

# **The Hispanic Profile Data Book for Idaho**

*Idaho Commission  
on Hispanic  
Affairs*

# State of Idaho

## *Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs*

5460 W Franklin Rd., Suite B Boise, ID 83705

Ph: (208) 334-3776 / Fax: (208) 334-3778 / TDD: 1-800-377-3529

<http://www2.state.id.us/icha>

Dear Reader:

As the number of Hispanics in Idaho has increased over the course of the past two decades, the demand for demographic data and information regarding this population has increasingly become an essential resource for understanding and serving this community. In recognition of this need, during the summer of 2004 the Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs convened a statewide inter-agency task force to collaborate in the development of the Hispanic Profile Project, a demographic report of Idaho's Hispanic community.

This collaborative effort resulted in the development of several goals, including the publishing of the Hispanic Profile Data Book for Idaho. This publication provides a one-stop source of demographic data and information describing the economic, educational, and social status of Hispanics in Idaho. This material is intended for use in a variety of data consumers interested in data regarding the fastest growing and largest ethnic groups in our state.

This first Hispanic Profile Data Book for Idaho should be particularly useful for state and local policy-makers, community members, program planners and evaluators, business and industry representatives, grant writers, educators, health care providers, researchers, and anyone interested in learning more about the unique needs and issues facing Hispanics in Idaho.

It provides a process for gathering and disseminating critical data and information for both private companies and businesses that depend on accurate reporting of education, workforce, social, and consumer trends. And it informs local and state policy-makers and government agencies on the unique problems and issues they must understand in order to effectively address the social, economic, and cultural challenges that confront a growing and significant segment of the population within the communities which they represent and serve.

The staff and Commissioners of the Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs wishes to acknowledge all of the partner agencies that collaborated and contributed their time, energy, and expertise to this project. Their organizational and individual support has been instrumental to the success of this project, and their commitment and dedication to furthering interagency efforts that address the needs of Latino families in Idaho is very much appreciated.

The Commission would also like to recognize the outstanding support and cooperation from the Tobacco Prevention and Control Program Bureau of Health at the Department of Health & Welfare, for all of its encouragement and assistance. The Department made it possible for us to invite Mr. Sam Byrd of ¡DiversityWorks! and Dr. Galen Louis of Performance Planning Partners to serve as project consultants. Without their help this project would not have been possible.

Sincerely,

Margie Gonzalez  
Executive Director

## HISPANIC PROFILE GOALS

### Short-Term:

- To conduct an inventory of available Hispanic demographic data and information, and to establish a process for partner agencies to share existing data.
- To determine and address potential “data gaps” in the Hispanic demographic data and information currently available in Idaho.
- To establish an inter-agency clearinghouse for Hispanic demographic information, data and facts for use by data consumers, including community members, program planners and evaluators, business and industry, grant writers, and policy members.
- To further inter-agency research efforts that focus on the unique issues facing Hispanics in Idaho.
- To bi-annually publish a demographic profile that describes the economics, education, and social status of Hispanics in Idaho.
- To compile and publish quarterly “white papers” that focus on specific topics relative to the status of Hispanics in Idaho.
- To develop interagency web-based links or portals to data and information available online from partner agencies.

### Long-term:

- To develop a speaker’s bureau of individuals available to speak and give presentations on selected aspects of Hispanic Demographic Profile information.
- To use data to measure the social, economic, and cultural influence and impact of Latinos in Idaho.
- To use data and information to help Latino communities achieve equity and parity (i.e., in employment, education, health, homeownership).
- To promote applied research projects based on demographic data and information.
- To measure “Impact Action” or how data is used by the various partners and others.
- To build an infrastructure to sustain an inter-agency clearinghouse for Latino demographic data and information.

## Table of Contents

Preface .....	ix
Overview and Purpose .....	ixx
<u>Section I: Population Characteristics</u>	
Hispanic Population by Country of Origin .....	2
Population of Hispanics by County and District .....	3
10-Year Comparison of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Population Growth: 1990 – 2000 by County by District .....	7
Distribution of Non-Hispanics and Hispanics by Age Group .....	10
Distribution of Non-Hispanics and Hispanics by Age Group by District .....	12
<u>Section II: Housing and Household Patterns</u>	
Number of Persons Living in Non-Hispanic and in Hispanic Households .....	14
Composition of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Households in Idaho .....	15
Home Ownership: Select Counties and Cities .....	17
Median Home Value: Select Counties and Cities .....	18
Median Gross Rent: Select Counties and Cities .....	18
<u>Section III: Health Status and Behaviors</u>	
Top Ten Leading Causes of Death in Idaho for Non-Hispanics and Hispanics .....	20
Idaho Resident Deaths Due to Select Types of Accidents and Due to Homicide .....	21
Cumulative Percent of Deaths by Ethnicity and Age .....	22
Birth Weight and Trimester When Care is Sought .....	24
Infant Mortality Rates by Hispanic Ethnicity .....	25
Number and Percent of Deaths by Ethnicity of Mother, Father, and Baby .....	26

Section III: Health Status and Behaviors (Cont.)

Key Indicators for Women Giving Birth in 2002 .....27  
Comparison of Chronic Disease among Adults with and without Health Insurance by Ethnicity .....30  
Selected Risk Behaviors for Adults aged 18 and older by Ethnicity .....32  
Selected Youth Risk Behaviors by Ethnicity .....36  
Personal Safety, Personal Injury, Violence and Depression .....36  
Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug (ATOD) Use .....38  
Weight Loss, Nutrition and Physical Activity .....40  
Crime and Incarceration .....41

Section IV: Education

Number and Percent of Hispanic students in Idaho Public Schools by District .....46  
Proficiency in Mathematics and Reading .....50  
Drop Out Numbers and Year of Drop Out .....51  
Five-Year ACT Scores by Race/Ethnicity .....52  
Idaho Universities Enrollment .....53  
Adults over the Age of 25 with a High School Diploma .....54  
Adults over the Age of 25 with a Four-Year College Degree .....54

Section V: Miscellaneous Social Indicators

Language Spoken at Home .....55  
Ability to Speak English .....55  
Foreign Born and Foreign Born Naturalized: Select Counties and Cities .....56  
Median Household Income: Select Counties and Cities .....57  
Per Capita Income: Select Counties and Cities .....57  
Percent of Population Living Below Poverty Level .....58  
Marriage and Divorce among Hispanics .....59

## Overview and Purpose

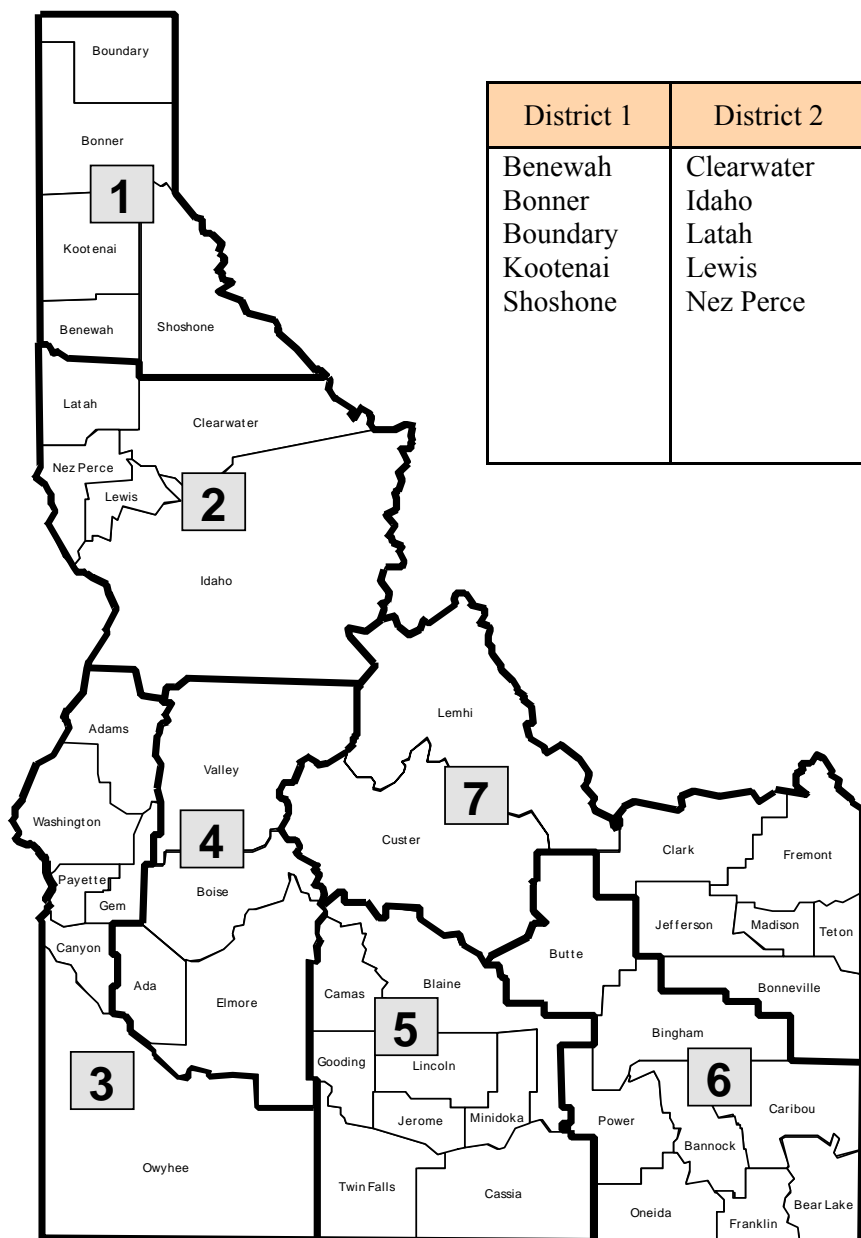
This data book is designed to provide a “profile” of the Hispanic population in Idaho. It draws from data sources that have been consistently collected in Idaho either annually or every two years. US Census data are collected every ten years but some categories of Census information are updated regularly on the basis of sampling data collected annually. By using stable data sources, it allows future editions of this data book to document trends and prevailing conditions. 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.

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 the general public. A cross section of indicators includes 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.

For most of these indicators, data are 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 data users to disaggregate and combine counties, districts, etc. as needed for their particular agency or organization’s service configuration. State totals are, of course, always provided.

While this data book provides a point in time profile of Hispanics in Idaho, it is recognized that data users may need more specific or different combinations of data. Data sources are cited on each page along with websites. The reader is directed to locate original sources of data sets used for this publication.

It is the intent of the Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs to maintain this data project and to update it every two years.



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

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.

## SECTION I: Population Characteristics

This section describes basic characteristics of Idaho’s Hispanic and Non-Hispanic populations. While the term “Hispanic” is broad, 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” classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the questionnaire “Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban” or who indicate that they are “other Spanish, Hispanic or Latino.” People who do not identify with any one of the specific origins listed on the questionnaire but who 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, etc. All write-in responses to the “OTHER Spanish/Hispanic/Latino” category were coded. Origin can be viewed as heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Of Idaho’s total population of 1,293,953, 7.9% identified themselves as Hispanic on the 2000 Census. This represents 101,690 people. The following table depicts specifically how these people identified themselves.





