
18 to 64 years	11,128	52.8%	2,632	56.0%
65 years and over	942	4.5%	1,436	30.6%
Male:	10,727	50.9%	2,199	46.8%
Under 18 years	4889	23.2%	299	6.4%
18 to 64 years	5,418	25.7%	1,242	26.4%
65 years and over	420	2.0%	658	14.0%
Female:	10,342	49.1%	2,498	53.2%
Under 18 years	4,110	19.5%	330	7.0%
18 to 64 years	5,710	27.1%	1,390	29.6%
65 years and over	522	2.5%	778	16.6%

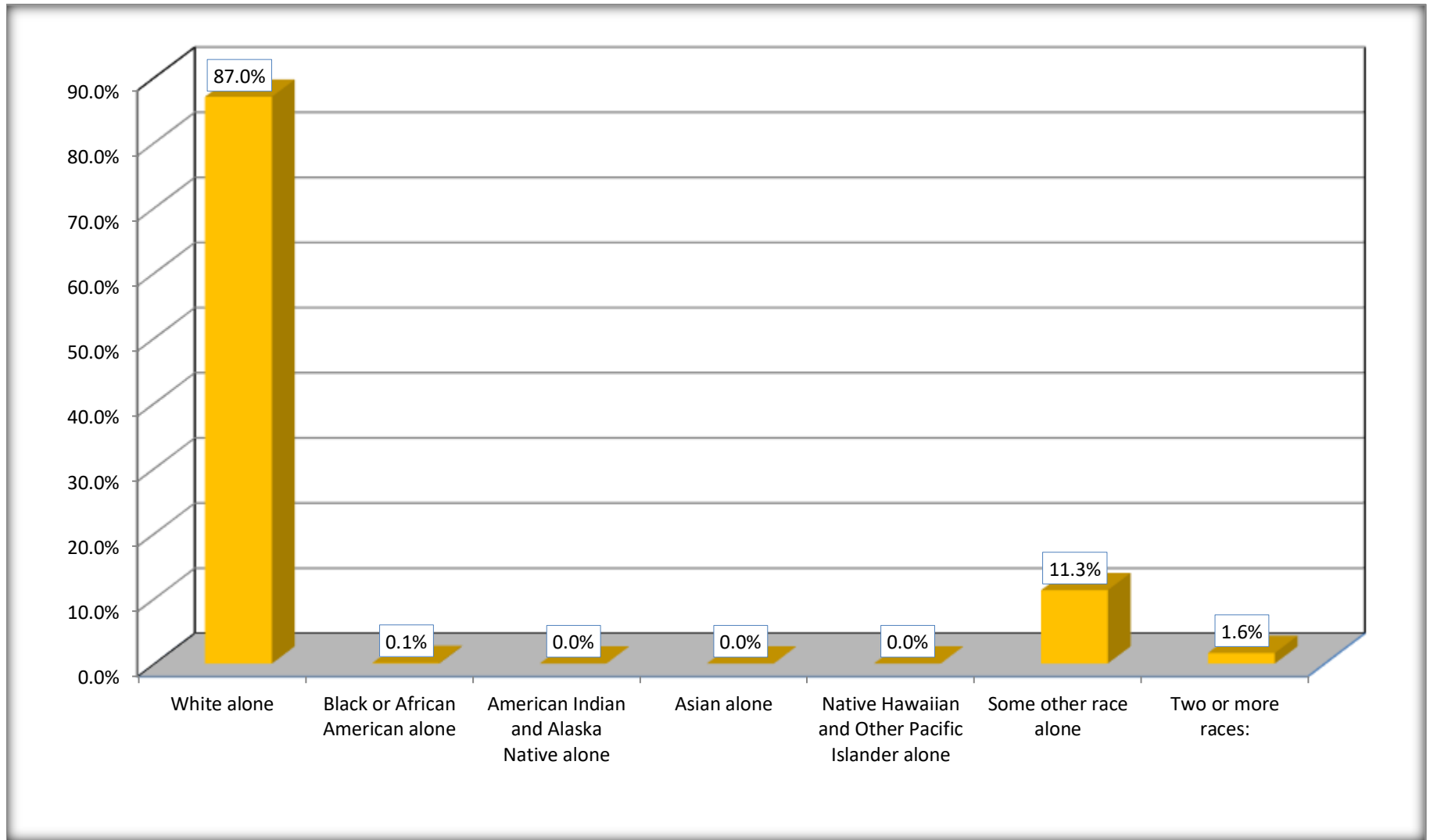Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/index.htm

Population by Age

Sunnyside School District

Legend: ■ Latiino ■ Non-Hispanic White

Under 18 years: Latiino 42.7%, Non-Hispanic White 13.4%
18 to 64 years: Latiino 52.8%, Non-Hispanic White 56.0%
65 years and over: Latiino 4.5%, Non-Hispanic White 30.6%

B05003. SEX BY AGE BY CITIZENSHIP STATUS

Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

	Sunnyside School District			
	Latino	% of Latino Total by Age	White, Not Hispanic	% of NHW Total by Age
Total:	**21,069**	**100.0%**	**4,697**	**100.0%**
Under 18 years:	**8,999**	**100.0%**	**629**	**100.0%**
Native	8,447	93.9%	629	100.0%
Foreign born:	552	6.1%	0	0.0%
Naturalized U.S. citizen	28	0.3%	0	0.0%
Not a U.S. citizen	524	5.8%	0	0.0%
18 years and over:	**12,070**	**100.0%**	**4,068**	**100.0%**
Native	5,215	43.2%	3,928	96.6%
Foreign born:	6,855	56.8%	140	3.4%
Naturalized U.S. citizen	1,455	12.1%	72	1.8%
Not a U.S. citizen	5,400	44.7%	68	1.7%
Male:	10,727	50.9%	2,199	46.8%
Under 18 years:	4889	**100.0%**	299	**100.0%**
Native	4,566	93.4%	299	100.0%
Foreign born:	323	6.6%	0	0.0%
Naturalized U.S. citizen	28	0.6%	0	0.0%
Not a U.S. citizen	295	6.0%	0	0.0%
18 years and over:	**5,838**	**100.0%**	**1,900**	**100.0%**
Native	2,427	41.6%	1,841	96.9%
Foreign born:	3,411	58.4%	59	3.1%
Naturalized U.S. citizen	662	11.3%	25	1.3%
Not a U.S. citizen	2,749	47.1%	34	1.8%

	Sunnyside School District			
	Latino	% of Latino by Age	White, Not Hispanic	% of NHW by Age
Female:	10,342	49.1%	2,498	53.2%
Under 18 years:	**4,110**	**100.0%**	**330**	**100.0%**
Native	3,881	94.4%	330	100.0%
Foreign born:	229	5.6%	0	0.0%
Naturalized U.S. citizen	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Not a U.S. citizen	229	5.6%	0	0.0%
18 years and over:	**6,232**	**100.0%**	**2,168**	**100.0%**
Native	2,788	44.7%	2,087	96.3%
Foreign born:	3,444	55.3%	81	3.7%
Naturalized U.S. citizen	793	12.7%	47	2.2%
Not a U.S. citizen	2,651	42.5%	34	1.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/index.htm

Citizenship Status of Voting Age Population (18 and Over)

Sunnyside School District

Legend: ■ Latino ■ Non-Hispanic White

Category	Latino	Non-Hispanic White
Native	43.2%	96.6%
Foreign born:	56.8%	3.4%
Naturalized U.S. citizen	12.1%	1.8%
Not a U.S. citizen	44.7%	1.7%
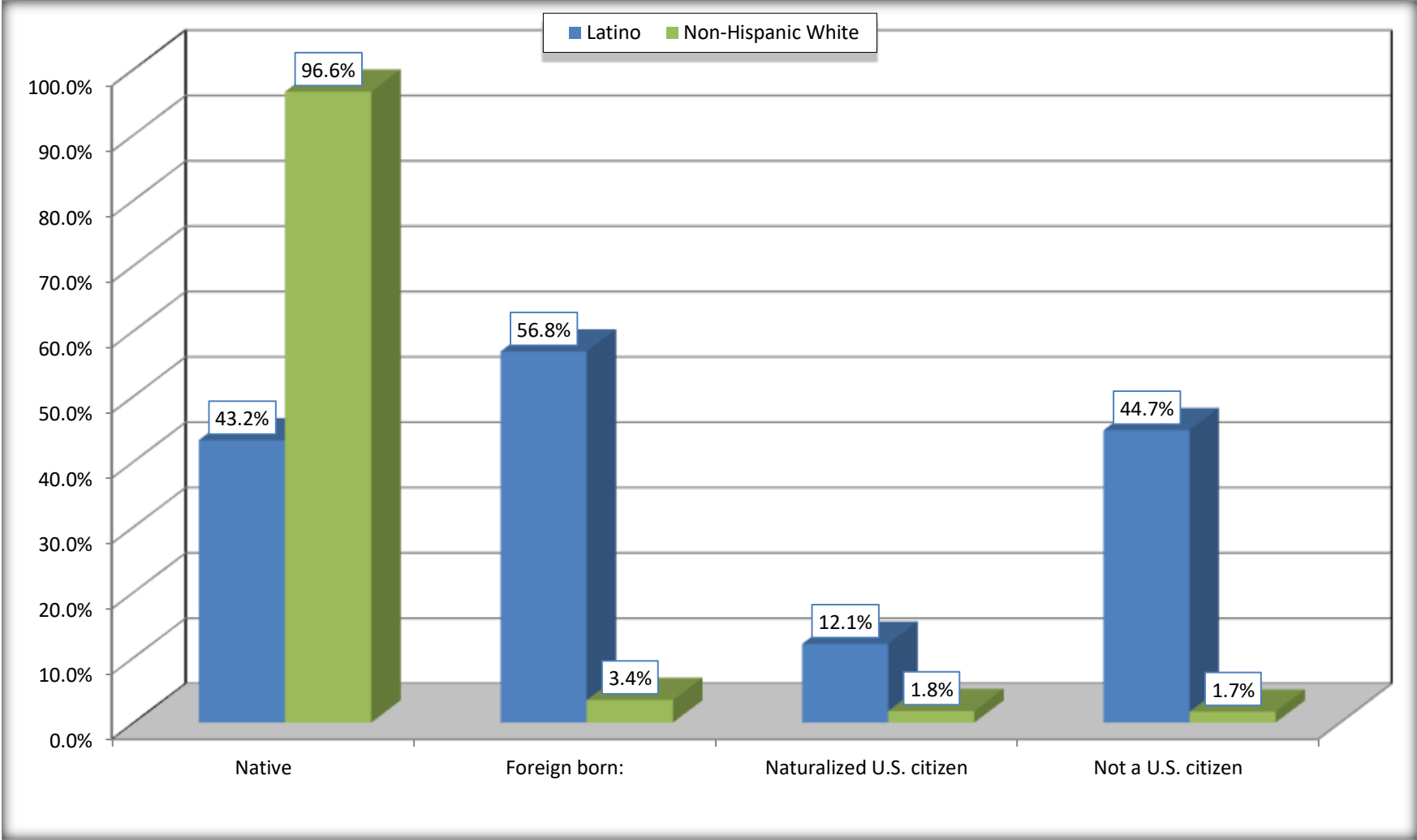
Source: B05003. SEX BY AGE BY CITIZENSHIP STATUS
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

B07004. GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY IN THE PAST YEAR BY RACE FOR CURRENT RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES - Universe: POPULATION 1 YEAR AND OVER
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

	Sunnyside School District			
	Latino	% of Latino Total	White, Not Hispanic	% of NHW Total
Total:	**20,682**	**100.0%**	**4,697**	**100.0%**
Same house 1 year ago	18,520	89.5%	4,242	90.3%
Moved within same county	1,682	8.1%	359	7.6%
Moved from different county within same state	187	0.9%	60	1.3%
Moved from different state	91	0.4%	36	0.8%
Moved from abroad	202	1.0%	0	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/index.htm

Geographical Mobility in the Past Year (Population 1 Year and Over)

Sunnyside School District

Legend: ■ Latino ■ Non-Hispanic White

Category	Latino	Non-Hispanic White
Same house 1 year ago	89.5%	90.3%
Moved within same county	8.1%	7.6%
Moved from different county within same state	0.9%	1.3%
Moved from different state	0.4%	0.8%
Moved from abroad	1.0%	0.0%

Source: B07004. GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY IN THE PAST YEAR BY RACE FOR CURRENT RESIDENCE IN
THE UNITED STATES - Universe: POPULATION 1 YEAR AND OVER
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

B08105. MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK - Universe: WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

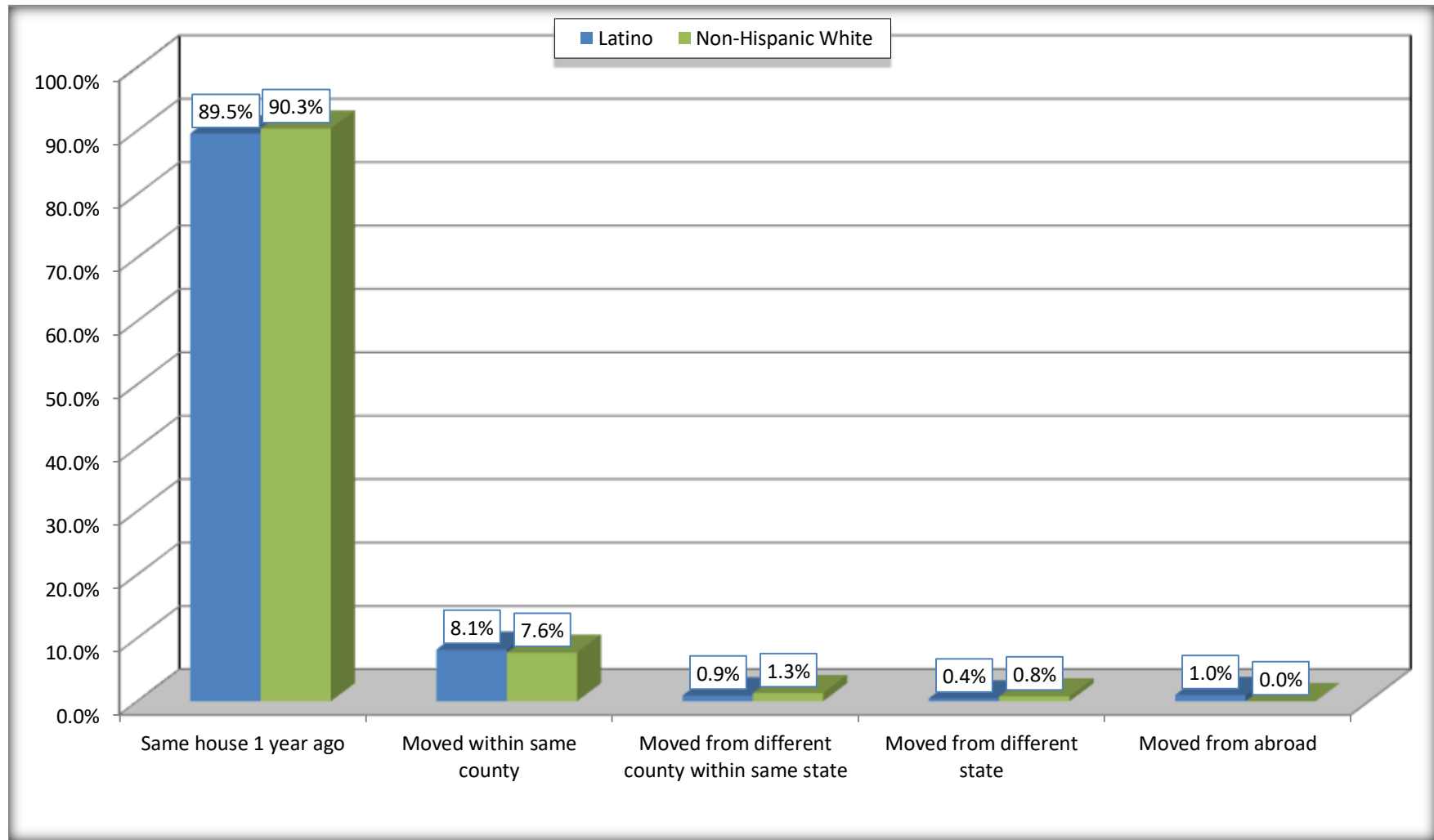|	Sunnyside School District			
	Latino	% of Latino Total	White, Not Hispanic	% of NHW Total
Total:	7,509	**100.0%**	2,113	**100.0%**
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	6,085	81.0%	1,664	78.8%
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	1,184	15.8%	248	11.7%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
Walked	45	0.6%	36	1.7%
Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means	73	1.0%	0	0.0%
Worked at home	122	1.6%	163	7.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Survey
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/index.htm

