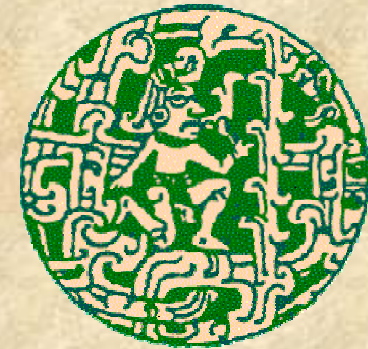
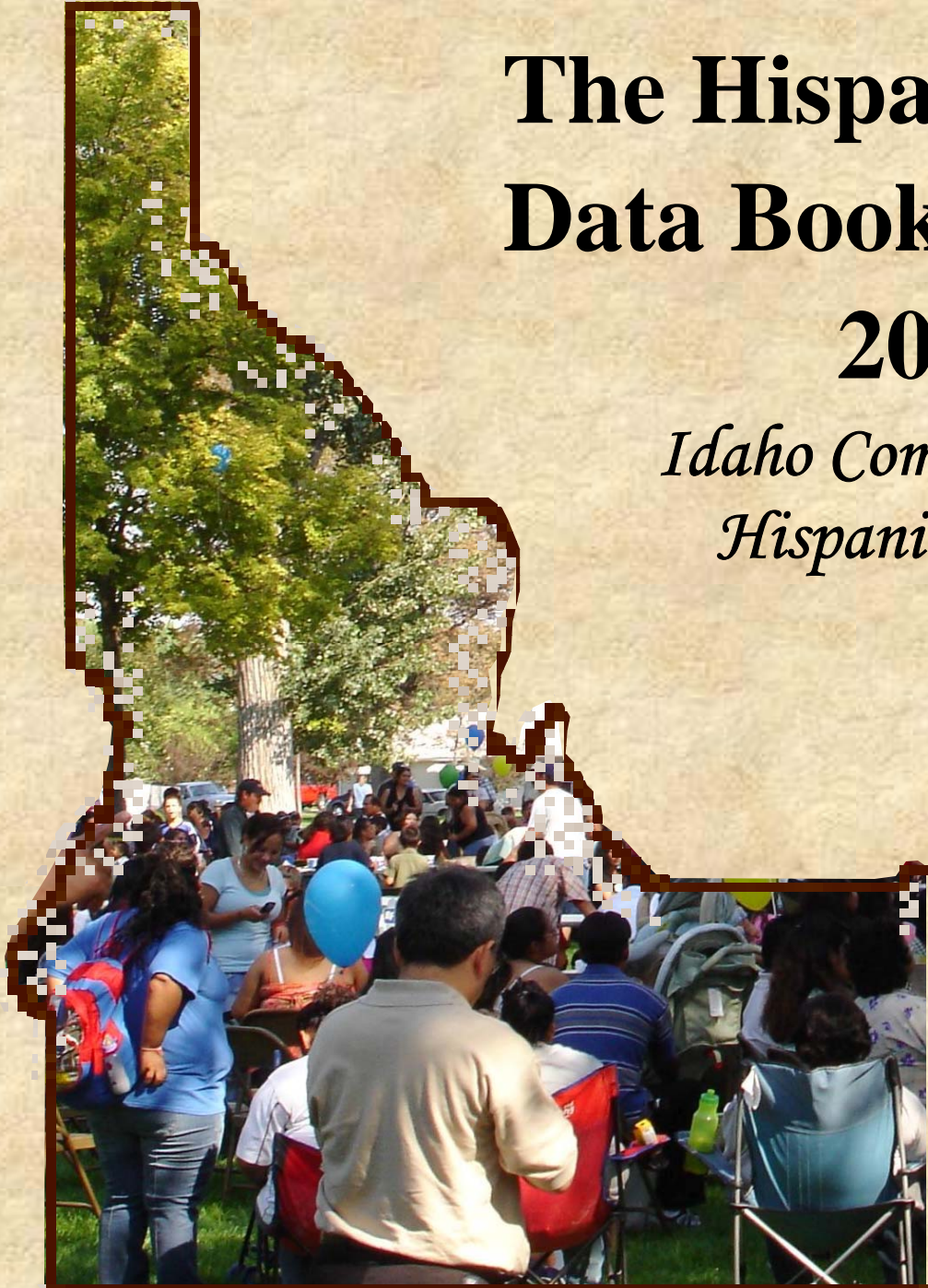


The Hispanic Profile Data Book for Idaho 2007

*Idaho Commission on
Hispanic Affairs*



Second Edition

PREFACE

As the Census 2000 continues to confirm the dramatic growth of Hispanics in Idaho, the demand for demographic data and information regarding the Hispanic population continues to be an essential resource for understanding and serving Idaho's Hispanic community. In recognition of this need, during the summer of 2004 the Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs developed the first Hispanic Profile Project, a demographic report of Idaho's Hispanic community.

This publication provides demographic data and information describing the economic, educational, and social status of Hispanics in Idaho. The request for this report by a variety of data consumers interested in accessing data regarding one of the fastest growing and largest ethnic groups in our state, was overwhelming.

Based on our commitment to our State of Idaho, we bring to you the second edition of the Hispanic Profile Data Book for Idaho. The purpose of this report is to examine the current status of Hispanic population. The report continues to provide our state with the tools and analysis necessary to learn more about the unique needs and issues facing Hispanics in Idaho. The purpose of this report is to show the trends in the data from 2004 to 2006, and to capture data that was not available for the 2005 Hispanic Profile report.

The report further provides a clearinghouse for data critical to businesses that depend on accurate reporting of education, workforce, social, and consumer trends to remain viable and profitable. Local and state policymakers and government agencies will find the data they need for a clear understanding of the unique problems and issues of Idaho's Hispanic community. This knowledge will help them address the social, economic, and cultural challenges effectively for this growing and significant segment of their constituencies.

The time for positive and meaningful change is now.

Margie Gonzalez,
Executive Director

Pablo Yzquierdo,
Chair

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The success of the *Hispanic Profile Report* can be attributed to the many partner agencies, staff members, and devoted volunteers who collaborated and contributed their time, energy, and expertise to this project. Their commitment and dedication to furthering interagency efforts that focus on the needs of Hispanic families in Idaho is very much appreciated.

The Commission would also like to thank the Commissioners of the Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs (listed on the facing page) for their support of the project.

We are particularly indebted to the experts who provided guidance on key decisions about the data and indicators used in this report and contributed to the content and research design: Pam Harder, *Idaho Department of Health & Welfare, Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics (Census Data)*, Carolynn Gates, *Department of Corrections (Corrections Data)*, Barb Eisenbarth, *State Department of Education (YRBS Data)*, Joe Pollard, *Idaho Department of Health & Welfare Bureau of Community and Environmental Health (YRBS analysis)*, Teresa Abbott, *Idaho Department of Health & Welfare Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)*, Teneale Chapton, *Idaho Department of Health & Welfare Perinatal Assessment (PRATS Data)*, Kathy Gardner, *Idaho Food Bank*, Jerry Royster *Operations Analyst/Webmanager HUD's Office*, Mannie Lee, *HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development*.

We would like to thank the staff members involved in the development of this report, Lymaris Blackmon, Office Specialist II, and Juan Saldaña, Community Resource Development Specialist.

This year's editors of the Hispanic Profile Report are Dr. Galen Louis, *Consultant*, Carol P Youtz, *Administrative Assistant Idaho Soil Conservation Commission*, Elena Padilla, *Boise State University Student*, Lori A. Manzanares, and Kathy Clayton-Wonderlich, *University of Idaho*.

The Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs wishes to acknowledge the services and outstanding work of Dr. Galen Louis and his MPH Graduate Assistant, Ms. Janica Hardin in compiling, organizing and editing the data for this report.

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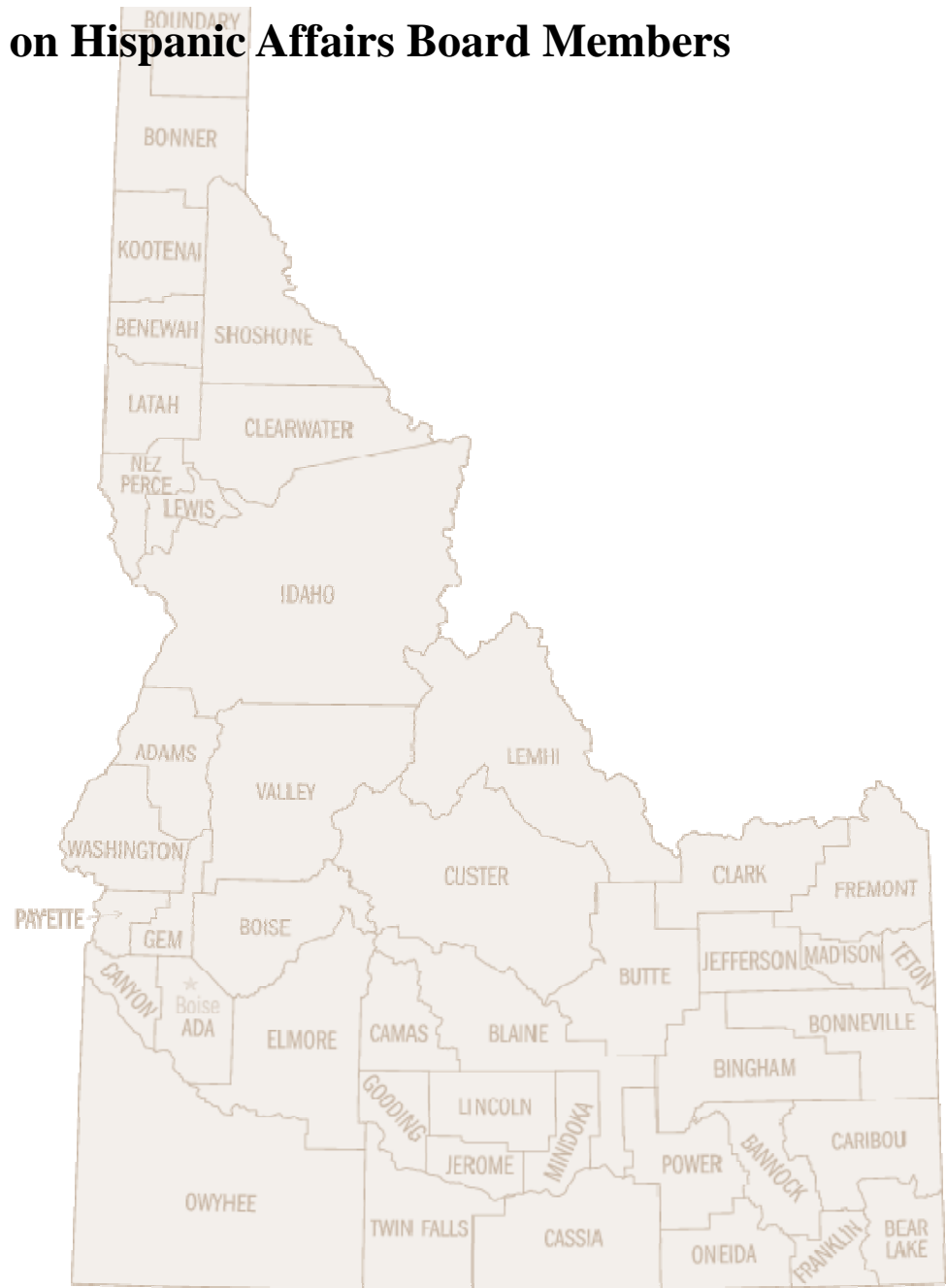
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HIGHLIGHTS OF REPORT

- ◆ Idaho's Hispanic population has increased by more than 22,000 people, a dramatic 22%, as opposed to a growth of 6.5% for non-Hispanics in the past four years
- ◆ More than 4 out of 10 (42.7%) of Idaho Hispanics are 19 years or younger compared to 28.7% of non-Hispanics
- ◆ 38% of Idaho Hispanics are foreign-born
- ◆ Median age for Hispanics is 23.2 years and 35 years for Caucasian
- ◆ Motor vehicle deaths account for almost 80 percent (78.8%) of the total accidental deaths incurred by Hispanics. The rate per 100,000 for Hispanics was 30.2. The rate for non-Hispanic motor vehicle deaths is 18.9
- ◆ 5% of the Hispanic civilian workforce 16 years and older is unemployed compared with 4% for Caucasian
- ◆ 68% of Hispanic Spanish speakers five years and older speak English well, or very well; 32% spoke English not well or not at all
- ◆ Hispanic students in the 3rd through 10th grade continue to lag behind their non-Hispanic counterparts for proficiencies in reading, language skills and mathematics
- ◆ Of those aged 25 years and over, 46% of Hispanics have attained a high school diploma
- ◆ 30% of Hispanics are below the poverty level, compared with 12% of Caucasian
- ◆ Median household income for Hispanics was \$27,292 compared with \$40,956 for Caucasian.
- ◆ The estimated number of Hispanic registered voters increased from 14,000 to 19,000 between 2002 and 2004. The percent of registered Hispanic voters who actually voted increased from 57% in 2002 to almost 74% in 2004.
- ◆ The number of Hispanic adults incarcerated is 15.8% of the total jail population in Idaho. Drug abuse and distribution, assault, property crimes, and alcohol abuse are the highest crime types respectively.



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Overview and Purpose

This data book is designed to provide a profile of the Hispanic population in Idaho. It draws from data sources that have been consistently collected in Idaho annually or biannually. US Census data are collected every ten years but these numbers are adjusted with estimates yearly until the next decennial census is administered in 2010. Using stable data sources allows future editions of this data book to be consistent in reporting trends and prevalence figures. The Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and Vital Statistics are collected annually, and the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is collected every two years. For a copy of the 2005 Data Book, go to www2.state.id.us/icha/.

In addition, Section VIII presents links to other sources that have produced meaningful data but do not fit the definition of cyclical data. These are generally special one-time reports that add much to the understanding of our dynamic and diverse Hispanic population.

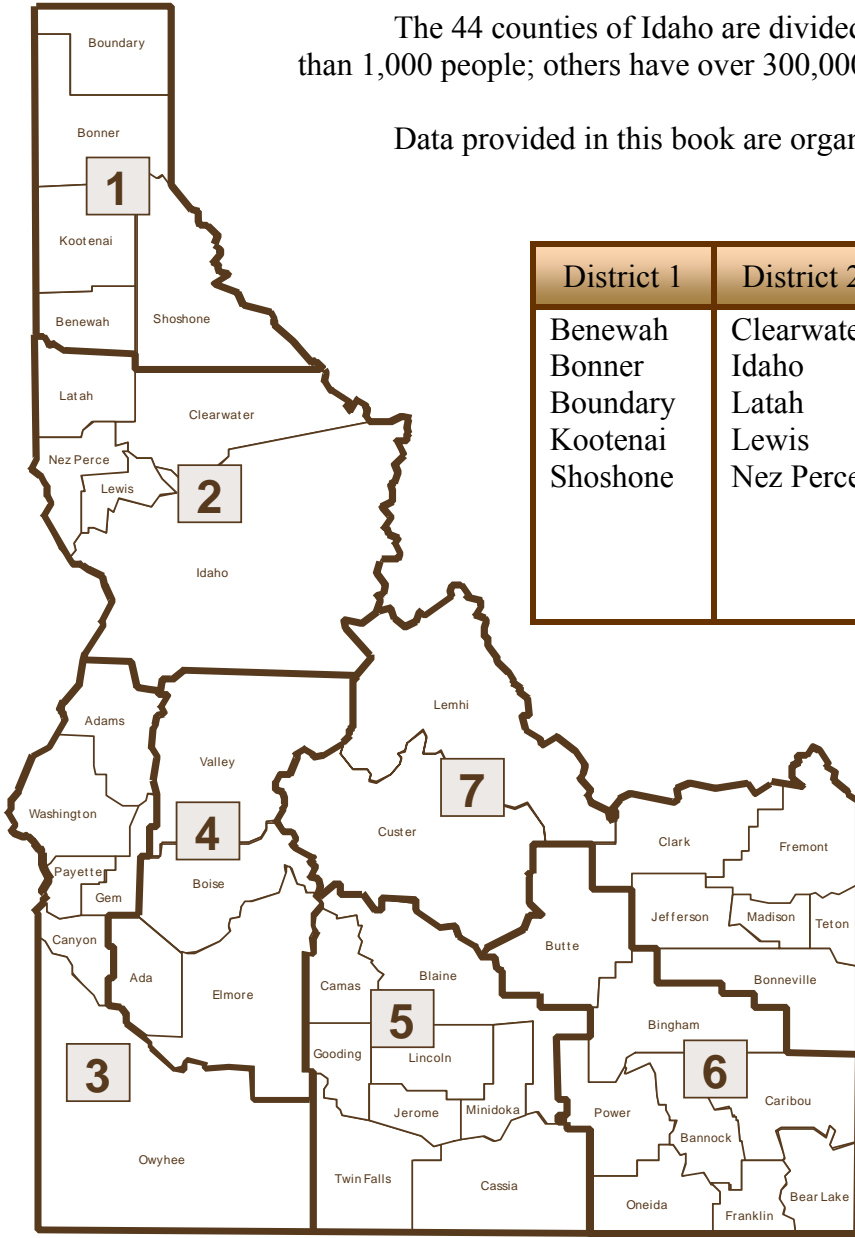
This book is intended to be particularly useful for program planners, project evaluators, state and local policy makers, educators, health care providers, researchers, the business community and community members. A cross section of indicators include population characteristics, geographic distribution, income and housing, educational attainment, and health status and behaviors. It is purposely condensed to highlight major indicators, but these indicators should be robust enough to guide program, project, or policy decisions.

Where possible, data is reported at the county level. This is the primary unit of analysis. To provide a regional perspective for data users, each of the 44 Idaho counties have been aggregated into seven districts, congruent with Idaho's Public Health Districts. While recognizing that the 113 school districts do not necessarily follow county lines, we aggregated school districts into the same seven districts based on the location of the school district's main office. By doing this, we allow more direct regional comparisons. The tables allow the data user to disaggregate and combine counties, districts, etc. as needed for their individual needs. State totals are, of course, always provided.

While this data book provides a snapshot profile of Hispanics in Idaho, we recognized that data users may need more specific or different combinations of data. Data sources are cited on each page. The reader is directed to where they can locate data sets used for this publication. From there, they may be able to manipulate the idiosyncratic nuance of data for their specific purpose.

The 44 counties of Idaho are divided into seven Public Health Districts. Some counties have fewer than 1,000 people; others have over 300,000.

Data provided in this book are organized at the county and the district levels where possible.



| District 1 | District 2 | District 3 | District 4 | District 5 | District 6 | District 7 |
|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Benewah Bonner Boundary Kootenai Shoshone | Clearwater Idaho Latah Lewis Nez Perce | Adams Canyon Gem Owyhee Payette Washington | Ada Boise Elmore Valley | Blaine Camas Cassia Gooding Jerome Lincoln Minidoka Twin Falls | Bannock Bear Lake Bingham Butte Caribou Franklin Oneida Power | Bonneville Clark Custer Fremont Jefferson Lemhi Madison Teton |

SECTION I: Population Characteristics

This section describes basic characteristics of Idaho’s Hispanic and non-Hispanic population. While the term Hispanic is a broad term, for the purposes of this report, we will use the definition from the US Census. For the data collected from the census, the terms “Spanish,” “Hispanic origin,” or “Latino” are used interchangeably. Some respondents identify with all three terms, while others may identify with only one of these three specific terms. Hispanics or Latinos who identify with the terms “Spanish,” “Hispanic,” or “Latino” are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the questionnaire – “Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicate that they are “other, Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino.” People who do not identify with one of the specific origins listed on the questionnaire but indicate that they are “other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino” are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, the Dominican Republic, or people identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. All write-in responses to the “OTHER Spanish/Hispanic/Latino” category were coded. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Of the total population of 1,393,262 in 2004 in Idaho, 8.9% identified themselves as Hispanic. This represents 123,900 people. The following table depicts how these people identified themselves.

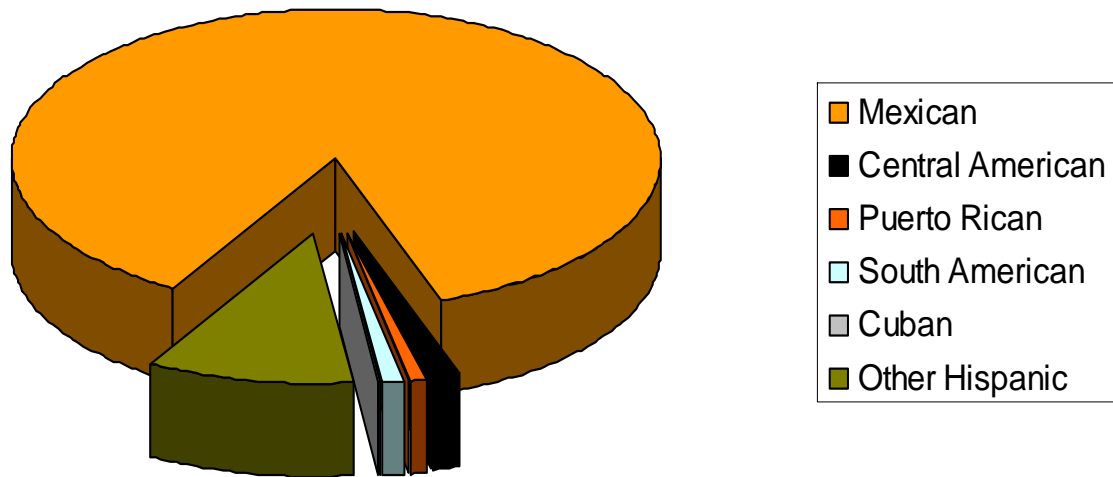
Those who self-identify as of Mexican descent represent 84.7% of the total Hispanic population in Idaho. They represent 8.9% of the total population in Idaho.

| Hispanic Population by Country of Origin: 2004 | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| <i>US Census 2004 estimates, as provided by project HUD.</i> | | | |
| | Number | % to Hispanic | % to Idaho |
| Hispanic | 121,398 | 100.0 | 8.89 |
| Mexican | 104,980 | 84.73% | 7.53% |
| Central American | 1,551 | 1.25% | 0.11% |
| Puerto Rican | 1,086 | 0.88% | 0.08% |
| South American | 1,187 | 0.96% | 0.09% |
| Cuban | 260 | 0.21% | 0.02% |
| Other Hispanic | 12,334 | 11.97% | 1.06% |

Thirty-eight percent (38%) of Hispanics who live in Idaho in 2004 are foreign born.