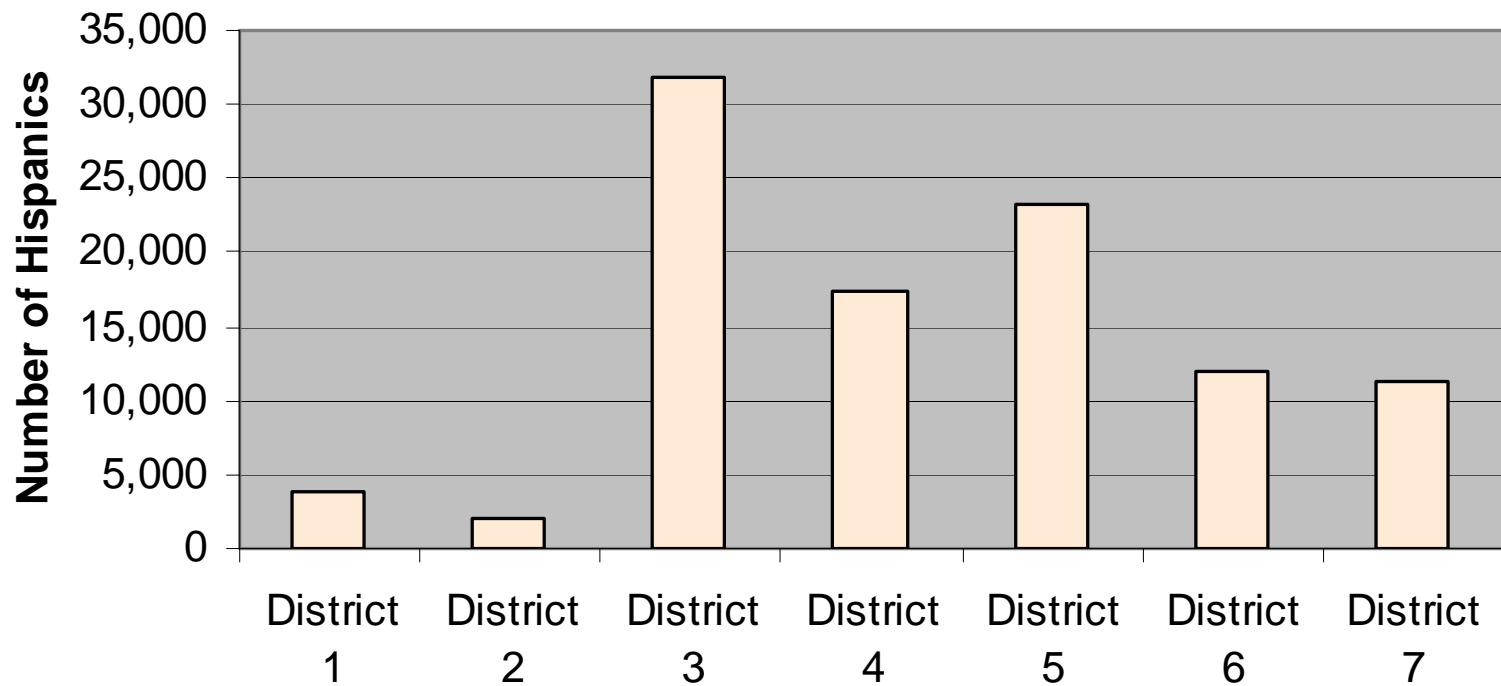
### Hispanic Population by Country of Origin

Source: US Bureau of the Census, March 2001 [www.factfinder.census.gov](http://www.factfinder.census.gov)  
*The Hispanic Data Book, (2004) 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Grey Publishing House, Millerton, NY.*

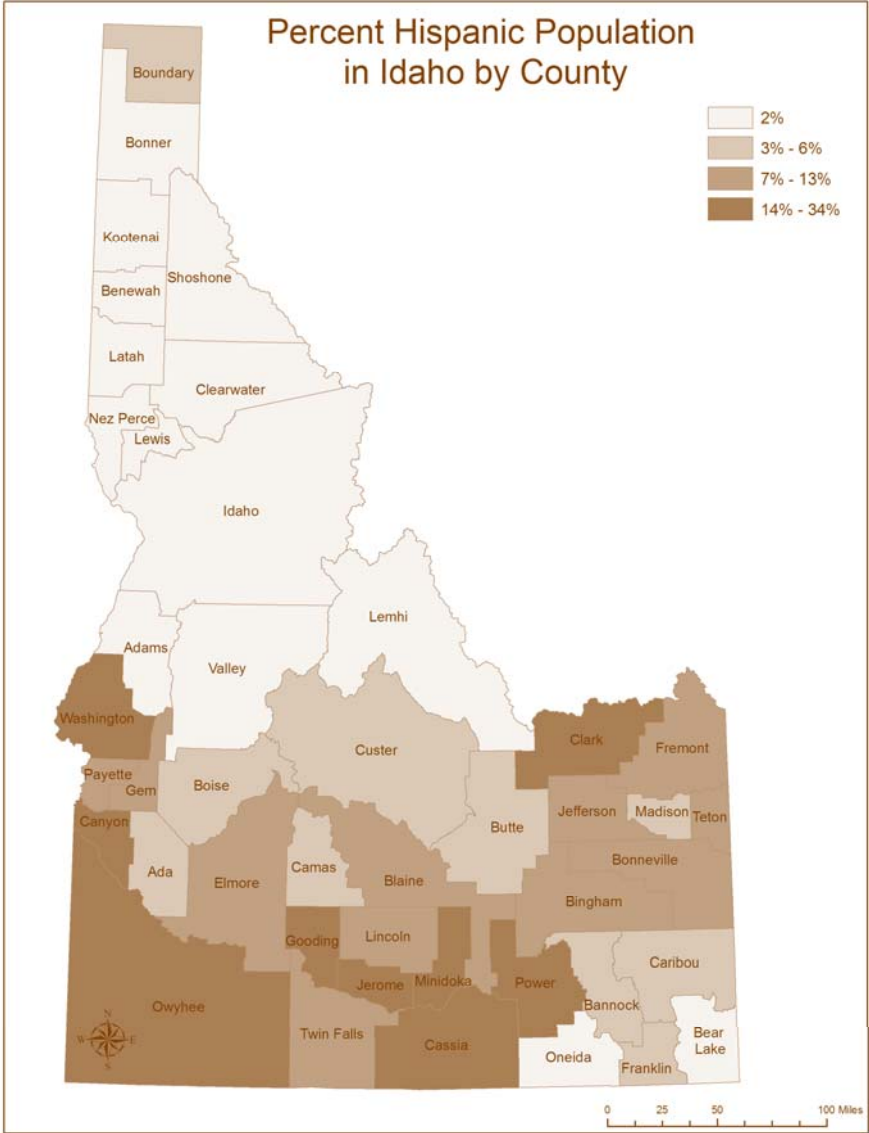
	Number	% of Hispanic Pop.	% of Idaho Pop.
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>101,690</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.86</b>
Mexican	80,152	78.82	6.19
Central American	1,391	1.37	0.11
Puerto Rican	1,220	1.20	0.09
South American	1,189	1.17	0.09
Spaniard	532	0.52	0.04
Guatemalan	531	0.52	0.04
Peruvian	406	0.40	0.03
Cuban	380	0.37	0.03
Salvadoran	294	0.29	0.02
Other Hispanic	15,595	15.34	1.21

Those who self-identify as being of Mexican descent represent 78.8% of Idaho's total Hispanic population and over 6 percent of the total population in Idaho (all ethnicities).

## Distribution of Hispanic Population by District



*See pages 5 and 6 for listing of counties in each district*



The Hispanic population makes up almost 8 percent of Idaho’s total population. The highest concentrations of Hispanics are in the southern and western counties.

## Population Concentration

While 7.9% of Idaho's population is Hispanic or Latino, 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 31,843 Hispanics in District 3, approximately 16.6% of the total population in that district.

### *Population of Hispanic by County and District April 1, 2000*

*Source: US Bureau of the Census, March 2001*

[www.factfinder.census.gov](http://www.factfinder.census.gov)

	<b>Total 2000</b>	<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	<b>% to total</b>	<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>% to total</b>
<b>IDAHO</b>	<b>1,293,953</b>	<b>1,192,263</b>	<b>92.1%</b>	<b>101,690</b>	<b>7.9%</b>
Benewah	9,171	9,029	98.5%	142	1.5%
Bonner	36,835	36,231	98.4%	604	1.6%
Boundary	9,871	9,536	96.6%	335	3.4%
Kootenai	108,685	106,157	97.7%	2,528	2.3%
Shoshone	13,771	13,505	98.1%	266	1.9%
<b>District 1</b>	<b>178,333</b>	<b>174,458</b>	<b>97.8%</b>	<b>3,875</b>	<b>2.2%</b>
Clearwater	8,930	8,765	98.2%	165	1.8%
Idaho	15,511	15,268	98.4%	243	1.6%
Latah	34,935	34,195	97.9%	740	2.1%
Lewis	3,747	3,676	98.1%	71	1.9%
Nez Perce	37,410	36,689	98.1%	721	1.9%
<b>District 2</b>	<b>100,533</b>	<b>98,593</b>	<b>98.1%</b>	<b>1,940</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
Adams	3,476	3,422	98.4%	54	1.6%
Canyon	131,441	106,986	81.4%	24,455	18.6%
Gem	15,181	14,131	93.1%	1,050	6.9%
Owyhee	10,644	8,185	76.9%	2,459	23.1%
Payette	20,578	18,125	88.1%	2,453	11.9%
Washington	9,977	8,605	86.2%	1,372	13.8%
<b>District 3</b>	<b>191,297</b>	<b>159,454</b>	<b>83.4%</b>	<b>31,843</b>	<b>16.6%</b>
Ada	300,904	287,437	95.5%	13,467	4.5%
Boise	6,670	6,442	96.6%	228	3.4%

*Population of Hispanics by County and District April 1, 2000*

Source: US Bureau of the Census, March 2001

[www.factfinder.census.gov](http://www.factfinder.census.gov) (Cont.)

	Total 2000	Non-Hispanic	% to total	Hispanic or Latino	% to total
Elmore	29,130	25,638	88.0%	3,492	12.0%
Valley	7,651	7,501	98.0%	150	2.0%
<b>District 4</b>	<b>344,355</b>	<b>327,018</b>	<b>95.0%</b>	<b>17,337</b>	<b>5.0%</b>
Blaine	18,991	16,961	89.3%	2,030	10.7%
Camas	991	936	94.5%	55	5.5%
Cassia	21,416	17,403	81.3%	4,013	18.7%
Gooding	14,155	11,741	82.9%	2,414	17.1%
Jerome	18,342	15,192	82.8%	3,150	17.2%
Lincoln	4,044	3,502	86.6%	542	13.4%
Minidoka	20,174	15,037	74.5%	5,137	25.5%
Twin Falls	64,284	58,258	90.6%	6,026	9.4%
<b>District 5</b>	<b>162,397</b>	<b>139,030</b>	<b>85.6%</b>	<b>23,367</b>	<b>14.4%</b>
Bannock	75,565	72,025	95.3%	3,540	4.7%
Bear Lake	6,411	6,257	97.6%	154	2.4%
Bingham	41,735	36,185	86.7%	5,550	13.3%
Butte	2,899	2,779	95.9%	120	4.1%
Caribou	7,304	7,015	96.0%	289	4.0%
Franklin	11,329	10,738	94.8%	591	5.2%
Oneida	4,125	4,030	97.7%	95	2.3%
Power	7,538	5,900	78.3%	1,638	21.7%
<b>District 6</b>	<b>156,906</b>	<b>144,929</b>	<b>92.4%</b>	<b>11,977</b>	<b>7.6%</b>
Bonneville	82,522	76,819	93.1%	5,703	6.9%
Clark	1,022	672	65.8%	350	34.2%
Custer	4,342	4,159	95.8%	183	4.2%
Fremont	11,819	10,564	89.4%	1,255	10.6%
Jefferson	19,155	17,248	90.0%	1,907	10.0%
Lemhi	7,806	7,636	97.8%	170	2.2%
Madison	27,467	26,389	96.1%	1,078	3.9%
Teton	5,999	5,294	88.2%	705	11.8%
<b>District 7</b>	<b>160,132</b>	<b>148,781</b>	<b>92.9%</b>	<b>11,351</b>	<b>7.1%</b>

# Population Growth

In the ten years between 1990 and 2000 Idaho experienced 29% overall growth in population, an increase of over 287,000 people. During this same period, the Hispanic population increased by almost 50,000 people a dramatic 92% increase, outpacing the Non-Hispanic growth of 25%. This pattern is consistent throughout all districts in Idaho. However, it is noteworthy that District 4, which represents the most populous of the districts, experienced the greatest overall increase both in number of persons and in percent.