Means of Transportation to Work (Workers 16 Years and Over)

Sunnyside School District

Legend: ■ Latino   ■ Non-Hispanic White

Means of transportation	Latino	Non-Hispanic White
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	81.0%	78.8%
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	15.8%	11.7%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	0.0%	0.1%
Walked	0.6%	1.7%
Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means	1.0%	0.0%
Worked at home	1.6%	7.7%

Source: B08105. MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK - Universe: WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

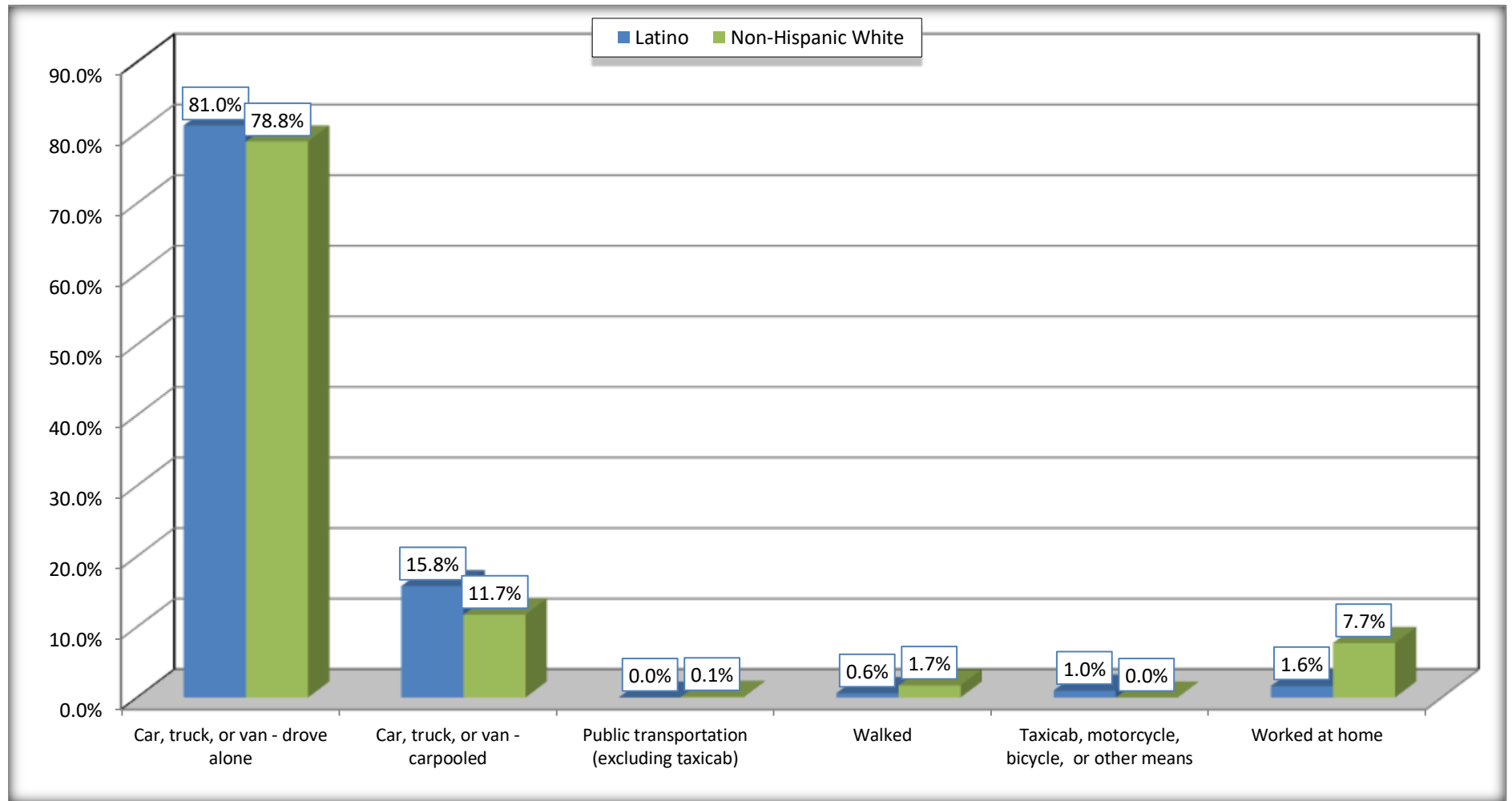**B11002. HOUSEHOLD TYPE BY RELATIVES AND NONRELATIVES FOR POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS**
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

	Sunnyside School District			
	Latino	% of Latino Total	White, Not Hispanic	% of NHW Total
Total:	20,797	**100.0%**	4,907	**100.0%**
In family households	20,098	96.6%	4,196	85.5%
In nonfamily households	699	3.4%	711	14.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/index.htm

Household Type for Population in Households

Sunnyside School District

Legend: ■ Latino ■ Non-Hispanic White

- In family households: 96.6% (Latino), 85.5% (Non-Hispanic White)
- In nonfamily households: 3.4% (Latino), 14.5% (Non-Hispanic White)

B12002. MARITAL STATUS FOR THE POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

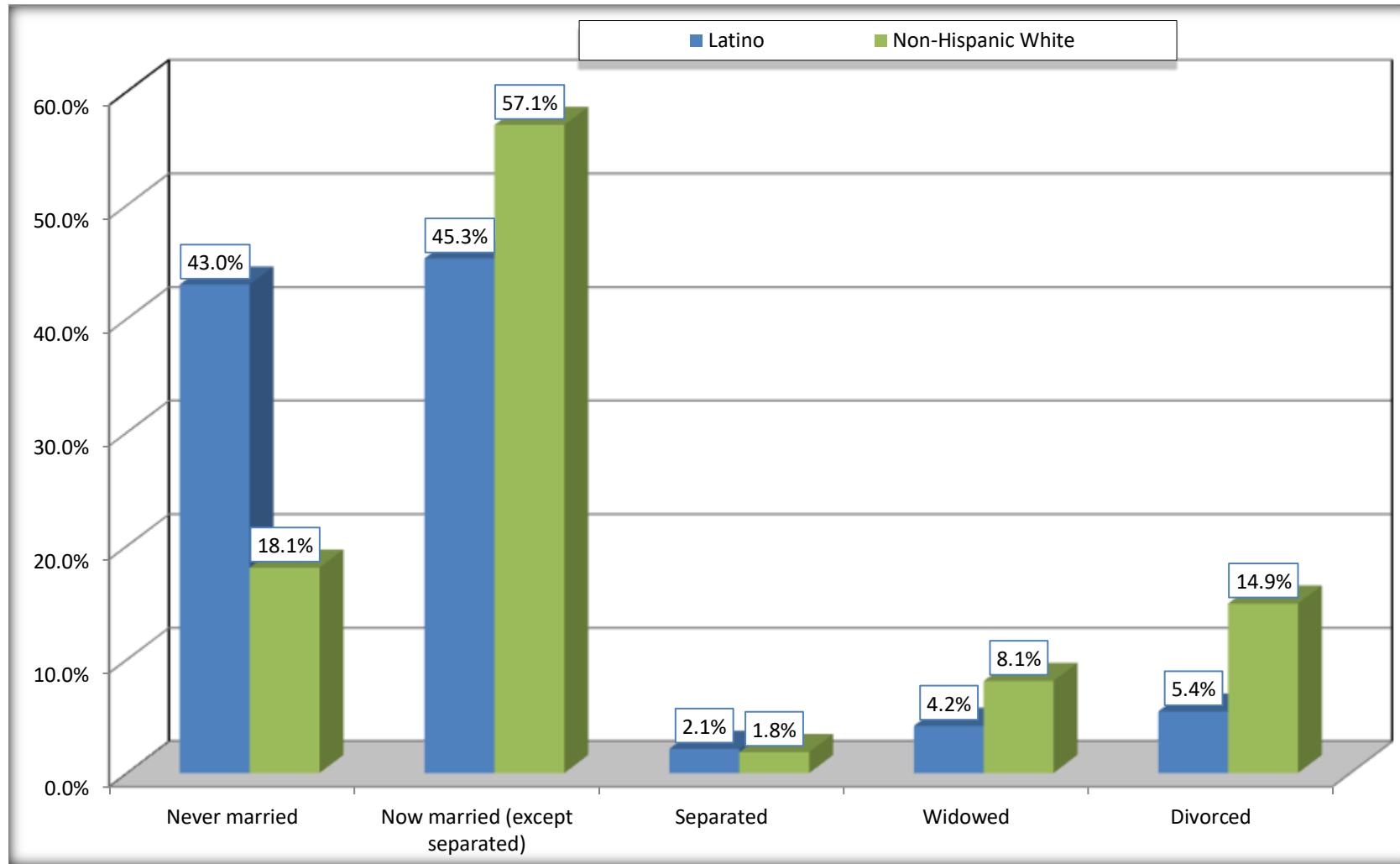|	Sunnyside School District			
	Latino	% of Latino Total	White, Not Hispanic	% of NHW Total
Total:	**13,564**	**100.0%**	**4,171**	**100.0%**
Never married	5,832	43.0%	754	18.1%
Now married (except separated)	6,145	45.3%	2,380	57.1%
Separated	289	2.1%	77	1.8%
Widowed	563	4.2%	338	8.1%
Divorced	735	5.4%	622	14.9%
Male:	6,517	48.0%	1,904	45.6%
Never married	2,920	21.5%	337	8.1%
Now married (except separated)	3,068	22.6%	1,192	28.6%
Separated	61	0.4%	6	0.1%
Widowed	159	1.2%	64	1.5%
Divorced	309	2.3%	305	7.3%
Female:	7,047	52.0%	2,267	54.4%
Never married	2,912	21.5%	417	10.0%
Now married (except separated)	3,077	22.7%	1,188	28.5%
Separated	228	1.7%	71	1.7%
Widowed	404	3.0%	274	6.6%
Divorced	426	3.1%	317	7.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/index.htm

Marital Status for the Population 15 Years and Over

Sunnyside School District

Legend: ■ Latino ■ Non-Hispanic White

Marital Status	Latino	Non-Hispanic White
Never married	43.0%	18.1%
Now married (except separated)	45.3%	57.1%
Separated	2.1%	1.8%
Widowed	4.2%	8.1%
Divorced	5.4%	14.9%

Source: B12002. MARITAL STATUS FOR THE POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

C15002. SEX BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR THE POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

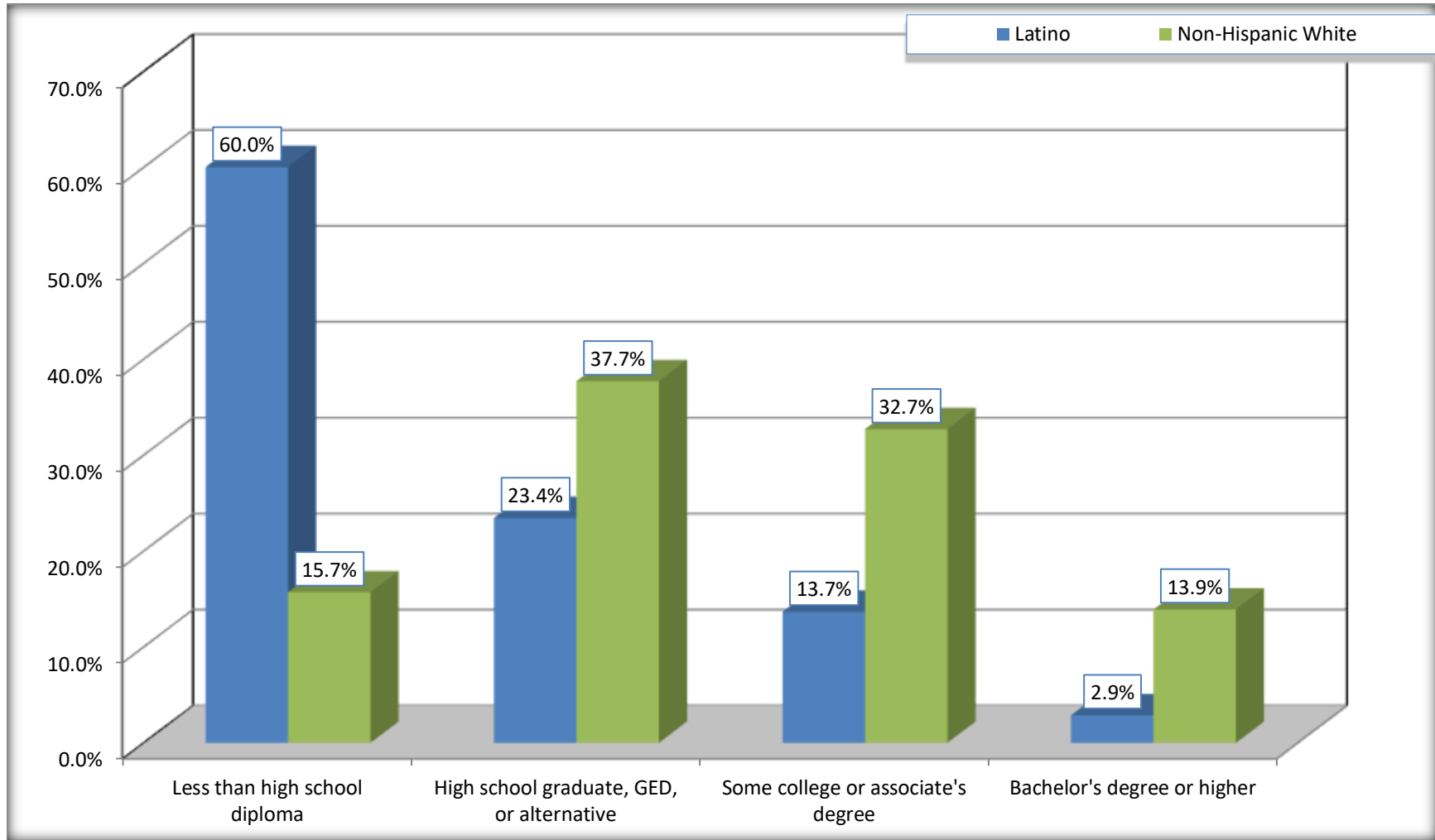|	Sunnyside School District			
	Latino	% of Latino Total	White, Not Hispanic	% of NHW Total
Total:	**9,649**	**100.0%**	**3,761**	**100.0%**
Less than high school diploma	5,792	60.0%	590	15.7%
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	2,262	23.4%	1,418	37.7%
Some college or associate's degree	1,318	13.7%	1,230	32.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	277	2.9%	523	13.9%
Male:	4,684	48.5%	1,761	46.8%
Less than high school diploma	2,822	29.2%	262	7.0%
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	1,212	12.6%	708	18.8%
Some college or associate's degree	584	6.1%	544	14.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	66	0.7%	247	6.6%
Female:	4,965	51.5%	2,000	53.2%
Less than high school diploma	2,970	30.8%	328	8.7%
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	1,050	10.9%	710	18.9%
Some college or associate's degree	734	7.6%	686	18.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	211	2.2%	276	7.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/index.htm

Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Older

Sunnyside School District

Legend: ■ Latino   ■ Non-Hispanic White

Category	Latino	Non-Hispanic White
Less than high school diploma	60.0%	15.7%
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	23.4%	37.7%
Some college or associate's degree	13.7%	32.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.9%	13.9%

Source: C15002. SEX BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR THE POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

B16005. NATIVITY BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME BY ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH FOR THE POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OVER
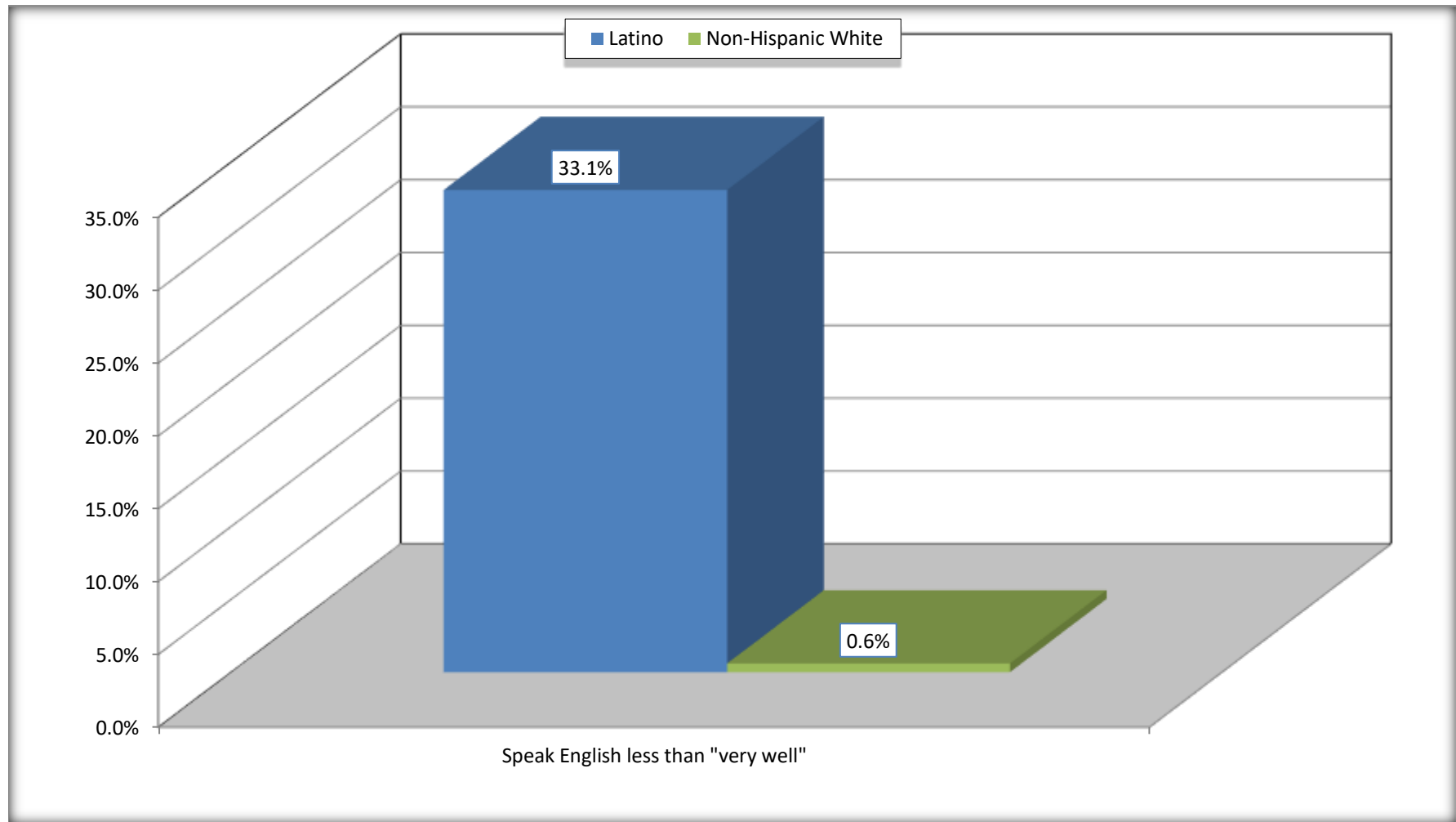Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

	Sunnyside School District			
	Latino	% of Latino Total	White, Not Hispanic	% of NHW Total
Total:	**18,307**	**100.0%**	**4,603**	**100.0%**
Speak only English	2,494	13.6%	4,385	95.3%
Speak another language	15,813	86.4%	218	4.7%
Speak English "very well"	9,754	53.3%	190	4.1%
Speak English less than "very well"	6,059	33.1%	28	0.6%
Native:	11,066	60.4%	4,463	97.0%
Speak only English	2,271	12.4%	4,259	92.5%
Speak another language	8,795	48.0%	204	4.4%
Speak English "very well"	8,005	43.7%	176	3.8%
Speak English less than "very well"	790	4.3%	28	0.6%
Foreign born:	7,241	39.6%	140	3.0%
Speak only English	223	1.2%	126	2.7%
Speak another language	7,018	38.3%	14	0.3%
Speak English "very well"	1,749	9.6%	14	0.3%
Speak English less than "very well"	5,269	28.8%	0	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/index.htm

Speak English Less than "Very Well" (Population 5 Years and Over)

Sunnyside School District

Legend: ■ Latino ■ Non-Hispanic White

33.1%

0.6%

35.0%
30.0%
25.0%
20.0%
15.0%
10.0%
5.0%
0.0%

Speak English less than "very well"

Source: B16005. NATIVITY BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME BY ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH FOR THE POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OVER

Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

B17010. POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS OF FAMILIES BY FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS

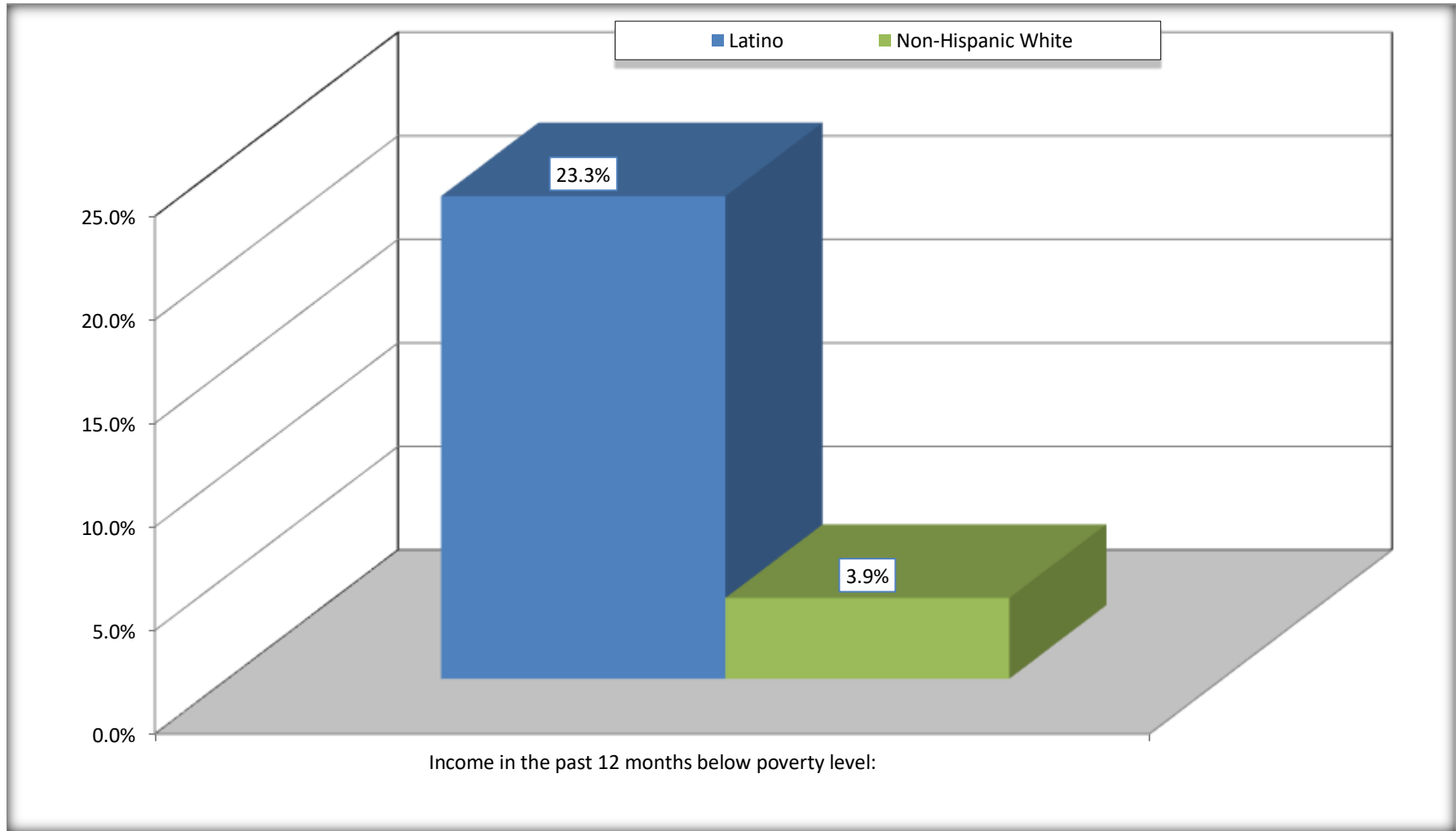Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

	Sunnyside School District			
	Latino	% of Latino Total	White, Not Hispanic	% of NHW Total
Total:	**4,434**	**100.0%**	**1,401**	**100.0%**
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level:	1,034	23.3%	55	3.9%
Married-couple family:	311	7.0%	19	1.4%
With related children under 18 years	241	5.4%	0	0.0%
Other family:	723	16.3%	36	2.6%
Male householder, no wife present	117	2.6%	27	1.9%
With related children under 18 years	117	2.6%	0	0.0%
Female householder, no husband present	606	13.7%	9	0.6%
With related children under 18 years	606	13.7%	0	0.0%
level:	3,400	76.7%	1,346	96.1%
Married-couple family:	2,344	52.9%	1,126	80.4%
With related children under 18 years	1,877	42.3%	284	20.3%
Other family:	1,056	23.8%	220	15.7%
Male householder, no wife present	497	11.2%	64	4.6%
With related children under 18 years	382	8.6%	25	1.8%
Female householder, no husband present	559	12.6%	156	11.1%
With related children under 18 years	332	7.5%	34	2.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/index.htm

Family Households Below Poverty in the Past 12 Months

Sunnyside School District

Legend: ■ Latino ■ Non-Hispanic White

23.3%

3.9%

25.0%
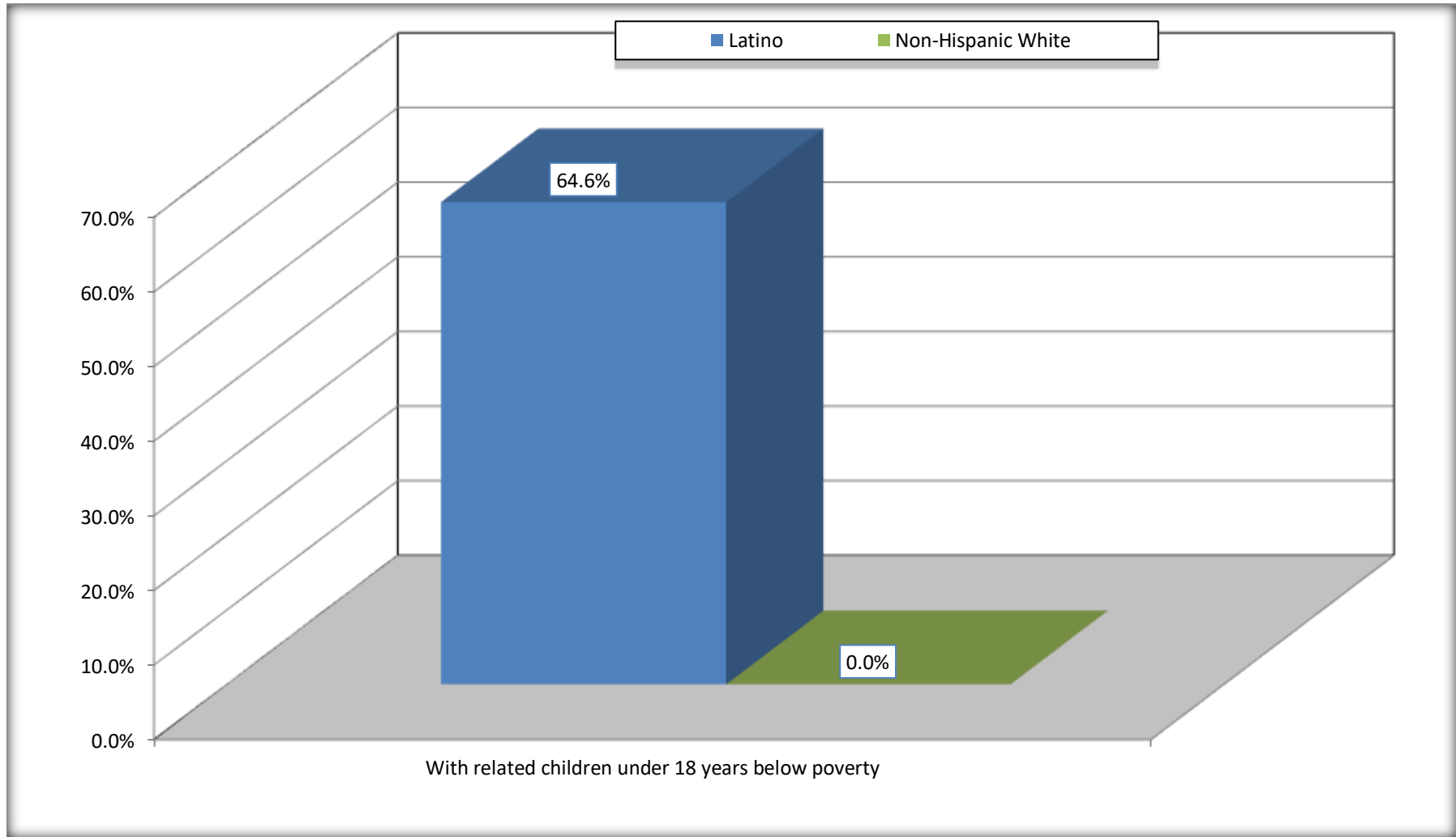
20.0%

15.0%

10.0%

5.0%

0.0%

Income in the past 12 months below poverty level:

Source: B17010. POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS OF FAMILIES BY FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Female-headed Households with Related Children Below Poverty in the Past 12 Months

Sunnyside School District

Legend: ■ Latino   ■ Non-Hispanic White

64.6%

0.0%

70.0%
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%

With related children under 18 years below poverty

B17020 POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY AGE - Universe: POPULATION FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED
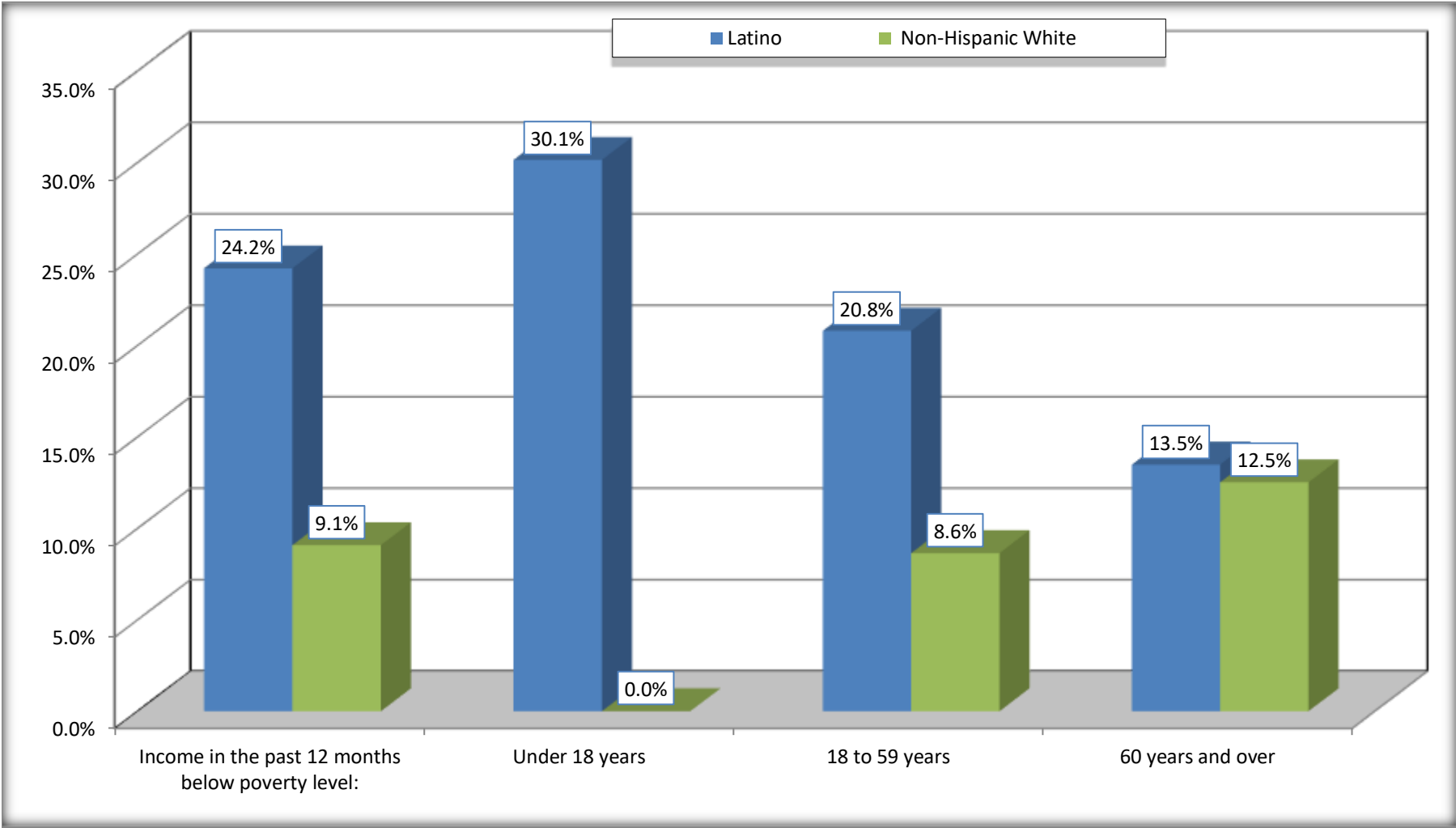Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

	Sunnyside School District			
	Latino	% of Latino Total	White, Not Hispanic	% of NHW By Age
Total:	**20,879**	**100.0%**	**4,592**	**100.0%**
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level:	5,054	24.2%	417	9.1%
Under 18 years	2,673	30.1%	0	0.0%
18 to 59 years	2,166	20.8%	184	8.6%
60 years and over	215	13.5%	233	12.5%
Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty	15,825	75.8%	4,175	90.9%
Under 18 years	6,197	69.9%	601	100.0%
18 to 59 years	8,248	79.2%	1,945	91.4%
60 years and over	1,380	86.5%	1,629	87.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/index.htm

Population Below Poverty in the Past 12 Months

Sunnyside School District

Legend: ■ Latino ■ Non-Hispanic White

	Income in the past 12 months below poverty level:	Under 18 years	18 to 59 years	60 years and over
Latino	24.2%	30.1%	20.8%	13.5%
Non-Hispanic White	9.1%	0.0%	8.6%	12.5%

B19001. HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2019 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

	Sunnyside School District			
	Latino	% of Latino Total	White, Not Hispanic	% of NHW Total
Total:	**5,050**	**100.0%**	**2,004**	**100.0%**
Less than $ 10,000	268	5.3%	96	4.8%
$ 10,000 to $ 14,999	365	7.2%	145	7.2%
$ 15,000 to $ 24,999	751	14.9%	154	7.7%
$ 25,000 to $ 34,999	772	15.3%	102	5.1%
$ 35,000 to $ 49,999	937	18.6%	297	14.8%
$ 50,000 to $ 74,999	969	19.2%	333	16.6%
$ 75,000 to $ 99,999	742	14.7%	318	15.9%
$ 100,000 to $ 149,999	184	3.6%	343	17.1%
$ 150,000 to $ 199,999	29	0.6%	119	5.9%
$ 200,000 or more	33	0.7%	97	4.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/index.htm

B20005. SEX BY WORK EXPERIENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2019 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS) FOR THE POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

	Sunnyside School District			
	Latino	% of Latino Total	White, Not Hispanic	% of NHW Total
Total:	**13,023**	**100.0%**	**4,128**	**100.0%**
Worked full-time, year-round in the past 12 months:	4,504	34.6%	1,617	39.2%
No earnings	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
With earnings:	4,504	34.6%	1,617	39.2%
$ 1 to $ 9,999 or loss	142	1.1%	3	0.1%
$ 10,000 to $ 19,999	631	4.8%	121	2.9%
$ 20,000 to $ 29,999	1,356	10.4%	146	3.5%
$ 30,000 to $ 49,999	1,685	12.9%	543	13.2%
$ 50,000 to $ 74,999	614	4.7%	402	9.7%
$ 75,000 or more	76	0.6%	402	9.7%
Other:	8,519	65.4%	2,511	60.8%
No earnings	4,037	31.0%	1,766	42.8%
With earnings: less than full time, year-round	4,482	34.4%	745	18.0%
Male:	6,226	47.8%	1,900	46.0%
Worked full-time, year-round in the past 12 months:	3,054	23.5%	910	22.0%
No earnings	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
With earnings:	3,054	23.5%	910	22.0%
$ 1 to $ 9,999 or loss	80	0.6%	3	0.1%
$ 10,000 to $ 19,999	270	2.1%	53	1.3%
$ 20,000 to $ 29,999	895	6.9%	9	0.2%
$ 30,000 to $ 49,999	1,215	9.3%	296	7.2%
$ 50,000 to $ 74,999	551	4.2%	259	6.3%
$ 75,000 or more	43	0.3%	290	7.0%

	Sunnyside School District			
	Latino	% of Latino Total	White, Not Hispanic	% of NHW Total
Other:	3,172	24.4%	990	24.0%
No earnings	1,383	10.6%	689	16.7%
With earnings:	1,789	13.7%	301	7.3%
Female:	6,797	52.2%	2,228	54.0%
Worked full-time, year-round in the past 12 months:	1,450	11.1%	707	17.1%
No earnings	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
With earnings:	1,450	11.1%	707	17.1%
$ 1 to $ 9,999 or loss	62	0.5%	0	0.0%
$ 10,000 to $ 19,999	361	2.8%	68	1.6%
$ 20,000 to $ 29,999	461	3.5%	137	3.3%
$ 30,000 to $ 49,999	470	3.6%	247	6.0%
$ 50,000 to $ 74,999	63	0.5%	143	3.5%
$ 75,000 or more	33	0.3%	112	2.7%
Other:	5,347	41.1%	1,521	36.8%
No earnings	2,654	20.4%	1,077	26.1%
With earnings:	2,693	20.7%	444	10.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Survey
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/index.htm

Employment and Earnings in in the Past 12 Months (16 Years and Over)

Sunnyside School District
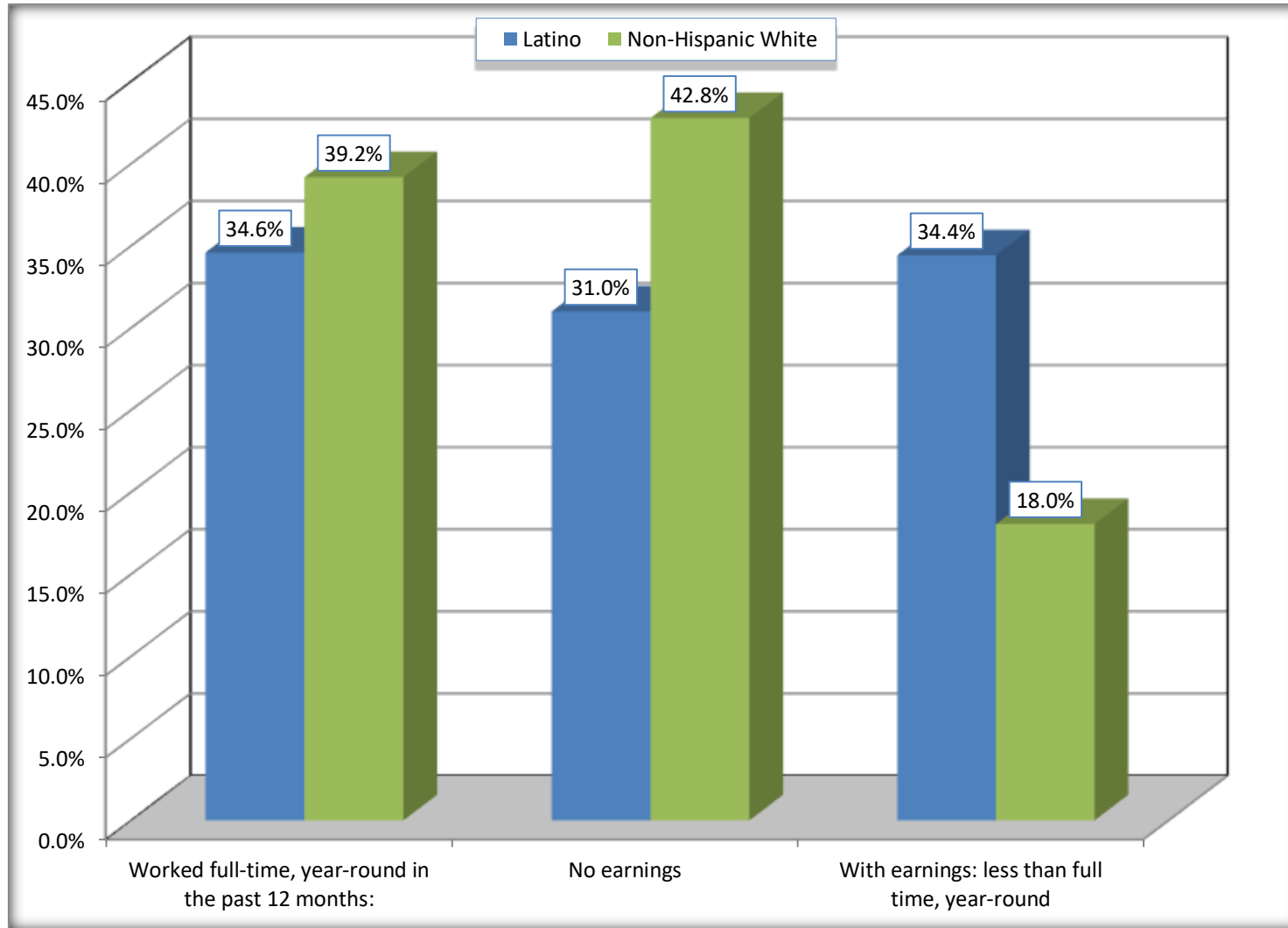
Source: B20005. SEX BY WORK EXPERIENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2019 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS) FOR THE POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

C21001. SEX BY AGE BY VETERAN STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION 18 YEARS AND OVER
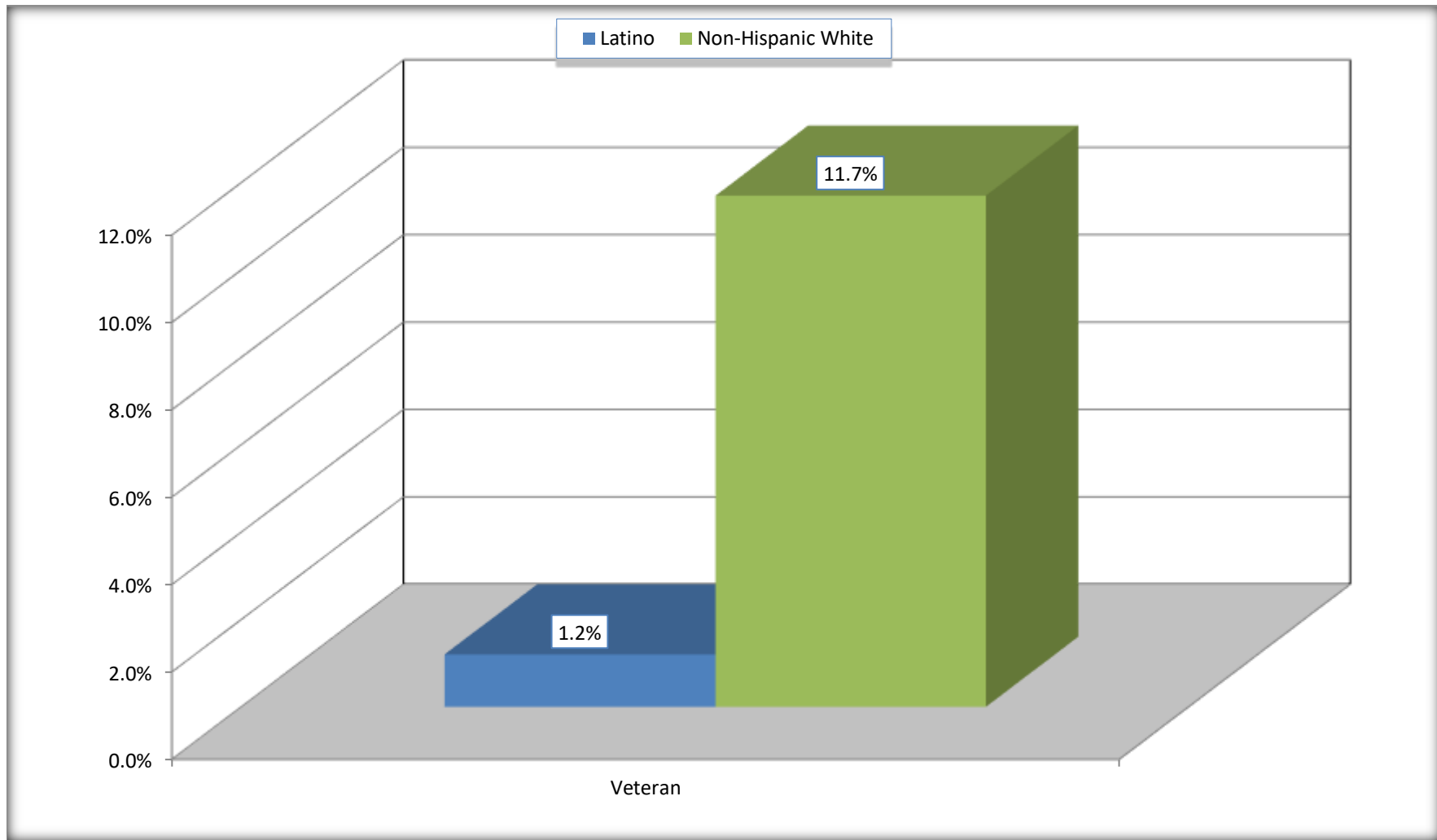Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