Hispanic Population by Country of Origin

*Andrade, J. Editor (2006). The Almanac of Latino Politics, 4th Ed.,
United States Hispanic Leadership Institute, Chicago, Ill.*



Population of non-Hispanics and Hispanics by County and District

While 8.9% of Idaho's population is Hispanic, there is tremendous variability in where they live. District 3, which is comprised of Adams, Canyon, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, and Washington Counties, has the highest concentration of Hispanics. There are 39,862 Hispanics in District 3, approximately 18.1% of the total population in the District.

| 2004 Population of non-Hispanics and Hispanics by County and District | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>US Census 2004</i> | | | | | |
| Counties | Total Idaho | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic Percent to Total | Hispanic Percent to Total |
| Total IDAHO | 1,393,262 | 1,269,362 | 123,900 | 91.1% | 8.9% |
| District 1 | 194,406 | 189,498 | 4,908 | 97.5% | 2.5% |
| Benewah | 8,961 | 8,764 | 197 | 97.8% | 2.2% |
| Bonner | 39,872 | 39,225 | 647 | 98.4% | 1.6% |
| Boundary | 10,396 | 10,069 | 327 | 96.9% | 3.1% |
| Kootenai | 122,350 | 118,902 | 3,448 | 97.2% | 2.8% |
| Shoshone | 12,827 | 12,538 | 289 | 97.7% | 2.3% |
| District 2 | 100,754 | 98,624 | 2,130 | 97.9% | 2.1% |
| Clearwater | 8,393 | 8,224 | 169 | 98.0% | 2.0% |
| Idaho | 15,616 | 15,348 | 268 | 98.3% | 1.7% |
| Latah | 35,169 | 34,318 | 851 | 97.6% | 2.4% |
| Lewis | 3,753 | 3,672 | 81 | 97.8% | 2.2% |
| Nez Perce | 37,823 | 37,062 | 761 | 98.0% | 2.0% |
| District 3 | 220,096 | 180,234 | 39,862 | 81.9% | 18.1% |
| Adams | 3,451 | 3,384 | 67 | 98.1% | 1.9% |
| Canyon | 158,038 | 126,260 | 31,778 | 79.9% | 20.1% |
| Gem | 15,963 | 14,849 | 1,114 | 93.0% | 7.0% |
| Owyhee | 10,998 | 8,526 | 2,472 | 77.5% | 22.5% |
| Payette | 21,587 | 18,776 | 2,811 | 87.0% | 13.0% |
| Washington | 10,059 | 8,439 | 1,620 | 83.9% | 16.1% |

2004 Population of non-Hispanics and Hispanics by County and District (Cont'd)

US Census 2004

| Counties | Total Idaho | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic Percent to Total | Hispanic Percent to Total |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Total IDAHO | 1,393,262 | 1,269,362 | 123,900 | 91.1% | 8.9% |
| District 4 | 376,733 | 354,759 | 21,974 | 94.2% | 5.8% |
| Ada | 332,523 | 314,750 | 17,773 | 94.7% | 5.3% |
| Boise | 7,362 | 7,112 | 250 | 96.6% | 3.4% |
| Elmore | 28,878 | 25,132 | 3,746 | 87.0% | 13.0% |
| Valley | 7,970 | 7,765 | 205 | 97.4% | 2.6% |
| District 5 | 168,624 | 140,535 | 28,089 | 83.3% | 16.7% |
| Blaine | 21,103 | 17,998 | 3,105 | 85.3% | 14.7% |
| Camas | 1,013 | 958 | 55 | 94.6% | 5.4% |
| Cassia | 21,393 | 17,001 | 4,392 | 79.5% | 20.5% |
| Gooding | 14,346 | 11,503 | 2,843 | 80.2% | 19.8% |
| Jerome | 19,279 | 14,941 | 4,338 | 77.5% | 22.5% |
| Lincoln | 4,326 | 3,679 | 647 | 85.0% | 15.0% |
| Minidoka | 19,229 | 14,053 | 5,176 | 73.1% | 26.9% |
| Twin Falls | 67,935 | 60,402 | 7,533 | 88.9% | 11.1% |
| District 6 | 159,076 | 145,987 | 13,089 | 91.8% | 8.2% |
| Bannock | 75,672 | 71,811 | 3,861 | 94.9% | 5.1% |
| Bear Lake | 6,323 | 6,158 | 165 | 97.4% | 2.6% |
| Bingham | 43,205 | 37,205 | 6,000 | 86.1% | 13.9% |
| Butte | 2,838 | 2,687 | 151 | 94.7% | 5.3% |
| Caribou | 7,213 | 6,950 | 263 | 96.4% | 3.6% |
| Franklin | 12,199 | 11,441 | 758 | 93.8% | 6.2% |
| Oneida | 4,143 | 4,040 | 103 | 97.5% | 2.5% |
| Power | 7,483 | 5,695 | 1,788 | 76.1% | 23.9% |

2004 Population of non-Hispanics and Hispanics by County and District (Cont'd)

US Census 2004

| Counties | Total Idaho | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic Percent to Total | Hispanic Percent to Total |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Total IDAHO | 1,393,262 | 1,269,362 | 123,900 | 91.1% | 8.9% |
| District 7 | 173,573 | 159,725 | 13,848 | 92.0% | 8.0% |
| Bonneville | 89,653 | 82,358 | 7,295 | 91.9% | 8.1% |
| Clark | 906 | 566 | 340 | 62.5% | 37.5% |
| Custer | 4,114 | 3,871 | 243 | 94.1% | 5.9% |
| Fremont | 12,263 | 10,765 | 1,498 | 87.8% | 12.2% |
| Jefferson | 20,782 | 18,720 | 2,062 | 90.1% | 9.9% |
| Lemhi | 7,820 | 7,641 | 179 | 97.7% | 2.3% |
| Madison | 30,782 | 29,538 | 1,244 | 96.0% | 4.0% |
| Teton | 7,253 | 6,266 | 987 | 86.4% | 13.6% |



Distribution of non-Hispanics and Hispanics by Age Group

The distribution of age groups comparing non-Hispanics to Hispanics in Idaho illustrates that the Hispanic population is a much younger population. Note that more than four out of ten (42.7%) of Idaho Hispanics are 19 years or younger, compared to 28.7% on non-Hispanics. At the other end of the spectrum (Seniors), we find that only 2.8 of Idaho Hispanics are over 65 years old, compared to 12.2% of non-Hispanics.

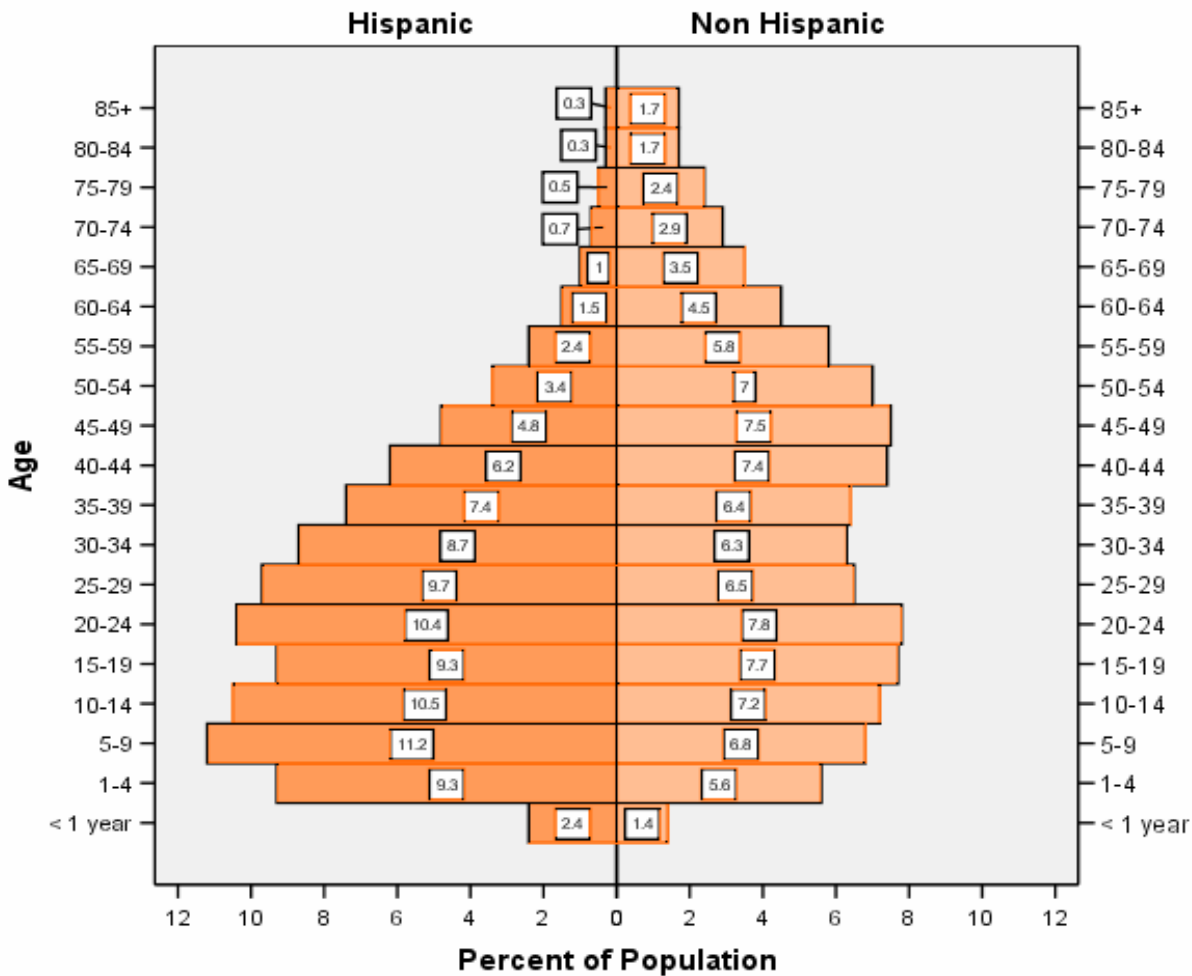


Distribution of non-Hispanics and Hispanics by Age Group

Internet Release September 9, 2005

| Age Group | Idaho Age Group Total | Non-Hispanic Age Group Total | Hispanic Age Group Total | Percent non-Hispanic at Age Group | Percent Hispanic at Age Group |
|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 0-4 | 103,482 | 89,075 | 14,407 | 7.02% | 11.63% |
| 5-9 | 99,848 | 85,931 | 13,917 | 6.77% | 11.23% |
| 10-14 | 104,940 | 91,934 | 13,006 | 7.24% | 10.50% |
| 15-19 | 108,840 | 97,324 | 11,516 | 7.67% | 9.29% |
| Youth | 417,110 | 364,264 | 52,846 | 28.70% | 42.65% |
| 20-24 | 112,035 | 99,174 | 12,861 | 7.81% | 10.38% |
| 25-29 | 94,080 | 82,028 | 12,052 | 6.46% | 9.73% |
| 30-34 | 90,530 | 79,721 | 10,809 | 6.28% | 8.72% |
| 35-39 | 90,282 | 81,170 | 9,112 | 6.39% | 7.35% |
| 40-44 | 101,690 | 93,966 | 7,724 | 7.40% | 6.23% |
| Young Adult | 488,617 | 436,059 | 52,558 | 34.35% | 42.42% |
| 45-49 | 100,711 | 94,720 | 5,991 | 7.46% | 4.84% |
| 50-54 | 92,857 | 88,634 | 4,223 | 6.98% | 3.41% |
| 55-59 | 76,628 | 73,675 | 2,953 | 5.80% | 2.38% |
| 60-64 | 58,644 | 56,724 | 1,920 | 4.47% | 1.55% |
| Middle Aged | 328,840 | 313,753 | 15,087 | 24.72% | 12.18% |
| 65-69 | 46,177 | 44,879 | 1,298 | 3.54% | 1.05% |
| 70-74 | 37,277 | 36,379 | 898 | 2.87% | 0.72% |
| 75-79 | 30,419 | 29,852 | 567 | 2.35% | 0.46% |
| 80-84 | 22,344 | 22,016 | 328 | 1.73% | 0.26% |
| 85+ | 22,478 | 22,160 | 318 | 1.75% | 0.26% |
| Senior | 158,695 | 155,286 | 3,409 | 12.23% | 2.75% |
| Total | 1,393,262 | 1,269,362 | 123,900 | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| | | | | | |

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Estimate of July 1, 2004 resident population from the Vintage 2004 postcensal series by state, county, year, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau; Internet release September 9, 2005. Compiled by: Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.



The growth of the Hispanic population in Idaho has consistently outpaced the growth of the non-Hispanics over the past decade. This pattern is expected to continue. The proportion of that population that is under 19 years of age has natural implications for services that are specific to maternal and childhood needs, including health care and education.

The age groups are defined as Youth: Age 0-19; Young Adult: Age 20-44; Middle-aged: Age 45-64; and Senior: Age 65 and older. While there is some variability among districts in age group distribution, there is a consistent pattern across all districts that show that there is a higher distribution of Youth and Young Adult Hispanics compared to non-Hispanics across the board.

Distribution of non-Hispanics and Hispanics by Age Group by District

Source: US Bureau of the Census, July 1, 2004

| District | Age Group | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| District 1 | | | |
| | Youth | 26.8% | 39.2% |
| | Young Adult | 31.7% | 38.3% |
| | Middle-aged | 27.8% | 17.5% |
| | Senior | 13.7% | 5.0% |
| District 2 | | | |
| | Youth | 25.0% | 36.1% |
| | Young Adult | 34.2% | 46.6% |
| | Middle-aged | 25.6% | 13.9% |
| | Senior | 15.2% | 3.4% |
| District 3 | | | |
| | Youth | 29.5% | 44.1% |
| | Young Adult | 33.8% | 41.5% |
| | Middle-aged | 23.3% | 11.8% |
| | Senior | 13.5% | 2.6% |

Distribution of non-Hispanics and Hispanics by Age Group by District (Cont'd)

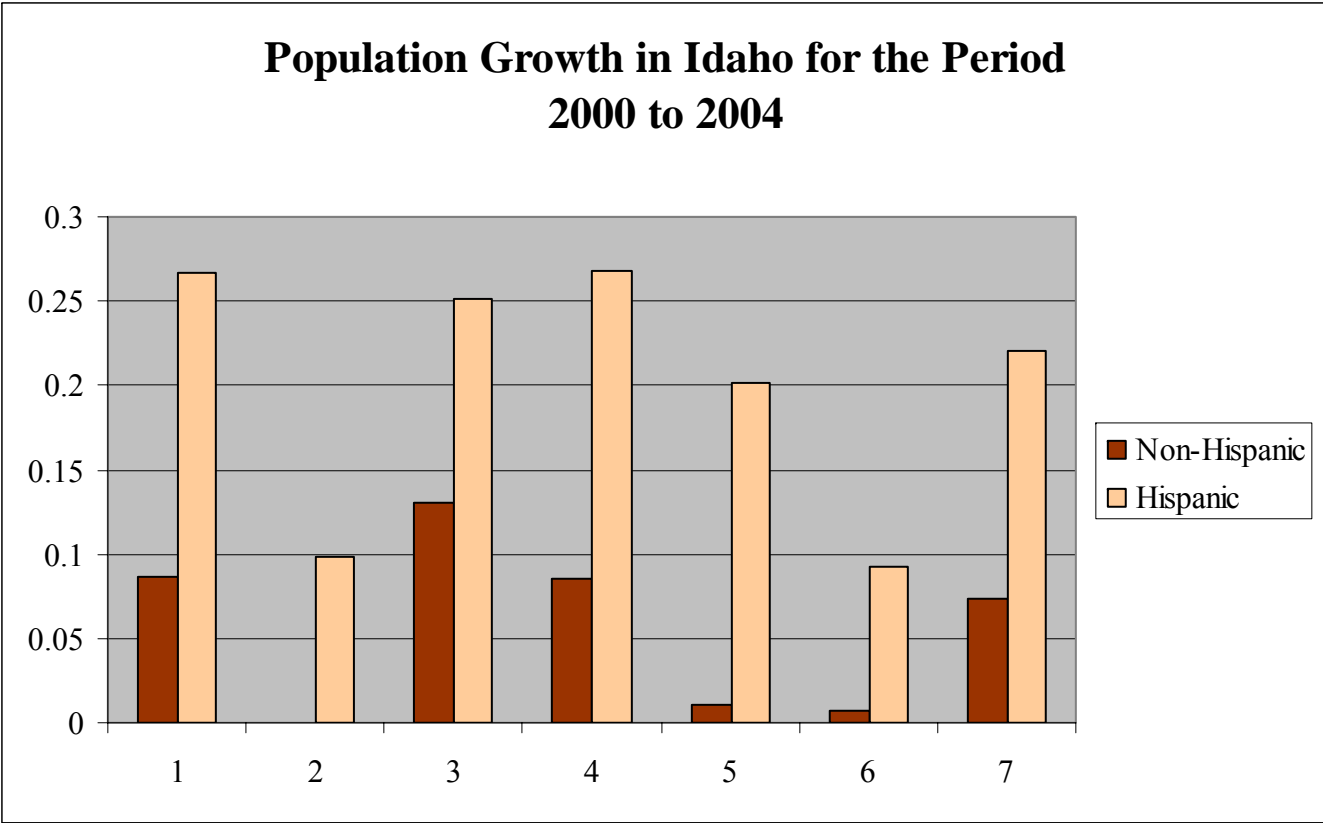
Source: US Bureau of the Census, July 1, 2004

| District | Age Group | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| District 4 | | | |
| | Youth | 28.2 | 38.5% |
| | Young Adult | 37.5 | 47.5% |
| | Middle-aged | 24.5 | 11.6% |
| | Senior | 9.9 | 2.4% |
| District 5 | | | |
| | Youth | 28.1 | 42.4% |
| | Young Adult | 30.6 | 42.4% |
| | Middle-aged | 26.4 | 12.2% |
| | Senior | 15.0 | 2.9% |
| District 6 | | | |
| | Youth | 31.6 | 45.2% |
| | Young Adult | 33.2 | 38.4% |
| | Middle-aged | 23.4 | 13.1% |
| | Senior | 11.9 | 3.2% |
| District 7 | | | |
| | Youth | 31.3 | 45.5% |
| | Young Adult | 35.6 | 41.4% |
| | Middle-aged | 22.6 | 11.2% |
| | Senior | 10.5 | 2.0% |

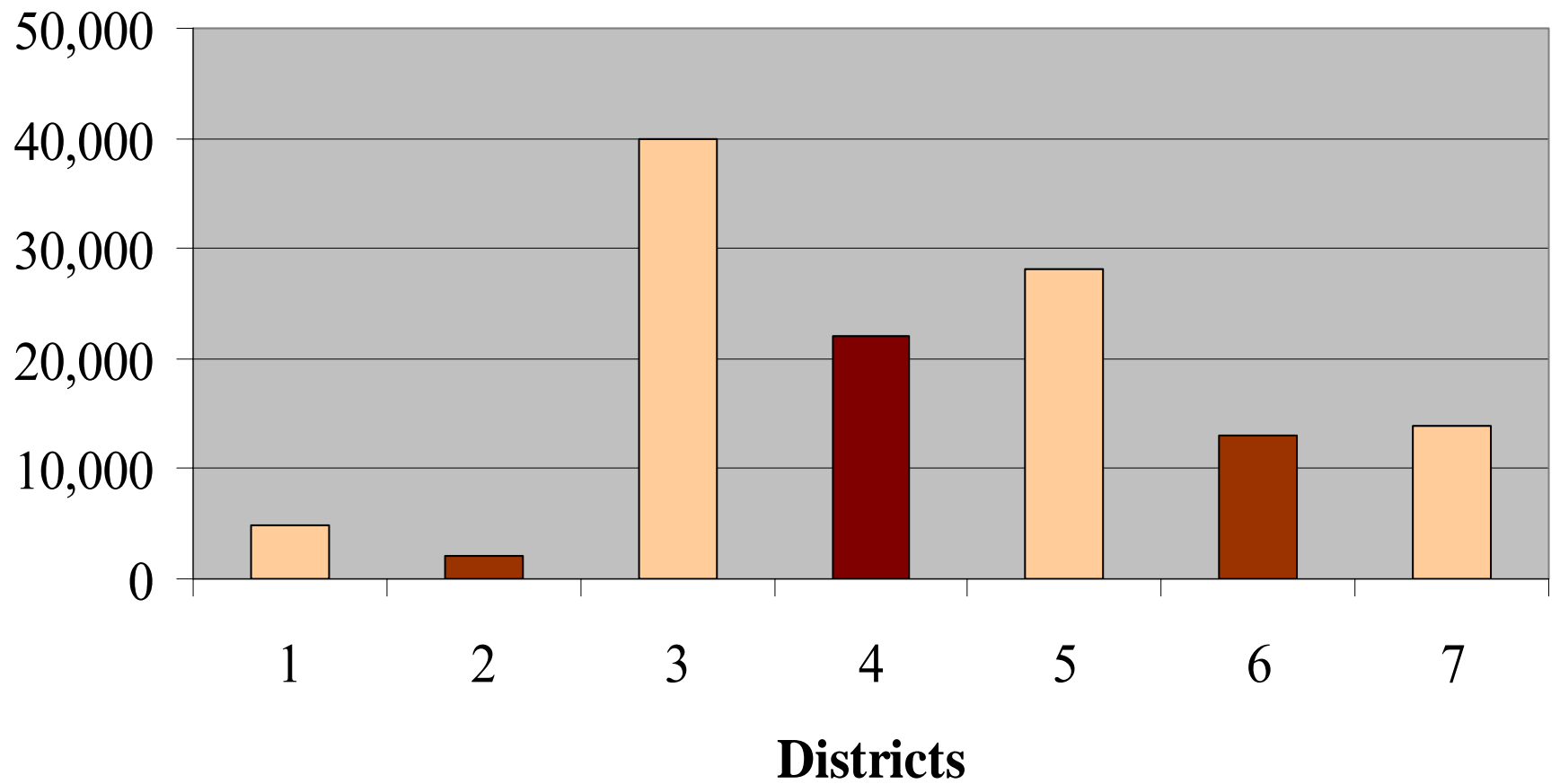
Population Growth in Idaho by Ethnicity for the Period 2000-2004

During this same period, the Hispanic population increased by more than 22,000 people; a dramatic 22% increase, outpacing the non-Hispanic growth of 6.5%. This pattern is consistent throughout all districts in Idaho.

Population growth for Idaho in the four years since the decennial census of 2000 continues to be strong. Idaho's total population grew 7.7%. While the non-Hispanic white population of Idaho continued to grow at 6.5%, the Hispanic population increased by almost 22%. Again, the increase of Hispanics is a statewide occurrence. Even in counties that show an overall decrease in total population between 2000 and 2004, there was an increase in the Hispanic population.