## 10 Year Comparison of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Population Growth: 1990 – 2000 by County by District

Source: US Bureau of the Census, March 2001 [www.factfinder.census.gov](http://www.factfinder.census.gov)

County and District	1990			2000			Percent Change	
	Total	Non Hispanic	Hispanic	Total	Non Hispanic	Hispanic	Non Hispanic Percent Change	Hispanic Percent Change
<b>IDAHO</b>	<b>1,006,749</b>	<b>953,822</b>	<b>52,927</b>	<b>1,293,953</b>	<b>1,192,263</b>	<b>101,690</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>92.1</b>
Benewah	7,937	7,813	124	9,171	9,029	142	15.6%	14.5%
<b>Bonner</b>	<b>26,662</b>	<b>26,270</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>36,835</b>	<b>36,231</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>37.9%</b>	<b>71.6%</b>
<b>Boundary</b>	<b>8,332</b>	<b>8,022</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>9,871</b>	<b>9,536</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>
<b>Kootenai</b>	<b>69,795</b>	<b>68,743</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>108,685</b>	<b>106,157</b>	<b>2,528</b>	<b>54.4%</b>	<b>140.3%</b>
<b>Shoshone</b>	<b>13,931</b>	<b>13,684</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>13,771</b>	<b>13,505</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>
<b>Dist. 1</b>	<b>126,617</b>	<b>124,532</b>	<b>2,085</b>	<b>178,333</b>	<b>174,458</b>	<b>3,875</b>	<b>40.1%</b>	<b>85.9%</b>
Clearwater	8,505	8,393	112	8,930	8,765	165	4.4%	47.3%
<b>Idaho</b>	<b>13,783</b>	<b>13,659</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>15,511</b>	<b>15,268</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>96.0%</b>
<b>Latah</b>	<b>30,617</b>	<b>30,168</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>34,935</b>	<b>34,195</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>64.8%</b>
<b>Lewis</b>	<b>3,516</b>	<b>3,474</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3,747</b>	<b>3,676</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>69.0%</b>
<b>Nez Perce</b>	<b>33,754</b>	<b>33,335</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>37,410</b>	<b>36,689</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>72.1%</b>
<b>Dist. 2</b>	<b>90,175</b>	<b>89,029</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>100,533</b>	<b>98,593</b>	<b>1,940</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>63.9%</b>
Adams	3,254	3,216	38	3,476	3,422	54	6.4%	42.1%
<b>Canyon</b>	<b>90,076</b>	<b>78,238</b>	<b>11,838</b>	<b>131,441</b>	<b>106,986</b>	<b>24,455</b>	<b>36.7%</b>	<b>106.6%</b>
<b>Gem</b>	<b>11,844</b>	<b>11,229</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>15,181</b>	<b>14,131</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>25.8%</b>	<b>70.7%</b>
<b>Owyhee</b>	<b>8,392</b>	<b>6,984</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>10,644</b>	<b>8,185</b>	<b>2,459</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>74.6%</b>
<b>Payette</b>	<b>16,434</b>	<b>15,234</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>20,578</b>	<b>18,125</b>	<b>2,453</b>	<b>19.0%</b>	<b>104.4%</b>
<b>Washington</b>	<b>8,550</b>	<b>7,635</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>9,977</b>	<b>8,605</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>49.9%</b>
<b>Dist. 3</b>	<b>138,550</b>	<b>122,536</b>	<b>16,014</b>	<b>191,297</b>	<b>159,454</b>	<b>31,843</b>	<b>30.1%</b>	<b>98.8%</b>
Ada	205,775	200,219	5,556	300,904	287,437	13,467	43.6%	142.4%
<b>Boise</b>	<b>3,509</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>6,442</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>88.1%</b>	<b>171.4%</b>
<b>Elmore</b>	<b>21,205</b>	<b>19,608</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>29,130</b>	<b>25,638</b>	<b>3,492</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	<b>118.7%</b>
<b>Valley</b>	<b>6,109</b>	<b>6,002</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>7,651</b>	<b>7,501</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>40.2%</b>
<b>Dist. 4</b>	<b>236,598</b>	<b>229,254</b>	<b>7,344</b>	<b>344,355</b>	<b>327,018</b>	<b>17,337</b>	<b>42.6%</b>	<b>136.1%</b>

**10 Year Comparison of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Population Growth:  
1990 – 2000 by County by District**

Source: US Bureau of the Census, March 2001

[www.factfinder.census.gov](http://www.factfinder.census.gov) (Cont.)

County and District	1990			2000			Percent Change	
	Total	Non Hispanic	Hispanic	Total	Non Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic Percent Change	Hispanic Percent Change
Blaine	13,552	13,155	397	18,991	16,961	2,030	28.9%	411.3%
Camas	727	723	4	991	936	55	29.5%	1275.0%
Cassia	19,532	16,909	2,623	21,416	17,403	4,013	2.9%	53.0%
Gooding	11,633	10,612	1,021	14,155	11,741	2,414	10.6%	136.4%
Jerome	15,138	14,120	1,018	18,342	15,192	3,150	7.6%	209.4%
Lincoln	3,308	3,113	195	4,044	3,502	542	12.5%	177.9%
Minidoka	19,361	15,626	3,735	20,174	15,037	5,137	-3.8%	37.5%
Twin Falls	53,580	50,474	3,106	64,284	58,258	6,026	15.4%	94.0%
<b>Dist. 5</b>	<b>136,831</b>	<b>124,732</b>	<b>12,099</b>	<b>162,397</b>	<b>139,030</b>	<b>23,367</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>93.1%</b>
Bannock	66,026	63,286	2,740	75,565	72,025	3,540	13.8%	29.2%
Bear Lake	6,084	5,948	136	6,411	6,257	154	5.2%	13.2%
Bingham	37,583	33,969	3,614	41,735	36,185	5,550	6.5%	53.6%
Butte	2,918	2,817	101	2,899	2,779	120	-1.3%	18.8%
Caribou	6,963	6,771	192	7,304	7,015	289	3.6%	50.5%
Franklin	9,232	8,995	237	11,329	10,738	591	19.4%	149.4%
Oneida	3,492	3,436	56	4,125	4,030	95	17.3%	69.6%
Power	7,086	6,149	937	7,538	5,900	1,638	-4.0%	74.8%
<b>Dist. 6</b>	<b>139,384</b>	<b>131,371</b>	<b>8,013</b>	<b>156,906</b>	<b>144,929</b>	<b>11,977</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>49.5%</b>
Bonneville	72,207	69,197	3,010	82,522	76,819	5,703	11.0%	89.5%
Clark	762	683	79	1,022	672	350	-1.6%	343.0%
Custer	4,133	4,043	90	4,342	4,159	183	2.9%	103.3%
Fremont	10,937	10,175	762	11,819	10,564	1,255	3.8%	64.7%
Jefferson	16,543	15,388	1,155	19,155	17,248	1,907	12.1%	65.1%
Lemhi	6,899	6,759	140	7,806	7,636	170	13.0%	21.4%
Madison	23,674	22,921	753	27,467	26,389	1,078	15.1%	43.2%
Teton	3,439	3,202	237	5,999	5,294	705	65.3%	197.5%
<b>Dist. 7</b>	<b>138,594</b>	<b>132,368</b>	<b>6,226</b>	<b>160,132</b>	<b>148,781</b>	<b>11,351</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>82.3%</b>

## Population by Age



The Hispanic population overall is much younger than the Non-Hispanic population. Note that almost half (46.4%) of Idaho Hispanics are 19 years or younger compared to 30.8% of Non-Hispanics. At the other end of the scale, we find that only 2.4% of Idaho Hispanics are over 65 compared to 12.0% of Non-Hispanics.

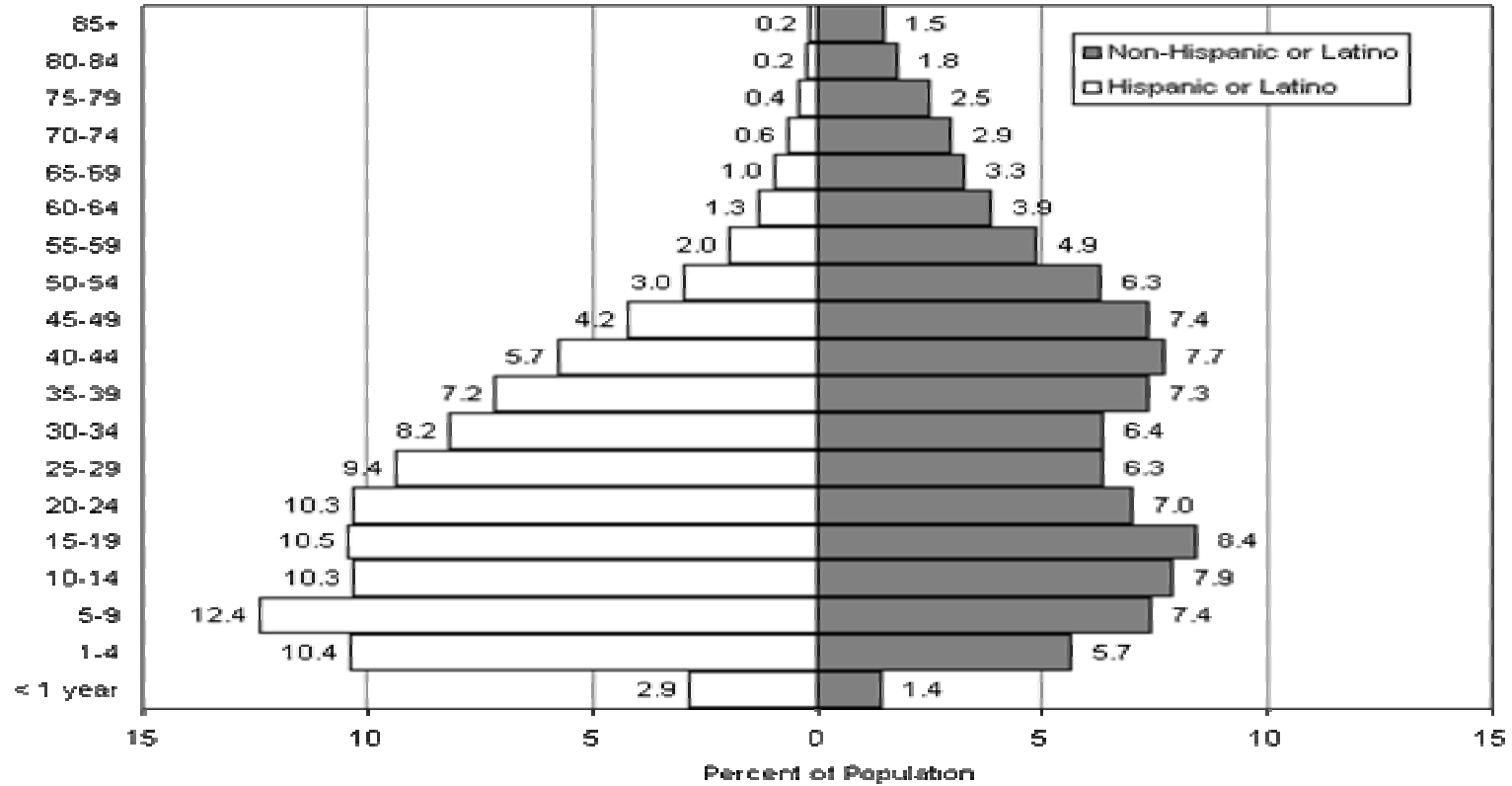


*Distribution of Non-Hispanics and Hispanics by Age Group*

*Source: US Bureau of the Census, March 2001*

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	97,643	84,184	13,459	7.1%	13.2%
5-9	100,756	88,182	12,574	7.4%	12.4%
10-14	104,608	94,110	10,498	7.9%	10.3%
15-19	110,858	100,227	10,631	8.4%	10.5%
<b>Youth</b>	<b>413,865</b>	<b>366,703</b>	<b>47,162</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	<b>46.4%</b>
20-24	93,994	83,529	10,465	7.0%	10.3%
25-29	85,128	75,616	9,512	6.3%	9.4%
30-34	84,305	75,975	8,330	6.4%	8.2%
35-39	94,913	87,624	7,289	7.3%	7.2%
40-44	98,055	92,233	5,822	7.7%	5.7%
<b>Young Adult</b>	<b>456,395</b>	<b>414,977</b>	<b>41,418</b>	<b>34.8%</b>	<b>40.7%</b>
45-49	92,172	87,869	4,303	7.4%	4.2%
50-54	78,076	75,065	3,011	6.3%	3.0%
55-59	60,024	58,029	1,995	4.9%	2.0%
60-64	47,505	46,153	1,352	3.9%	1.3%
<b>Middle Aged</b>	<b>277,777</b>	<b>267,116</b>	<b>10,661</b>	<b>22.4%</b>	<b>10.5%</b>
65-69	40,169	39,191	978	3.3%	1.0%
70-74	35,801	35,155	646	2.9%	0.6%
75-79	30,443	30,032	411	2.5%	0.4%
80-84	21,446	21,221	225	1.8%	0.2%
85+	18,057	17,868	189	1.5%	0.2%
<b>Senior</b>	<b>145,916</b>	<b>143,467</b>	<b>2,449</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,293,953</b>	<b>1,192,263</b>	<b>101,690</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Population Pyramid  
2000



The growth of Idaho’s Hispanic population has consistently outpaced the growth of the state’s Non-Hispanics over the past decade. This pattern is expected to continue. The proportion of the Hispanic 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.