	Sunnyside School District			
	Latino	% of Latino Total	White, Not Hispanic	% of NHW Total
Total:	**12,070**	**100.0%**	**4,068**	**100.0%**
Veteran	140	1.2%	477	11.7%
Nonveteran	11,930	98.8%	3,591	88.3%
Male:	5,838	48.4%	1,900	46.7%
18 to 64 years:	5,418	44.9%	1,242	30.5%
Veteran	111	0.9%	159	3.9%
Nonveteran	5,307	44.0%	1,083	26.6%
65 years and over:	420	3.5%	658	16.2%
Veteran	16	0.1%	305	7.5%
Nonveteran	404	3.3%	353	8.7%
Female:	6,232	51.6%	2,168	53.3%
18 to 64 years:	5,710	47.3%	1,390	34.2%
Veteran	13	0.1%	13	0.3%
Nonveteran	5,697	47.2%	1,377	33.8%
65 years and over:	522	4.3%	778	19.1%
Veteran	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Nonveteran	522	4.3%	778	19.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/index.htm

Veterans in the Civilian Population 18 Years and Over

Sunnyside School District

Latino ■ Non-Hispanic White ■

11.7%

1.2%

Veteran

12.0%
10.0%
8.0%
6.0%
4.0%
2.0%
0.0%

Source: C21001. SEX BY AGE BY VETERAN STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION 18 YEARS AND OVER
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

B22005. RECEIPT OF FOOD STAMPS/SNAP IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER
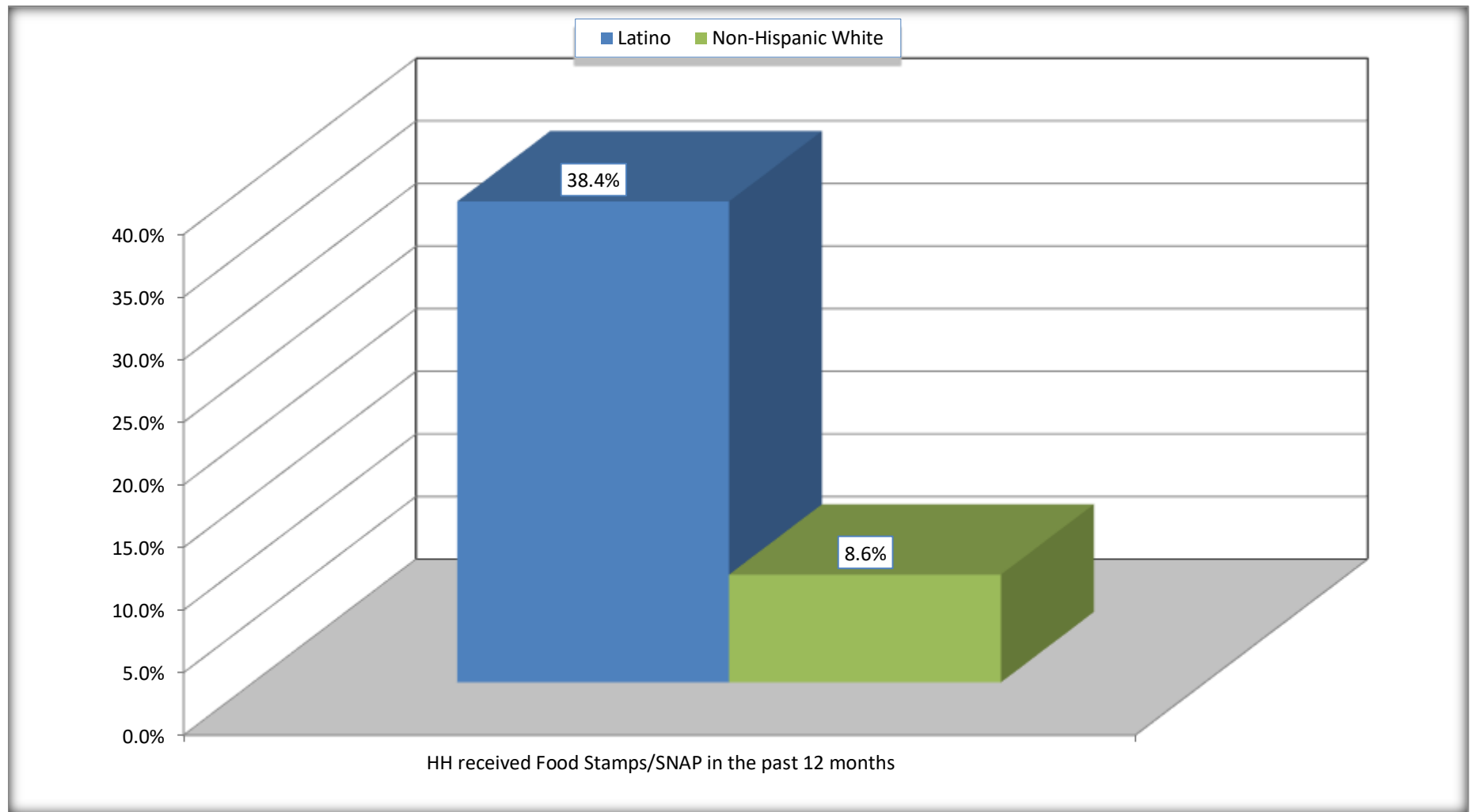Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

	Sunnyside School District			
	Latino	% of Latino Total	White, Not Hispanic	% of NHW Total
Total:	**5,050**	**100.0%**	**2,004**	**100.0%**
HH received Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months	1,939	38.4%	173	8.6%
HH did not receive Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months	3,111	61.6%	1,831	91.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Survey
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/index.htm

Receipt of Food Stamps/SNAP in the Past 12 Months by Household

Sunnyside School District

Latino ■   Non-Hispanic White ■

38.4%

8.6%

40.0%

35.0%

30.0%

25.0%

20.0%

15.0%

10.0%

5.0%

0.0%

HH received Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months

C23002. SEX BY AGE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

	Sunnyside School District			
	Latino	% of Latino Total	White, Not Hispanic	% of NHW Total
Total:	**13,023**	**100.0%**	**4,128**	**100.0%**
In labor force:	8,698	66.8%	2,219	53.8%
In Armed Forces	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Civilian:	8,386	64.4%	1,880	45.5%
Employed	7,958	61.1%	2,136	51.7%
Unemployed	740	5.7%	83	2.0%
Not in labor force	4,325	33.2%	1,909	46.2%
Male:	6,226	47.8%	1,900	46.0%
16 to 64 years:	5,806	44.6%	1,242	30.1%
In labor force:	4,593	35.3%	931	22.6%
In Armed Forces	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Civilian:	4,593	35.3%	931	22.6%
Employed	4343	33.3%	931	22.6%
Unemployed	250	1.9%	0	0.0%
Not in labor force	1,213	9.3%	311	7.5%
65 years and over:	420	3.2%	658	15.9%
In labor force:	147	1.1%	209	5.1%
Employed	147	1.1%	209	5.1%
Unemployed	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Not in labor force	273	2.1%	449	10.9%

	Sunnyside School District			
	Latino	% of Latino Total	White, Not Hispanic	% of NHW Total
Female:	6,797	52.2%	2,228	54.0%
16 to 64 years:	6,275	48.2%	1,450	35.1%
In labor force:	3,793	29.1%	949	23.0%
In Armed Forces	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Civilian:	3,793	29.1%	949	23.0%
Employed	3,348	25.7%	898	21.8%
Unemployed	445	3.4%	51	1.2%
Not in labor force	2,482	19.1%	501	12.1%
65 years and over:	522	4.0%	778	18.8%
In labor force:	165	1.3%	130	3.1%
Employed	120	0.9%	98	2.4%
Unemployed	45	0.3%	32	0.8%
Not in labor force	357	2.7%	648	15.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/index.htm

Employment Status for the Population 16 years and over

Sunnyside School District

Legend: ■ Latino ■ Non-Hispanic White

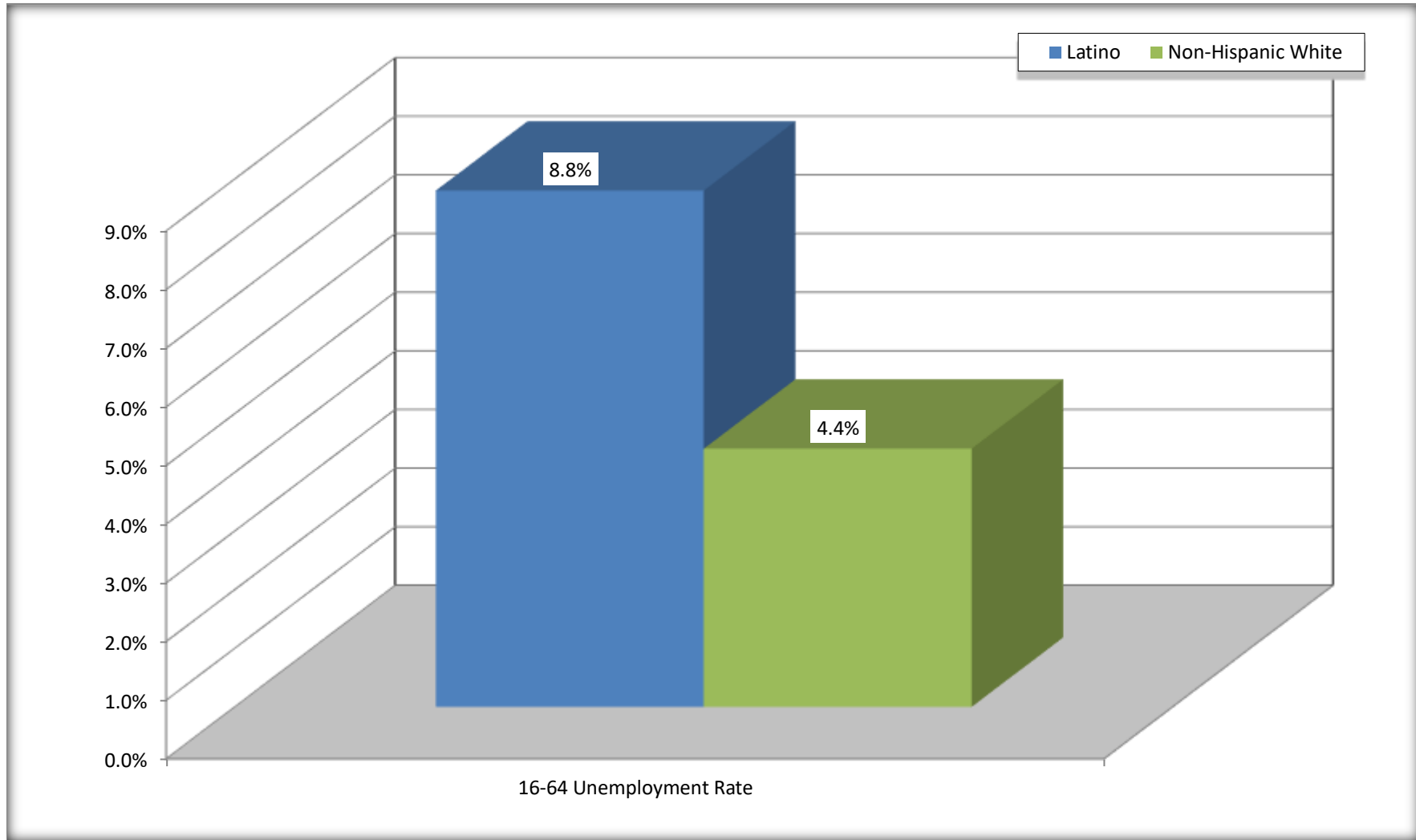| Category	Latino	Non-Hispanic White
In labor force:	66.8%	53.8%
In Armed Forces	0.0%	0.0%
Employed	61.1%	51.7%
Unemployed	5.7%	2.0%
Not in labor force	33.2%	46.2%
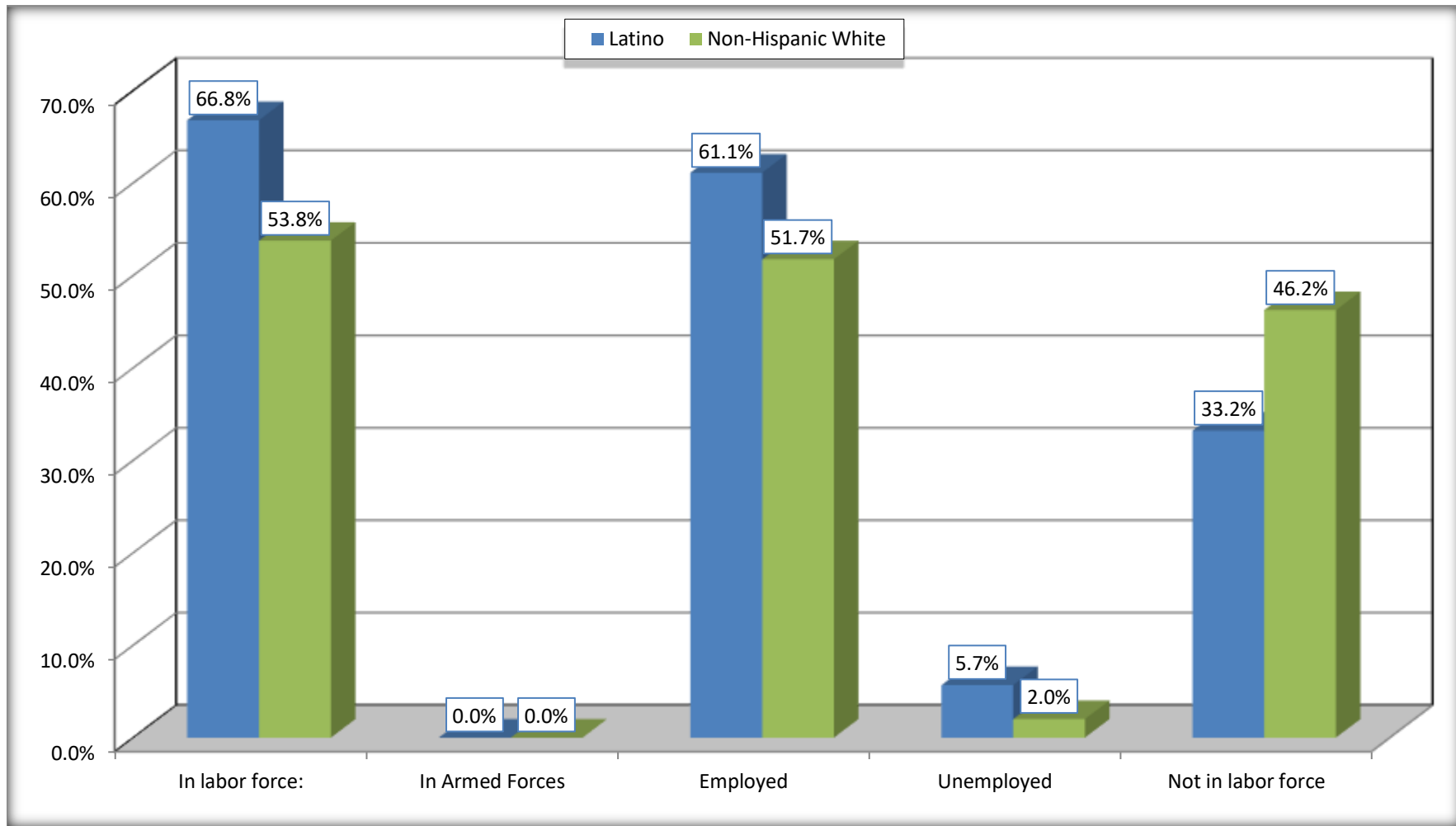
Source: C23002. SEX BY AGE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Unemployment of Working Age Population (Ages 16 to 64)
(As a Percent of 16-64 Civilian Labor Force)