Distribution of Hispanic Population by District



Four Year Comparison of Hispanic and non-Hispanic Population Growth in Idaho for the Period 2000 to 2004

Source: US Bureau of the Census

| | 2000 | | | 2004 | | | Percent Change | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Counties | IDAHO | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | IDAHO | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | IDAHO | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic |
| Totals | 1,293,953 | 1,192,263 | 101,690 | 1,393,262 | 1,269,362 | 123,900 | 7.67% | 6.47% | 21.84% |
| District 1 | 178,333 | 174,458 | 3,875 | 194,406 | 189,498 | 4,908 | 8.62% | 8.62% | 26.66% |
| Benewah | 9,171 | 9,029 | 142 | 8,961 | 8,764 | 197 | -2.93% | -2.93% | 38.73% |
| Bonner | 36,835 | 36,231 | 604 | 39,872 | 39,225 | 647 | 8.26% | 8.26% | 7.12% |
| Boundary | 9,871 | 9,536 | 335 | 10,396 | 10,069 | 327 | 5.59% | 5.59% | -2.39% |
| Kootenai | 108,685 | 106,157 | 2,528 | 122,350 | 118,902 | 3,448 | 12.01% | 12.01% | 36.39% |
| Shoshone | 13,771 | 13,505 | 266 | 12,827 | 12,538 | 289 | -7.16% | -7.16% | 8.65% |
| District 2 | 100,533 | 98,593 | 1,940 | 100,754 | 98,624 | 2,130 | 0.03% | 0.03% | 9.79% |
| Clearwater | 8,930 | 8,765 | 165 | 8,393 | 8,224 | 169 | -6.17% | -6.17% | 2.42% |
| Idaho | 15,511 | 15,268 | 243 | 15,616 | 15,348 | 268 | 0.52% | 0.52% | 10.29% |
| Latah | 34,935 | 34,195 | 740 | 35,169 | 34,318 | 851 | 0.36% | 0.36% | 15.00% |
| Lewis | 3,747 | 3,676 | 71 | 3,753 | 3,672 | 81 | -0.11% | -0.11% | 14.08% |
| Nez Perce | 37,410 | 36,689 | 721 | 37,823 | 37,062 | 761 | 1.02% | 1.02% | 5.55% |
| District 3 | 191,297 | 159,454 | 31,843 | 220,096 | 180,234 | 39,862 | 13.03% | 13.03% | 25.18% |
| Adams | 3,476 | 3,422 | 54 | 3,451 | 3,384 | 67 | -1.11% | -1.11% | 24.07% |
| Canyon | 131,441 | 106,986 | 24,455 | 158,038 | 126,260 | 31,778 | 18.02% | 18.02% | 29.94% |
| Gem | 15,181 | 14,131 | 1,050 | 15,963 | 14,849 | 1,114 | 5.08% | 5.08% | 6.10% |
| Owyhee | 10,644 | 8,185 | 2,459 | 10,998 | 8,526 | 2,472 | 4.17% | 4.17% | 0.53% |
| Payette | 20,578 | 18,125 | 2,453 | 21,587 | 18,776 | 2,811 | 3.59% | 3.59% | 14.59% |
| Washington | 9,977 | 8,605 | 1,372 | 10,059 | 8,439 | 1,620 | -1.93% | -1.93% | 18.08% |

Four Year Comparison of Hispanic and non-Hispanic Population Growth in Idaho for the Period 2000 to 2004 (Cont'd)

Source: US Bureau of the Census

| Counties | 2000 | | | 2004 | | | Percent Change | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | IDAHO | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | IDAHO | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | IDAHO | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic |
| Totals | 1,293,953 | 1,192,263 | 101,690 | 1,393,262 | 1,269,362 | 123,900 | 7.67% | 6.47% | 21.84% |
| District 4 | 344,355 | 327,018 | 17,337 | 376,733 | 354,759 | 21,974 | 8.48% | 8.48% | 26.75% |
| Ada | 300,904 | 287,437 | 13,467 | 332,523 | 314,750 | 17,773 | 9.50% | 9.50% | 31.97% |
| Boise | 6,670 | 6,442 | 228 | 7,362 | 7,112 | 250 | 10.40% | 10.40% | 9.65% |
| Elmore | 29,130 | 25,638 | 3,492 | 28,878 | 25,132 | 3,746 | -1.97% | -1.97% | 7.27% |
| Valley | 7,651 | 7,501 | 150 | 7,970 | 7,765 | 205 | 3.52% | 3.52% | 36.67% |
| District 5 | 162,397 | 139,030 | 23,367 | 168,624 | 140,535 | 28,089 | 1.08% | 1.08% | 20.21% |
| Blaine | 18,991 | 16,961 | 2,030 | 21,103 | 17,998 | 3,105 | 6.11% | 6.11% | 52.96% |
| Camas | 991 | 936 | 55 | 1,013 | 958 | 55 | 2.35% | 2.35% | 0.00% |
| Cassia | 21,416 | 17,403 | 4,013 | 21,393 | 17,001 | 4,392 | -2.31% | -2.31% | 9.44% |
| Gooding | 14,155 | 11,741 | 2,414 | 14,346 | 11,503 | 2,843 | -2.03% | -2.03% | 17.77% |
| Jerome | 18,342 | 15,192 | 3,150 | 19,279 | 14,941 | 4,338 | -1.65% | -1.65% | 37.71% |
| Lincoln | 4,044 | 3,502 | 542 | 4,326 | 3,679 | 647 | 5.05% | 5.05% | 19.37% |
| Minidoka | 20,174 | 15,037 | 5,137 | 19,229 | 14,053 | 5,176 | -6.54% | -6.54% | 0.76% |
| Twin Falls | 64,284 | 58,258 | 6,026 | 67,935 | 60,402 | 7,533 | 3.68% | 3.68% | 25.01% |
| District 6 | 156,906 | 144,929 | 11,977 | 159,076 | 145,987 | 13,089 | 0.73% | 0.73% | 9.28% |
| Bannock | 75,565 | 72,025 | 3,540 | 75,672 | 71,811 | 3,861 | -0.30% | -0.30% | 9.07% |
| Bear Lake | 6,411 | 6,257 | 154 | 6,323 | 6,158 | 165 | -1.58% | -1.58% | 7.14% |
| Bingham | 41,735 | 36,185 | 5,550 | 43,205 | 37,205 | 6,000 | 2.82% | 2.82% | 8.11% |
| Butte | 2,899 | 2,779 | 120 | 2,838 | 2,687 | 151 | -3.31% | -3.31% | 25.83% |
| Caribou | 7,304 | 7,015 | 289 | 7,213 | 6,950 | 263 | -0.93% | -0.93% | -9.00% |
| Franklin | 11,329 | 10,738 | 591 | 12,199 | 11,441 | 758 | 6.55% | 6.55% | 28.26% |
| Oneida | 4,125 | 4,030 | 95 | 4,143 | 4,040 | 103 | 0.25% | 0.25% | 8.42% |
| Power | 7,538 | 5,900 | 1,638 | 7,483 | 5,695 | 1,788 | -3.47% | -3.47% | 9.16% |

Four Year Comparison of Hispanic and non-Hispanic Population Growth in Idaho for the Period 2000 to 2004 (Cont'd)

Source: US Bureau of the Census

| Counties | 2000 | | | 2004 | | | Percent Change | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| | IDAHO | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | IDAHO | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | IDAHO | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic |
| Totals | 1,293,953 | 1,192,263 | 101,690 | 1,393,262 | 1,269,362 | 123,900 | 7.67% | 6.47% | 21.84% |
| District 7 | 160,132 | 148,781 | 11,351 | 173,573 | 159,725 | 13,848 | 7.36% | 7.36% | 22.00% |
| Bonneville | 82,522 | 76,819 | 5,703 | 89,653 | 82,358 | 7,295 | 7.21% | 7.21% | 27.92% |
| Clark | 1,022 | 672 | 350 | 906 | 566 | 340 | -15.77% | -15.77% | -2.86% |
| Custer | 4,342 | 4,159 | 183 | 4,114 | 3,871 | 243 | -6.92% | -6.92% | 32.79% |
| Fremont | 11,819 | 10,564 | 1,255 | 12,263 | 10,765 | 1,498 | 1.90% | 1.90% | 19.36% |
| Jefferson | 19,155 | 17,248 | 1,907 | 20,782 | 18,720 | 2,062 | 8.53% | 8.53% | 8.13% |
| Lemhi | 7,806 | 7,636 | 170 | 7,820 | 7,641 | 179 | 0.07% | 0.07% | 5.29% |
| Madison | 27,467 | 26,389 | 1,078 | 30,782 | 29,538 | 1,244 | 11.93% | 11.93% | 15.40% |
| Teton | 5,999 | 5,294 | 705 | 7,253 | 6,266 | 987 | 18.36% | 18.36% | 40.00% |



Section II: Health Status and Behaviors

This section profiles the health status of Hispanics and highlights behaviors that have a large impact on these outcomes. Leading causes of death are compared, as well as the age of death. Earlier (in Section I) we noted that while there was a larger proportion of young people in the Hispanic population compared to non-Hispanics, there was a similar but inverse ratio at the other end of the spectrum (2.8% of Hispanics are over 65 years of while 12.2% of non-Hispanics live past age 65).

Source: Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (8/2006)



Ten Leading Causes of Death by Ethnicity 2004

The ten leading causes of death for the non-Hispanic population closely align with national patterns. Accidents (by unintentional injuries, which include drowning, car crashes, etc.) are also the number one cause of death in populations under the age of 18.

The death rate for accidents for persons of Hispanic ethnicity (38.4 per 100,000 persons) was slightly lower than the rate for non-Hispanics (44.0 per 100,000 persons). There are notable disparities when we disaggregate these data. The next table illustrates that for the three-year period 2002-2004, motor vehicle deaths represents almost 80 percent (78.8%) of the total accidental deaths incurred by Hispanics. The rate per 100,000 for Hispanics was 30.2. The rate for motor vehicle deaths for non-Hispanics was 18.9, representing 42.8%.

In the intentional injury category, Hispanics are less likely to die by suicide, but are more than twice as likely to die from homicide.

| Idaho Resident Deaths Ten Leading Causes of Death by Ethnicity Three-Year Average: 2002-2004 <i>Source: Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (8/2006)</i> | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------|--|
| Non-Hispanic | | Hispanic | |
| Rank | Cause | Rank | Cause |
| 1 | Diseases of heart | 1 | Accidents |
| 2 | Malignant neoplasm (cancer) | 2 | Diseases of heart |
| 3 | Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke) | 3 | Malignant neoplasm (cancer) |
| 4 | Chronic lower respiratory diseases | 4 | Diabetes mellitus |
| 5 | Accidents | 5 tie | Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke) |
| 6 | Alzheimer's disease | 5 tie | Certain conditions originating in perinatal period |
| 7 | Diabetes mellitus | 7 tie | Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis |
| 8 | Influenza and pneumonia | 7 tie | Intentional self-harm (suicide) |
| 9 | Intentional self-harm (suicide) | 9 | Assault (homicide) |
| 10 | Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis | 10 | Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities |

Interpretation: accidents were the leading cause of death for Hispanics and Latinos, but the fifth leading cause for Non-Hispanics. The death rate from accidents for persons of Hispanic and Latino ethnicity (47.2 per 100,000 persons) was not significantly higher than the rate for Non-Hispanics (42.7 per 100,000 persons).

**Idaho Resident Deaths by Select Types of Accidents and Due to Homicide and Suicide
Total Number of Deaths and Average Annual Crude Death Rates by Ethnicity, 2002-2004**

Source: Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (8/2006).

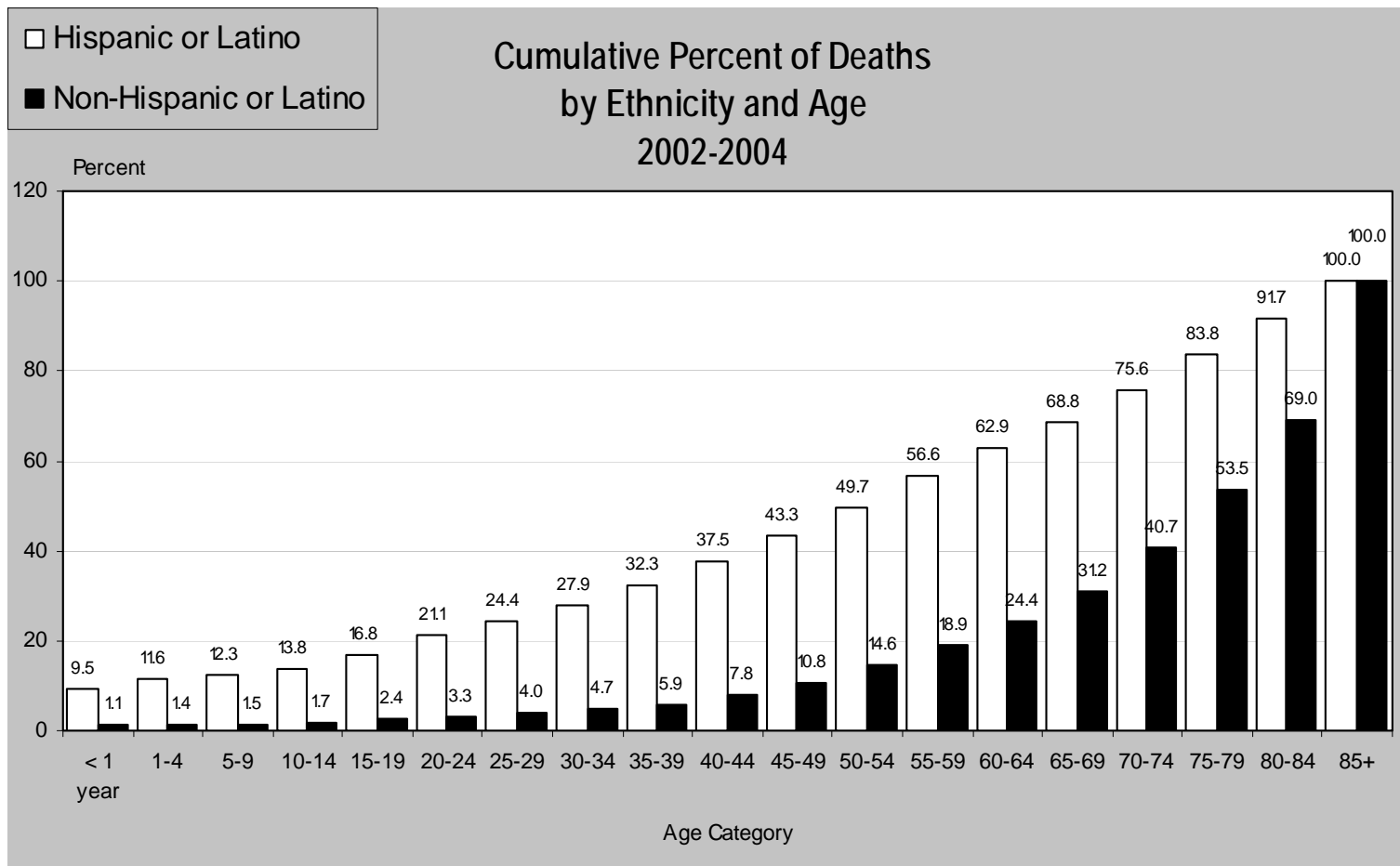
| | Non-Hispanic | | Hispanic | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Number 1,648 | Rate 44% | Number 137 | Rate 38.4% |
| Total Accidental Deaths | | | | |
| Motor Vehicles | 706 | 18.9% | 108 | 30.2% |
| Falls | 350 | 9.4% | 6 | 1.7% |
| Accidental Firearm | 12 | 0.3% | 3 | 0.8% |
| Drowning and Submersion | 45 | 1.2% | 3 | 0.8% |
| Exposure to Smoke, Fire, Flames | 29 | 0.8% | 2 | 0.6% |
| Poisonings by Drugs | 189 | 5.1% | 6 | 1.7% |
| All other accidents | 317 | 8.5% | 9 | 2.5% |
| Suicide | 636 | 17% | 22 | 6.2% |
| Homicide | 78 | 2.1% | 20 | 5.6% |

Cause-specific rate: average number of deaths per 100,000 persons in population. Population data based on mid-year population (July 1, 2003). Rates for Hispanic populations should be interpreted with caution because of reporting problems on both the death certificate and population data.

The cumulative percent of death by age and ethnicity provides us with yet another nuance in comparing the two populations. Implicit in this graph is the understanding that the Hispanic or Latino population will die of different causes than the non-Hispanic or Latino population and that the deaths will occur at a younger age.

Here is an example of how to interpret this chart. If we are looking at the age group from 50-54 years, we see that almost half (49.7%) of the deaths in the Hispanic population between 2002 and 2004 would have occurred in this age. In comparison, for that same age group, only 14.6% of non-Hispanic deaths would have occurred.

Source: Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics



Birth Weight and Trimester; When Care Sought by Ethnicity 2004

Women of color have less access to a variety of reproductive health care resources than white women do. For example, when pregnant, women of color are less likely to use prenatal care. Among white women nationwide, 89% use prenatal care, compared with 84% of Asian American women, 76% of Hispanic women, 74% of African American women, and 69% of Native American women. In Idaho, 84% of white women, 82% of Asian American women, 81% of African American women, 72% of Native American women, and 69% of Hispanic women use prenatal care. Thus, rates are lower in Idaho than nationally for white, Hispanic, and Asian American women but higher for African American and Native American women. Still, Native American women join Hispanic women in the lowest rates of first-trimester prenatal care.

Source: Report Institute for Women's Policy Research





Idaho Resident Births Birth Weight and Prenatal Care, 2001-2003

Source: Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics,
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (7/2006)

| | Non-Hispanic | | Hispanic | | Unknown | Total |
|---|---------------|---------|--------------|---------|------------|---------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Number |
| Live Births | 54,103 | | 8,478 | | 872 | 63,453 |
| Low Birth Weight (<2,500 grams) | 3,409 | 6 | 565 | 7 | 63 | 4,037 |
| Normal Birth Weight (2,500-3,999 grams) | 45,808 | 85 | 7,292 | 86 | 726 | 53,826 |
| High Birth Weight (4,000+ grams) | 4,856 | 9 | 612 | 7 | 77 | 5,545 |
| Weight not stated | 30 | | 9 | | 6 | 45 |
| Prenatal Care | | | | | | |
| Prenatal Care Began in 1st Trimester | 43,425 | 84 | 5,614 | 69 | 569 | 49,608 |
| Prenatal Care Began in 2nd Trimester | 6,899 | 13 | 1,934 | 24 | 125 | 8,958 |
| Prenatal Care Began in 3rd Trimester | 1,145 | 2 | 453 | 6 | 22 | 1,620 |
| No Prenatal Care Began | 392 | 1 | 97 | 1 | 8 | 497 |
| Prenatal Care not stated | 2,242 | | 380 | | 148 | 2,770 |

Note: birth certificate data for 2004 are available, however data collection for prenatal care changed in 2004 and prenatal care data are not comparable with prenatal care data prior to 2004. Therefore, three-year aggregate data were provided based on 2001-2003 data ethnicity.

Prenatal Care, Infant Mortality, and Low Birth Weight in Idaho and the United States, by Race and Ethnicity, 2001

| | Idaho | United States |
|--|--------------|----------------------|
| Percent of Mothers Beginning Prenatal Care in the First Trimester of Pregnancy | 82% | 83% |
| Among Whites | 84% | 89% |
| Among African Americans | 81% | 74% |
| Among Hispanics | 69% | 76% |
| Among Asian Americans | 82% | 84% |
| Among Native Americans | 72% | 69% |
| Infant Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under age one per 1,000 live births) | 6.3% | 6.8% |
| Among Whites | 5.9% | 5.7% |
| Among African Americans | N/A | 13.5% |
| Among Hispanics | 8.8 | 5.4% |
| Among Asian Americans | N/A | 4.7% |
| Among Native Americans | N/A | 9.7% |
| Percent of Low Birth Weight Babies (less than 5 lbs., 8 oz.) | 6.4% | 7.7% |
| Among Whites | 6.3% | 6.8% |
| Among African Americans | N/A | 13.1% |
| Among Hispanics | 6.8% | 6.5% |
| Among Asian Americans | N/A | 7.5% |
| Among Native Americans | 6.7% | 7.3% |

Notes: N/A = Not Available. Hispanics may be of any race or two or more races. Data for whites and African Americans do not include Hispanics; data for Asian Americans and Native Americans do include Hispanics; Hispanics may be of any race.
 Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2003; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2003; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2003.
Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Infant Death by Ethnicity of Mother, Father, and Baby for the Period 2004

We find that 64% of infant deaths occur to parents who identify as both being non-Hispanic on the birth certificate. For those infants who died, 16% had either a mother or a father who was Hispanic, or both (66 cases out of 404).

| Idaho Resident Infant Deaths Number and Percent of Deaths by Ethnicity of Mother, Father and Baby, 2002-2004 | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------|
| <i>Source: Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (7/2006)</i> | | | | |
| Ethnicity Combinations | | | Infant Deaths | |
| Mother's Ethnicity on Birth Certificate | Father's Ethnicity on Birth Certificate | Baby's Ethnicity on Death Certificate | Number | Percent |
| Total Infant Deaths | | | 404 | 100% |
| Hispanic | Hispanic | Hispanic | 33 | 8.2% |
| Hispanic | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic | - | - |
| Hispanic | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | 4 | 1% |
| Hispanic | Non-Hispanic | Non-Hispanic | 3 | 0.7% |
| Hispanic | Not stated | Hispanic | 13 | 3.2% |
| Hispanic | Not stated | Non-Hispanic | 3 | 0.7% |
| Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | Hispanic | 6 | 1.5% |
| Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic | 4 | 1% |
| Non-Hispanic | Non-Hispanic | Non-Hispanic | 259 | 64.1% |
| Non-Hispanic | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | 7 | 1.7% |
| Non-Hispanic | Non-Hispanic | Not stated | 1 | 0.2% |
| Non-Hispanic | Not stated | Hispanic | 7 | 1.7% |
| Non-Hispanic | Not stated | Non-Hispanic | 50 | 12.4% |
| Non-Hispanic | Not stated | Not stated | 1 | 0.2% |
| Not stated | Non-Hispanic | Non-Hispanic | - | - |
| Not stated | Not stated | Hispanic | 1 | 0.2% |
| Not stated | Not stated | Non-Hispanic | 10 | 2.5% |
| ** | ** | Non-Hispanic | 2 | 0.5% |

** Birth certificate data not available

Key Maternal and Child Health Indicators

This table looks at nine key indicators of women over the age of 18 who had produce live births in 2004. In comparing non-Hispanic to Hispanic women, there is tremendous disparity in regard to health care insurance.

Among Hispanic a higher percentage of foreign-born women are not insured than US-born women.

Other large disparities exist for those without dental care and with depression symptoms, and those who use Women's Infant and Children (WIC) services. For other indicators, see the full report available through the Department of Health and Welfare Center for Vital Statistics and Health Policy.

| Key Maternal and Child Health Indicators | | | | | |
|--|-------|--------------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| Idaho resident mothers aged 18 years or older, who had a live birth in Idaho | | | | | |
| Source: Idaho Pregnancy Risk Assessment Tracking System (PRATS) 2004 | | | | | |
| | Total | Ethnicity | | | |
| | | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | | |
| | | | All Hispanic | US Born | Foreign Born |
| No Health Insurance Prior to Pregnancy ¹ | 39.7% | 34.2% | 72.6% | 63.4% | 78.2% |
| Unintended Pregnancy | 34.6% | 34.2% | 38.7% | 49.8% | 32.1% |
| Received WIC During Pregnancy | 39.6% | 34.3% | 70.8% | 69.4% | 71.7% |
| Tested for HIV During Pregnancy | 54.7% | 53.7% | 60.6% | 53.0% | 65.4% |
| No Dental Care During Pregnancy | 60.8% | 58.0% | 77.1% | 74.8% | 78.4% |
| Physically Abused During Pregnancy | 4.4% | 3.9% | 6.5% | 10.2% | 4.2% |
| Ever Breastfed | 89.0% | 89.1% | 87.5 % | 83.0% | 90.3% |
| Postpartum Depression Symptoms | 66.6% | 66.1% | 67.6% | 65.1% | 69.4% |
| Baby Sleeps on Back | 73.3% | 75.6% | 59.6% | 68.7% | 53.4% |
| | | | | | |

Health insurance prior to pregnancy, excluding Medicaid.

Youth Data

The risk behavior data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) that is conducted by the Department of Education every two years. These data are compiled at the state level only using a random sampling methodology. The bi-annual sample size is approximately 1800 high school students in grades 9-12.

With the growing concerns over childhood accidents and injury, substance abuse, obesity, and sedentary lifestyles, the youth data is organized into three behavior groups:

- Personal Safety, Injury, Violence, and Depression
- Tobacco Use
- Alcohol and Other Drugs
- Weight Loss, Nutrition and Physical Activity

The adult survey is conducted annually by the Department of Health and Welfare, and is called the Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). The sample size for this survey is approximately 4900, and statewide data comparing Hispanic to non-Hispanic health behavior is available. There is a set core of questions, and every other year certain modules are included.

The administration of both surveys follow the strict protocols designed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and are also conducted by the other states. For a comparison between Idaho data and national or other state data, go to www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm for YRBS and www.cdc.gov/brfss/ for BRFSS.

For both surveys, we have indicated where the differences between non-Hispanic and Hispanic populations behavior were statistically significant. Note that with the adult survey (BRFSS) conditions that require a doctor's diagnosis (asthma, cholesterol levels, mammograms) may be under-reported. This appears to be a function of access to health care, which displays a significant disparity between non-Hispanics and Hispanics.



Personal Safety, Injury, Violence and Depression

This area is of particular interest given that the number #1 (one) cause of death for Hispanics is injury, both unintentional and intentional. Because motor vehicles are the number #1 (one) cause of unintentional injuries, representing almost 80% of injury deaths between 2002 and 2004, the percent of youth who drink and drive or have ridden in a car with someone who had been drinking, is significantly higher than for non-Hispanics.