*Distribution of Non-Hispanics and Hispanics by Age Group by District*

Source: US Bureau of the Census, March 2001

[www.factfinder.census.gov](http://www.factfinder.census.gov)

District	Age Group	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
<b>District 1</b>			
	Youth	30.1	44.9
	Young Adult	33.4	36.1
	Middle Aged	26.8	16.3
	Senior	9.7	2.7
<b>District 2</b>			
	Youth	28.0	43.5
	Young Adult	36.7	44.0
	Middle Aged	24.3	10.5
	Senior	11.0	2.0
<b>District 3</b>			
	Youth	31.7	48.1
	Young Adult	34.3	39.7
	Middle Aged	23.1	10.7
	Senior	10.8	1.5
<b>District 4</b>			
	Youth	30.2	42.2
	Young Adult	40.8	46.8
	Middle Aged	21.9	9.7
	Senior	7.0	1.2
<b>District 5</b>			
	Youth	32.5	50.5
	Young Adult	31.2	38.1
	Middle Aged	24.4	9.6
	Senior	11.9	1.8
<b>District 6</b>			
	Youth	34.9	49.5
	Young Adult	34.8	37.8
	Middle Aged	21.6	11.0
	Senior	8.7	1.6
<b>District 7</b>			
	Youth	37.1	49.7
	Young Adult	33.9	40.4
	Middle Aged	21.1	9.1
	Senior	7.8	0.8

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 between districts in age group distribution, there is a consistent pattern across all districts that shows a higher percentage of youth and young adults in Hispanic populations than in Non-Hispanic populations.

## SECTION II: Housing and Household Patterns

Statistically significant differences in household make-up and family configuration can be seen when comparing Hispanic and Non-Hispanic households. For example, while almost one in four (23.0%) Non-Hispanic households consists of “1 person”, only 1 in 10 (10.9%) Hispanic households consists of only a single person.

The tables on subsequent pages illustrate the make-up of these households. Relative to size of household, number of households that have children under the age of 18 living there, and married-couple households.

These next two tables illustrate size and make up of households, and show that traditional and extended families are more common among Hispanics.

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***

*Source: US Bureau of the Census, March 2001*

[www.factfinder.census.gov](http://www.factfinder.census.gov)

	Idaho	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
<b>Total:</b>	<b>469,645</b>	<b>445,407</b>	<b>24,238</b>
1-person household	105,234	102,589	2,645
2-person household	163,446	158,856	4,590
3-person household	74,702	70,326	4,376
4-person household	67,269	62,168	5,101
5-person household	34,242	30,491	3,751
6-person household	15,560	13,567	1,993
7-or-more-person household	9,192	7,410	1,782

<b>Percent and Type of Households</b>			
	Idaho	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
<b>Total:</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
1-person household	22.4%	23.0%	10.9%
2-person household	34.8%	35.7%	18.9%
3-person household	15.9%	15.8%	18.1%
4-person household	14.3%	14.0%	21.0%
5-person household	7.3%	6.8%	15.5%
6-person household	3.3%	3.0%	8.2%
7-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

[www.factfinder.census.gov](http://www.factfinder.census.gov)

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, about half are owned (51.9%) by Hispanics.

**Composition of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Households in Idaho**

Source: US Bureau of the Census, March 2001

[www.factfinder.census.gov](http://www.factfinder.census.gov) (Cont.)

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 the home loan denial rate for Hispanics was 18% compared to 12% for whites. The denial rate was 24% for both Native Americans and Blacks. Overall, the denial rate fell from a decade-long high of 29 percent in 1998 to 14 percent in 2002 and 2003.

**Home Ownership: Select Counties and Cities**

Source: *The Hispanic Data Book, (2004) 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Grey Publishing House, Millerton, NY.*

State, County or City	All Owner Occupied Housing Units (Percent of All Owner Occupied Housing Units to Total Housing Units)	Hispanic-Occupied Housing units	Hispanics who own and occupy their own homes (Percent 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, the median value of Hispanic owner-occupied homes in Idaho is currently about three-quarters (76.8%) that of Non-Hispanic owner-occupied homes. Similarly, gross rent paid by Hispanic tenants averages about the same percentage (75.5%) compared to that paid by Non-Hispanic tenants.



**Median Home Value: Select Counties and Cities**  
*The Hispanic Data Book, (2004) 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Grey Publishing House, Millerton, NY.*

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 Counties and Cities**  
*The Hispanic Data Book, (2004) 2<sup>nd</sup> 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%

## Section III: Health Status and Behaviors

This section profiles the health status of Hispanics and highlights behaviors that impact health. Health status indicators include mortality and the leading causes of death, as well as birth and perinatal care.

Increasingly, health status outcomes are correlated with lifestyle and health risk behaviors. Adult and youth behaviors were compared for Hispanics and Non-Hispanics. Tests of statistical significance were conducted to verify the results.



## Causes of Death

### *Idaho Resident Deaths*

#### *Ten Leading Causes of Death by Ethnicity Three-Year Average: 1999-2001*

*Source: Idaho Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (8/2003).*

Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	
Rank	Cause	Rank	Cause
1	Diseases of heart	1	Accidents
2	Malignant neoplasm (cancer)	2	Malignant neoplasm (cancer)
3	Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke)	3	Diseases of heart
4	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	4	Diabetes mellitus
5	Accidents	5	Certain conditions originating in perinatal period
6	Diabetes mellitus	6 tie	Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke)
7	Influenza and pneumonia	6 tie	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities
8	Alzheimer's disease	8	Assault (homicide)
9	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	9 tie	Chronic lower respiratory diseases
10	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	9 tie	Intentional self-harm (suicide)

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).

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.

While the death rate from accidents for persons of Hispanic ethnicity (47.2 per 100,000 persons) was not significantly higher than the rate for Non-Hispanics (42.7 per 100,000 persons), more significant differences appear when data is re-arranged. The next table illustrates that for the three-year period 1999-2001, motor vehicle deaths represents over 97 percent of the total accidental deaths incurred by Hispanics. The rate for motor vehicle deaths is nearly double that of Non-Hispanics (36.4 to 19.7).

***Idaho Resident Deaths Due to Select Types of Accidents and Due to Homicide  
Number of Deaths and Average-Annual Crude Death Rates  
By Type of Accident and Homicide by Race and Ethnicity, 1999-2001***

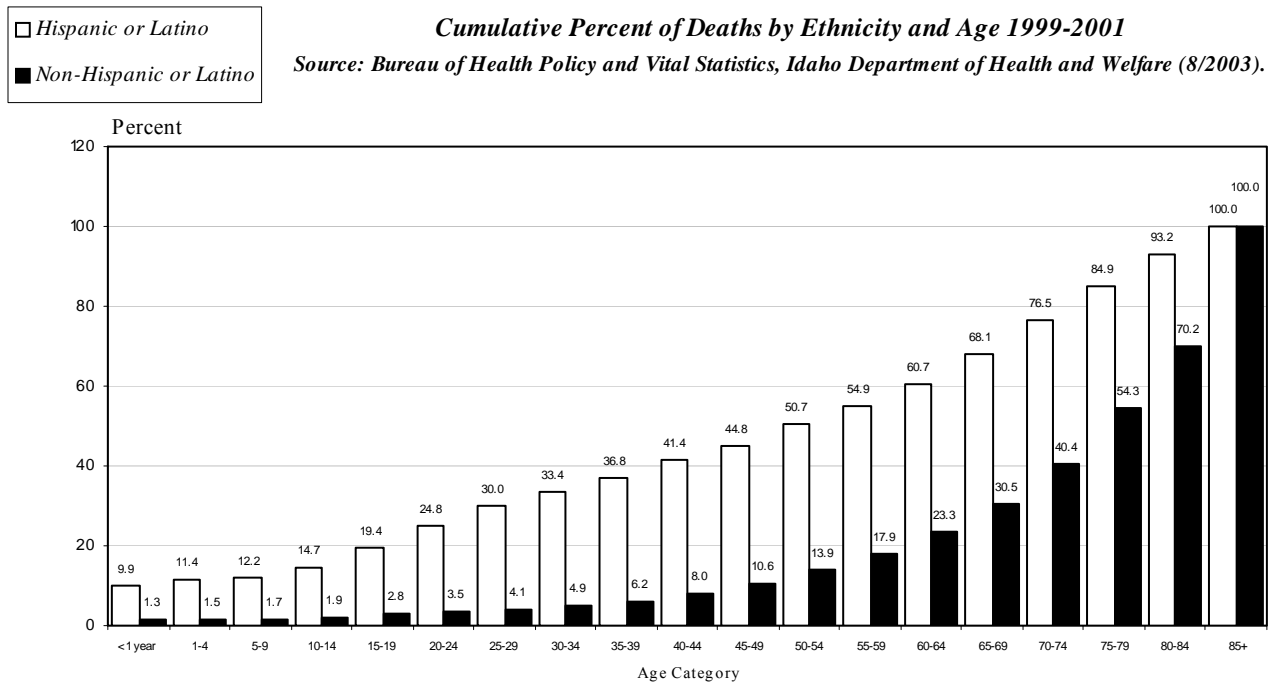
*Source: Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (8/2003).*

	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
<b>Total Accidental Deaths</b>	<b>1,526</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>47.2</b>
Motor Vehicles	703	19.7	111	36.4
Falls	301	8.4	4	1.3
Accidental Firearm	20	0.6	1	0.3
Drowning and Submersion	50	1.4	11	3.6
Exposure to Smoke, Fire, Flames	38	1.1	-	-
Accidental Poisonings by Drugs	125	3.5	3	1.0
Homicide	76	2.1	18	5.9
<p>Cause-specific death rate: average number of deaths per 100,000 persons in population. Population data based on 2000 Census. Rates for Hispanic populations should be interpreted with caution because of reporting problems on both the death certificate and in population censuses.</p>				

The graph below suggests that Hispanic or Latino persons will die of different causes than will persons of Non-Hispanic or Latino origin and that the Hispanic deaths will occur at a younger age.

For example, looking at the 50-54 year old age group in the time period 1999 and 2001, of all of the Hispanic deaths, more than half (50.7%) were aged 54 and younger. “In comparison, for that same period, only 13.9% of the total Non-Hispanic deaths were aged 54 and under. “

It should also be noted that higher death rates from both violent crime and from motor vehicle accidents have been found in “younger” populations, that is, in populations having a larger percentage of persons in the age brackets where these cause of death are most prevalent.



## Birth Rate

While it appears that there is a trend among Latinas to have deliveries of smaller infants, it is not overall a difference of statistical significance. For Latinas, the trend indicates fewer High Birth Weight Births (at a level of statistical significance), and slightly higher likelihood of a Normal or Low Birth Weight. “Although there is not an appreciable difference in infants mortality rate between Hispanics and Non-Hispanics nationally, in Idaho Hispanic infant deaths rates (8.1 per 1000) is 25% higher than for Non-Hispanics (6.5 per 1000). While this figure may not be statistically significant, should we measure every event simply by statistics? What is the human cost?

The significant statistical reference on this chart is related to the trimester in which prenatal care is sought. The differences between the figures in the Hispanic and Non-Hispanic columns are staggering. It is apparent that Latinas defer seeking traditional prenatal care. There are several issues that may relate to this difference; much of the Hispanic population lives in areas where prenatal care is difficult to obtain because of scarcity of providers, distance and lack of transportation, lack of access to Spanish speaking services. For this reason, it is possible that these women rely on, more non-traditional prenatal care (perhaps traditional care for them) members of the community who function as maternity coaches or perhaps midwives. It should also be noted that this category should be further divided to indicate the trend differences between insured and non-insured Hispanics and Non-Hispanics. In the Nine Key Indicators of Women over 18 at birth of child, the difference between Hispanic and Non-Hispanic insurance rates is staggering. This information if linked to the previous issue of seeking traditional prenatal care must be assumed to provide a strong statistically significant link in the data.

Signs in the doctor’s offices (in English and Spanish) that indicate insurance information, payment or Visa/Mastercard are required at the time of service, could diminish the ability of Latinas to seek or feel comfortable in seeking prenatal care?