Sunnyside School District

Latino ■ Non-Hispanic White ■

8.8%

4.4%

9.0%
8.0%
7.0%
6.0%
5.0%
4.0%
3.0%
2.0%
1.0%
0.0%

16-64 Unemployment Rate

C24010. SEX BY OCCUPATION FOR THE CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER
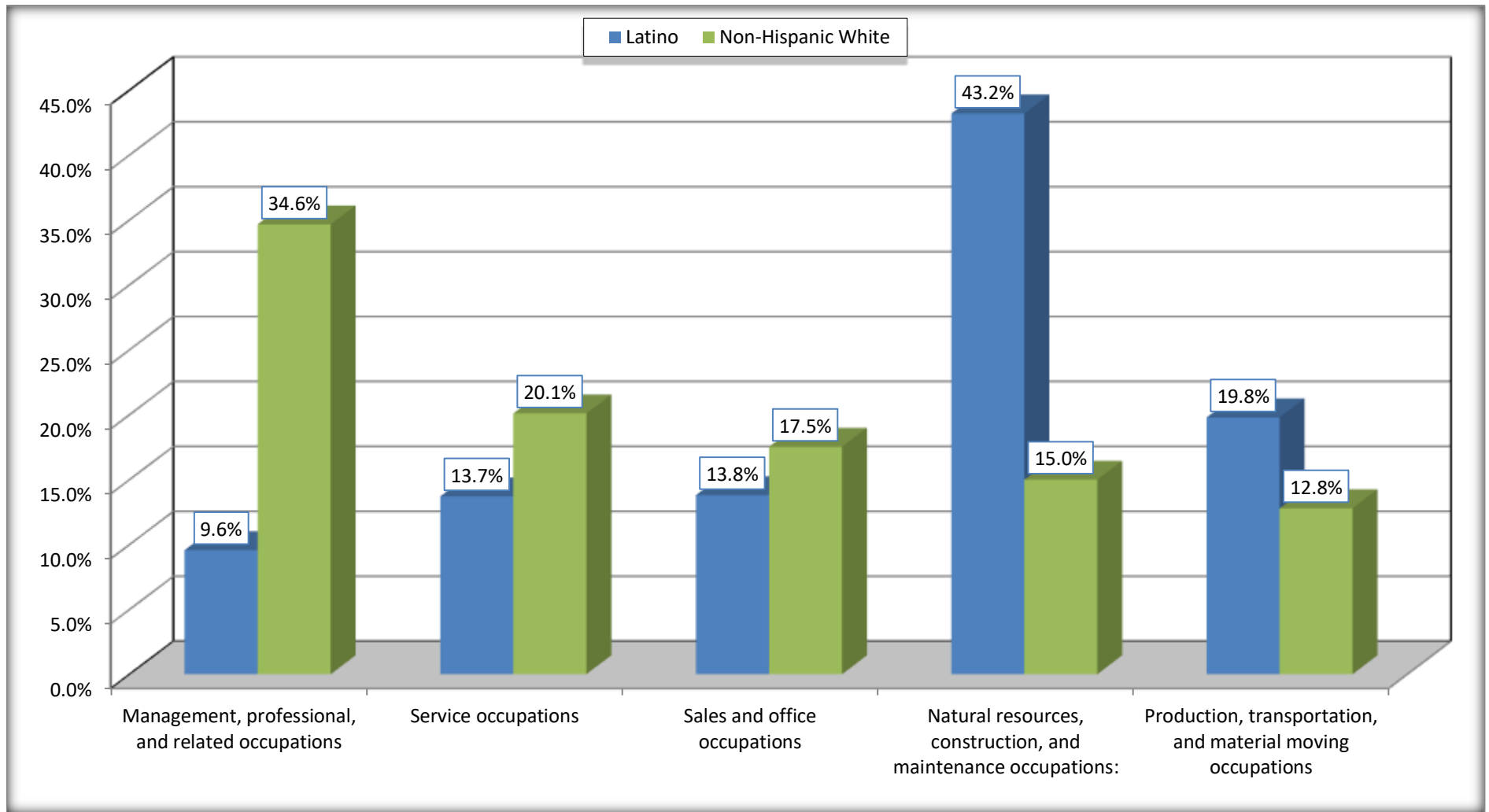Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

	Sunnyside School District			
	Latino	% of Latino Total	White, Not Hispanic	% of NHW Total
Total:	**7,958**	**100.0%**	**2,136**	**100.0%**
Management, professional, and related occupations	760	9.6%	740	34.6%
Service occupations	1,090	13.7%	429	20.1%
Sales and office occupations	1,097	13.8%	374	17.5%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations:	3,437	43.2%	320	15.0%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1,574	19.8%	273	12.8%
Male:	4,490	56.4%	1,140	53.4%
Management, business, science, and arts occupations:	286	3.6%	404	18.9%
Service occupations	289	3.6%	129	6.0%
Sales and office occupations	466	5.9%	116	5.4%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations:	2,239	28.1%	272	12.7%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1,210	15.2%	219	10.3%
Female:	3,468	43.6%	996	46.6%
Management, professional, and related occupations	474	6.0%	336	15.7%
Service occupations	801	10.1%	300	14.0%
Sales and office occupations	631	7.9%	258	12.1%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations:	1,198	15.1%	48	2.2%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	364	4.6%	54	2.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Survey
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/index.htm

Occupation for the Civilian Employed 16 Years and Over Population

Sunnyside School District

Legend: ■ Latino ■ Non-Hispanic White

Occupation	Latino	Non-Hispanic White
Management, professional, and related occupations	9.6%	34.6%
Service occupations	13.7%	20.1%
Sales and office occupations	13.8%	17.5%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations:	43.2%	15.0%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	19.8%	12.8%

Source: C24010. SEX BY OCCUPATION FOR THE CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

B25003. TENURE - Universe: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
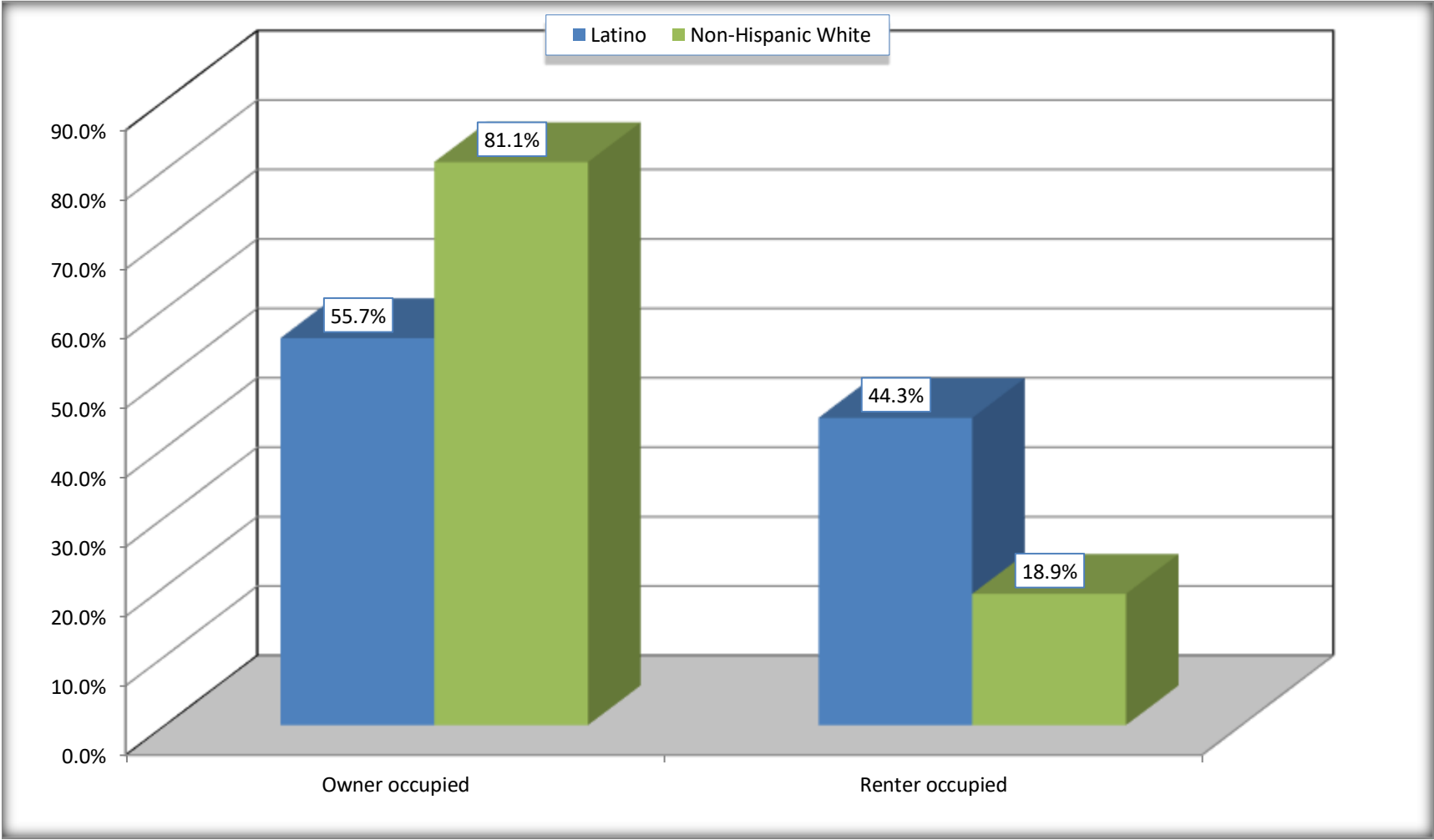Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

	Sunnyside School District			
	Latino	% of Latino Total	White, Not Hispanic	% of NHW Total
Total:	**5,050**	**100.0%**	**2,004**	**100.0%**
Owner occupied	2,815	55.7%	1,625	81.1%
Renter occupied	2,235	44.3%	379	18.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions,
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/index.h

Home Owners and Renters by Household

Sunnyside School District

Legend: ■ Latino ■ Non-Hispanic White

	Owner occupied	Renter occupied
Latino	55.7%	44.3%
Non-Hispanic White	81.1%	18.9%

Source: B25003. TENURE - Universe: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

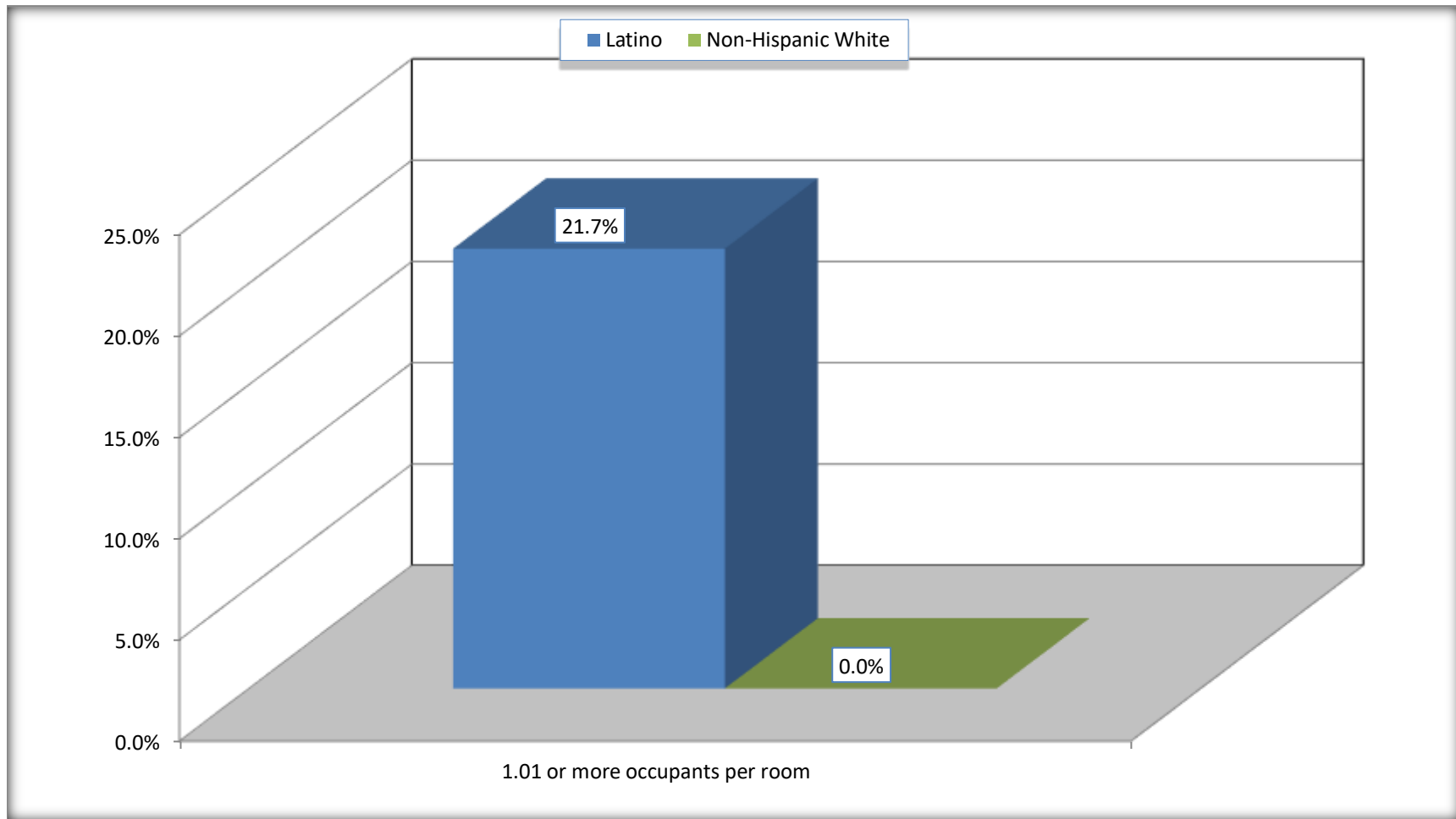**B25014. OCCUPANTS PER ROOM -   Universe: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS**
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