Violent behaviors such as physical fights and being threatened by a gun or a knife have led to Hispanic students not going to school because of fear. These findings are statistically higher than for non-Hispanics.

Although there is evidence of sexual activity earlier and more often than non-Hispanics, these are not significantly different.



YRBS 2005: Personal Safety, Personal Injury, Violence and Depression

Source: Idaho 2005 Youth Risk Behavior Survey

| Percentage of students who... | Total | Non Hispanic | Hispanic | Statistically Significant |
|--|-------|--------------|----------|---------------------------|
| | | (Caucasian) | | |
| Never or rarely wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else | 9.3% | 8.4% | 17.1% | Y |
| During the past 30 days rode one or more times in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol | 27.7% | 26.0% | 39.9% | Y |
| During the past 30 days, drove a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol | 12.9% | 11.8% | 21.4% | Y |
| Carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one more of the past 30 days | 23.9% | 23.2% | 28.5% | |
| Did not go to school on one or more of the past 30 days because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to school | 5.2% | 4.1% | 12.1% | Y |
| Had been threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife or club on school property one or more times in the past 12 months | 8.3% | 7.2% | 15.7% | Y |
| Have had property, such as their car, clothing or books stolen or damaged on school property during the past 12 months | 39.3% | 39.2% | 40.9% | |
| In a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months | 32.3% | 30.8% | 43.2% | Y |
| Were injured in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse | 3.0% | 2.7% | 5.6% | |

YRBS 2005: Personal Safety, Personal Injury, Violence and Depression (Cont'd)

Source: Idaho 2005 Youth Risk Behavior Survey

| Percentage of students who... | Total | Non Hispanic | Hispanic | Statistically Significant |
|---|-------|--------------|----------|---------------------------|
| | | (Caucasian) | | |
| Were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the past 12 months | 12.1% | 11.2% | 18.1% | Y |
| Were ever hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the past 12 months | 10.4% | 10.2% | 11.0% | |
| Have ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to | 9.4% | 9.1% | 9.6% | |
| During the past 12 months, ever felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities | 28.0% | 27.1% | 33.4% | |
| Seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months | 15.9% | 15.7% | 15% | |
| Made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the past 12 months | 14.5% | 14.2% | 15.5% | |
| Actually attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months | 8.9% | 8.2% | 11.4% | |
| Attempted suicide during the past 12 months resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse | 2.8% | 2.5% | 4.8% | |
| Ever had sexual intercourse | 38.5% | 36.7% | 52.9% | Y |
| Had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 | 6.7% | 5.8% | 13.8% | Y |

Tobacco Use

Idaho's smoking rates have gone down for both adults and high school-aged youth in the past five years. The most encouraging news is that the gap between non-Hispanic and Hispanic youth is closing. Whereas indicators such as "ever had a cigarette," "age of first smoke," and "smoked a cigarette in the past 30 days" were significantly higher during our last report (2003 data), these differences are disappearing.

More impressive is that gap between non-Hispanic and Hispanic youth regarding the intent to smoke, as measured by asking if students intend to smoke "in the next year" or "in the next five years" has been reduced.



YRBS 2005: Tobacco Use

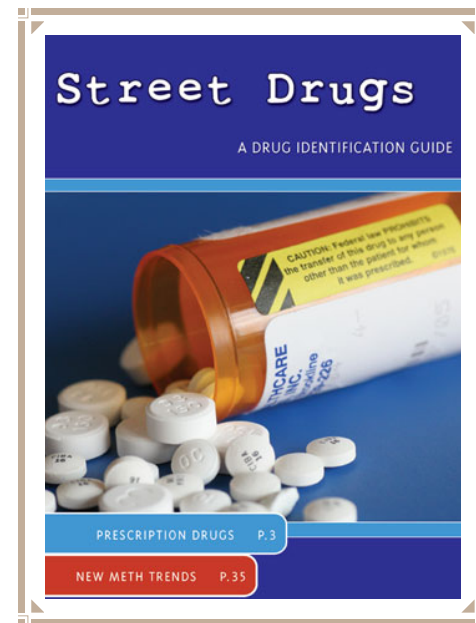
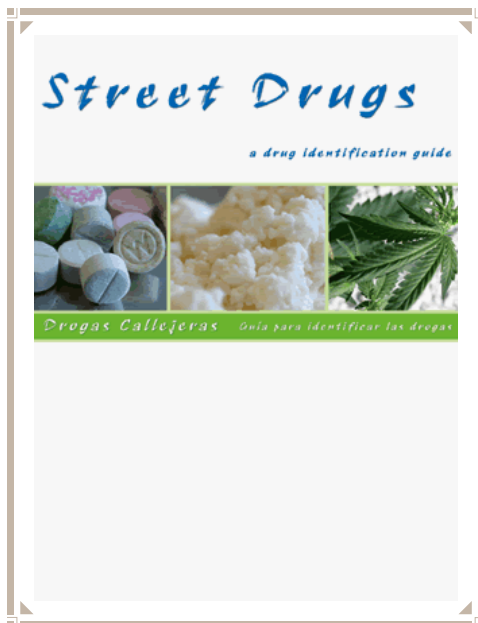
Source: Idaho 2005 Youth Risk Behavior Survey

| Percentage of students who... | Total | Non Hispanic | Hispanic | Statistically Significant |
|--|-------|--------------|----------|---------------------------|
| | | (Caucasian) | | |
| Ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs | 45.4% | 43.7% | 56.6% | |
| Smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 | 15.5% | 14.6% | 18.6% | |
| Smoked cigarettes on one or more occasions in the past 30 days | 15.6% | 15.2% | 20.4% | |
| Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more occasions in the past 30 days | 8% | 5.9% | 5.7% | |
| Smoked two or more cigarettes per day on the days that they smoked during the past 30 days | 8.7% | 8.7% | 7.4% | |
| Are current smokers, and smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days that they smoked during the past 30 days | 8.9% | 6.2% | N/A | |
| Usually get their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station during the past 30 days | 4.6% | 5.2% | N/A | |
| Smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the past 30 days | 3.3% | 3.2% | 4.2% | |
| Ever smoked cigarettes daily, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days | 9.7% | 9.3% | 10.2% | |
| Among current smokers, tried to quit smoking during the past 12 months | 57.9% | 57% | N/A | |
| Think they will definitely smoke a cigarette at anytime during the next year | 19.9% | 18.9% | 24.9% | |
| Think they will definitely or probably be smoking cigarettes five years from now | 9.5% | 9.2% | 8.7% | |
| Parents or guardians have never or rarely discussed the dangers of tobacco use with them in the past 12 months | 65.3% | 66.5% | 52.2% | |
| On one or more of the past seven days, were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes | 50.5% | 51.1% | 44.9% | |
| On one or more of the past seven days, rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes | 33% | 32.5% | 35.1% | |
| Used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days | 9.1% | 9% | 10.2% | |
| Used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on school property on one or more of the past 30 days | 5.5% | 5.2% | 7.2% | |

Alcohol and other drugs

The pattern of alcohol use among Hispanic teens is decreasing only slightly when compared to data from two years ago. Reductions in “ever drank,” “age first drink,” and “binge” drinking have all decreased, but not significantly so. Also, while the gap between non-Hispanic and Hispanic youth has closed within the past two years, this was a function not of Hispanic youth drinking less, but rather non-Hispanic youths drinking more.

Behaviors with or involving marijuana use remain significantly different between non-Hispanic and Hispanic youth. Hispanic youth are more at risk for ever trying marijuana, starting at a younger age, and also having smoked a marijuana cigarette in the past 30 days. The encouraging news is that these numbers have decreased since 2003.



YRBS 2005: Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Source: Idaho 2005 Youth Risk Behavior Survey

| Percentage of students who... | Total | Non Hispanic (Caucasian) | Hispanic | Statistically Significant |
|--|-------|-----------------------------|----------|------------------------------|
| Had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life | 65.7% | 64.2% | 80.1% | |
| Had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before age 13 | 25.5% | 24.1% | 33.7% | |
| Had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days | 39.8% | 39.2% | 45.8% | |
| Had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the past 30 days | 28.3% | 27.7% | 33.1% | |
| Had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one more of the past 30 days | 4.3% | 3.9% | 6.9% | |
| Used marijuana one or more times during their life | 34.4% | 33.1% | 42.3% | |
| Tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 | 8.8% | 7.6% | 12.8% | |
| Used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days | 17.1% | 16.2% | 21.6% | |
| Used a form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during their lives | 6.0% | 5.0% | 12.8% | Y |
| Used a form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times in the past 30 days | 2.4% | 1.8% | 5.1% | |
| Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their lives | 13.8% | 13.2% | 16.5% | |
| Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during the past 30 days | 4.6% | 4.3% | 6.4% | |
| Used heroin one or more times during their lives | 2.2% | 1.8% | 2.9% | |
| Used methamphetamines one or more times during their lives | 5.3% | 4.9% | 7.1% | |
| Used ecstasy one or more times during their lives | 4.8% | 4.3% | 6.4% | |
| Took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their lives | 2.9% | 2.0% | 8.4% | |
| Were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the past 12 months | 24.8% | 23.3% | 36.5% | |

Weight Loss, Nutrition, and Physical Activity

With the issue of childhood obesity on the news constantly, it is encouraging to report that Idaho's youth are less overweight than other US 9th-12th graders. Idaho is at 7.2%, whereas the national average is 13.1%. However, the proportion of Hispanic youth who are overweight is twice that of non-Hispanic youth (12.6% vs. 6.1%).

The data show very few differences in exercise behaviors between the two groups however, there is some variation in dietary habits. Most notable is the difference in time spent watching television (more than three hours a day). The Hispanic proportion of 38% mirrors the national average, and is twice as high as for Idaho non-Hispanic youth 9.7%)



YRBS 2005: Weight Loss, Nutrition and Physical Activity

Source: Idaho 2005 Youth Risk Behavior Survey

| Percentage of students who... | Total | Non Hispanic (Caucasian) | Hispanic | Statistically Significant |
|--|-------|-----------------------------|----------|------------------------------|
| Are at risk for becoming overweight | 13.7% | 13.5% | 15.9% | |
| Are overweight | 7.2% | 6.1% | 12.6% | Y |
| Describe themselves as slightly or very overweight | 28.3% | 28.3% | 27.1% | |
| Exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days | 62.8% | 62.9% | 65.5% | |
| Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days | 37.7% | 38.2% | 35.7% | |
| Went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days | 12.9% | 12.6% | 16.0% | |
| Took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days | 7.4% | 7.1% | 9.1% | |
| Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days | 5.8% | 5.6% | 6.8% | |
| Drank 100% fruit juices one or more times during the past seven days | 81.0% | 80.7% | 83.3% | |
| Ate green salad one or more times during the past seven days | 74.6% | 76.1% | 62.2% | Y |
| Ate five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day during the past seven days | 18.1% | 17.8% | 20.4% | |
| Drank three or more glasses of milk per day during the past seven days | 23.1% | 24.5% | 12.5% | Y |
| Exercised or participated in physical activities for that made them sweat and breathe hard at least 20 minutes on three or more of the past seven days | 68.3% | 68.7% | 66.0% | |
| Participated in physical activities that did not make them sweat or breathe hard for at least 20 minutes on five or more of the past seven days | 33.1% | 33.6% | 31.0% | |
| Did not participate in at least 20 minutes of vigorous physical activity on three or more of the past seven days, and did not do at least 30 minutes of moderate activity on five or more of the past seven days | 27.0% | 26.4% | 29.8% | |
| Participated in no vigorous or moderate physical activity during the past seven days | 5.7% | 5.3% | 8.0% | |
| Watched three or more hours of TV per day on an average school day | 21.7% | 19.7% | 38.0% | Y |

Selected Risk Behaviors for Idaho Adults Aged 18 and Older by Ethnicity, 2004 BRFSS

Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare

*Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare,
Division of Health, Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, 2005.*

| Percentage of Idaho adults who... | Total | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | Statistically Significant ¹ |
|--|-------|--------------|----------|--|
| Reported their general health status as "fair" or "poor" | 12.5% | 12.3% | 14.7% | |
| Reported having no health care coverage | 15.5% | 14.7% | 33.1% | Y |
| Reported having no dental insurance | 43.5% | 43.2% | 48.9% | |
| Reported having been diagnosed with diabetes | 6.2% | 6.2% | 5.2% | |
| Reported currently having asthma | 7.9% | 7.8% | 8.8% | |
| Did not participate in leisure time physical activity | 18.8% | 18.5% | 25.4% | |
| Were overweight (BMI \geq 25%) | 58.2% | 58.4% | 53.3% | |
| Were obese (BMI \geq 30%) | 21.1% | 21.2% | 18.5% | |
| Smoked cigarettes | 17.4% | 17.1% | 25.6% | |
| Were at risk for binge drinking | 12.8% | 12.3% | 24.0% | Y |
| Were at risk for heavy drinking | 4.8% | 4.5% | 10.2% | |
| Reported having ever used illicit drugs | 21.8% | 21.5% | 25.9% | |
| Reported illicit drug use in previous 12 months | 5.8% | 5.5% | 12.7% | |
| Reported smokeless tobacco use | 5.0% | 5.0% | 4.8% | |
| Had not had their teeth cleaned in previous 12 months | 35.1% | 35.3% | 29.6% | |
| Had not visited a dentist in previous 12 months | 33.4% | 33.5% | 30.4% | |
| Were at risk for drinking and driving | 1.6% | 1.3% | 7.9% | Y |
| Were 50 and older and had not had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy | 52.5% | 52.4% | * | * |
| Were female and had not had a mammogram and clinical breast exam in the previous two years | 61.7% | 61.2% | 72.4% | |
| Were female and had not had a mammogram in previous two years | 58.8% | 58.3% | 69.6% | |
| Were female and had not had a clinical breast exam in previous two years | 26.9% | 26.8% | 28.3% | |
| Were female and had not had a pap smear within the previous three years | 21.8% | 21.8% | 20.3% | |
| Were male aged 40 and older and had not had a PSA test within the previous two years | 52.0% | 52.2% | * | * |

¹ Confidence intervals were calculated at the 95% level to determine significance between groups. The formula for confidence interval calculation is as follows: Confidence Interval = Prevalence Estimate +/- (1.96*Standard Error). All "don't know", "not sure", and "refused" responses have been excluded from the analysis.

* Prevalence estimates based on denominators with fewer than 50 respondents have been suppressed, and are indicated with an asterisk.

Section III: Education

There is a wide variation in distribution of Hispanic children in Idaho schools. Hispanic children represent 12.42% of the total public school population, whereas the Hispanic population represents only 8.9% of the Idaho total population. Keep in mind that 43% of the Hispanic population is 19 years old and younger, compared to 29% for non-Hispanics.

The concentration of Hispanic students is lowest in northern Districts One and Two, with 2.30% and 2.31% respectively. The highest concentrations are in Districts Three and Five, with Hispanic populations of 26.38% and 24.27% respectively.

| Number and Percent of Hispanic Students in Idaho Public Schools by District | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| <i>Source: State Department of Education 2005</i> | | | | | |
| County of School District | State and School District Names | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | Total | % Hispanic |
| Idaho | Total Idaho Schools | 224,220 | 31,784 | 256,004 | 0.1 |
| Benewah | St Maries Joint School District 41 | 1,082 | 20 | 1,102 | 1.81% |
| Kootenai | Plummer/Worley Joint School District 44 | 502 | 12 | 514 | 2.33% |
| Bonner | Bonner County School District 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | N/A |
| Bonner | West Bonner County School District 83 | 1,527 | 21 | 1,548 | 1.36% |
| Bonner | Lake Pend Oreille School District 84 | 4,030 | 68 | 4,098 | 1.66% |
| Boundary | Boundary County School District 101 | 1,511 | 62 | 1,573 | 3.94% |
| Kootenai | Coeur d'Alene School District 271 | 9,857 | 239 | 10,096 | 2.37% |
| Kootenai | Lakeland School District 272 | 4,240 | 92 | 4,332 | 2.12% |
| Kootenai | Post Falls School District 273 | 4,925 | 137 | 5,062 | 2.71% |
| Kootenai | Kootenai Joint School District 274 | 274 | 8 | 282 | 2.84% |
| Shoshone | Kellogg Joint School District 391 | 1,382 | 39 | 1,421 | 2.74% |
| Shoshone | Mullan School District 392 | 137 | 2 | 139 | 1.44% |
| Shoshone | Wallace School District 393 | 548 | 7 | 555 | 1.26% |
| Shoshone | Avery School District 394 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 0.00% |
| DISTRICT 1 | | 30,034 | 707 | 30,741 | 2.30% |

Number and Percent of Hispanic Students in Idaho Public Schools by District (Cont'd)

Source: State Department of Education 2005

| County of School District | State and School District Names | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | Total | % Hispanic |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Idaho | Total Idaho Schools | 224,220.00 | 31,784.00 | 256,004 | 12.42% |
| Clearwater | Orofino Joint School District 171 | 1,336 | 41 | 1,377 | 2.98% |
| Idaho | Grangeville Joint School District 241 | 1,360 | 29 | 1,389 | 2.09% |
| Idaho | Cottonwood Joint School District 242 | 429 | 8 | 437 | 1.83% |
| Latah | Moscow School District 281 | 2,486 | 78 | 2,564 | 3.04% |
| Latah | Genesee Joint School District 282 | 306 | 8 | 314 | 2.55% |
| Latah | Kendrick Joint School District 283 | 327 | 1 | 328 | 0.30% |
| Latah | Potlatch School District 285 | 549 | 7 | 556 | 1.26% |
| Latah | Whitepine Joint School District 288 | 321 | - | 321 | 0.00% |
| Lewis | Nezperce Joint School District 302 | 857 | 16 | 873 | 1.83% |
| Lewis | Kamiah Joint School District 304 | 169 | 1 | 170 | 0.59% |
| Lewis | Highland Joint School District 305 | 507 | 31 | 538 | 5.76% |
| Nez Perce | Lewiston Independent School District 340 | 218 | 6 | 224 | 2.68% |
| Nez Perce | Lapwai School District 341 | 4,936 | 108 | 5,044 | 2.14% |
| Nez Perce | Culdesac Joint School District 342 | 530 | 3 | 533 | 0.56% |
| Latah | Troy | 193 | 6 | 199 | 3.02% |
| DISTRICT 2 | | 14,524 | 343 | 14,867 | 2.31% |

Number and Percent of Hispanic Students in Idaho Public Schools by District (Cont'd)

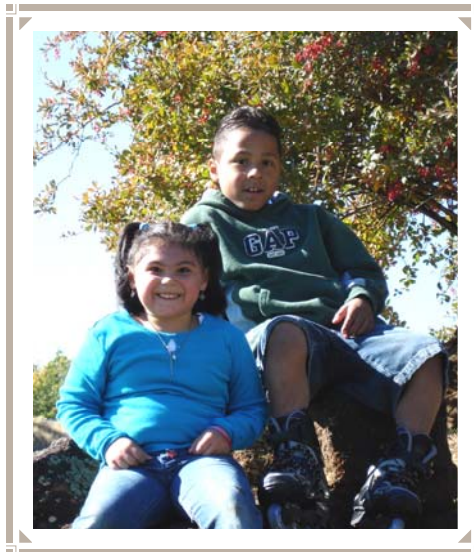
Source: State Department of Education 2005

| County of School District | State and School District Names | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | Total | % Hispanic |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Idaho | Total Idaho Schools | 224,220.00 | 31,784.00 | 256,004 | 12.42% |
| Adams | Meadows Valley School District 11 | 192 | 1 | 193 | 0.52% |
| Adams | Council School District 13 | 94 | 10 | 304 | 3.29% |
| Canyon | Nampa School District 131 | 0,115 | 3,423 | 13,538 | 25.28% |
| Canyon | Caldwell School District 132 | 3,082 | 2,889 | 5,971 | 48.38% |
| Canyon | Wilder School District 133 | 108 | 357 | 465 | 76.77% |
| Canyon | Middleton School District 134 | 2,402 | 221 | 2,623 | 8.43% |
| Canyon | Notus School District 135 | 213 | 87 | 300 | 29.00% |
| Canyon | Melba Joint School District 136 | 564 | 09 | 673 | 16.20% |
| Canyon | Parma School District 137 | 731 | 285 | 1,016 | 28.05% |
| Canyon | Vallivue School District 139 | 3,820 | 1,242 | 5,062 | 24.54% |
| Gem | Emmett School District 221 | 2,710 | 332 | 3,042 | 10.91% |
| Owyhee | Marsing Joint School District 363 | 517 | 74 | 791 | 34.64% |
| Owyhee | Pleasant Valley School District 364 | 26 | - | 26 | 0.00% |
| Owyhee | Bruneau-Grand View Joint School | 342 | 126 | 468 | 26.92% |
| Owyhee | Homedale Joint School District 370 | 814 | 499 | 1,313 | 38.00% |
| Payette | Payette Joint School District 371 | 1,409 | 386 | 1,795 | 21.50% |
| Payette | New Plymouth School District 372 | 804 | 115 | 919 | 12.51% |
| Payette | Fruitland School District 373 | 1,272 | 315 | 1,587 | 19.85% |
| Washington | Weiser School District 431 | 1,237 | 412 | 1,649 | 24.98% |
| Washington | Cambridge Joint School District 432 | 165 | 5 | 170 | 2.94% |
| Washington | Midvale School District 433 | 136 | 6 | 142 | 4.23% |
| DISTRICT 3 | | 30,953 | 11,094 | 42,047 | 26.38% |

Number and Percent of Hispanic Students in Idaho Public Schools by District (Cont'd)

Source: State Department of Education 2005

| County of School District | State and School District Names | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | Total | % Hispanic |
|---------------------------|--|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| Idaho | Total Idaho Schools | 224,220 | 31,784 | 256,004 | 12.42% |
| Ada | Boise City Independent School District 1 | 24,291 | 1,977 | 26,268 | 7.53% |
| Ada | Meridian Joint School District 2 | 27,500 | 1,155 | 28,655 | 4.03% |
| Ada | Kuna Joint School District 3 | 3,675 | 192 | 3,867 | 4.97% |
| Boise | Garden Valley School District 71 | 277 | 4 | 281 | 1.42% |
| Boise | Basin School District 72 | 457 | 10 | 467 | 2.14% |
| Boise | Horseshoe Bend School District 73 | 288 | 26 | 314 | 8.28% |
| Elmore | Prairie School District 191 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0.00% |
| Elmore | Glenns Ferry Joint School District 192 | 298 | 243 | 541 | 44.92% |
| Elmore | Mountain Home School District 193 | 3,477 | 618 | 4,095 | 15.09% |
| Valley | McCall-Donnelly School District 421 | 975 | 37 | 1,012 | 3.66% |
| Valley | Cascade School District 422 | 350 | 9 | 359 | 2.51% |
| DISTRICT 4 | | 61,591 | 4,271 | 65,862 | 6.48% |



Number and Percent of Hispanic Students in Idaho Public Schools by District (Cont'd)