*Pictures: March of Dimes*



***Birth Weight and Trimester When Care is Sought***

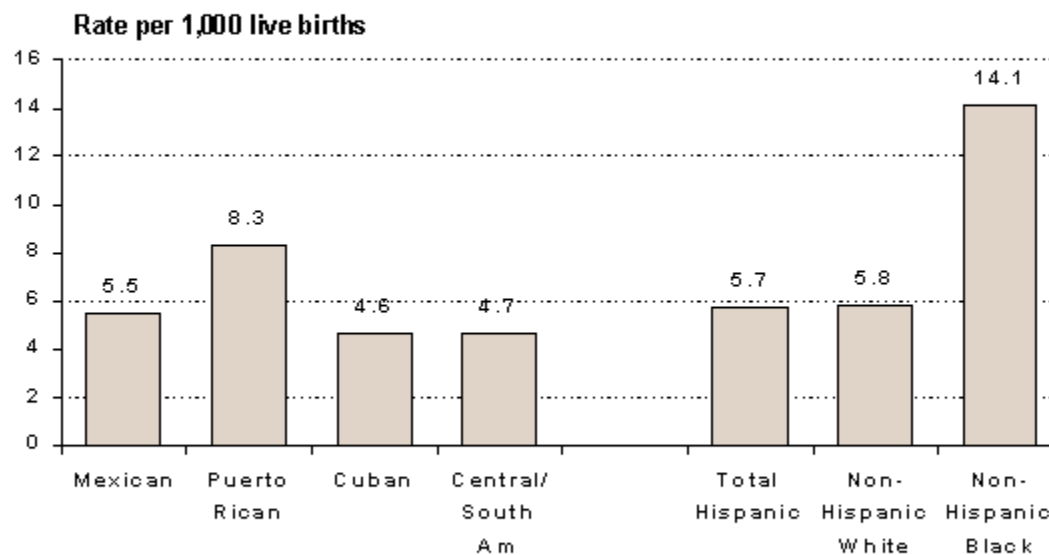
*Source: Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (8/2003).*

Category	Total Population	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	
	Number	Number	Percent to total Non-Hispanic births	Number	Percent to total Hispanic births
<b>Live Births</b>	60,861	52,589		7,698	
Low birth weight (<2,500 grams)		3,348	6.4	522	6.8
Normal Birth Weight (2,500-3,999 grams)		44,461	84.6	6,589	85.7
High Birth Weight (4,000+ grams)		4,750	9.0	579	7.5
Prenatal Care began in 1 <sup>st</sup> Trimester		42,239	83.1	4,922	66.9
Prenatal Care began in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Trimester		6,927	13.6	1,843	25.0
Prenatal Care began in 3 <sup>rd</sup> Trimester		1,218	2.4	499	6.8
No Prenatal Care		418	0.8	95	1.3
			Rate		Rate
Infant Mortality by Ethnicity of Mother		342	6.5	62	8.1
<p>In regards to birth weight, the only statistically significant difference was found between Non-Hispanic and Hispanic High Birth Weight babies. The pattern of accessing prenatal care was significantly different in all four categories.</p>					

## Infant Mortality Rates by Hispanic Ethnicity

The infant mortality rate for infants born to mothers of Hispanic ethnicity in 1999 was 5.7 per 1,000 live births, slightly lower than the rate for infants born to non-Hispanic white mothers (5.8). Within the Hispanic population, there was variation in infant mortality rates. The highest infant mortality occurred among infants born to Puerto Rican mothers (8.3 per 1,000 live births), and the lowest rate was for infants born to mothers of Cuban descent (4.6).

### Infant Mortality Rates by Hispanic Ethnicity United States, 1999



Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 1999 period linked birth/infant death data  
Prepared by March of Dimes Perinatal Data Center, 2002



**Idaho Resident Infant Deaths**  
**Number and Percent of Deaths by Ethnicity of Mother, Father, and Baby, 1999-2001**  
*Source: Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics,  
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (8/2003).*

ETHNICITY COMBINATIONS				
Mother's Ethnicity on Birth Certificate	Father's Ethnicity on Birth Certificate	Baby's Ethnicity on Death Certificate	INFANT DEATHS	
			Number	Percent
<b>Total Infant Deaths</b>			<b>415</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic	39	9.4
Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	1	0.2
Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	2	0.5
Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	5	1.2
Hispanic	Not stated	Hispanic	12	2.9
Hispanic	Not stated	Non-Hispanic	3	0.7
Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic	7	1.7
Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	2	0.5
Non-Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	271	65.3
Non-Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Not stated	1	0.2
Non-Hispanic	Not stated	Hispanic	1	0.2
Non-Hispanic	Not stated	Non-Hispanic	60	14.5
Not stated	Non-Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	1	0.2
Not stated	Not stated	Non-Hispanic	6	1.4
**	**	Non-Hispanic	4	1.0
** Birth certificate data not available.				

This table highlights nine key indicators of women over the age of 18 who had live births in 2002. In comparing Non-Hispanic to Hispanic women, there is tremendous disparity for health care insurance. Data shows that foreign born Hispanic women are more likely to be uninsured. Unintended pregnancies are higher among Hispanic women than among Non-Hispanic women; incidents of unattended pregnancy is highest among US-born Hispanic women.

Other significant differences exist in the areas of dental care, those with depression symptoms, and for utilization of Women’s, Infants and Childrens (WIC) services.

For a more comprehensive report on other indicators, see the report available through the Department of Health and Welfare Center for Vital Statistics and Health Policy, [www.idhw.state.id.us](http://www.idhw.state.id.us).

***Nine Key Indicators of Women over 18 at Birth of Child  
Idaho resident mothers 18 years of age or older who had a live birth in Idaho in 2002.  
Source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment T Survey 2002***

	Percent of Non-Hispanic	Percent of Hispanic	Percent of US-born	Percent of Foreign-born
No insurance	28.4	70.0	53.4	80.5
Unintended Pregnancy	36.7	41.6	55.9	32.5
Participated in WIC	28.6	68.4	62.1	74.2
Tested for HIV	50.3	64.6	66.0	63.7
No dental care	61.2	80.4	74.7	84.1
Physically abused	4.7	6.8	13.1	2.7
Breastfeed	90.0	83.2	76.1	87.8
Depression symptoms	63.1	79.4	72.1	85.4
Back Sleep	72.4	57.9	70.4	49.9

This page left in blank intentionally

## Health Risk Behavior Among Adults:

The adult survey is conducted annually by the Department of Health and Welfare and utilizes the Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). The sample size for this survey is approximately 4,900. Statewide data comparing Hispanic to Non-Hispanic health behavior is also available. There is a set core of questions and every other year certain modules are included. Data from 2002 is included here because these questions were not asked in 2003. In most cases, taking a three-year aggregate can provide a comparison of data at the district level.

The administration of both surveys follows the strict protocols designed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and are also conducted by the other states. If a comparison between Idaho data and national or other state data is desired, go to <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>.

We have indicated where the differences were statistically significant between Non-Hispanic and Hispanic behavior. Note that with the adult survey (BRFSS) the prevalence of 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.



**Comparison of Chronic Disease among Adults With and Without Health Care by Ethnicity**  
*Data Source: 2003 BRFSS*

<b>Have Ever Been Told They Have Diabetes</b>			
	<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Significant</b>
Has Health Care	6.6	7.9	N
Does Not Have Health Care	4.5	1.3	N
Significant	N	N	
<b>Have Dr. Diagnosed Arthritis</b>			
	<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Significant</b>
Has Health Care	27.1	23.3	N
Does Not Have Health Care	20.3	8.0	Y
Significant	N	Y	
<b>Have Possible Arthritis (Chronic Joint Symptoms)</b>			
	<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Significant</b>
Has Health Care	19.5	18.2	N
Does Not Have Health Care	27.7	13.1	Y
Significant	Y	N	
<b>Currently Have Asthma</b>			
	<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Significant</b>
Has Health Care	8.0	4.4	N
Does Not Have Health Care	9.0	2.8	N
Significant	N	N	
<b>Have Ever Been Told They Have High Blood Pressure</b>			
	<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Significant</b>
Has Health Care	24.9	21.0	N
Does Not Have Health Care	15.9	8.9	N
Significant	Y	N	
<b>Had Not Had Their Cholesterol Checked in the Last Five Years</b>			
	<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Significant</b>
Has Health Care	26.9	35.7	N
Does Not Have Health Care	58.3	71.5	N
Significant	Y	Y	
<b>No Regular Checkup in Previous Year</b>			
	<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Significant</b>
Has Health Care	32.6	25.6	N
Does Not Have Health Care	57.4	56.8	N
Significant	Y	Y	
<b>Usual Place for Medical Care NOT Dr's Office</b>			
	<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Significant</b>
Has Health Care	25.6	35.9	N
Does Not Have Health Care	57.7	68.9	N
Significant	Y	Y	

## Adult Health Risks

The following table presents the proportion of Hispanics versus the proportion of Non-Hispanics who exhibit a particular health risk or behavior. Those areas that present a statistically significant difference are:

- Having health insurance
- Asthma
- No cholesterol checked in past 5 years
- Told by a health professional that cholesterol was high
- No mammogram or clinical breast exam in past 2 years

While not showing a statistical significance, other areas where Hispanics show a higher proportion of risks include:

- Being overweight
- Obesity
- Smoking Tobacco



**Selected Risk Behaviors for Adults aged 18 and older by Ethnicity**

Data Source: 2003 BRFSS Behavior Risk Surveillance System

Percentage of Idaho adults who...	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Statistically Significant
Reported their general health status as "fair" or "poor"	13.6	13.5	16.6	
Reported having no health care coverage	16.3	15.8	26.2	Y
Reported having no dental insurance	44.6	44.7	40.8	
Reported having been diagnosed with diabetes	6.3	6.3	6.2	
Reported currently having asthma	8.0	8.2	4.0	Y
Had ever been told they had arthritis	25.7	26.0	19.3	
Did not consume five or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day	79.3	79.6	73.5	
Did not participate in leisure time physical activity	18.3	18.2	21.5	
Were overweight (BMI≥25)	59.3	59.0	65.2	
Were obese (BMI≥30)	22.0	21.6	28.2	
Smoked cigarettes	18.9	18.6	24.5	
Were at risk for binge drinking	15.6	15.7	13.4	
Were at risk for heavy drinking	5.8	5.8	6.4	
Reported having ever used illicit drugs	6.5	25.3	23.6	
Reported illicit drug use in previous 12 months	6.5	6.5	5.4	
Did not always wear a seatbelt when driving or riding in a car	32.7	32.5	35.4	
Reported smokeless tobacco use	4.6	4.6	3.1	
had not had their cholesterol checked within the previous five years	32.6	31.9	45.0	Y
had not had their teeth cleaned in previous 12 months	35.1	35.0	35.4	
had not visited a dentist in previous 12 months	33.8	33.6	37.1	
had ever been told their cholesterol was high	31.1	31.5	20.3	Y
had ever been told their blood pressure was high	23.2	23.4	17.8	
<b>2002 BRFSS</b>				
were at risk for drinking and driving	1.5	1.5	2.9	
were 50 and older and had not had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy	53.7	53.7	53.1	
were female and had not had a mammogram and clinical breast exam in the previous two years	59.7	59.3	73.8	Y
were female and had not had a mammogram in previous two years	56.3	55.9	71.8	Y
were female and had not had a clinical breast exam in previous two years	23.5	23.4	26.7	
were female and had not had a pap smear within the previous 3 years	16.6	16.7	16.5	
were male, over 40, and had not had a PSA test within the previous 2 years	50.3	49.8	*	*

<sup>1</sup> 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.

This page left in blank intentionally



## Youth Risk Behavior Survey

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 1,800 high school students in the 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> grades.

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,
- Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs
- Weight Loss, Nutrition and Physical Activity

The administration of this survey follows the strict protocols designed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and are also conducted by the other states. If a comparison between Idaho data and national or other state data is desired, go to <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>.

We have indicated where the differences were statistically significant between Non-Hispanic and Hispanic behavior.



## Personal Injury, Violence and Depression

The following table presents the proportion of Hispanics versus the proportion of Non-Hispanics who exhibit a particular health risk or behavior. Those areas that present a statistically significant difference are:

- Carried a weapon to school in the past 30 days
- Did not go to school because of fear or concerns for personal safety
- Were in a physical fight in the past 12 months
- Were in a physical fight in the past 12 months on school property
- Were slapped, hit or punched by a girlfriend or boyfriend
- Have ever had sexual intercourse
- Have had sexual intercourse before the age of 13

While not showing a statistical significance, other areas where Hispanics show a higher proportion include:

- Drove without using seat belts
- Rode in a car with someone who had been drinking
- Had feelings of hopelessness
- Attempted suicide

Hispanics-Latinos face a wide range of barriers to accessing mental health services. Many professional studies and recent reports highlight the impact mental health issues and illnesses have on the Hispanic-Latino population. These reports include the first-ever report on Mental Health by a United States Surgeon General in 1999, Dr. Satcher's report titled "*Mental Health; Culture, Race, and Ethnicity.*" Reports show that Hispanics/Latinos experience higher rates of stress and mental health problems compared to other racial and ethnic group, but tend to underutilize mental health services.