	Sunnyside School District			
	Latino	% of Latino Total	White, Not Hispanic	% of NHW Total
Total:	**5,050**	**100.0%**	**2,004**	**100.0%**
1.00 or less occupants per room	3,954	78.3%	2,004	100.0%
1.01 or more occupants per room	1,096	21.7%	0	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions,
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/index.ht

More than One Person per Room (Crowding) by Household
Sunnyside School District

Legend: ■ Latino ■ Non-Hispanic White

- 21.7% (Latino)
- 0.0% (Non-Hispanic White)

1.01 or more occupants per room

B18101. AGE BY DISABILITY STATUS
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

	Sunnyside School District			
	Latino	% of Latino Total	White, Not Hispanic	% of NHW Total
Total:	**21,008**	**100.0%**	**4,620**	**100.0%**
Under 18 years:	8,999	42.8%	629	13.6%
With a disability	306	1.5%	0	0.0%
No disability	8,693	41.4%	629	13.6%
18 to 64 years:	11,076	52.7%	2,591	56.1%
With a disability	821	3.9%	531	11.5%
No disability	10,255	48.8%	2,060	44.6%
65 years and over:	933	4.4%	1,400	30.3%
With a disability	316	1.5%	409	8.9%
No disability	617	2.9%	991	21.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/index.htm

Disability by Age

Sunnyside School District

Legend: Latino (blue), Non-Hispanic White (green)

Category	Latino	Non-Hispanic White
Under 18 with a disability	3.4%	0.0%
18 to 64 with a disability	7.4%	20.5%
65 and over with a disability	33.9%	29.2%
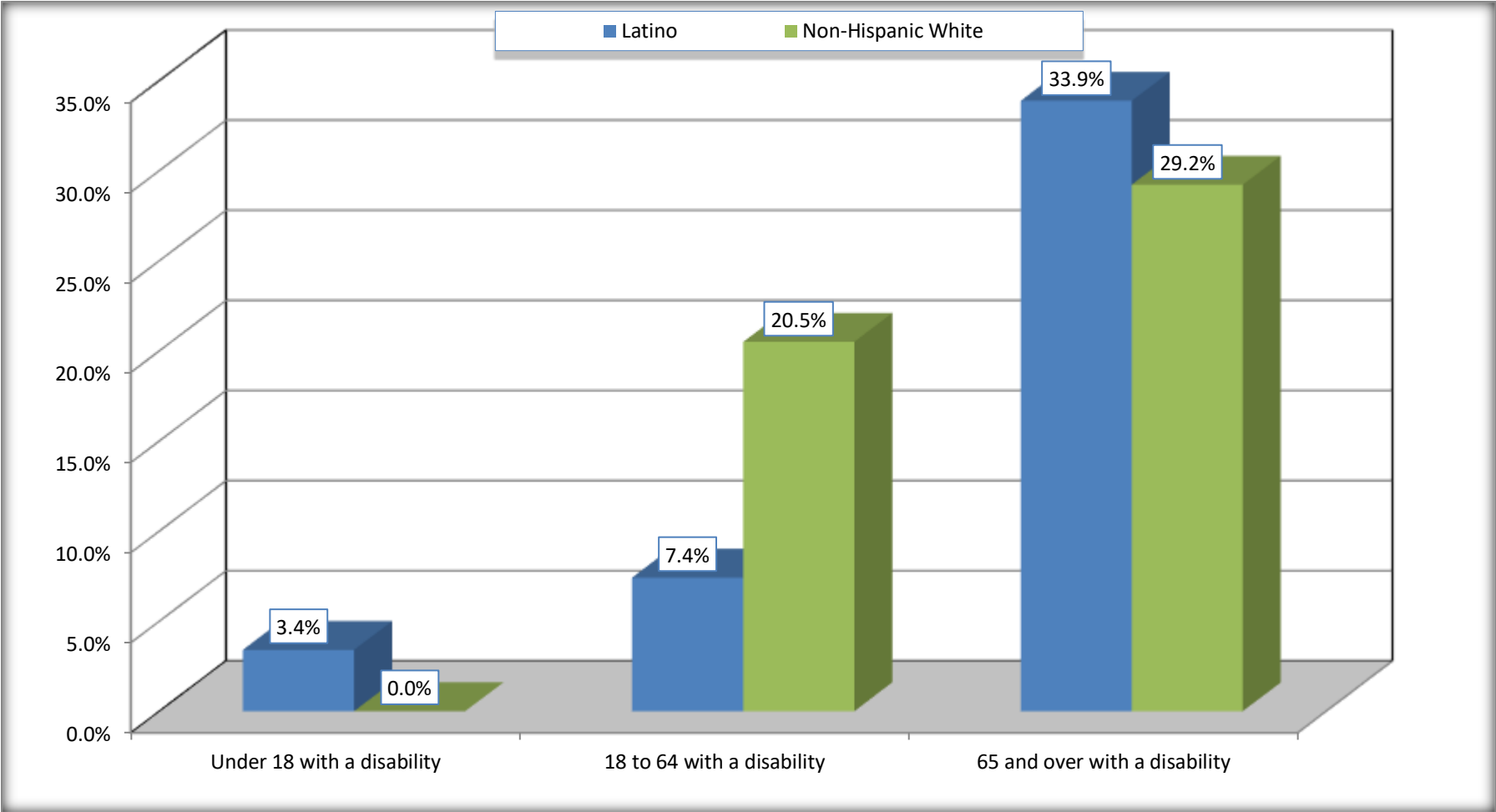
Source: B18101. AGE BY DISABILITY STATUS
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

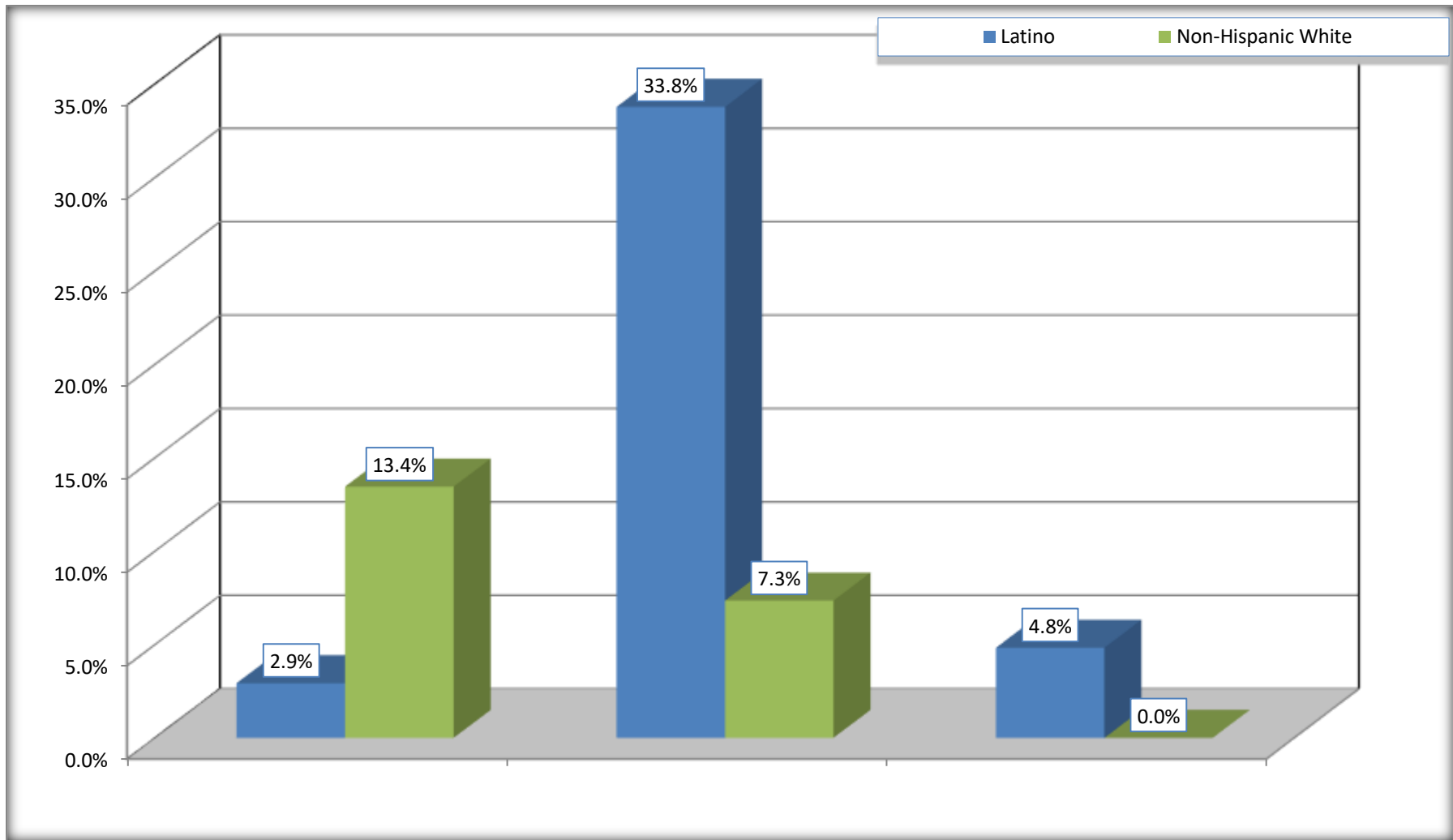**C27001B. HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE STATUS BY AGE**
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

	Sunnyside School District			
	Latino	% of Latino Total	White, Not Hispanic	% of NHW Total
Total:	**21,008**	**100.0%**	**4,620**	**100.0%**
Under 18 years:	9,502	45.2%	647	14.0%
With health insurance coverage	9,224	43.9%	560	12.1%
No health insurance coverage	278	1.3%	87	1.9%
18 to 64 years:	10,573	50.3%	2,573	55.7%
With health insurance coverage	7,002	33.3%	2,384	51.6%
No health insurance coverage	3,571	17.0%	189	4.1%
65 years and over:	933	4.4%	1,400	30.3%
With health insurance coverage	888	4.2%	1,400	30.3%
No health insurance coverage	45	0.2%	0	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/index.htm

Lack of Health Insurance Coverage by Age

Sunnyside School District

Source: C27001B. HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE STATUS BY AGE
Data Set: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Exhibit C to William Cooper Declaration

2023 Residency Districts

Districts

— Highway/Freeway

District

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

0   2   4

Miles

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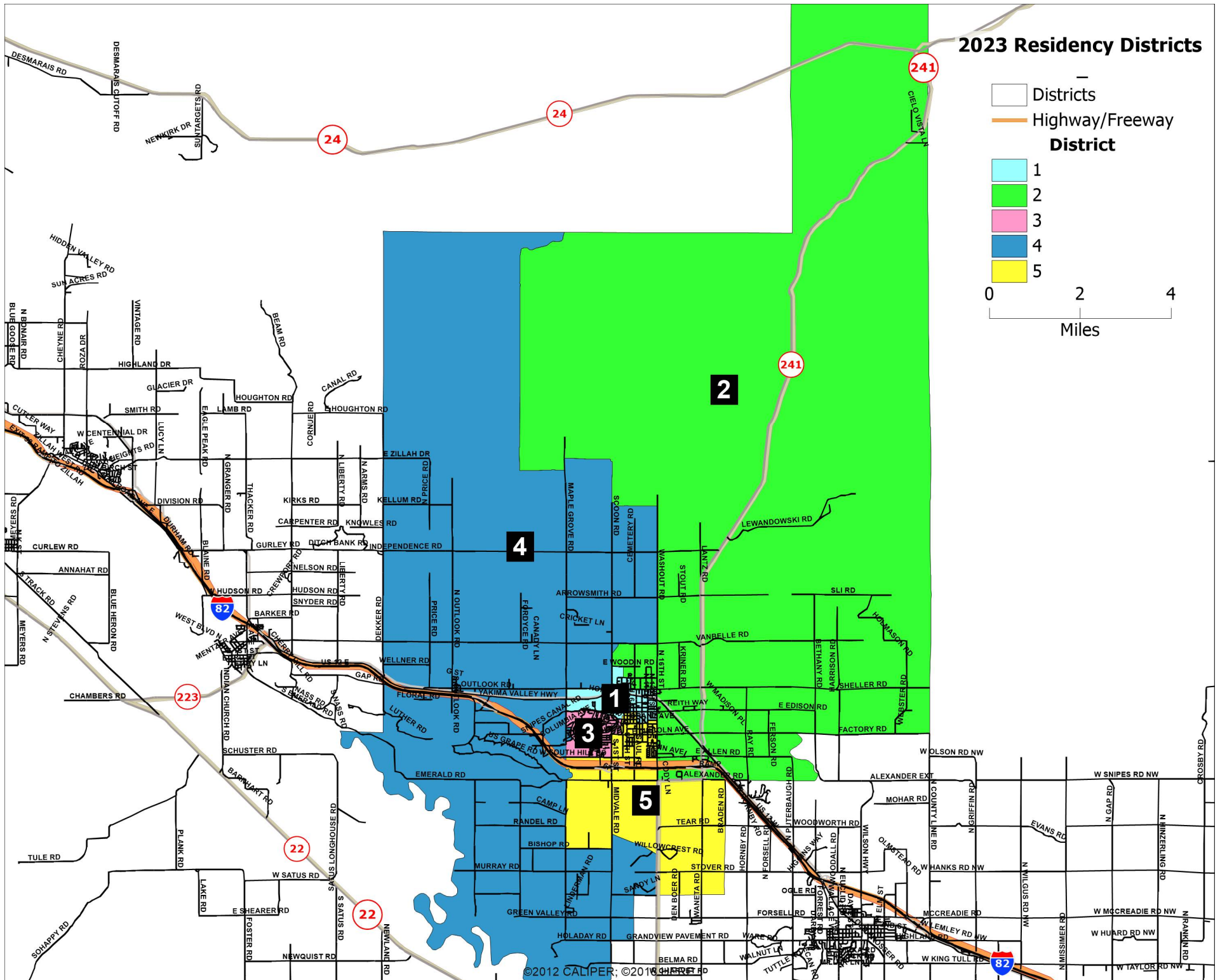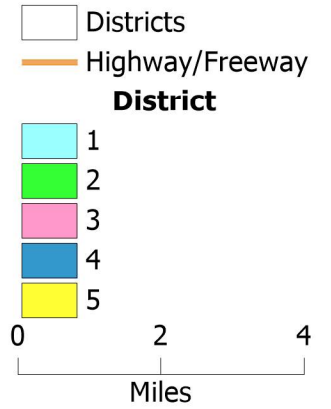
Population Summary Report (2020 Census)
Sunnyside School District -- 2023 Residency Districts