Source: State Department of Education 2005

| County of School District | State and School District Names | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | Total | % Hispanic |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Idaho | Total Idaho Schools | 224,220 | 31,784 | 256,004 | 12.42% |
| Blaine | Blaine County School District 61 | 2,507 | 681 | 3,188 | 21.36% |
| Camas | Camas County School District 121 | 171 | 3 | 174 | 1.72% |
| Cassia | Cassia County Joint School District 151 | 3,656 | 1,291 | 4,947 | 26.10% |
| Gooding | Gooding Joint School District 231 | 988 | 333 | 1,321 | 25.21% |
| Gooding | Wendell School District 232 | 691 | 413 | 1,104 | 37.41% |
| Gooding | Hagerman Joint School District 233 | 330 | 78 | 408 | 19.12% |
| Gooding | Bliss Joint School District 234 | 126 | 61 | 187 | 32.62% |
| Jerome | Jerome Joint School District 261 | 2,215 | 1,072 | 3,287 | 32.61% |
| Jerome | Valley School District 262 | 466 | 204 | 670 | 30.45% |
| Lincoln | Shoshone Joint School District 312 | 348 | 154 | 502 | 30.68% |
| Lincoln | Dietrich School District 314 | 147 | 19 | 166 | 11.45% |
| Lincoln | Richfield School District 316 | 177 | 35 | 212 | 16.51% |
| Minidoka | Minidoka County Joint School District 331 | 2,491 | 1,632 | 4,123 | 39.58% |
| Twin Falls | Twin Falls School District 411 | 6,065 | 955 | 7,020 | 13.60% |
| Twin Falls | Buhl Joint School District 412 | 987 | 319 | 1,306 | 24.43% |
| Twin Falls | Filer School District 413 | 1,157 | 168 | 1,325 | 12.68% |
| Twin Falls | Kimberly School District 414 | 1,215 | 112 | 1,327 | 8.44% |
| Twin Falls | Hansen School District 415 | 297 | 86 | 383 | 22.45% |
| Twin Falls | Three Creek Joint School District 416 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 33.33% |
| Twin Falls | Castleford School District 417 | 220 | 105 | 325 | 32.31% |
| Twin Falls | Murtaugh Joint School District 418 | 140 | 96 | 236 | 40.68% |
| Gooding | Idaho School For Deaf and Blind | 0 | 0 | 0 | N/A |
| DISTRICT 5 | | 24,398 | 7,819 | 32,217 | 24.27% |

Number and Percent of Hispanic students in Idaho Public Schools by District (Cont'd)

Source: State Department of Education 2005

| County of School District | State and School District Names | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | Total | % Hispanic |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Idaho | Total Idaho Schools | 224,220 | 31,784 | 256,004 | 0 |
| Bannock | Marsh Valley Joint School District 21 | 1,314 | 37 | 1,351 | 2.74% |
| Bannock | Pocatello School District 25 | 11,183 | 796 | 11,979 | 6.64% |
| Bear Lake | Bear Lake County School District 33 | 1,279 | 26 | 1,305 | 1.99% |
| Bingham | Snake River School District 52 | 1,635 | 383 | 2,018 | 18.98% |
| Bingham | Blackfoot School District 55 | 3,512 | 751 | 4,263 | 17.62% |
| Bingham | Aberdeen School District 58 | 486 | 358 | 844 | 42.42% |
| Bingham | Firth School District 59 | 735 | 95 | 830 | 11.45% |
| Bingham | Shelley Joint School District 60 | 1,860 | 224 | 2,084 | 10.75% |
| Butte | Butte County Joint School District 111 | 497 | 24 | 521 | 4.61% |
| Caribou | Grace Joint School District 148 | 467 | 43 | 510 | 8.43% |
| Caribou | North Gem School District 149 | 193 | 7 | 200 | 3.50% |
| Caribou | Soda Springs Joint School District 150 | 952 | 14 | 966 | 1.45% |
| Franklin | Preston Joint School District 201 | 2,267 | 184 | 2,451 | 7.51% |
| Franklin | West Side School District 202 | 563 | 17 | 580 | 2.93% |
| Oneida | Oneida County School District 351 | 858 | 44 | 902 | 4.88% |
| Power | American Falls Joint School District 381 | 1,017 | 600 | 1,617 | 37.11% |
| Power | Rockland School District 382 | 137 | 7 | 144 | 4.86% |
| Power | Arbon Elementary School District 383 | 7 | - | 7 | 0.00% |
| DISTRICT 6 | | 28,962 | 3,610 | 32,572 | 11.08% |

Number and Percent of Hispanic students in Idaho Public Schools by District (Cont'd)

Source: State Department of Education 2005

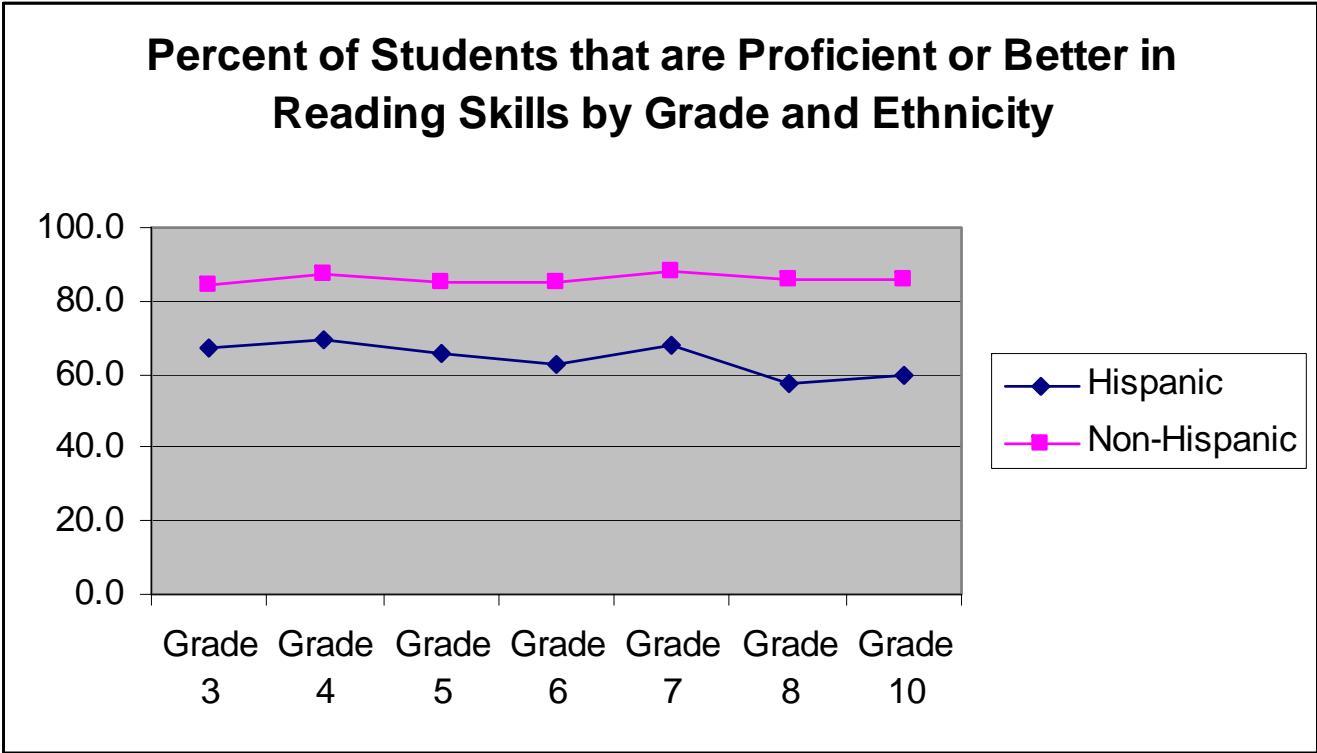
| County of School District | State and School District Names | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | Total | % Hispanic |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Idaho | Total Idaho Schools | 224,220.00 | 31,784.00 | 256004 | 12.42% |
| Bonneville | Idaho Falls School District 91 | 8,972 | 1,276 | 10,248 | 12.45% |
| Bonneville | Swan Valley School District 92 | 59 | - | 59 | 0.00% |
| Bonneville | Bonneville Joint School District 93 | 7,601 | 691 | 8,292 | 8.33% |
| Clark | Clark County School District 161 | 125 | 114 | 239 | 47.70% |
| Custer | Challis Joint School District 181 | 433 | 28 | 461 | 6.07% |
| Custer | Mackay Joint School District 182 | 209 | 19 | 228 | 8.33% |
| Fremont | Fremont County Joint School District 215 | 1,988 | 407 | 2,395 | 16.99% |
| Jefferson | Jefferson County Joint School District 251 | 3,550 | 437 | 3,987 | 10.96% |
| Jefferson | Ririe Joint School District 252 | 653 | 36 | 689 | 5.22% |
| Jefferson | West Jefferson School District 253 | 516 | 172 | 688 | 25.00% |
| Lemhi | Salmon School District 291 | 1,036 | 24 | 1,060 | 2.26% |
| Lemhi | South Lemhi School District 292 | 109 | 2 | 111 | 1.80% |
| Madison | Madison School District 321 | 4,009 | 254 | 4,263 | 5.96% |
| Madison | Sugar-Salem Joint School District 322 | 1,248 | 88 | 1,336 | 6.59% |
| Teton | Teton County School District 401 | 1,102 | 318 | 1,420 | 22.39% |
| DISTRICT 7 | | 31,610 | 3,866 | 35,476 | 10.90% |

Reading Proficiency at 4th and 8th Grade by Ethnicity 2005

The ISAT, Idaho Standards Achievement Tests, consists of three multiple-choice tests in the core subjects of reading, math, and language usage. Full results for Spring 2006 may be found at the Idaho Board of Education site at www.boardofed.idaho.gov/saa/index.asp. The scores depict the percent of students that are proficient or better in a given subject area. The rankings are based on a scale of Below Basic, Basic, Proficient, and Advanced.

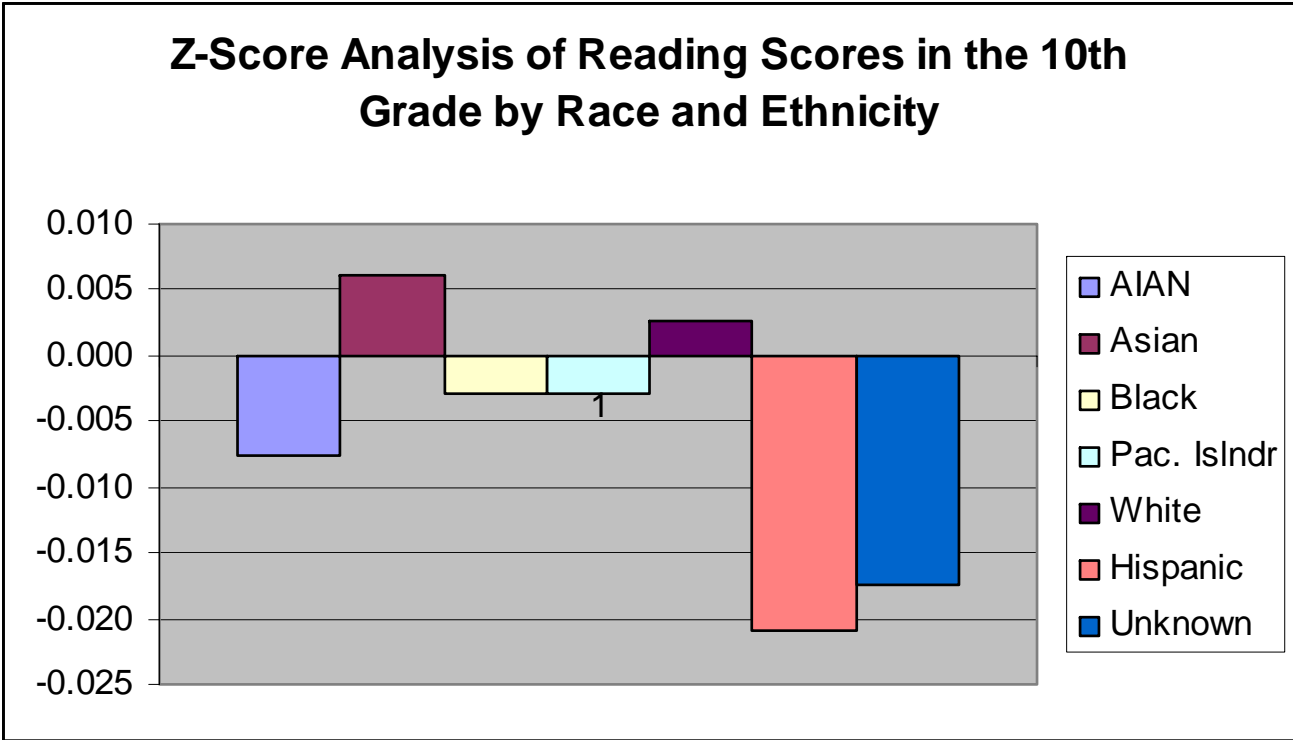
For example, in the 10th grade, 86.5% of non-Hispanic students are reading at proficient or better levels compared to only 59.7 percent of Hispanics. There is an average of 21.9% difference between Hispanic and non-Hispanic student performance. In the 10th grade, the gap has widened to 25.4%.

Source: Idaho Board of Education site at www.boardofed.idaho.gov/saa/index.asp



Z-scores are used as a way of standardizing scores in relation to the mean. They illustrate how many standard units a group is from the average. The mean is depicted as zero, and scores are graphed as either above or below the mean. The following graph illustrates Z-scores for 10th grade reading proficiency or better by race/ethnicity.

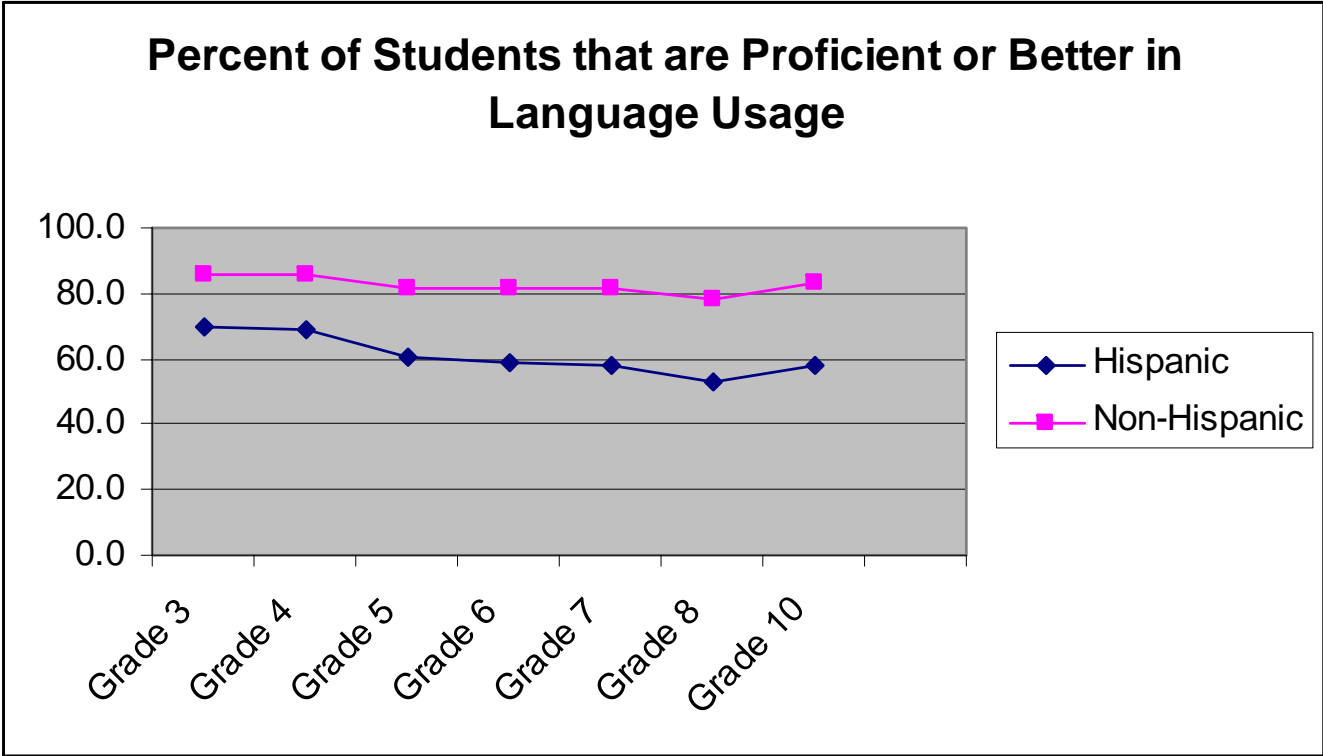
Source: Idaho Board of Education site at www.boardofed.idaho.gov/saa/index.asp



Language Proficiency at 4th and 8th Grade by Ethnicity 2005

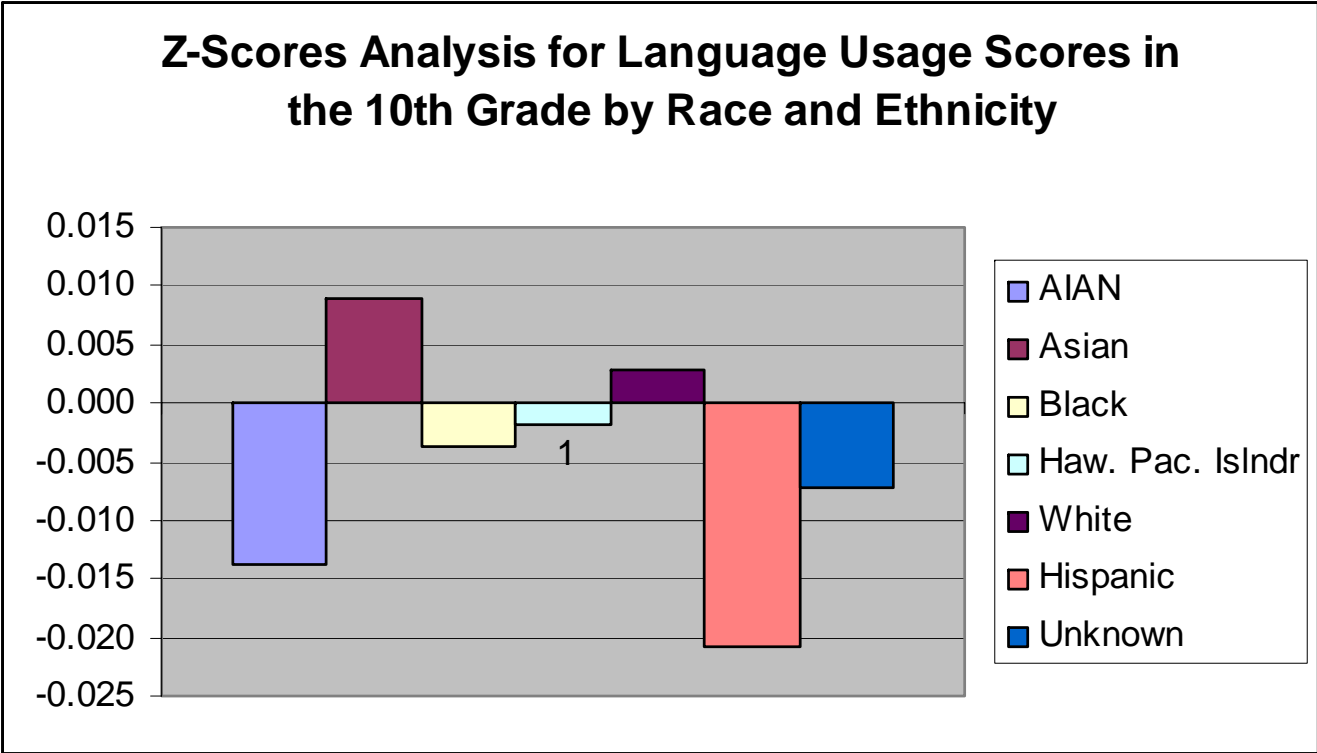
The gap between Hispanic and non-Hispanic proficiency in language usage remains stable throughout the grade levels. There is an average of 21.5% difference between Hispanic and non-Hispanic student performance. While there is a slight movement upward in the 10th grade, the gap has widened to 25.4% (57.8% to 83.2%).

Source: Idaho Board of Education site at www.boardofed.idaho.gov/saa/index.asp



Z-scores are used as a way of standardizing scores in relation to the mean. They illustrate how many standard units a group is from the average. The mean is depicted as zero, and scores are graphed as either above or below the mean. The following graph illustrates Z-scores for 10th grade language usage proficiency or better by race/ethnicity.

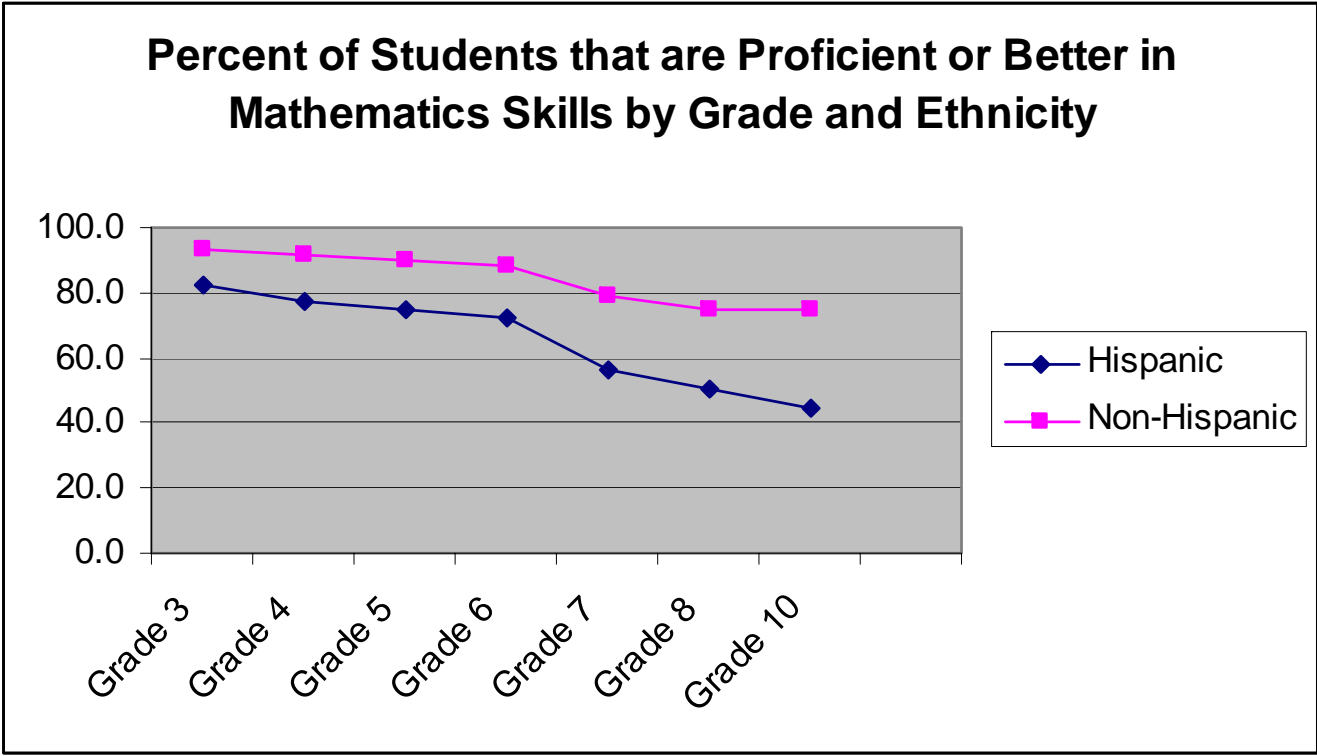
Source: Idaho Board of Education site at www.boardofed.idaho.gov/saa/index.asp



Mathematics Proficiency at 4th and 8th Grade by Ethnicity 2005

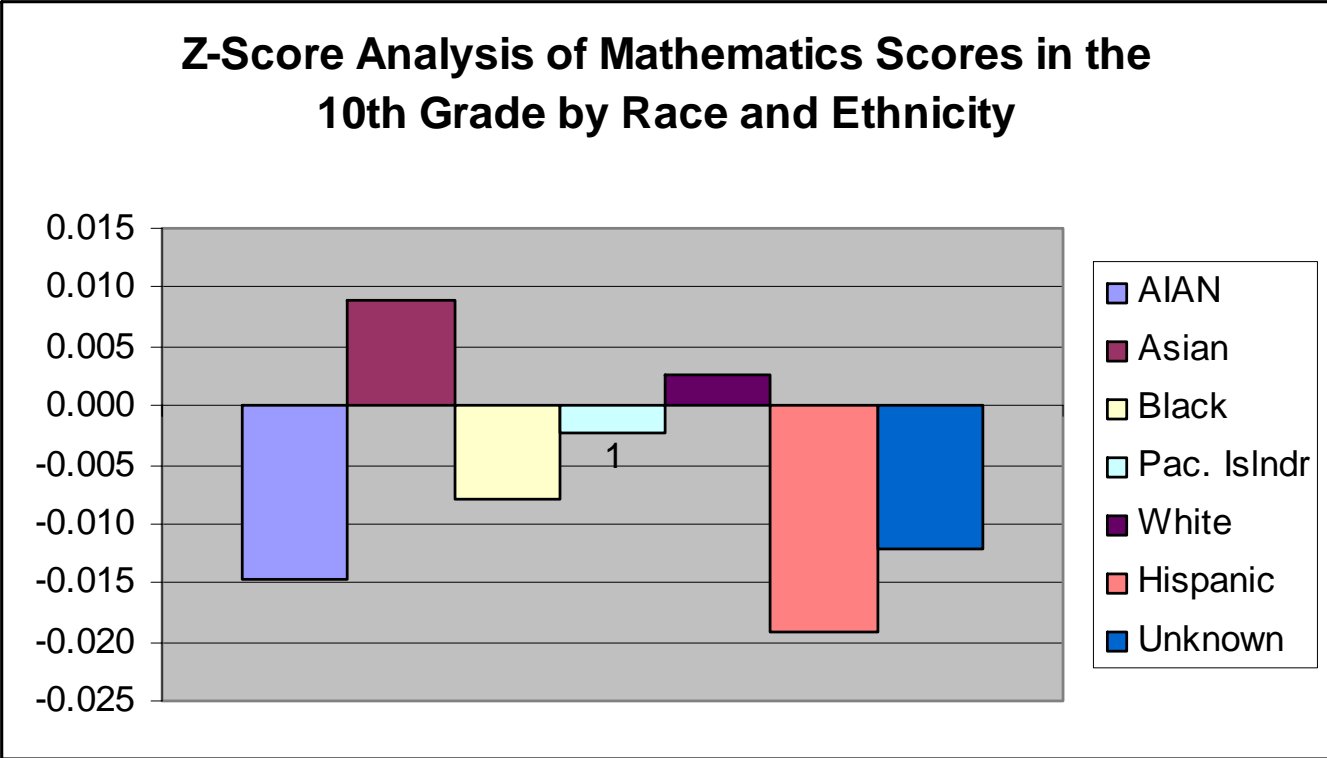
For proficiency in mathematics, the trend for Idaho students is declining as students go from one grade to the next. This is the case for both Hispanic and non-Hispanic students. The proficiency level of Hispanic students in the area of mathematics is declining at a greater rate than for non-Hispanics. In the 3rd grade, the gap between Hispanic and non-Hispanic students is smaller, with 82% vs. 93% demonstrating proficiency or better. By the time they reach the 10th grade, only 44.9% of Hispanic students demonstrate proficiency or better, while 74% of non-Hispanic students are at that level. For the racial and ethnic groups studied (American Indian, Asian, Hawaiian Pacific Islander, African American and White), 10th grade Hispanic students have the lowest percent of proficiency.