### **General Facts;**

- Studies show that poor mental health and psychological distress are linked to poverty. In 1999, the overall rate of poverty in the U.S. was 12 percent. The rates were much higher among most racial and ethnic minority groups (i.e., 23 % for Hispanics; 24% for African Americans; and 26% for American Indians).
- Hispanic-Latino youth have the highest rate of suicide attempts reaching 10.7% compared to 6.3% for white youth and 7.3% for African American youth. Source (*Vega & Algeria, 2001*)
- Although Hispanics/Latinos now account for over 13% of the total U.S. population, they comprised only 4.6% of physicians, 4% of psychologists, 7% of social workers, and 2.4% of nurses in 1999. Source (*Bureau of Labor Statistics; American Medical Association; Bureau of the Census*)

**YRBS 2003: Personal Safety, Personal Injury, Violence and Depression**  
*Source: Idaho 2003 Youth Risk Behavior Survey*

Percentage of students who..	Total	Non Hispanic (White)	Hispanic	Statistically Significant
Never or rarely wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else	11.0	10.0	20.3	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	24.1	23.0	36.2	Y
During the past 30 days, drove a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol.	9.6	8.8	16.2	Y
Carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one more of the past 30 days	7.7	7.0	13.2	Y
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	4.1	3.3	12.0	Y
Had been threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife or club on school property on or more times in the past 12 months	9.4	8.6	13.3	Maybe
Have had property, such as their car, clothing or books stolen or damaged on school property during the past 12 months	35.7	35.4	35.4	
In a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months	28.3	27.1	39.4	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	2.6	7.2	
Were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the past 12 months	11.7	10.9	19.8	Y
Were ever hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the past 12 months	11.2	10.3	17.9	Y
Have ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to	9.6	9.0	13.4	Maybe
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	28.7	27.9	34.7	Maybe
Seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months	17.8	17.1	18.9	
Made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the past 12 months	14.9	14.3	14.8	
Actually attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months	8.6	7.8	11.1	Maybe
Attempted suicide during the past 12 months resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.	2.7	2.3	4.9	Maybe
Ever had sexual intercourse	36.4	34.9	51.3	Y
Had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13	4.5	3.8	11.1	Y
Received grades of mostly D's and F's during past 12 months	5.6	4.9	12.5	Y

\* Survey students 9th through 12th grade

## Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use

The following table presents the proportion of Hispanics versus the proportion of Non-Hispanics who exhibit a particular health risk or behavior. Those areas that present a statistically significant difference are:

- Ever tried smoking
- Smoked before the age of 13
- Smoked at school in past 30 days
- Believe that they will be future smokers

- Ever tried drinking alcohol
- Drank before the age of 13
- Drank in the past 30 days
- Binge drinking in past 30 days

- Ever smoked marijuana
- Smoked marijuana before the age of 13
- Smoked marijuana in the past 30 days
- Ever tried cocaine



**YRBS 2003: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug (ATOD) Use**

Source: Idaho 2003 Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Percentage of students who..	Total	Non Hispanic (White)	Hispanic	Statistically Significant
Ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs	43.4	41.4	61.6	Y
Smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13	16.0	14.2	31.2	Y
Smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days	14.0	12.9	24.0	Y
Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days	6.1	5.7	8.1	
Smoked two or more cigarettes per day on the days that they smoked during the past 30 days	8.3	7.7	11.8	
Smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days that they smoked during the past 30 days	0.7	0.4	1.6	
Usually get their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station during the past 30 days	2.6	2.3	5.6	
Smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the past 30 days	3.2	2.1	9.2	Y
Ever smoked cigarettes daily, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days	12.0	11.8	10.9	
Among current smokers, tried to quit smoking during the past 12 months	52.7	55.4	N/A	
Think they will definitely smoke a cigarette at any time during the next year	18.8	17.5	29.2	Y
Think they will definitely be smoking cigarettes five years from now	9.1	7.9	19.9	Y
Parents or guardians have never or rarely discussed the dangers of tobacco use with them in the past 12 months	66.6	67.5	55.0	Y
On one or more of the past seven days, were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes	48.8	48.7	48.9	
On one or more of the past seven days, rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes	33.0	32.3	39.0	
Used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days	5.7	5.4	6.8	
Used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on school property on one or more of the past 30 days	3.0	2.8	4.2	
Had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days	61.7	59.9	80.3	Y
Had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before age 13	22.5	20.7	38.3	Y
Had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days	34.8	33.6	46.9	Y
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	23.4	22.5	30.6	Y
Had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the past 30 days	3.8	3.4	6.9	
Used marijuana one or more times	30.6	28.7	49.4	Y
Tried marijuana for the first time before age 13	6.6	5.5	16.1	Y
Used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days	14.7	13.3	27.7	Y
Used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times	6.2	5.0	15.5	Y
Used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during the past 30 days	2.0	1.5	4.5	Y
Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times	14.3	13.5	18.5	Y
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	3.8	3.3	7.0	Y
Used heroin one or more times	1.7	1.2	4.1	Maybe
Used methamphetamines on or more times	5.6	4.6	10.8	Y
Used ecstasy one or more times	4.9	4.5	5.7	
Took steroid pill or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times	3.6	3.0	7.8	Y
Were offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property by someone during the past 12 months	19.6	18.3	30.3	Y

## Weight Loss, Nutrition and Physical Activity

Because of current nation concern over the rising prevalence of childhood obesity, the health, behaviors that can deter that condition have been clearly identified. They include eating a sensible and balanced diet and participating in regular physical activities.

Hispanic high school youth (grades 9-12) are at higher risk for being overweight and show a statistically significant difference in activity levels compare to their Non-Hispanic counterparts. Source: *Idaho 2003 Youth Risk Behavior Survey*



**YRBS 2003: Weight Loss, Nutrition and Physical Activity**

Source: Idaho 2003 Youth Risk Behavior Survey

<b>88 percent of students who..</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Non Hispanic (White)</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Statistically Significant</b>
Are at risk for becoming overweight	11.3	1.0	14.3	Y
Are overweight	7.4	6.6	16.7	Y
Describe themselves as slightly or very overweight	30.1	29.1	40.1	Y
Are trying to lose weight	42.9	42.4	48.5	
Exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	59.3	58.4	66.9	
Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	40.4	40.2	42.6	
Went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	10.7	10.3	13.8	
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	7.0	6.6	8.8	
Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	4.6	4.4	5.7	
Drank soda pop one or more days during the past seven days	29.7	29.8	26.9	
Drank 100% fruit juices one or more times during the past seven days	82.7	82.7	84.5	
Ate fruit one or more times during the past seven days	90.5	90.7	89.8	
Ate green salad one or more times during the past seven days	73.2	74.0	64.3	Y
Purchased their lunch from a vending machine on one or more of the past seven days	21.1	20.5	25.3	
Ate vegetables on or more times during the past seven days	87.6	88.3	81.2	
Ate five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day during the past seven days	19.0	18.3	25.3	
Drank three or more glasses of milk per day during the past seven days	23.5	24.1	16.6	
Exercised or participated in physical activities for at least 20 minutes that made them sweat and breathe hard on three or more of the past seven days	66.4	67.3	56.2	Y
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	29.5	29.7	24.5	
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	29.2	28.1	41.6	Y
Participated in no vigorous or moderate physical activity during the past seven days	8.5	8.0	14.6	Y
Did exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles on three or more of the past seven days	54.1	54.8	49.3	
Watched three or more hours of TV per day on an average school day	23.7	22.0	39.9	Y

## Crime Statistics

Idaho crime statistics show a disproportionate number of Hispanics in our correctional system. As a point of comparison, Hispanics represent 7.9% of Idaho's population.

## Juvenile

The following table illustrates that Hispanic and African American youths comprise a higher percentage of juvenile arrests in Idaho. These numbers represent arrest incidents and not the number of individuals. The vast majority of our Latino youth will avoid coming into contact with the juvenile court system. Even those that do enter the system can be given the tools to become productive citizens.

*Percent of Juvenile Arrests (10-17) by Race/Ethnicity: 2003*

<b>2003</b>	<b>Idaho</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>African American</b>	<b>American Indian / Alaska Native</b>	<b>Asian / Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>
Total Population (age 10-17)	170405	163428	1544	3435	1998		19440
Number of Arrests	17175 *	16291	198	337	93	256	2178
Percent to Population	10.1%	10.0%	12.8%	9.8%	4.7%		11.2%

\*current adjusted figure as of February 7, 2005.

This page is issued as a correction to the original release of January 20, 2005.



## Incarcerated Adults

Hispanics make up 15.4% of Idaho's incarcerated adults. Assault, drugs and murder/manslaughter are the highest types of crimes most commonly resulting in conviction and incarceration. Source: *Idaho State Police (UCR)*

As of 2004, there were 996 adult male Hispanics incarcerated versus 68 adult female Hispanics incarcerated in Idaho. These males represent 16.1% of all incarcerated males, and these females represent 9.5% of all incarcerated females.

### *Idaho Dept of Correction Total Population on July 1, 2004*

<b>Indicators on July 1, 2004</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Percent to total</b>
Number of adults incarcerated	6473	5477	996	15.4%
Number of adults under supervision	13548	11743	1805	13.3%
Total	20021	17220	2801	14.0%
Number in each crime group				
No Crime Group (New Sentence)	100	93	7	7.0%
Alcohol	1412	1199	213	15.1%
Assault	3079	2553	526	17.1%
Drug	6230	5157	1073	17.2%
Murder & Man	520	430	90	17.3%
Property	6392	5774	618	9.7%
Sex	2288	2014	274	12.0%
Total	20021	17220	2801	14.0%

### Incarcerated Females

Indicators on July 1, 2004	Female	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Percent to total
Number of adults incarcerated	714	646	68	9.5%
Number of adults under supervision	3219	2961	258	8.0%
Total	3933	3607	326	8.3%
<b>Number in each crime group</b>				
No Crime Group (New Sentence)	26	26	0	0.0%
Alcohol	163	156	7	4.3%
Assault	270	239	31	11.5%
Drug	1632	1495	137	8.4%
Murder & Man	60	53	7	11.7%
Property	1741	1600	141	8.1%
Sex	41	38	3	7.3%
Total	3933	3607	326	8.3%

### Incarcerated Males

Indicators on July 1, 2004	Male	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Percent to total
Number of adults incarcerated	5759	4831	928	16.1%
Number of adults under supervision	10329	8782	1547	15.0%
Total	16088	13613	2475	15.4%
<b>Number in each crime group</b>				
No Crime Group (New Sentence)	74	67	7	9.5%
Alcohol	1249	1043	206	16.5%
Assault	2809	2314	495	17.6%
Drug	4598	3662	936	20.4%
Murder & Man	460	377	83	18.0%
Property	4651	4174	477	10.3%
Sex	2247	1976	271	12.1%
Total	16088	13613	2475	15.4%