District	2020 Population	Deviation	% Deviation	Latine	% Latine	NH White	% NH White	NH Indigenous	% NH Indigenous
1	5009	70	1.42%	4479	89.42%	452	9.02%	14	0.28%
2	4825	-114	-2.31%	3910	81.04%	812	16.83%	17	0.35%
3	4879	-60	-1.21%	4012	82.23%	771	15.80%	19	0.39%
4	4987	48	0.97%	3450	69.18%	1389	27.85%	33	0.66%
5	4996	57	1.15%	4184	83.75%	682	13.65%	11	0.22%
Total	**24696**		**3.46%**	**20035**	**81.13%**	**4106**	**16.63%**	**94**	**0.38%**

District	18+_Pop	18+ Latine	% 18+ Latine	18+ NH White	% 18+ NH White	18+ NH Indigenous	% 18+ NH Indegenous	% Active Latine Voters	% Latine CVAP
1	3288	2842	86.44%	394	11.98%	9	0.27%	59.14%	81.09%
2	3171	2433	76.73%	680	21.44%	10	0.32%	41.21%	68.33%
3	3175	2461	77.51%	643	20.25%	18	0.57%	47.24%	65.18%
4	3430	2196	64.02%	1130	32.94%	23	0.67%	31.68%	56.30%
5	3305	2640	79.88%	581	17.58%	6	0.18%	58.88%	61.27%
Total	**16369**	**12572**	**76.80%**	**3428**	**20.94%**	**66**	**0.40%**		

Source for CVAP disaggregation: Redistricting Data Hub
https://redistrictingdatahub.org/dataset/maryland-cvap-data-disaggregated-to-the-2020-block-level-2021/

Source for Active Latine Voters.
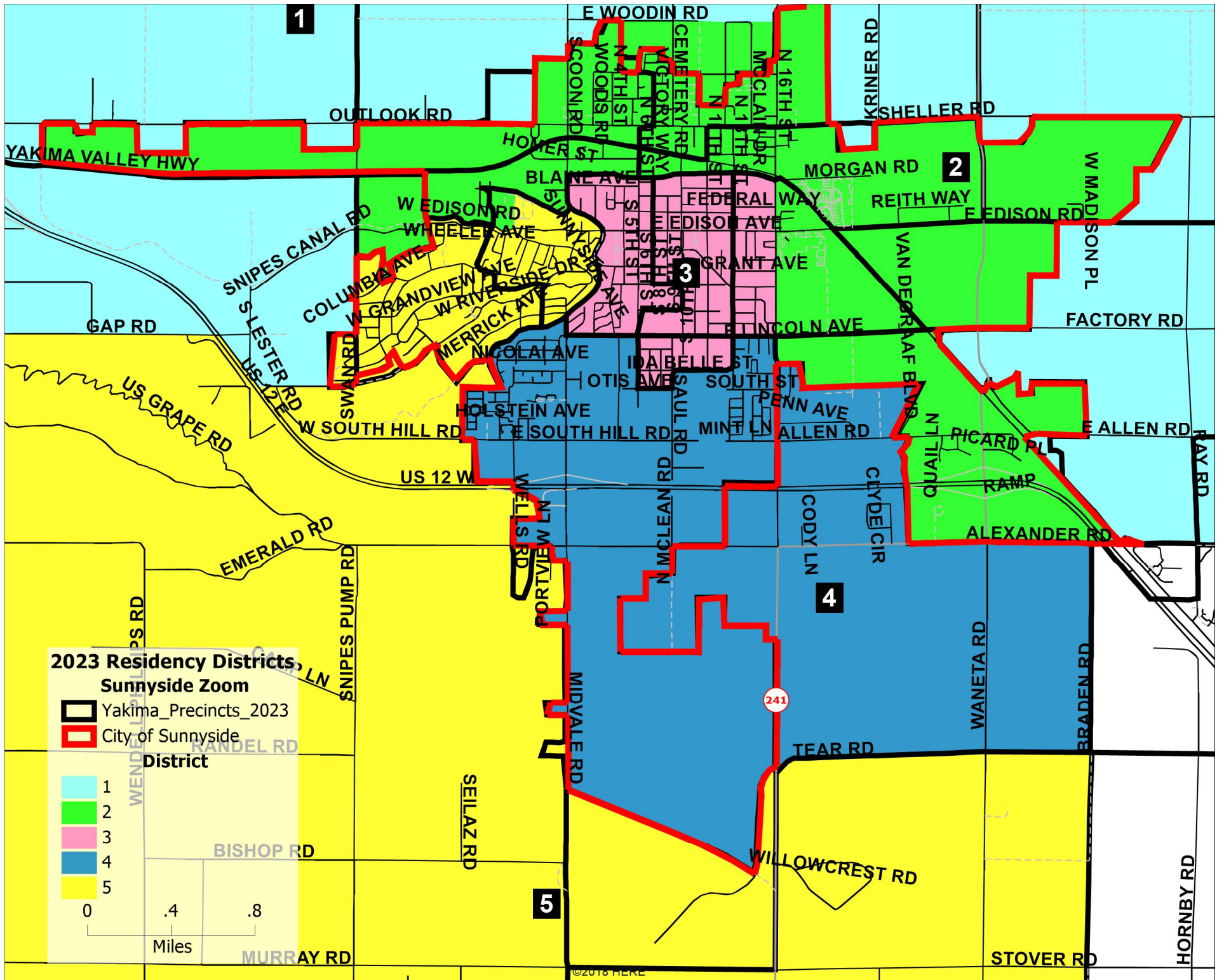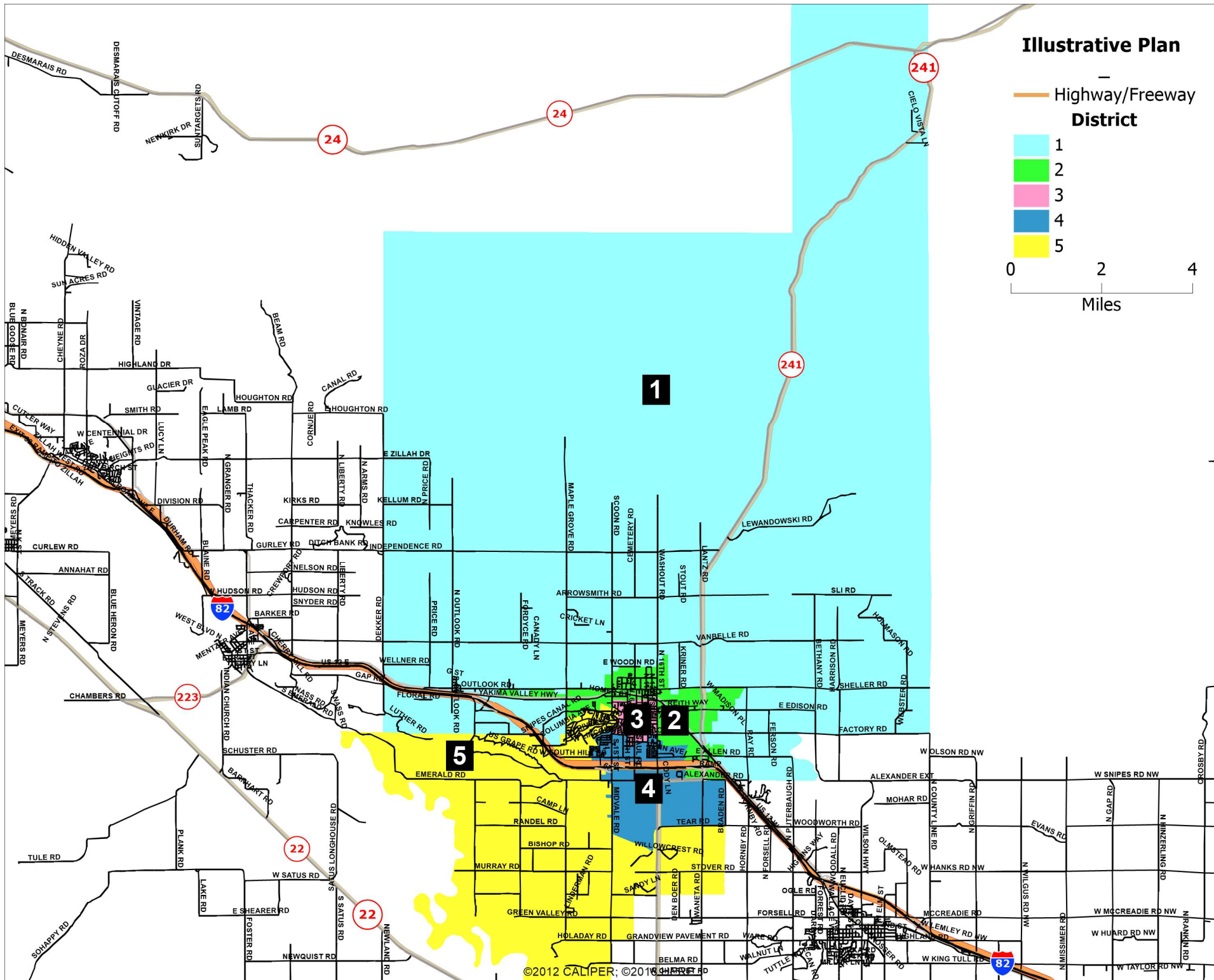geocoded list of Yakima County Nov. 2023 registered voters

2023 Residency Districts, Sunnyside Zoom

Yakima_Precincts_2023
City of Sunnyside

District

1
2
3
4
5

0   .4   .8

Miles

Exhibit D to William Cooper Declaration

Illustrative Plan

—

Highway/Freeway

District

1
2
3
4
5

0   2   4

Miles

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Population Summary Report (2020 Census)
Sunnyside School District -- Illustrative Plan

District	2020 Population	Deviation	% Deviation	Latine	% Latine	NH White	% NH White	NH Indigenous	% NH Indigenous
1	5178	239	4.84%	3421	66.07%	1581	30.53%	37	0.71%
2	4830	-109	-2.21%	4391	90.91%	364	7.54%	12	0.25%
3	4805	-134	-2.71%	4265	88.76%	459	9.55%	12	0.25%
4	4836	-103	-2.09%	4249	87.86%	476	9.84%	17	0.35%
5	5047	108	2.19%	3709	73.49%	1226	24.29%	16	0.32%
Total	24696		7.55%	20035	81.13%	4106	16.63%	94	0.38%

District	18+_Pop	18+ Latine	% 18+ Latine	18+ NH White	% 18+ NH White	18+ NH Indigenous	% 18+ NH Indegenous	% Latine CVAP	% Active Latine Voters
1	3589	2182	60.80%	1283	35.75%	25	0.70%	47.76%	29.94%
2	3045	2684	88.14%	319	10.48%	8	0.26%	89.39%	57.91%
3	3206	2755	85.93%	394	12.29%	8	0.25%	73.59%	65.46%
4	3047	2574	84.48%	398	13.06%	12	0.39%	63.06%	60.06%
5	3482	2377	68.27%	1034	29.70%	13	0.37%	58.47%	39.31%
Total	16369	12572	76.80%	3428	20.94%	66	0.40%		

Source for CVAP disaggregation: Redistricting Data Hub
https://redistrictingdatahub.org/dataset/maryland-cvap-data-disaggregated-to-the-2020-block-level-2021/

Source for Active Latine Voters.
geocoded list of Yakima County Nov. 2023 registered voters
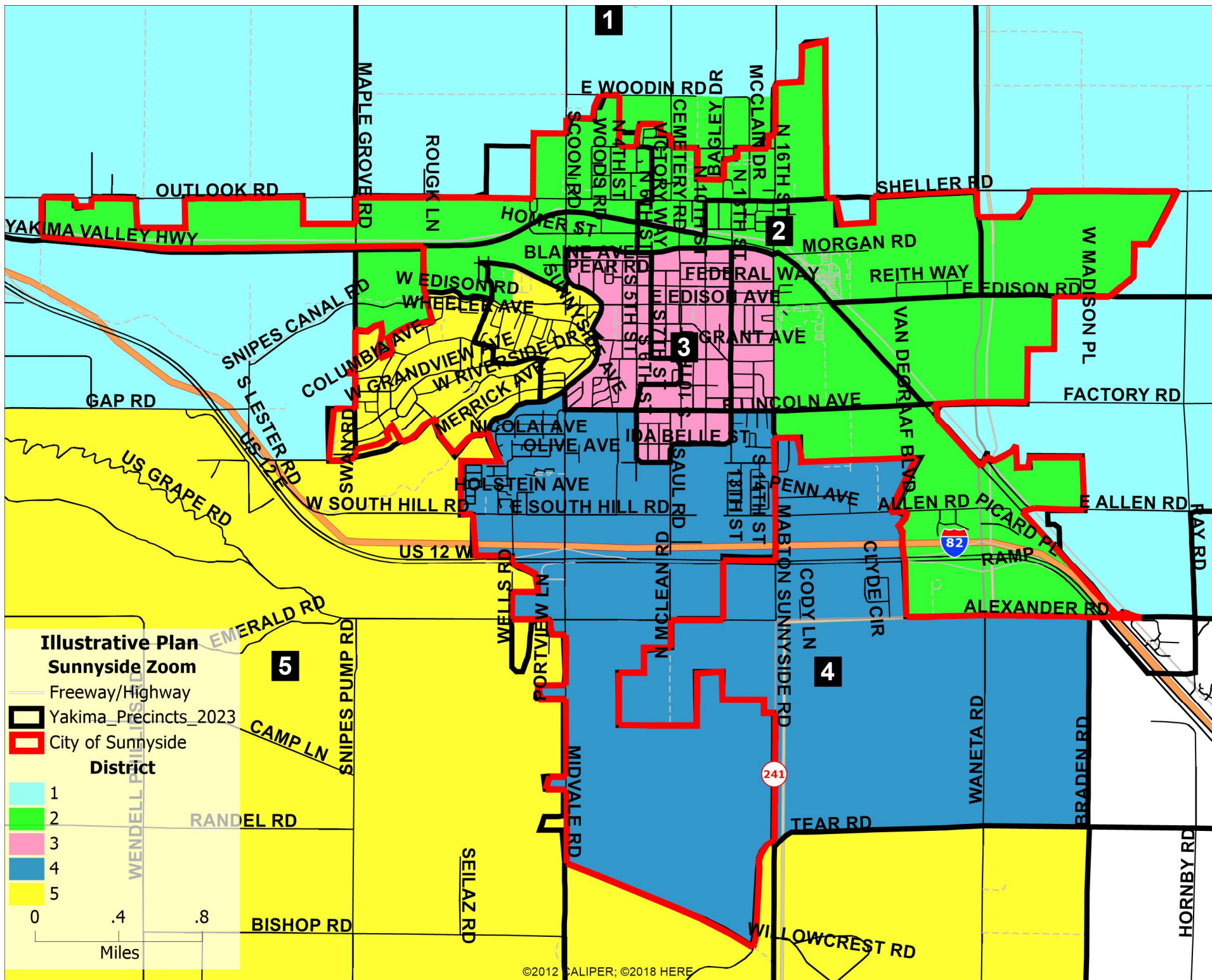
Illustrative Plan
Sunnyside Zoom

Freeway/Highway
Yakima_Precincts_2023
City of Sunnyside

District
1
2
3
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5

0   .4   .8
Miles

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