Source: Idaho Board of Education site at www.boardofed.idaho.gov/saa/index.asp



Z-scores are used as a way of standardizing scores in relation to the mean. They illustrate how many standard units a group is from the average. The mean is depicted as zero, and scores are graphed as either above or below the mean. The following graph illustrates Z-scores for 10th grade mathematics proficiency or better by race/ethnicity.

Source: Idaho Board of Education site at www.boardofed.idaho.gov/saa/index.asp



Number of High School Drop-outs

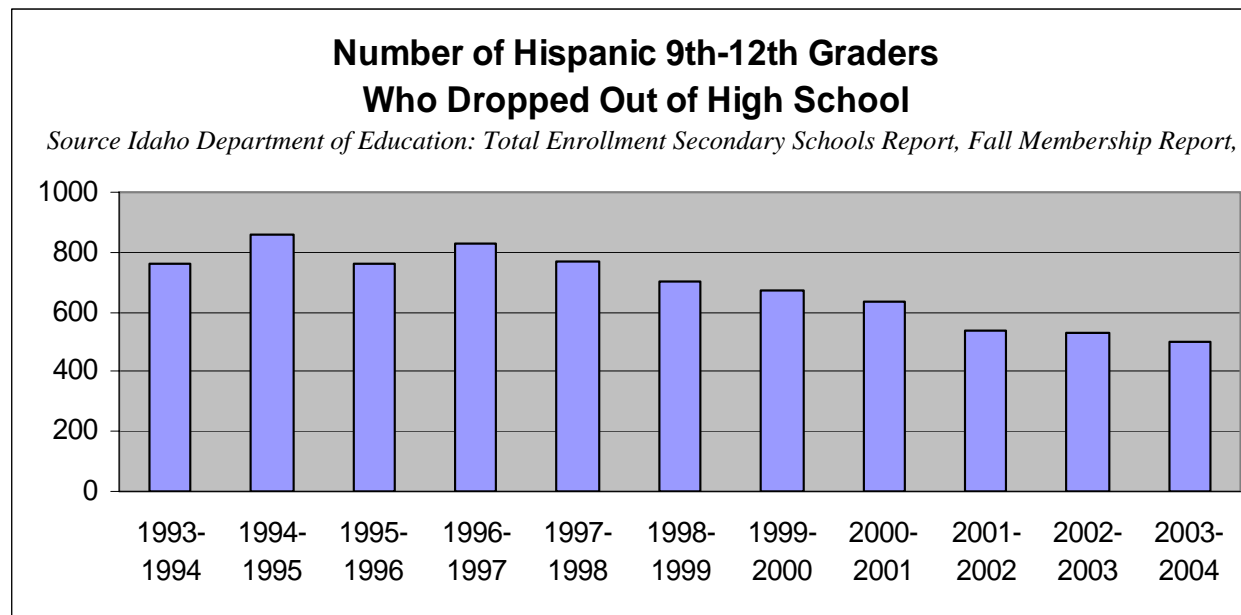
In the period between school years of 1993-1994 and 2003-2004, over seven thousand (7,553) Hispanic youth dropped out of Idaho public high schools.

According to the U.S. Department of Education, thirty-seven percent of Hispanics do not finish high school, compared to 15 percent of the national average. The percentage of Hispanic teens who drop out of high school is and has been higher than that of African Americans and Caucasians each and every year for the last three decades. Even among those Hispanics who remain in high school, 34 percent are below grade level.

The U.S. Census Bureau expects the number of Hispanics to almost double from 35 million to 63 million by 2030. Hispanics will make up 25 percent of the kindergarten–12th grade population by 2025. The economic consequences of poorly educated students are staggering for the country as a whole. Education should be a national priority, more so for Hispanics who are lagging the national average.

The process of improving educational standards begins with Hispanic parents. Those who do not care must be taught the importance of a good education. Those who lack the resources must be empowered to address their children's needs. Politicians must accept reality and provide the resources to address our community's greatest need—the education of our children.

Vallardes, Mayra R. (2003). The Dropouts. In Hispanic Online. Retrieved January 18, 2007 from www.hispaniconline.com/hh03/mainpages/education/crisis1.html



**Idaho Department of Education
Estimated Hispanic Dropout Rates**

| Idaho Department of Education Estimated Hispanic Dropout Rates | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|--------|-------------|-------------|--------|-------------|-------------|--------|-------------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| Grade 9 | | | | Grade 10 | | | Grade 11 | | | Grade 12 | | | Grades 9-12 | | |
| Event Rate | Enrollment* | Drop-outs** | Rate | Enrollment* | Drop-outs** | Rate | Enrollment* | Drop-outs** | Rate | Enrollment* | Drop-outs** | Rate | Enrollment* | Drop-outs** | Rate |
| 2003-04 | 2,193 | 93 | 4.24% | 1,995 | 160 | 8.02% | 1,682 | 149 | 8.86% | 1,498 | 101 | 6.74% | 7,368 | 503 | 6.83% |
| 2002-03 | 2,188 | 119 | 5.44% | 1,985 | 145 | 7.30% | 1,675 | 147 | 8.78% | 1,493 | 117 | 7.84% | 7,341 | 528 | 7.19% |
| 2001-02 | 2,230 | 124 | 5.56% | 2,136 | 148 | 6.93% | 2,067 | 151 | 7.31% | 1,975 | 113 | 5.72% | 8,408 | 536 | 6.37% |
| 2000-01 | 2,042 | 166 | 8.13% | 2,021 | 190 | 9.40% | 1,919 | 155 | 8.08% | 1,795 | 126 | 7.02% | 7,777 | 637 | 8.19% |
| 1999-00 | 2,101 | 208 | 9.90% | 2,062 | 202 | 9.80% | 1,909 | 156 | 8.17% | 1,874 | 105 | 5.60% | 7,946 | 671 | 8.44% |
| 1998-99 | 2,308 | 190 | 8.23% | 2,209 | 240 | 10.86% | 1,992 | 161 | 8.08% | 1,750 | 110 | 6.29% | 8,259 | 701 | 8.49% |
| 1997-98 | 2,238 | 205 | 9.16% | 2,071 | 242 | 11.69% | 1,824 | 199 | 10.91% | 1,704 | 124 | 7.28% | 7,837 | 770 | 9.83% |
| 1996-97 | 2,441 | 213 | 8.73% | 2,252 | 250 | 11.10% | 2,069 | 230 | 11.12% | 1,855 | 135 | 7.28% | 8,617 | 828 | 9.61% |
| 1995-96 | 2,066 | 223 | 10.79% | 1,900 | 234 | 12.32% | 1,682 | 181 | 10.76% | 1,478 | 121 | 8.19% | 7,126 | 759 | 10.65% |
| 1994-95 | 1,857 | 190 | 10.23% | 1,794 | 332 | 18.51% | 1,533 | 210 | 13.70% | 1,396 | 127 | 9.10% | 6,580 | 859 | 13.05% |
| 1993-94 | 1,732 | 164 | 9.47% | 1,600 | 283 | 17.69% | 1,409 | 218 | 15.47% | 1,234 | 96 | 7.78% | 5,975 | 761 | 12.74% |

* - At this time, the SDE is unable to determine the exact Hispanic enrollment by grade. The enrollment figures shown here are calculated from the enrollment data collected in the fall. The data is provided by teachers showing the ethnicity of students in first period as of the last Friday in September. Since these figures are less than the actual enrollment, the data must be extrapolated to represent Hispanic enrollment. The estimated Hispanic enrollment by grade is found by calculating the overall percentage of Hispanic students reported for each school district. This percentage is applied to the total school year enrollment by grade for the district to estimate the total Hispanic enrollment by grade. District totals are added to arrive at State-wide totals.

** - These are the actual number of dropouts by grade reported to the SDE by the districts.

Hispanic Graduation Statistics from the Idaho State Department of Education

- In 2005, 15,747 students graduated from Idaho high schools
- In 1996, 645 Hispanic students graduated from Idaho high schools
- In 2005, 1,257 Hispanic students graduated from Idaho schools.

This constitute a 51% increase of Hispanic graduates in Idaho for the last seven years. Of the 1257 Hispanic students graduating in 2005, 586 were male. Of the 1257 Hispanics graduating in 2005, 671 were female. Since 2000, more Hispanic females than Hispanic males have graduated from Idaho high schools. The number of Hispanic females graduating has steadily increased 5.4% each year since 2000.

Idaho Standardized Test Scores

- Approximately 58% of Idaho's class of 2005, or 9468 students, took the ACT test
- Academic preparation of Hispanics is lacking: on average, Hispanic students score lower on standardized college-admission test, and require more remedial English and mathematics compare to Caucasian students (Schmidt, 2003)

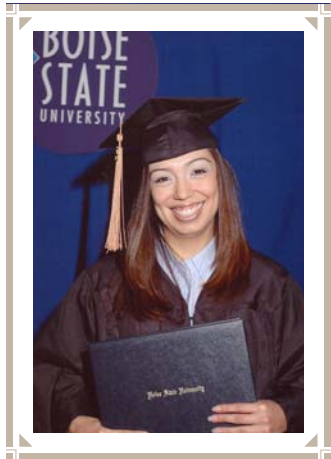
| Five-Year ACT Scores by Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <i>Source: Idaho Department of Education website</i> | | | | | | |
| | | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
| All Idaho Students | Idaho | 21.5 | 21.5 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 21.3 |
| | U.S. | 21.0 | 21.0 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 20.9 |
| African American | Idaho | 19.5 | 18.6 | 18.8 | 17.2 | 17.4 |
| | U.S. | 17.0 | 18.9 | 16.8 | 16.9 | 17.1 |
| American Indian/ Alaska Native | Idaho | 18.8 | 18.2 | 18.8 | 18.3 | 18.6 |
| | U.S. | 19.0 | 18.8 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 18.8 |
| Caucasian /White | Idaho | 21.6 | 21.6 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 21.4 |
| | U.S. | 21.8 | 21.8 | 21.7 | 21.7 | 21.8 |
| Hispanic | Idaho | 18.6 | 18.2 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.3 |
| | U.S. | 18.9 | 18.8 | 18.4 | 18.5 | 18.5 |
| Asian American / Pacific Islander | Idaho | 21.6 | 21.7 | 21.6 | 21.8 | 21.5 |
| | U.S. | 21.7 | 21.7 | 21.8 | 21.3 | 21.9 |
| Other / No response | Idaho | 21.8 | 21.9 | 21.8 | 21.3 | 21.8 |
| | U.S. | 21.2 | 21.2 | 20.3 | 20.6 | 20.9 |

Hispanic Students in Idaho Higher Education for the Period 2000-2003

In Idaho, higher education institutions require applicants to submit scores from either the SAT or the ACT. The majority of the class of 2004 elected to take the ACT (57%). Students are not required to take either test to graduate from high school. Generally, high school students who plan to attend college take this test. Idaho students have consistently performed better than the national average; however, there is also a consistent disparity between Hispanics, African Americans and American Indian/Alaska Natives when compared to Caucasian/Whites and Asian Americans.

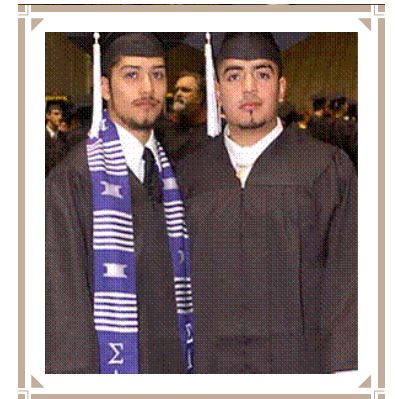
Hispanic students in Idaho perform slightly lower than their Hispanic counterparts in the rest of the nation.

The high number of Hispanic students who drop out of high school has an effect on the number of Hispanic students who are in our higher education system. The following table depicts the percentages of students enrolled in Idaho two-year and four-year institutions. At the request of the Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs, these data were supplied independently from each of the institutions. The source for data for most cases was the IPEDS Enrollment Surveys. For interpretative purposes, recall that Hispanics represent 7.9% of the Idaho population. However, Hispanics of college age are approximately 10% of the population.



First Generation Hispanic College Students Statistics:

- At four-year institution, two out of five new Hispanic freshmen is a first-generation college student, while one out of five new Caucasian freshmen is a first-generation college student (Schmidt, 2003)
- Hispanic students tend to be less qualified than Caucasian students for college admission. Only 53% of Hispanics graduating from high school are “minimally qualified” for admission to four-year colleges, compared to 70% of Caucasian students. Only 19% of Hispanic students are “highly qualified” for admission to a four-year college, compared to a 35% of Caucasian students. (Pew Hispanic Center, 2004)
- Recent research has indicated that 80% of all Hispanic undergraduates leave college without graduating. (Pidcock, Fisher, Munsh, 2001)
- Hispanic females leave college and universities at far greater rates than Caucasian females - 39% of Hispanic females leave college compared to 9% of Caucasian females. (Pidcock, Fisher, Munsh, 2001)
- By age 26, 38% of Caucasian students have earned a bachelor’s degree compared to 18% of Hispanic students. (Pew Hispanic Center, 2004)



Number of Hispanic Students in Idaho Higher Education Institutions

* Data not available

| Institution | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Lewis and Clark | 115 | 149 | 152 | 179 |
| Boise State University | 974 | 996 | 1056 | 1154 |
| Idaho State University | 434 | 471 | 476 | 535 |
| University of Idaho | 419 | 441 | 468 | * |
| North Idaho College | 83 | 67 | 72 | 78 |
| Eastern Idaho Technical College | 65 | * | 65 | * |
| College of Southern Idaho | 536 | 598 | 657 | * |

Percentage (%) of Hispanic Students in Idaho Higher Education Institutions

* Data not available

| Institution | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Lewis and Clark | 3.0% | 4.5% | 4.0% | 5.3% |
| Boise State University | 5.3% | 5.3% | 5.7% | 6.1% |
| Idaho State University | 3.3% | 3.6% | 3.6% | 4.2% |
| University of Idaho | 3.2% | 3.5% | 4.0% | * |
| North Idaho College | 1.9% | 1.8% | 1.6% | 1.9% |
| Eastern Idaho Technical College | 4.6% | * | 5.0% | * |
| College of Southern Idaho | 7.6% | 6.9% | 7.9% | * |

Educational attainment correlates positively with health status, quality of life, and income levels. A large disparity exists between all Idaho adults over the age of 25 and Hispanic adults over the age of 25. For all adults over the age of 25 who are high school graduates, Idaho ranks 17th in the nation. However, for Idaho Hispanics, at 44.4%, Idaho ranks 49th out of 50 states in 2000. The national average for Hispanics is 52.2%, ranging from a high in Vermont of 85.6% (ranked 1st) to a low of 41.2% in Arkansas (ranked 50th).

The disparity continues as Idaho adults over the age of 25 complete a four-year college degree or not. At 21.7%, Idaho ranks 36th for all adults over the age of 25 with a college degree. The national average is 24.4%. For Hispanics over the age of 25 nationally, 10.4% have four-year degrees. Vermont once again leads the nation with 36.8% of Hispanics with college degrees. Idaho, with only 6.6% of Hispanic adults over the age of 25 with a four-year degree, ranks 49th out of 50 states, just ahead of Nevada with 6.4%.

| Percent (%) of Hispanics over the age of 25 who are High School or College Graduates | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| <i>High school graduates include equivalency or GED. / The Hispanic Data Book, (2004) 2nd Edition, Grey Publishing House, Millerton, NY</i> | | | | |
| State, County or City | Percentage of Idaho Adults over the age of 25 who are High School Graduates | Percentage of Hispanic Idaho Adults over the age of 25 who are High School Graduates | Percentage of Idaho Adults over the age of 25 who are College Graduates (four-year institutions) | Percentage of Hispanic Idaho Adults over the age of 25 who are College Graduates (four-year institutions) |
| Idaho | 84.7% | 44.4% | 21.7% | 6.6% |
| Ada County | 90.8% | 73.6% | 31.2% | 16.2% |
| Canyon County | 76.0% | 36.0% | 14.9% | 4.4% |
| Kootenai County | 87.3% | 81.1% | 19.1% | 13.3% |
| Boise City | 91.1% | 76.5% | 33.6% | 18.2% |
| Pocatello | 88.7% | 70.1% | 27.9% | 14.0% |
| Idaho Falls | 87.7% | 50.0% | 28.3% | 10.7% |
| Nampa | 76.9% | 40.8% | 16.0% | 5.0% |

| Percentage(%) of Hispanic Adults over the age of 25 with a 4-year degree by Country of Origin | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-------|------------|---------|----------|--------------|------------|----------------|----------|
| <i>High school graduates include equivalency or GED. / The Hispanic Data Book, (2004) 2nd Edition, Grey Publishing House, Millerton, NY.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| All | Central American | Cuban | Guatemalan | Mexican | Peruvian | Puerto Rican | Salvadoran | South American | Spaniard |
| 6.6% | 18.4% | 33.2% | 15.9% | 4.8% | 15.9% | 29.8% | 21.1% | 25.7% | 28.0% |

Section IV: Voting Power

The estimated number of Latino registered voters increased from 14,000 to 19,000 between 2002 and 2004 in Idaho. The percentage of registered Hispanic voters who actually voted increased from 57% in 2002 to almost 74% in 2004. It is estimated that the number of unregistered potential voters is around 34,000.

Estimated Latino Voting Age Population (VAP) and Registered Voters in 2002 and 2004 in Idaho

Voting Power data is from Andrade, J. Editor (2006). The Almanac of Latino Politics

| | Total Latino (VAP) | Latino Citizen (VAP) | Latino Registered Voters | Total Voted | Unregistered Potential |
|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| November 2002 | 64,000 | 36,000 | 14,000 | 8,000 | 22,000 |
| November 2004 | 89,000 | 53,000 | 19,000 | 14,000 | 34,000 |



Fifteen Idaho Counties with 86% of the Hispanic Population 2004

Eighty-six percent of Idaho's Hispanics live in 15 of the 44 counties in Idaho. In other words, 106,571 of the total 123,900 Hispanics in Idaho live in the following 15 counties.

Hispanics mobilize to make an impact at the polls. Most importantly, politicians are recognizing the potential value of earning Latino votes – and the consequences of losing them. Hispanic voters will continue to play a major role in planting the seeds of civic engagement. The Latino vote becomes a challenge to break the cycle of carrying out voter mobilization efforts only during an election year, and instead building a participation continuum that links citizens to voter registration, and potential voters to the polls.

| <i>Source: U.S. Census</i> | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Counties | Hispanic Population by County | Cumulative Population |
| Canyon | 31,778 | 31,778 |
| Ada | 17,773 | 49,551 |
| Twin Falls | 7,533 | 57,084 |
| Bonneville | 7,295 | 64,379 |
| Bingham | 6,000 | 70,379 |
| Minidoka | 5,176 | 75,555 |
| Cassia | 4,392 | 79,947 |
| Jerome | 4,338 | 84,285 |
| Bannock | 3,861 | 88,146 |
| Elmore | 3,746 | 91,892 |
| Kootenai | 3,448 | 95,340 |
| Blaine | 3,105 | 98,445 |
| Gooding | 2,843 | 101,288 |
| Payette | 2,811 | 104,099 |
| Owyhee | 2,472 | 106,571 |

There are 44 counties in Idaho. These are the top fifteen counties that have the highest percentage of Hispanic people in relation to the total county in 2004.

Source: U.S. Census 2004

| Counties | Total Population 2004 | Hispanic Population 2004 | Hispanic Percent to Total |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Clark | 906 | 340 | 37.5% |
| Minidoka | 19229 | 5176 | 26.9% |
| Power | 7483 | 1788 | 23.9% |
| Jerome | 19279 | 4338 | 22.5% |
| Owyhee | 10998 | 2472 | 22.5% |
| Cassia | 21393 | 4392 | 20.5% |
| Canyon | 158038 | 31778 | 20.1% |
| Gooding | 14346 | 2843 | 19.8% |
| Washington | 10059 | 1620 | 16.1% |
| Lincoln | 4326 | 647 | 15.0% |
| Blaine | 21103 | 3105 | 14.7% |
| Bingham | 43205 | 6000 | 13.9% |
| Teton | 7253 | 987 | 13.6% |
| Payette | 21587 | 2811 | 13.0% |
| Elmore | 28878 | 3746 | 13.0% |



There are two Congressional Districts in Idaho. Minority populations are growing in Idaho, including Asian, African American and Hispanics. Together, they represented 12.0% of the voter base in 2000. The Hispanic voters made up the lion's share of the minority voters.