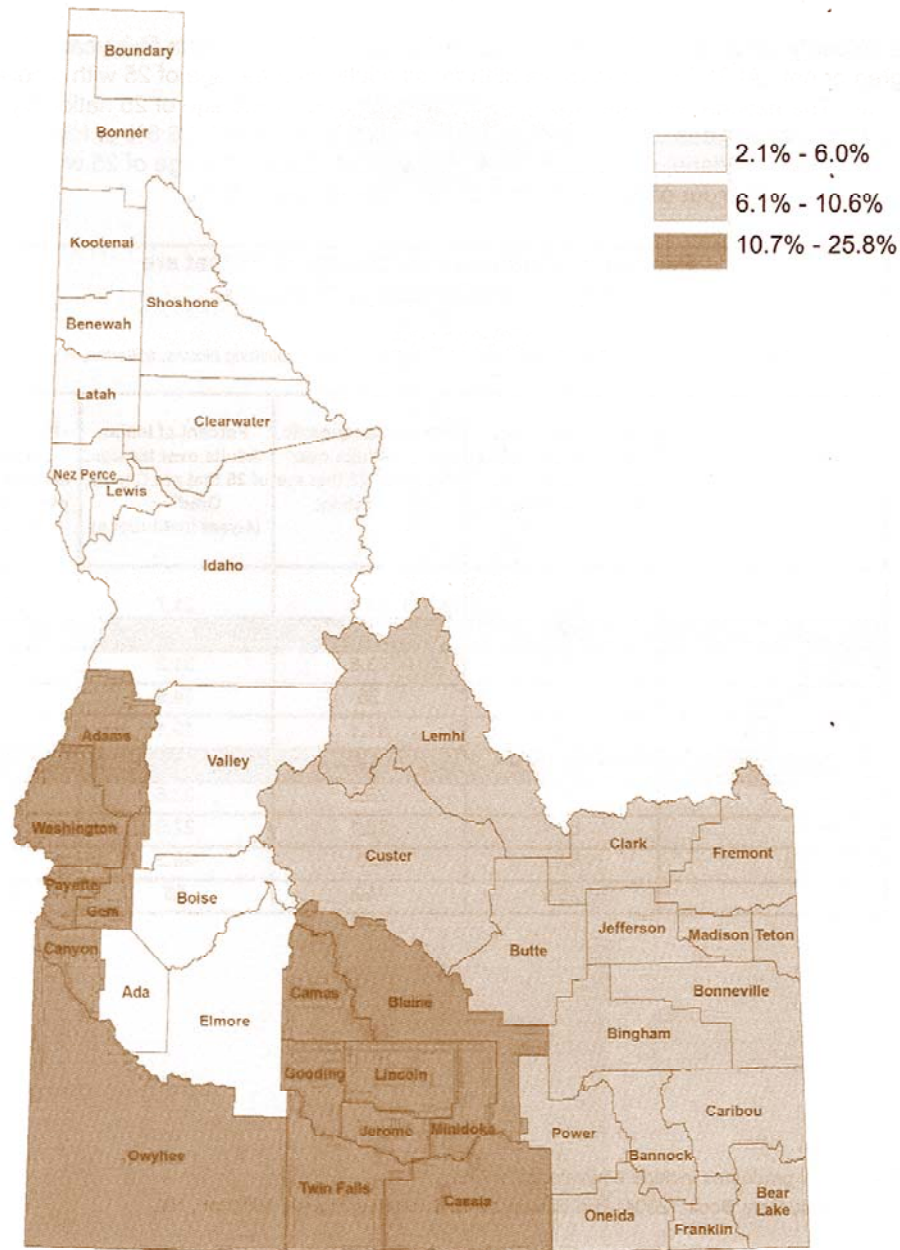
## Section IV: Education

Hispanic children represent 11.9% of total public school enrollment, while the Hispanic population represents 7.9% of the total Idaho Hispanic population. Keep in mind that 46% of the Hispanic population is 19 years old and younger compared to 31% for Non-Hispanics.

The concentration of Hispanic students is lowest in the state's northern districts 1 and 2 with 2.2% and 2.1% respectively. The higher concentrations are in districts 3 and 5, with Hispanic populations of 25.8% and 23.0% respectively.



## Hispanic Students as a Proportion of total Student Population by District



**Number and Percent of Hispanic students in Idaho Public Schools by District**

*Source: State Department of Education 2004*

County of School District	State and School District Names	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Total	% Hispanic
<b>Idaho</b>	<b>Total Idaho Schools</b>	<b>223458</b>	<b>30249</b>	<b>253707</b>	<b>11.9%</b>
Benewah	St Maries Joint School District 41	1089	23	1112	2.1%
Kootenai	Plummer/Worley Joint School District 44	524	6	530	1.1%
Bonner	Bonner County School District 82	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bonner	West Bonner County School District 83	1556	24	1580	1.5%
Bonner	Lake Pend Oreille School District 84	4017	59	4076	1.4%
Boundary	Boundary County School District 101	1509	60	1569	3.8%
Kootenai	Coeur D'Alene School District 271	9551	230	9781	2.4%
Kootenai	Lakeland School District 272	4101	88	4189	2.1%
Kootenai	Post Falls School District 273	4818	126	4944	2.5%
Kootenai	Kootenai Joint School District 274	281	7	288	2.4%
Shoshone	Kellogg Joint School District 391	1388	33	1421	2.3%
Shoshone	Mullan School District 392	131	0	131	0.0%
Shoshone	Wallace School District 393	593	9	602	1.5%
Shoshone	Avery School District 394	24	0	24	0.0%
<b>DISTRICT 1</b>		<b>29582</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>30247</b>	<b>2.2%</b>
Clearwater	Orofino Joint School District 171	1355	35	1390	2.5%
Idaho	Grangeville Joint School District 241	1419	41	1460	2.8%
Idaho	Cottonwood Joint School District 242	434	6	440	1.4%
Latah	Moscow School District 281	2490	61	2551	2.4%
Latah	Genesee Joint School District 282	319	8	327	2.4%
Latah	Kendrick Joint School District 283	333	7	340	2.1%
Latah	Potlatch School District 285	557	10	567	1.8%
Latah	Whitepine Joint School District 288	269	3	272	1.1%
Lewis	Nezperce Joint School District 302	182	0	182	0.0%
Lewis	Kamiah Joint School District 304	492	18	510	3.5%
Lewis	Highland Joint School District 305	220	8	228	3.5%
Nez Perce	Lewiston Independent School District 340	4910	100	5010	2.0%
Nez Perce	Lapwai School District 341	557	3	560	0.5%
Nez Perce	Culdesac Joint School District 342	194	5	199	2.5%
Latah	Troy	325	2	327	0.6%
<b>DISTRICT 2</b>		<b>14056</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>14363</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

Adams	Meadows Valley School District 11	206	1	207	0.5%
Adams	Council School District 13	300	12	312	3.8%
Canyon	Nampa School District 131	10104	3333	13437	24.8%
Canyon	Caldwell School District 132	3132	2794	5926	47.1%
Canyon	Wilder School District 133	99	384	483	79.5%
Canyon	Middleton School District 134	2257	194	2451	7.9%
Canyon	Notus School District 135	207	100	307	32.6%
Canyon	Melba Joint School District 136	603	99	702	14.1%
Canyon	Parma School District 137	732	293	1025	28.6%
Canyon	Vallivue School District 139	3596	1095	4691	23.3%
Gem	Emmett School District 221	2719	297	3016	9.8%
Owyhee	Marsing Joint School District 363	485	264	749	35.2%
Owyhee	Pleasant Valley School District 364	24	0	24	0.0%
Owyhee	Bruneau-Grand View Joint School District 365	353	126	479	26.3%
Owyhee	Homedale Joint School District 370	841	482	1323	36.4%
Payette	Payette Joint School District 371	1466	385	1851	20.8%
Payette	New Plymouth School District 372	843	121	964	12.6%
Payette	Fruitland School District 373	1253	305	1558	19.6%
Washington	Weiser School District 431	1216	404	1620	24.9%
Washington	Cambridge Joint School District 432	166	1	167	0.6%
Washington	Midvale School District 433	121	6	127	4.7%
<b>DISTRICT 3</b>		<b>30723</b>	<b>10696</b>	<b>41419</b>	<b>25.8%</b>
Ada	Boise City Independent School District 1	24386	1835	26221	7.0%
Ada	Meridian Joint School District 2	26074	913	26987	3.4%
Ada	Kuna Joint School District 3	3448	164	3612	4.5%
Boise	Garden Valley School District 71	288	2	290	0.7%
Boise	Basin School District 72	481	11	492	2.2%
Boise	Horseshoe Bend School District 73	281	27	308	8.8%
Elmore	Prairie School District 191	5	0	5	0.0%
Elmore	Glenns Ferry Joint School District 192	329	255	584	43.7%
Elmore	Mountain Home School District 193	3852	602	4454	13.5%
Valley	McCall-Donnelly School District 421	916	33	949	3.5%
Valley	Cascade School District 422	349	11	360	3.1%
<b>DISTRICT 4</b>		<b>60409</b>	<b>3853</b>	<b>64262</b>	<b>6.0%</b>

Blaine	Blaine County School District 61	2537	618	3155	19.6%
Camas	Camas County School District 121	155	8	163	4.9%
Cassia	Cassia County Joint School District 151	3749	1253	5002	25.0%
Gooding	Gooding Joint School District 231	1020	287	1307	22.0%
Gooding	Wendell School District 232	708	393	1101	35.7%
Gooding	Hagerman Joint School District 233	329	81	410	19.8%
Gooding	Bliss Joint School District 234	128	66	194	34.0%
Jerome	Jerome Joint School District 261	2154	915	3069	29.8%
Jerome	Valley School District 262	434	198	632	31.3%
Lincoln	Shoshone Joint School District 312	371	116	487	23.8%
Lincoln	Dietrich School District 314	163	22	185	11.9%
Lincoln	Richfield School District 316	173	38	211	18.0%
Minidoka	Minidoka County Joint School District 331	2595	1652	4247	38.9%
Twin Falls	Twin Falls School District 411	6168	884	7052	12.5%
Twin Falls	Buhl Joint School District 412	994	318	1312	24.2%
Twin Falls	Filer School District 413	1172	144	1316	10.9%
Twin Falls	Kimberly School District 414	1180	99	1279	7.7%
Twin Falls	Hansen School District 415	290	83	373	22.3%
Twin Falls	Three Creek Joint School District 416	4	6	10	60.0%
Twin Falls	Castleford School District 417	237	101	338	29.9%
Twin Falls	Murtaugh Joint School District 418	123	99	222	44.6%
Gooding	Idaho School For Deaf and Blind	0	0	0	0
<b>DISTRICT 5</b>		<b>24684</b>	<b>7381</b>	<b>32065</b>	<b>23.0%</b>
Bannock	Marsh Valley Joint School District 21	1331	32	1363	2.3%
Bannock	Pocatello School District 25	10778	793	11571	6.9%
Bear Lake	Bear Lake County School District 33	1327	30	1357	2.2%
Bingham	Snake River School District 52	1682	360	2042	17.6%
Bingham	Blackfoot School District 55	3404	759	4163	18.2%
Bingham	Aberdeen School District 58	499	360	859	41.9%
Bingham	Firth School District 59	790	103	893	11.5%
Bingham	Shelley Joint School District 60	1840	208	2048	10.2%
Butte	Butte County Joint School District 111	2309	100	2409	4.2%
Caribou	Grace Joint School District 148	478	37	515	7.2%

Caribou	North Gem School District 149	189	7	196	3.6%
Caribou	Soda Springs Joint School District 150	985	15	1000	1.5%
Franklin	Preston Joint School District 201	2263	182	2445	7.4%
Franklin	West Side School District 202	550	11	561	2.0%
Oneida	Oneida County School District 351	840	40	880	4.5%
Power	American Falls Joint School District 381	1047	572	1619	35.3%
Power	Rockland School District 382	139	4	143	2.8%
Power	Arbon Elementary School District 383	8	0	8	0.0%
<b>DISTRICT 6</b>		<b>30459</b>	<b>3613</b>	<b>34072</b>	<b>10.6%</b>
Bonneville	Idaho Falls School District 91	9129	1256	10385	12.1%
Bonneville	Swan Valley School District 92	60	0	60	0.0%
Bonneville	Bonneville Joint School District 93	7378	619	7997	7.7%
Clark	Clark County School District 161	114	109	223	48.9%
Custer	Challis Joint School District 181	478	31	509	6.1%
Custer	Mackay Joint School District 182	203	18	221	8.1%
Fremont	Fremont County Joint School District 215	2008	382	2390	16.0%
Jefferson	Jefferson County Joint School District 251	3500	456	3956	11.5%
Jefferson	Ririe Joint School District 252	634	36	670	5.4%
Jefferson	West Jefferson School District 253	513	177	690	25.7%
Lemhi	Salmon School District 291	1057	20	1077	1.9%
Lemhi	South Lemhi School District 292	122	3	125	2.4%
Madison	Madison School District 321	6046	262	6308	4.2%
Madison	Sugar-Salem Joint School District 322	1231	65	1296	5.0%
Teton	Teton County School District 401	1072	300	1372	21.9%
<b>DISTRICT 7</b>		<b>33545</b>	<b>3734</b>	<b>37279</b>	<b>10.0%</b>



# Education

One of the most important issues facing Latino families in Idaho is the education of their children. Obtaining better educational outcomes for these students is vital to preserving families, and to our state's prosperity.

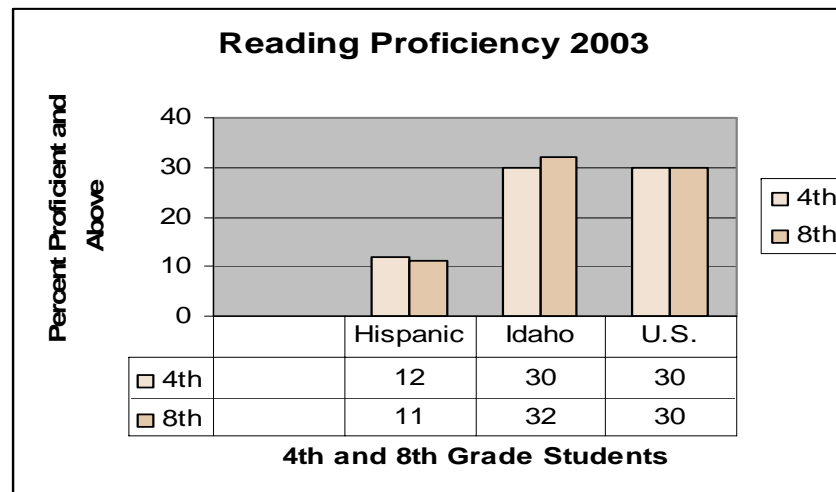
Latinos are an increasing segment of the current Idaho school population. More than 15% of Idaho's children under the age of 5 are Hispanic. According to the Idaho State Department of Education, during the 2002-2003 school year 10.8% or 26,966 of Idaho's public school students were identified as being Hispanic. Of this total, approximately 17,500 Hispanic students in Idaho were struggling to achieve English language proficiency.