The following State Legislative Districts have more than 10% Hispanic people.

| Idaho Congressional Districts Population by Ethnicity 2000 | | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Voting Power data is from Andrade, J. Editor (2006). The Almanac of Latino Politics, 4th Ed., United States Hispanic Leadership Institute, Chicago, Ill</i> | | | | |
| | Current Congressman | Total Population | Hispanic Population | Total Minority Population |
| Congressional District 1 | | 648,774 | 6.8% | 11.0% |
| Congressional District 2 | Mike Simpson (R) | 645,179 | 8.9% | 12.9% |
| State Total | | 1,293,953 | 7.9% | 12.0% |

| Idaho State Legislative Districts with Greater than 10% Hispanic Population 2000 | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| <i>US Census 2004</i> | | | | | |
| Dist.9 | 11.3% | District 20 | 15.0% | District 25 | 21.2% |
| Dist. 10 | 27.2% | District 21 | 12.4% | District 31 | 11.2% |
| Dist.11 | 14.4% | District 22 | 12.3% | District 35 | 13.9% |
| Dist. 12 | 15.4% | District 24 | 19.9% | | |

Idaho Hispanic Elected Officials in 2005

Voting Power data is from Andrade, J. Editor (2006). The Almanac of Latino Politics, 4th Ed., United States Hispanic Leadership Institute, Chicago, Ill.

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| US Representatives | 0 |
| State Executives | 0 |
| State Senators | 0 |
| State Representatives | 1 |
| County Officials | 2 |
| Municipal Officials | 0 |
| Judicial/Law Enforcement | 1 |
| Education/School Board | 0 |
| Special District Officials | 0 |
| TOTAL | 4 |

Section V: Buying Power

Demographic shifts add rich resources and change the local status quo for the state of Idaho. Idaho has been one of the nation's fastest growing states, increasing nearly 40% in total population over the past 15 years. Only Nevada and Arizona have grown significantly faster. The Selig Center estimates the buying power of Hispanics in Idaho at nearly \$1.8 billion in 2005, accounting for nearly 5% of the total buying power in Idaho. That was up 350 percent from less than \$400 million in 1990 (*See Appendix—Idaho Hispanic, Total Buying Power, 1990-2004*). Their buying power as a percentage of total buying power has nearly doubled, increasing from 2.9% in 1990 to 4.9% in 2005.

According to the Selig Center's analysis of spending in 2003, Hispanic households nationally spend 77% of their income on essentials — food, clothing, shelter and transportation — while non-Hispanic households in general spend an average of 68%. That was an increase of one percentage point for Hispanic households from 2002 — the result of escalating housing costs — while the outlay in those four essential categories was unchanged for non-Hispanic households.

Hispanic households spend a third more on food, both at home and away; a quarter more on clothing and nearly a tenth more on housing. In the case of housing, for example, non-Hispanic households average about \$100 a month more in housing expenses, but because their income average is much higher, the total outlay is a smaller percentage of their total income.

In the next five years, the Selig Center estimates Hispanic buying power in Idaho will jump another 54%, 20 points higher than the anticipated growth in Idaho buying power overall. That would give Hispanics over 5.5% of the buying power in the state.



Distribution of Household Income By Percentage (2003)

Source: Source: Idaho Hispanic Buying Power, 2006

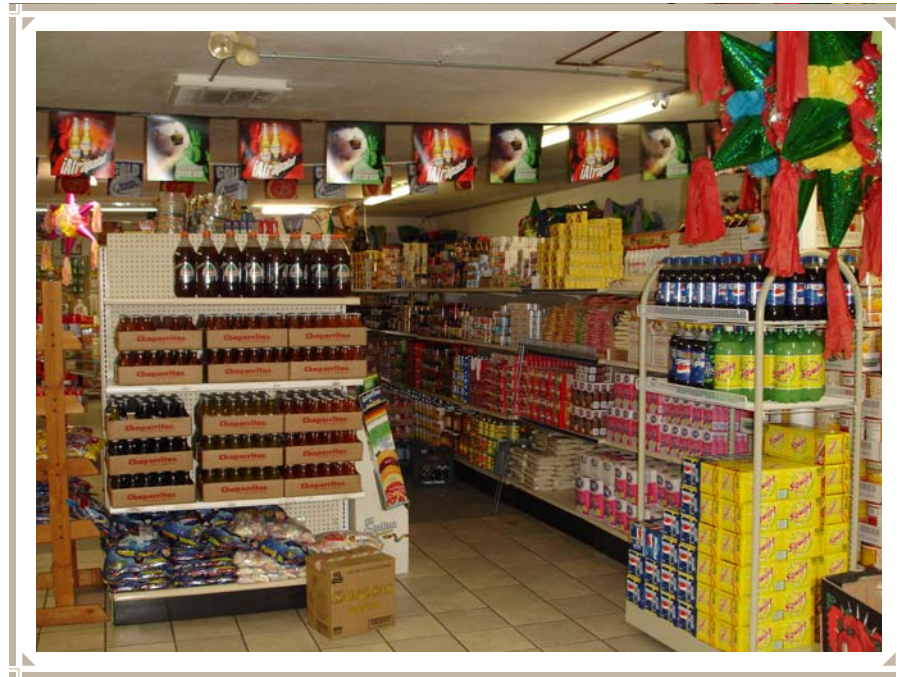
| Item | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Total | 100% | 100% |
| Food at Home | 10.4% | 7.4% |
| Food Away | 6.1% | 5.3% |
| Alcoholic Beverages | 0.9% | 1.0% |
| Housing | 35.6% | 32.7% |
| Apparel and Services | 5.1% | 3.9% |
| Transportation | 19.6% | 19.0% |
| Health Care | 4.2% | 6.1% |
| Entertainment | 3.6% | 5.2% |
| Personal Care | 1.4% | 1.3% |
| Reading | 0.1% | 0.3% |
| Education | 1.4% | 2.0% |
| Tobacco and Smoking Supplies | 0.5% | 0.7% |
| Miscellaneous | 1.2% | 1.5% |
| Cash Contribution | 1.7% | 3.5% |
| Personal Insurance and Pensions | 8.2% | 10.1% |

Hispanic Per Household Buying Power

As of 2002, Latino-owned companies numbered 2,780 in Idaho, with \$352 million in sales and receipts. This represented a 64% decrease in total Latino firms since 1997, but a 46% increase in sales. In addition, there were 601 Latino companies with paid employees. These firms employed 3,149 persons, with a total annual payroll of \$66 million. The Latino purchasing power in Idaho was at \$1.5 billion in 2004, and is projected to increase to \$2.3 billion by 2009.

On a per capita basis, which adjusts for the faster growth of the Hispanic population, Hispanic buying power adjusted for inflation rose slightly faster than the total buying power for the state. Buying power for Hispanics grew faster than the total buying power in 27 of the counties, underscoring the increasing economic role Hispanics are playing in Idaho.

The significant growth in Idaho's Hispanic population continues to increase its portion of total buying power as compared to the rest of the nation. The Hispanic contribution is expected to continue growing throughout the coming decades and add to Idaho's diverse and vibrant economy. According to the Selig Center for Economic Growth at the University of Georgia, this growth is making the Idaho consumer market more diverse, which creates new opportunities for businesses that reach out to this expanding economic bloc through product line and advertising.



Quoted directly from Andrade, J. Editor (2006). The Almanac of Latino Politics, 4th Ed., United States Hispanic Leadership Institute, Chicago, Ill.

Per Capita Buying Power, Hispanic and Total In 1990s Dollars

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Selig Center as reported in "Idaho Hispanic Buying Power 2006"

County figures are apportioned according to current income and population ratios.

| County | Hispanic 1990 | Hispanic 2005 | % Change | Total 1990 | Total 2005 | % Change |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| State | \$7,435 | \$10,661 | 43% | \$13,995 | \$19,592 | 40% |
| Ada | \$10,784 | \$12,716 | 18% | \$16,759 | \$24,059 | 44% |
| Adams | \$6,068 | \$9,883 | 63% | \$12,442 | \$14,821 | 19% |
| Bannock | \$9,690 | \$10,306 | 6% | \$14,559 | \$19,128 | 31% |
| Bear Lake | \$5,150 | \$18,234 | 254% | \$11,994 | \$16,771 | 40% |
| Benewah | \$4,216 | \$9,653 | 129% | \$11,918 | \$16,434 | 38% |
| Bingham | \$7,212 | \$11,078 | 54% | \$13,940 | \$18,993 | 36% |
| Blaine | \$6,899 | \$8,697 | 26% | \$17,288 | \$26,331 | 52% |
| Boise | \$8,145 | \$13,637 | 67% | \$14,433 | \$20,154 | 40% |
| Bonner | \$10,540 | \$10,047 | -5% | \$11,894 | \$17,105 | 44% |
| Bonneville | \$6,767 | \$11,231 | 66% | \$16,879 | \$21,799 | 29% |
| Boundary | \$9,342 | \$10,803 | 16% | \$12,003 | \$16,295 | 36% |
| Butte | \$5,390 | \$5,976 | 11% | \$14,569 | \$15,890 | 9% |
| Camas | \$0 | \$8,734 | N/A | \$13,542 | \$17,816 | 32% |
| Canyon | \$7,248 | \$11,327 | 56% | \$12,733 | \$18,712 | 47% |
| Caribou | \$4,072 | \$7,092 | 74% | \$16,612 | \$19,611 | 18% |
| Cassia | \$6,739 | \$7,915 | 18% | \$12,956 | \$17,376 | 34% |
| Clark | \$5,589 | \$10,879 | 95% | \$13,622 | \$16,465 | 21% |
| Clearwater | \$7,426 | \$10,688 | 44% | \$13,257 | \$16,723 | 26% |
| Custer | \$7,255 | \$9,883 | 36% | \$13,516 | \$16,777 | 24% |
| Elmore | \$7,051 | \$10,204 | 45% | \$13,160 | \$18,384 | 40% |
| Franklin | \$9,402 | \$9,117 | -3% | \$14,100 | \$18,804 | 33% |
| Fremont | \$6,173 | \$8,550 | 39% | \$13,020 | \$17,429 | 34% |

Per Capita Buying Power, Hispanic and Total In 1990s Dollars

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Selig Center as reported in "Idaho Hispanic Buying Power 2006"

County figures are apportioned according to current income and population ratios.

| County | Hispanic 1990 | Hispanic 2005 | % Change | Total 1990 | Total 2005 | % Change |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| State | \$7,435 | \$10,661 | 43% | \$13,995 | \$19,592 | 40% |
| Gem | \$9,103 | \$11,339 | 25% | \$11,911 | \$17,969 | 51% |
| Gooding | \$7,346 | \$9,834 | 34% | \$10,984 | \$16,628 | 51% |
| Idaho | \$3,833 | \$8,366 | 118% | \$12,242 | \$15,390 | 26% |
| Jefferson | \$7,050 | \$10,984 | 56% | \$13,532 | \$19,678 | 45% |
| Jerome | \$5,582 | \$9,245 | 66% | \$11,752 | \$18,092 | 54% |
| Kootenai | \$7,932 | \$12,956 | 63% | \$14,181 | \$19,687 | 39% |
| Latah | \$5,544 | \$10,113 | 82% | \$12,542 | \$16,959 | 35% |
| Lemhi | \$4,722 | \$10,967 | 132% | \$10,914 | \$15,740 | 44% |
| Lewis | \$5,869 | \$13,791 | 135% | \$11,595 | \$16,380 | 41% |
| Lincoln | \$7,622 | \$10,608 | 39% | \$11,991 | \$16,939 | 41% |
| Madison | \$7,323 | \$7,793 | 6% | \$12,744 | \$17,003 | 33% |
| Minidoka | \$7,210 | \$9,101 | 26% | \$12,926 | \$16,697 | 29% |
| Nez Perce | \$10,061 | \$8,172 | -19% | \$13,974 | \$18,919 | 35% |
| Oneida | \$9,103 | \$7,815 | -14% | \$12,513 | \$17,890 | 43% |
| Owyhee | \$6,205 | \$9,128 | 47% | \$10,304 | \$14,777 | 43% |
| Payette | \$8,484 | \$10,238 | 21% | \$11,285 | \$17,232 | 53% |
| Power | \$7,319 | \$9,866 | 35% | \$13,726 | \$16,804 | 22% |
| Shoshone | \$7,666 | \$12,309 | 61% | \$11,625 | \$14,879 | 28% |
| Teton | \$6,180 | \$12,779 | 107% | \$12,633 | \$21,884 | 73% |
| Twin Falls | \$6,600 | \$10,443 | 58% | \$13,033 | \$17,993 | 38% |
| Valley | \$5,339 | \$7,049 | 32% | \$13,427 | \$19,255 | 43% |
| Washington | \$6,825 | \$9,890 | 45% | \$9,928 | \$15,969 | 61% |

Section VI: Home Ownership

Housing and household make-up are often instructive when trying to understand social norms and methods of intra-community communications. This section will display stark differences between housing and household make up between non-Hispanics and Hispanics. Note for example that while almost one in four (23.0%) of non-Hispanic households consists of “one person”, only one in ten (10.9%) of Hispanic households consists of only a single person.

On subsequent pages, tables will illustrate the make-up of these households. Note that there are significant differences between non-Hispanic and Hispanic households in areas such as size of household, number of households that have children under the age of 18, and married-couple households.

These next two tables illustrate size and make up of households, indicating a more traditional or extended family set up for Hispanics. This has implications for strategies in marketing, health promotion and other services. While 72.4% of all housing units in Idaho are owner-occupied, a little over half (51.9%) of Hispanics own the housing unit in which they live.

| Number of Persons in Living in Non-Hispanic and Hispanic Households | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Source: US Bureau of the Census, March 2001</i> | | | |
| | Idaho | Non Hispanic | Hispanic |
| Total: | 469,645 | 445,407 | 24,238 |
| One-person household | 105,234 | 102,589 | 2,645 |
| Two-person household | 163,446 | 158,856 | 4,590 |
| Three-person household | 74,702 | 70,326 | 4,376 |
| Four-person household | 67,269 | 62,168 | 5,101 |
| Five-person household | 34,242 | 30,491 | 3,751 |
| Six-person household | 15,560 | 13,567 | 1,993 |
| Seven-or-more-person household | 9,192 | 7,410 | 1,782 |
| | | | |

Percent and Type of Households

Source: US Bureau of the Census, March 2001

| | Idaho | Non Hispanic | Hispanic |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Total: | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| One-person household | 22.4% | 23.0% | 10.9% |
| Two-person household | 34.8% | 35.7% | 18.9% |
| Three-person household | 15.9% | 15.8% | 18.1% |
| Four-person household | 14.3% | 14.0% | 21.0% |
| Five-person household | 7.3% | 6.8% | 15.5% |
| Six-person household | 3.3% | 3.0% | 8.2% |
| Seven-or-more-person household | 2.0% | 1.7% | 7.4% |



Composition of Hispanic and non-Hispanic Households in Idaho

Source: US Bureau of the Census, March 2001

| Number of Households | Idaho | Non Hispanic | Hispanic |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Total: | 469,645 | 445,094 | 24,551 |
| Households with one or more people under 18 years: | 181,967 | 165,978 | 15,989 |
| Family households: | 179,815 | 164,007 | 15,808 |
| Married-couple family | 137,493 | 125,785 | 11,708 |
| Other family: | 42,322 | 38,222 | 4,100 |
| Male householder, no wife present | 12,408 | 10,968 | 1,440 |
| Female householder, no husband present | 29,914 | 27,254 | 2,660 |
| Non-family households: | 2,152 | 1,971 | 181 |
| Male householder | 1,703 | 1,542 | 161 |
| Female householder | 449 | 429 | 20 |
| Households with no people under 18 years: | 287,678 | 279,116 | 8,562 |
| Family households: | 155,773 | 151,375 | 4,398 |
| Married-couple family | 139,018 | 135,822 | 3,196 |
| Other family: | 16,755 | 15,553 | 1,202 |
| Male householder, no wife present | 5,820 | 5,072 | 748 |
| Female householder, no husband present | 10,935 | 10,481 | 454 |
| Non-family households: | 131,905 | 127,741 | 4,164 |
| Male householder | 63,324 | 60,560 | 2,764 |
| Female householder | 68,581 | 67,181 | 1,400 |

Home ownership has been a consistent benchmark in measuring the attainment of the American Dream. In Idaho, more than seven out of ten (72.4%) housing units are owner occupied. Of the 24,238 Hispanic occupied housing units in Idaho, only about half (51.9%) are owned by Hispanics.

Composition of Hispanic and non-Hispanic Households in Idaho by Percent

Source: US Bureau of the Census, March 2001

| Percent of Households | Idaho | Non Hispanic | Hispanic |
|--|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Total: | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Households with one or more people under 18 years: | 38.7% | 37.3% | 65.1% |
| Family households: | 38.3% | 36.8% | 64.4% |
| Married-couple family | 29.3% | 28.3% | 47.7% |
| Other family: | 9.0% | 8.6% | 16.7% |
| Male householder, no wife present | 2.6% | 2.5% | 5.9% |
| Female householder, no husband present | 6.4% | 6.1% | 10.8% |
| Non-family households: | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.7% |
| Male householder | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.7% |
| Female householder | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Households with no people under 18 years: | 61.3% | 62.7% | 34.9% |
| Family households: | 33.2% | 34.0% | 17.9% |
| Married-couple family | 29.6% | 30.5% | 13.0% |
| Other family: | 3.6% | 3.5% | 4.9% |
| Male householder, no wife present | 1.2% | 1.1% | 3.0% |
| Female householder, no husband present | 2.3% | 2.4% | 1.8% |
| Non-family households: | 28.1% | 28.7% | 17.0% |
| Male householder | 13.5% | 13.6% | 11.3% |
| Female householder | 14.6% | 15.1% | 5.7% |

National statistics released by the 2003 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) report to the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council show that home loan denial rates for Hispanics was 18% as compared to 12% for Caucasian. For Native Americans and Blacks, the denial rates were both 24%. Overall denial rates fell from a decade-long high of 29% in 1998 to 14% in 2002 and 2003.

| Home Ownership by Ethnicity: Select Idaho Counties and Cities <i>The Hispanic Data Book, (2004) 2nd Edition, Grey Publishing House, Millerton, NY.</i> | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|---|
| State, County, or City | All Owner-occupied Housing Units (Percentage of All Owner-occupied Housing Units to Total Housing Units) | Hispanic-occupied Housing units | Hispanics who own and occupy their own homes (Percentage of Hispanic Owner-occupied to Total Hispanic Housing Units) |
| Idaho | 339,213 72.4% | 24,238 | 12,576 51.9% |
| Ada County | 80,133 70.6% | 3,375 | 1,602 47.5% |
| Canyon County | 33,010 73.3% | 5,844 | 3,199 54.7% |
| Kootenai County | 30,781 74.5% | 557 | 348 62.5% |
| Boise City | 47,643 63.9% | 2,295 | 945 41.2% |
| Pocatello | 12,821 66.2% | 796 | 414 52.0% |
| Idaho Falls | 12,891 68.4% | 786 | 465 59.2% |
| Nampa | 12,716 68.8% | 2,277 | 1,301 57.1% |

Overall in Idaho, the median home value of Hispanic owner-occupied homes was about three-quarters (76.8%) of those owned by non-Hispanics. Likewise, the gross rent for Hispanics was about the same proportion (75.5%) compared to other renters.

| Median Home Value: Select Idaho Counties and Cities <i>The Hispanic Data Book, (2004) 2nd Edition, Grey Publishing House, Millerton, NY.</i> | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| State, County or City | Median Home Value for All Owner-occupied Housing Units | Median Home Value for All Hispanic Owner-occupied Housing Units | Percent of Median Home Value of Hispanic Owner-occupied to All Owner-occupied |
| Idaho | 106,300 | 81,600 | 76.8% |
| Ada County | 124,700 | 115,300 | 92.5% |
| Canyon County | 96,300 | 83,000 | 86.2% |
| Kootenai County | 120,100 | 96,300 | 80.2% |
| Boise City | 120,700 | 114,800 | 95.1% |
| Pocatello | 87,100 | 75,100 | 86.2% |
| Idaho Falls | 90,100 | 71,100 | 78.9% |
| Nampa | 92,200 | 85,100 | 92.3% |

Median Gross Rent: Select Idaho Counties and Cities
The Hispanic Data Book, (2004) 2nd Edition, Grey Publishing House, Millerton, NY.

| State, County or City | Median Gross Rent for All Renter-occupied Housing Units | Median Gross Rent for all Hispanic-occupied Housing units | Percent of Median Gross Rent of Hispanic Renter-occupied to All Renter-occupied |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Idaho | 515 | 466 | 75.5% |
| Ada County | 617 | 586 | 94.9% |
| Canyon County | 509 | 445 | 73.4% |
| Kootenai County | 571 | 577 | 101.1% |
| Boise City | 613 | 573 | 93.5% |
| Pocatello | 433 | 435 | 100.5% |
| Idaho Falls | 475 | 382 | 80.4% |
| Nampa | 528 | 489 | 92.6% |

Latinos have larger households than other ethnicities. Most data collected on housing and home ownership are collected by household unit. As Table 4 illustrates, Hispanics have larger households than their peers. Nearly two-thirds (64.7%) of Hispanic households consist of three or more people, compared to only 36% of Caucasian families and 45% of other non-Hispanic families.

| Household Size by Race and Ethnicity, 2002 | | | | |
|--|------------|----------|----------------|--------------|
| <i>Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 2002.</i> | | | | |
| | Total | Hispanic | Caucasian | Non-Hispanic |
| | Households | | (Non-Hispanic) | Other |
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| One Person | 26.3% | 13.2% | 27.9% | 26.9% |
| Two People | 33.2% | 22.2% | 35.8% | 27.5% |
| Three People | 16.2% | 19.9% | 15.2% | 18.7% |
| Four People | 14.5% | 21.1% | 13.4% | 15.3% |
| Five People | 6.4% | 12.8% | 5.4% | 7.1% |
| Six People | 2.2% | 6.1% | 1.6% | 2.8% |
| Seven or more People | 1.2% | 4.8% | 0.7% | 1.7% |

Hispanic home ownership hit a high and plateau in 2001. Despite noted increases during the 1990s, Hispanic home ownership slipped from a peak of 47.3% in 2001 to 46.7% in 2003 (see Table 9). The nationwide home ownership rate, along with that of Caucasian, has steadily increased over the past decade. However, the Latino home ownership rate is lower than Blacks, and the Caucasian home ownership gap is more than 28 percentage points.

| Homeownership Rates, by Race and Ethnicity, 1998-2003 | | | | |
|--|----------|-----------|-------|----------|
| <i>Source: U.S. Housing Market Conditions, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, February 2004</i> | | | | |
| | National | Caucasian | Black | Hispanic |
| 1998 | 66.3% | 72.6% | 46.1% | 44.7% |
| 1999 | 66.8% | 73.2% | 46.7% | 45.5% |
| 2000 | 67.4% | 73.8% | 47.6% | 46.3% |
| 2001 | 67.8% | 74.3% | 48.4% | 47.3% |
| 2002 | 67.9% | 74.5% | 47.9% | 47.0% |
| 2003 | 68.3% | 75.4% | 48.8% | 46.7% |

Home ownership rises with age, and Latinos buy their homes later in life than Caucasian. Before the age of 35, only three out of every ten Hispanics own their own homes, compared to nearly one in two of their Caucasian counterparts. For Latinos between the ages of 35-44, the home ownership rate jumps to over 50%, though still lagging far behind their Caucasian peers. However, even at a peak of nearly seven out of every ten for those between 65 and 74, Hispanics still lag behind Caucasian in home ownership by 17 percentage points (see Table 10).

| Homeownership Rates by Age, Race, and Ethnicity, 2002 | | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| <i>Source: The State of the Nation's Housing: 2003, Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University.</i> | | | | |
| | Hispanic | Black | Caucasian | All Races |
| Age Under 35 | 30.4% | 25.9% | 48.4% | 41.3% |
| Age 35-44 | 51.1% | 47.4% | 76.1% | 68.6% |
| Age 45-54 | 58.0% | 56.4% | 81.9% | 76.2% |
| Age 55-64 | 65.0% | 63.8% | 85.0% | 80.9% |
| Age 65-74 | 69.3% | 69.7% | 86.3% | 83.1% |
| Age 75 and over | 65.0% | 73.5% | 79.7% | 78.4% |

Section VII: Miscellaneous Social Indicators

Social indicators affect well-being and community interaction. We have included key indicators such as language spoken at home and the ability to speak English, foreign-born and naturalization status, income levels for family and individuals, marriage and divorce, and crime statistics.

One in ten Idaho residents over the age of five speaks a language other than English at home. Of the 111,879 people that speak another language, 80,241 (72%) of them speak Spanish. Note that these people may or may not be Hispanic themselves. When we look at the Hispanic population over the age of five (88,458), we find that 29.1% (25,742 people) speak only English at home.

| Idaho Total Population over Five Years Who Speaks Spanish at Home | | |
|--|------------------|-------------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| Total Population five years and over | 1,196,793 | 100.0 |
| Speak only English | 1,084,914 | 90.7% |
| Speak a language other than English | 111,879 | 9.3% |
| Spanish | | |
| Spanish | 80,241 | 100.0 |
| Speak English "very well" | 43,782 | 54.6% |
| Speak English "well" | 14,666 | 18.3% |
| Speak English "not well" | 14,386 | 17.9% |
| Speak English "not at all" | 7,407 | 9.2% |

Language Spoken at Home: Select Idaho Counties and Cities
The Hispanic Data Book, (2004) 2nd Edition, Grey Publishing House, Millerton, NY.

| State, County or City | Number of Hispanics over the age of five | Percentage who Speak Spanish at Home | Percentage who Speak English only at Home |
|------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Idaho | 88,458 | 70.5% | 29.1% |
| Ada County | 11,739 | 70.5% | 50.5% |
| Canyon County | 21,167 | 48.7% | 20.3% |
| Kootenai County | 2,214 | 79.4% | 69.6% |
| Boise City | 7,303 | 45.8% | 53.2% |
| Pocatello | 2,280 | 43.2% | 56.8% |
| Idaho Falls | 3,040 | 70.3% | 29.4% |
| Nampa | 8,264 | 74.1% | 25.6% |

Five percent of Idaho residents were born in a foreign country. Of those 64,080 people, two out of three are not US citizens. Almost half them came to into Idaho in the ten-year period between 1990 and 2000. Two out of every three of these immigrants between 1990 and 2000 came from Latin America.

| Nativity, Citizenship Status, and Year of Entry to Idaho | | |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| <i>Source: US Census 2000</i> | | |
| Total Idaho population | Number | Percent |
| | 1,293,953 | 100.0 |
| Native | 1,229,873 | 95.0% |
| Foreign born | 64,080 | 5.0% |
| Naturalized citizen | 21,203 | 33.1% |
| Not a citizen | 42,877 | 66.9% |
| Entered 1990 to March 2000 | 30,570 | 47.7% |
| Naturalized citizen | 3,703 | 12.1% |
| Not a citizen | 26,867 | 87.9% |
| Entered 1980 to 1989 | 15,286 | 23.9% |
| Naturalized citizen | 5,633 | 36.9% |
| Not a citizen | 9,653 | 63.1% |
| Entered before 1980 | 18,224 | 28.4% |
| Naturalized citizen | 11,867 | 65.1% |
| Not a citizen | 6,357 | 34.9% |



**FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION BY REGION OF BIRTH AND YEAR OF ENTRY
(excluding born at sea)**

The Hispanic Data Book, (2004) 2nd Edition, Grey Publishing House, Millerton, NY.

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Europe | 12,064 | 100.0% |
| 1990 to March 2000 | 4,672 | 38.7% |
| 1980 to 1989 | 1,754 | 14.5% |
| Before 1980 | 5,638 | 46.7% |
| Asia | 8,073 | 100.0% |
| 1990 to March 2000 | 3,786 | 46.9% |
| 1980 to 1989 | 2,161 | 26.8% |
| Before 1980 | 2,126 | 26.3% |
| Africa | 545 | 100.0% |
| 1990 to March 2000 | 338 | 62.0% |
| 1980 to 1989 | 88 | 16.1% |
| Before 1980 | 119 | 21.8% |
| Oceania | 512 | 100.0% |
| 1990 to March 2000 | 202 | 39.5% |
| 1980 to 1989 | 65 | 12.7% |
| Before 1980 | 245 | 47.9% |
| Latin America | 38,344 | 100.0% |
| 1990 to March 2000 | 20,225 | 52.7% |
| 1980 to 1989 | 10,633 | 27.7% |
| Before 1980 | 7,486 | 19.5% |
| Northern America | 4,542 | 100.0% |
| 1990 to March 2000 | 1,347 | 29.7% |
| 1980 to 1989 | 585 | 12.9% |
| Before 1980 | 2,610 | 57.5% |

Foreign Born and Foreign Born Naturalized: Select Idaho Counties and Cities

The Hispanic Data Book, (2004) 2nd Edition, Grey Publishing House, Millerton, NY.

| State, County or City | Number of Hispanic Foreign-born Residents | Percentage of Hispanic Foreign-born Residents | Number of Hispanic Naturalized Foreign-born Residents | Percentage of Hispanic Naturalized Foreign-born Residents |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Idaho | 37,912 | 37.3% | 8,588 | 8.5% |
| Ada County | 3,122 | 23.1% | 881 | 6.5% |
| Canyon County | 9,396 | 38.4% | 2,139 | 8.7% |
| Kootenai County | 299 | 12.0% | 161 | 6.5% |
| Boise City | 1,746 | 20.8% | 577 | 6.9% |
| Pocatello | 356 | 13.4% | 152 | 5.7% |
| Idaho Falls | 1,556 | 44.8% | 293 | 8.4% |
| Nampa | 3,461 | 36.3% | 9,529 | 9.7% |

Median Household Income: Select Idaho Counties and Cities
The Hispanic Data Book, (2004) 2nd Edition, Grey Publishing House, Millerton, NY.

| State, County or City | Median Household Income for All Households | Median Household Income for All Hispanic Households | Percentage of Median Household Income of Hispanic Households to All Households |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Idaho | \$37,572 | \$28,990 | 77.2% |
| Ada County | \$46,140 | \$34,577 | 74.9% |
| Canyon County | \$35,884 | \$30,800 | 85.8% |
| Kootenai County | \$37,754 | \$35,231 | 93.3% |
| Boise City | \$42,432 | \$32,868 | 77.5% |
| Pocatello | \$34,326 | \$23,799 | 81.5% |
| Idaho Falls | \$40,512 | \$30,880 | 76.2% |
| Nampa | \$34,758 | \$31,616 | 90.9% |

Per Capita Income: Select Idaho Counties and Cities

The Hispanic Data Book, (2004) 2nd Edition, Grey Publishing House, Millerton, NY.

| State, County or City | For Total Population | For Hispanic Population | Percentage of Per Capita Income of Hispanic Population to total Population |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Idaho | \$17,841 | \$9,102 | 51.1% |
| Ada County | \$22,519 | \$11,812 | 52.5% |
| Canyon County | \$15,155 | \$8,995 | 59.4% |
| Kootenai County | \$18,430 | \$10,268 | 55.7% |
| Boise City | \$22,696 | \$11,992 | 52.8% |
| Pocatello | \$17,425 | \$10,603 | 60.8% |
| Idaho Falls | \$18,857 | \$10,380 | 55.0% |
| Nampa | \$14,491 | \$9,311 | 64.3% |

**Percent of Population Living Below Poverty Level:
Select Idaho Counties and Cities**

The Hispanic Data Book, (2004) 2nd Edition, Grey Publishing House, Millerton, NY.

| State, County or City | Idaho | Hispanic |
|------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Idaho | 11.8% | 23.9% |
| Ada County | 7.7% | 16.7% |
| Canyon County | 12.0% | 22.7% |
| Kootenai County | 10.5% | 18.0% |
| Boise City | 8.4% | 16.2% |
| Pocatello | 15.4% | 26.7% |
| Idaho Falls | 10.9% | 17.5% |
| Nampa | 12.4% | 17.3% |

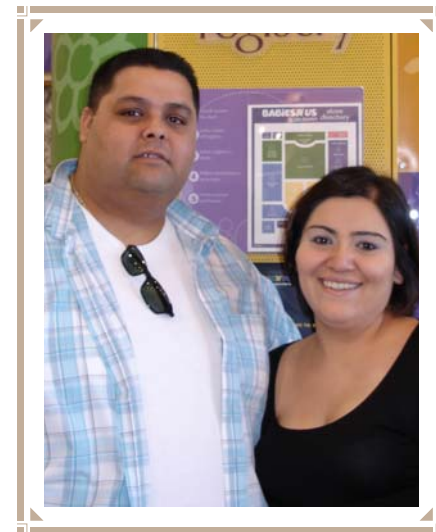
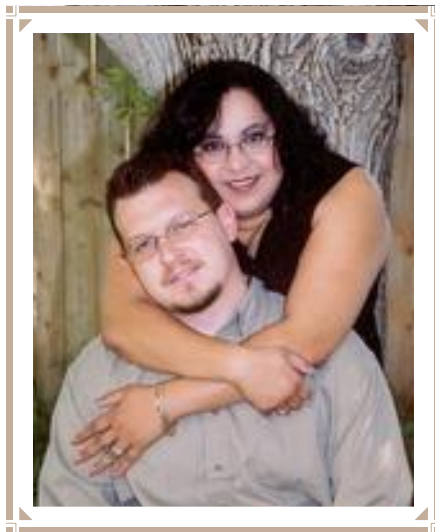
MARRIAGES OCCURRING IN IDAHO

Race/Ethnicity of Groom by Race/Ethnicity of Bride 2004

Source: Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Department of Health & Welfare

| RACE OF GROOM | TOTAL | RACE OF BRIDE | | | | | | SPANISH SURNAME* |
|------------------------|--------|---------------|-------|-----------------|------------------------|------------|------------|------------------|
| | | Caucasian | Black | Native American | Asian/Pacific Islander | Other Race | Not Stated | |
| TOTAL | 14,997 | 14,134 | 84 | 228 | 227 | 20 | 304 | 885 |
| Caucasian | 14,112 | 13,742 | 44 | 124 | 174 | 15 | 13 | 853 |
| Black | 152 | 104 | 36 | 6 | 6 | - | - | 14 |
| Native American | 221 | 121 | 3 | 94 | 3 | - | - | 6 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 144 | 98 | - | 3 | 42 | 1 | - | 8 |
| Other race | 25 | 21 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 1 |
| Not stated | 343 | 48 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 291 | 3 |
| SPANISH SURNAME* | 1,048 | ,014 | 5 | 20 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 599 |

* Included in "Caucasian" totals.



Of the 4,748 records in which husband's or wife's ethnicity was recorded, 3.0% of divorces occurring in Idaho in 2002 were to couples in which both the husband and wife were of Hispanic origin (144 / 4,478). 548 (11.5%) divorces were to parties in which either the husband or wife was Hispanic.

| Divorces Occurring in Idaho Husband's Ethnicity by Wife's Ethnicity 2002 Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Husband's Ethnicity | Wife's Ethnicity | | | Total |
| | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | Not Stated | |
| Non-Hispanic | 4,296 | 101 | 49 | 4,448 |
| Hispanic | 145 | 144 | 11 | 300 |
| Not Stated | 39 | 3 | 2,297 | 2,339 |
| TOTAL | 4,482 | 248 | 2,357 | 7,087 |



Crime Statistics

Crime statistics in Idaho show that Hispanics are over-represented in our correctional system. As a point of comparison, Hispanics represent 8.89% of Idaho's overall population.

The number of Hispanic adults incarcerated is 15.8% of the total jail population in Idaho. Drug, assault, property and alcohol are the highest crime types respectively.

There were 1,016 adult male Hispanics incarcerated versus 84 adult female Hispanics. Hispanic males represent 16.4% of all incarcerated males, and Hispanic females represent 10.4% of all incarcerated females.

| Idaho Department of Correction Total Population on July 1, 2006 | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Source: Idaho Department of Corrections</i> | | | | |
| Indicators on July 1, 2006 | Total | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | Percent Hispanic to total |
| Number of adults incarcerated | 6,976 | 5,876 | 1,100 | 15.8% |
| Number of adults under probation and parole supervision | 11,733 | 10,501 | 1,232 | 10.5% |
| Total | 18,709 | 16,377 | 2,332 | 12.5% |
| Number in each crime group | | | | |
| No Crime Group (New Sentence) | 108 | 103 | 5 | 4.6% |
| Alcohol | 1,177 | 1,014 | 163 | 13.8% |
| Assault | 3,184 | 2,671 | 513 | 16.1% |
| Drug | 6,069 | 5,207 | 862 | 14.2% |
| Murder & Manslaughter | 495 | 427 | 68 | 13.7% |
| Property | 5,367 | 4,866 | 501 | 9.3% |
| Sexual assault and other sex crimes | 2,309 | 2,089 | 220 | 9.5% |
| Total | 18,709 | 16,377 | 2,332 | 12.5% |

Idaho Department of Correction Total Population on July 1, 2006 by Gender

Source: Idaho Department of Corrections

| Indicators on July 1, 2006 | Female | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | Percent Hispanic to total |
|--|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| Number of adults incarcerated | 798 | 714 | 84 | 10.5% |
| Number of adults under probation and parole supervision | 3,106 | 2,862 | 244 | 7.9% |
| Total | 3,904 | 3,576 | 328 | 8.4% |
| Number in each crime group | | | | |
| No Crime Group (New Sentence) | 35 | 34 | 1 | 2.9% |
| Alcohol | 151 | 139 | 12 | 7.9% |
| Assault | 302 | 259 | 43 | 14.2% |
| Drug | 1,730 | 1,598 | 132 | 7.6% |
| Murder & Manslaughter | 57 | 52 | 5 | 8.8% |
| Property | 1,586 | 1,453 | 133 | 8.4% |
| Sexual assault and other sex crimes | 43 | 41 | 2 | 4.7% |
| Total | 3,904 | 3,576 | 328 | 8.4% |

| Indicators on July 1, 2006 | Male | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | Percent Hispanic to total |
|--|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| Number of adults incarcerated | 6,178 | 5,162 | 1,016 | 16.4% |
| Number of adults under probation and parole supervision | 8,627 | 7,639 | 988 | 11.5% |
| Total | 14,805 | 12,801 | 2,004 | 13.5% |
| Number in each crime group | | | | |
| No Crime Group (New Sentence) | 73 | 69 | 4 | 5.5% |
| Alcohol | 1,026 | 875 | 151 | 14.7% |
| Assault | 2,882 | 2,412 | 470 | 16.3% |
| Drug | 4,339 | 3,609 | 730 | 16.8% |
| Murder & Manslaughter | 438 | 375 | 63 | 14.4% |
| Property | 3,781 | 3,413 | 368 | 9.7% |
| Sexual assault and other sex crimes | 2,266 | 2,048 | 218 | 9.6% |
| Total | 14,805 | 12,801 | 2,004 | 13.5% |

Arrests in Idaho in 2005 is divided below into three major categories: crimes involving people, crimes involving property, and crimes against society. While the number of arrests by category is provided here, examining rates per 100,000 is another way of comparing non-Hispanic and Hispanic arrests. The population figures used are 2004 Census figures because 2005 figures are not available at the printing of this report. Adults are defined as those 18 years of age and older.

It should be noted that these are the number of arrests only, and do not reflect the total number of offenses. For example, there were a total of 1597 forcible sex offenses reported in 2005, resulting in 332 actual arrests. For information on how to access the full 251-page report, see the last section of this report.

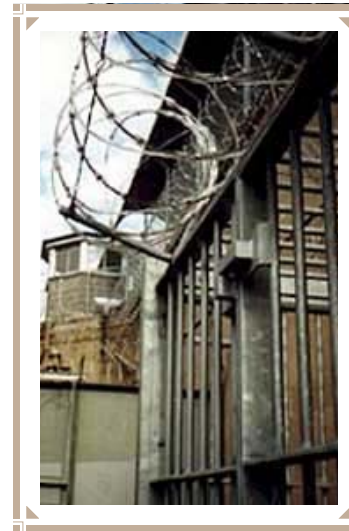


Source: *Crime in Idaho 2006, Idaho's Uniform Crime Report*

| Crimes Involving Property | Number of non-Hispanic Adult Arrests | Number of Hispanic Adult Arrests | Rate per 100,000 non-Hispanic Adult Arrests | Rate per 100,000 Hispanic Adult Arrests |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Larceny/Theft | 2,577 | 350 | 272.7% | 468.2% |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 190 | 24 | 20.1% | 32.1% |
| Vandalism | 619 | 73 | 65.5% | 97.6% |
| Stolen Property | 245 | 33 | 25.9% | 44.1% |
| Arson | 20 | 0 | 2.1% | 0.0% |
| Embezzlement | 50 | 2 | 5.3% | 2.7% |

Source: Crime in Idaho 2006, Idaho's Uniform Crime Report

| Crimes Involving People | Number of non-Hispanic Adult Arrests | Number of Hispanic Adult Arrests | Rate per 100,000 non-Hispanic Adult Arrests | Rate per 100,000 Hispanic Adult Arrests |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Forcible Rape | 70 | 11 | 7.4% | 14.7% |
| Forcible Fondling | 103 | 19 | 10.9% | 25.4% |
| Aggravated Assault | 831 | 158 | 87.9% | 211.3% |
| Intimidation | 186 | 22 | 19.7% | 29.4% |
| Robbery | 51 | 13 | 5.4% | 17.4% |
| Murder | 18 | 6 | 1.9% | 8.0% |



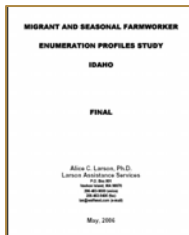
Source: Crime in Idaho 2006, Idaho's Uniform Crime Report

| Crimes Against Society | Number of non-Hispanic Adult Arrests | Number of Hispanic Adult Arrests | Rate per 100,000 non-Hispanic Adult Arrests | Rate per 100,000 Hispanic Adult Arrests |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Drugs/Narcotics | 3,993 | 523 | 422.5% | 699.6% |
| Drug Equipment/Paraphernalia | 2,011 | 218 | 212.8% | 291.6% |
| Weapons | 321 | 64 | 34.0% | 85.6% |

Section VIII: Special Reports

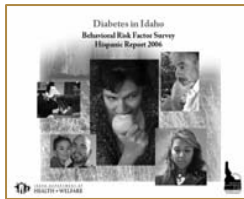
Most of the data for this report has been compiled from data sets that are collected either annually, bi-annually or every ten years, such as the US Census. This was intentional, because one of the purposes of the report design was to enable policy makers, researchers, and other interested parties to follow trends over time.

However, there are many other data sets and reports that add meaning and understanding of the Hispanic population more comprehensively that are not collected cyclically. In order to complete the profile, these reports have been included as links to the Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs website, and may be downloaded at no charge. To access these reports, go to www2.state.id.us/icha/. Below is a list of special reports, followed by a brief description of what they contain.



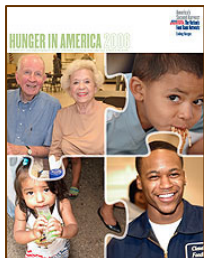
Migrant and Seasonal Farm Worker Enumeration Study 2006

While the US Census Bureau can capture population figures for residents of Idaho, there is a sizable population of people who work as migrant and seasonal farm workers. Many of these are Hispanics. This current study is the first in over a decade that attempts to estimate the number of people who fall into this category. It provides clear definitions and also breaks down populations by county and by age group.



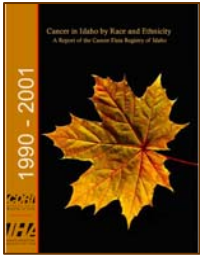
Diabetes in Idaho Hispanic Population 2006

With a higher percentage of Hispanic youth falling into the “overweight” range (Youth Risk Behavior Survey), there is a higher risk for diabetes for Hispanic adult populations. Although this study was not conducted using a probability sampling methodology, and therefore should not be interpreted as generalizable to all Hispanics in Idaho, it does highlight many factors for those Hispanics who participated in the study. The relationship for factors such as health insurance coverage, income, education level, types of health services used, and physical activity behaviors is explored.



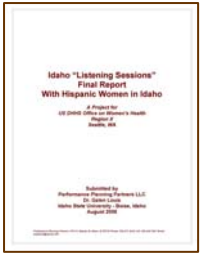
Hunger in America 2006

Hunger in America is a very specific report on the issue of hunger and food insecurity in Idaho. While not designed to compare specific demographic variables by race or ethnicity, it does address the issue of food and hunger in terms of economic status. Included is a demographic profile comparing Hispanics and non-Hispanics (pg. 57-58) in the use of services.



Cancer in Idaho by Race and Ethnicity 1990 – 2001

This report is the first Idaho Cancer Data Registry of Idaho’s (CDRI) to encompass detailed information on incidence and prevalence rates for Idaho’s minority populations. It provides in-depth analysis of the four primary cancer sites, breast, colorectal, lung, and prostate. Because there is increasing evidence that excessive alcohol use is linked with cancers such as those occurring in the esophagus, larynx, pharynx, and oral cavity, there is a section on the affects of alcohol. Earlier, we saw that Hispanic alcohol use was higher in Hispanic youth (YRBS) and adults (BRFSS).



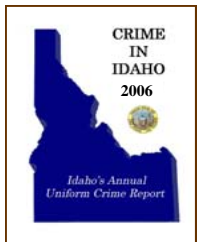
Idaho Latina Voices on Health Issues 2006

Oftentimes, we rely on quantitative data to draw conclusions about a population. It is important to note that many issues cannot be covered by surveys, questionnaires, or program utilization records. This study was commissioned by the Office of Women’s Health, and posed the research question, “What are the key health issue concerns for Latinas in Idaho?”, in their own words. This report presents findings from two focus groups held in Boise, Idaho. The first group consisted of Latinas 35 years old and younger, and the second group consisted of Latinas 36 years and older.



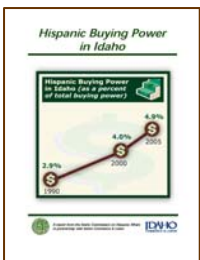
Migrant and Seasonal Farm Worker (MSFW) Tobacco Behaviors 2003

This study was originally commissioned by the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare Tobacco Prevention and Control Program. The findings are broken down into two areas. In the first it was found that tobacco use among MSFW is much higher than for the general Idaho population and appears to be a behavior that is engaged in by males. The second half of the report deals with trust and social capital issues. The results are instructive on how public health education and interventions might be structured.



Crime in Idaho 2006

Statistics are collected statewide annually to provide a profile and trends of crime in Idaho. This comprehensive 251-page report breaks down crime by category and offers stratifications by age, gender, race, and ethnicity.



Hispanic Buying Power 2006

Some of these data are already presented in Section V of this report. For the full report including definitions, methodology, and interpretation, see this file.

Closing Statement

The Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs wishes to acknowledge all project partners and Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs Commissioners who made it possible for us to complete the second edition of the Idaho Hispanic Profile.

Although the data reported in the profile is not exhaustive, the Commission is committed to continue to work collaboratively with the project partners to identify the critical gaps in existing data for inclusion in future profiles.

The completion of the second edition of the Idaho Hispanic Profile is a significant step for our state. We look forward to working with our partner agencies in efforts to ensure that critical demographic data and information regarding the Hispanic community in Idaho continues to be reported and published.

The Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs is confident that the second edition of the Idaho Hispanic Profile will continue to assist in furthering efforts to bring about meaningful change in the access to, and the quality of, services available to the Latino population in Idaho.

We invite you to use the information provided as a mechanism to plan and to provide effective services to Idaho's fastest growing and largest ethnic community.

Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs

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