The academic achievement gap between these students and their dominant culture peers has been well-documented in Idaho for over 25 years. Latino students drop out of school at a rate three to four times that of white students, fewer read at grade level, and they tend to have lower standardized test scores than white students. Source: <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/states/>

Although there are several factors that contribute to the academic gap between Latinos and their white peers, according to the best available information, language barriers, a lack of adequate resources to close the academic achievement gap, cultural differences, and the low economic status of many Latino families appear to be some of leading factors.

The National Assessment of Educational Progress (*NAEP*) assesses mathematics and reading proficiency annually for 4<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> graders. While Idaho students overall rank favorably in comparison to the U.S. averages, Hispanic students continued to lag behind in 2003. The proficiency categories are "below basic", "basic", "proficient" and "advanced." The charts below depict the percent of students who are "proficient" and "advanced."

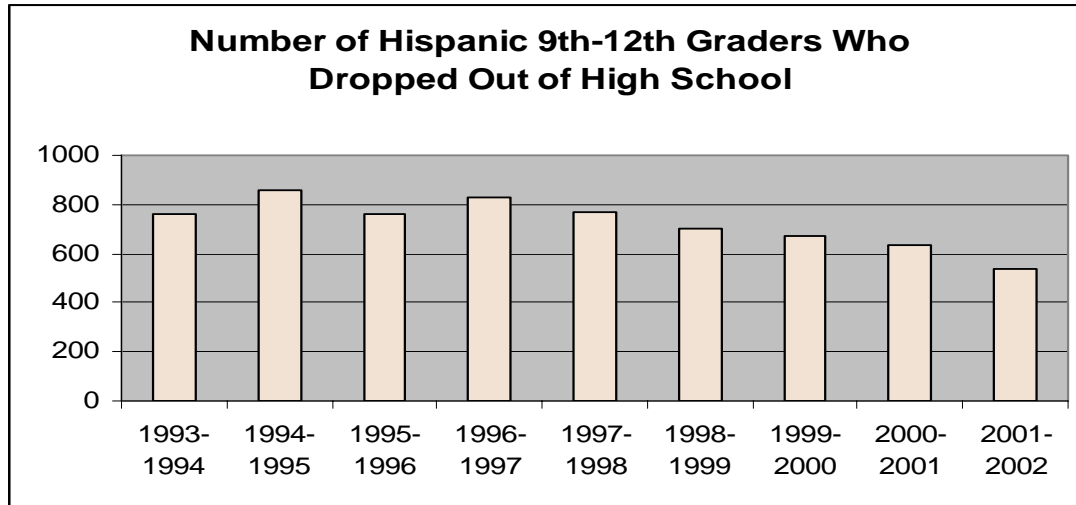
*Comparative Proficiency Levels in 2003*  
Source: <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/states/>



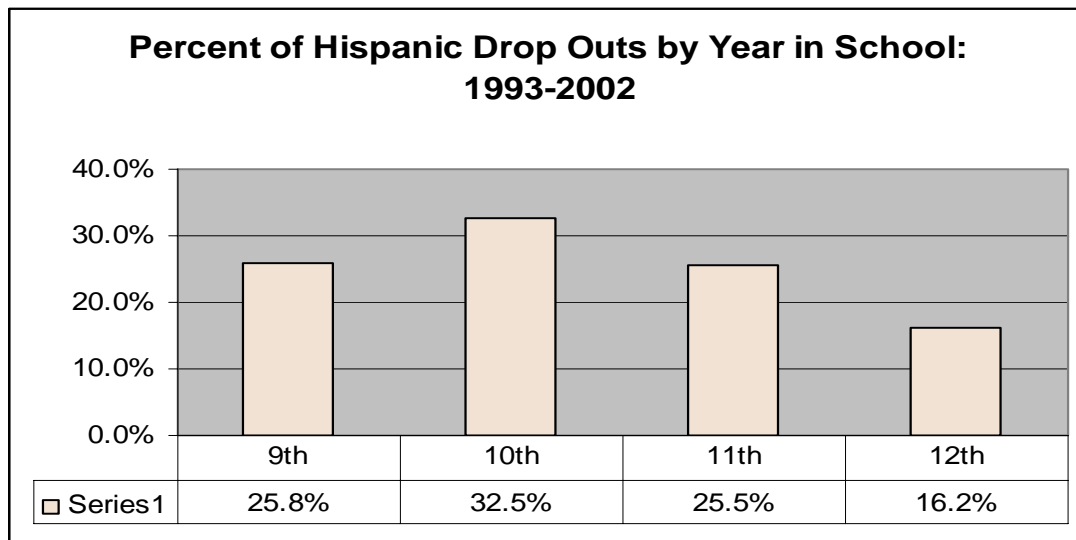
### ***Number of High School Drop Outs***

*Idaho Department of Education: Total Enrollment Secondary Schools Report, Fall Membership Report, Statewide Dropout Report and IBEDS (ethnicity data)*

In the period between school years of 1993-1994 and 2001-2002, 6,522 Hispanic youth dropped out of Idaho public high schools.



In the past ten years, almost six in ten of those youth dropped out by the 10<sup>th</sup> grade (58.3%)



**Five-Year ACT Scores by Race/Ethnicity**

Source: Idaho Department of Education

[www.sde.state.id.us/Dept/](http://www.sde.state.id.us/Dept/)

		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
<b>Hispanic</b>	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

In Idaho, higher education institutions require applicants to submit either scores from the SAT or the ACT. 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. The majority of the class of 2004 elected to take the ACT (57%).

Idaho students have consistently performed better than the national average on ACT scores. However, there is also a clear disparity on standardized test scores between Hispanics, African Americans and American Indian/Alaska Natives when compared to Caucasian/Whites and Asian Americans, in Idaho and nationwide.

Hispanic students in Idaho perform slightly lower than their Hispanic counterparts in the rest of the nation, and their Non-Hispanic counterparts in Idaho. Source: [www.sde.state.id.us/Dept/](http://www.sde.state.id.us/Dept/)

The high number of Hispanic students that 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 percent of higher education students enrolled in Idaho two-year and four-year institutions. At the request of the Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs, these data sets were supplied independently from each of the institutions. The source for data in most cases was the IPEDS Enrollment Surveys.

For interpretative purposes, Hispanics represent 7.9% of the Idaho population. However, Hispanics of college age are approximately 10% of the population.

<b>Percent of Hispanic Students in Idaho Higher Education Institutions</b>				
* Data not provided				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
Lewis and Clark	2.10	1.90	2.10	3.30
Boise State University	4.50	4.82	5.11	5.29
Idaho State University	3.00	3.00	3.30	3.40
University of Idaho	2.06	2.7	2.9	3.20
North Idaho College	2.00	2.11	2.08	1.86
Eastern Idaho Technical College	2.20	2.90	2.80	4.60
College of Southern Idaho	5.40	6.80	6.60	7.60

<b>Number of Hispanic Students in Idaho Higher Education Institutions</b>				
* Data not provided				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
Lewis and Clark	*	*	*	*
Boise State University	733	825	901	970
Idaho State University	390	408	440	469
University of Idaho	304	335	363	413
North Idaho College	81	87	88	83
Eastern Idaho Technical College	27	40	39	65
College of Southern Idaho	292	428	438	536

**Percent of Hispanics over the age of 25 that are  
High School or College Graduates**

*High school graduates include equivalency or GED.*

*The Hispanic Data Book, (2004) 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Grey Publishing House, Millerton, NY.*

State, County or City	Percent of Idaho Adults over the age of 25 that are High School Graduates	Percent of Hispanic Idaho Adults over the age of 25 that are High School Graduates	Percent of Idaho Adults over the age of 25 that are College Graduates (4-year institutions)	Percent of Hispanic Idaho Adults over the age of 25 that are College Graduates (4-year institutions)
<b>Idaho</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>
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

**Percent of Hispanic Adults over the age of 25 with a 4-year degree by Country of Origin**

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

Educational attainment correlates positively with health status, quality of life and income levels. A large disparity exists between 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 17<sup>th</sup> in the nation. However, for Idaho Hispanics, at 44.4%, Idaho 49<sup>th</sup> out of 50 states in 2000. The national average for Hispanics is 52.2%, ranging from a high in Vermont of 85.6% to a low of 41.2% in Arkansas.

The disparity continues with Idaho adults over the age of 25 who complete a four-year college degree. At 21.7% Idaho ranks 36<sup>th</sup> 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 49<sup>th</sup> out of 50 states, just ahead of Nevada with 6.4%

## Section V: Miscellaneous Social Indicators

Social indicators affect well-being and community interaction. Key social indicators include 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 5 speaks a language other than English at home. Of the 111,879 people who 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 5 (88,458), we find that 29.1% (25,742 people) speak English only at home.

### *Total Population 5 Years that Speak Spanish at Home*

*The Hispanic Data Book, (2004) 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Grey Publishing House, Millerton, NY.*

	Number	Percent
<b>Idaho Total Population 5 years and over</b>	<b>1,196,793</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Speak only English	1,084,914	90.7
Speak a language other than English	111,879	9.3
<b>Spanish</b>	<b>80,241</b>	<b>100.0</b>
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

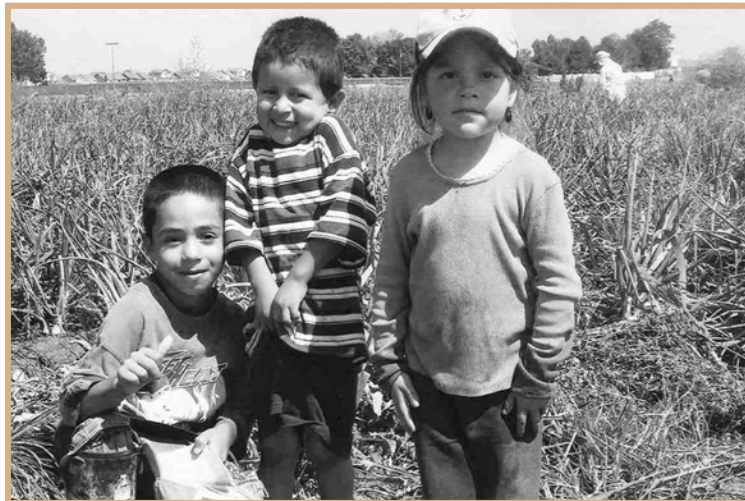
### *Language Spoken at Home: Select Counties and Cities*

*The Hispanic Data Book, (2004) 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Grey Publishing House, Millerton, NY.*

State, County or City	Number of Hispanics over the age of five	Percentage of Hispanic that Speaks Spanish at Home	Percentage of Hispanic that Speaks English only at Home
<b>Idaho</b>	<b>88,458</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>29.1</b>
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

***Foreign Born and Foreign Born Naturalized: Select Counties and Cities***  
*The Hispanic Data Book, (2004) 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Grey Publishing House, Millerton, NY.*

State, County or City	Number of Hispanic Foreign Born Residents	Percent of Hispanic Foreign Born Residents	Number of Hispanic Naturalized Foreign Born Residents	Percent of Hispanic Naturalized Foreign Born Residents
<b>Idaho</b>	<b>37,912</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>8,588</b>	<b>8.5</b>
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 Counties and Cities**  
*The Hispanic Data Book, (2004) 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Grey Publishing House, Millerton, NY.*

State, County or City	Median Household Income for All Households	Median Household Income for All Hispanic Households	Percent of Median Household Income of Hispanic Households to All Households
<b>Idaho</b>	<b>37,572</b>	<b>28,990</b>	<b>77.2%</b>
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 Counties and Cities**  
*The Hispanic Data Book, (2004) 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Grey Publishing House, Millerton, NY.*

State, County or City	For Total Population	For Hispanic Population	Percent of Per Capita Income of Hispanic Population to total Population
<b>Idaho</b>	<b>17,841</b>	<b>9,102</b>	<b>51.1%</b>
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%



**THE 2004 HHS POVERTY GUIDELINES**

**SOURCE:** *Federal Register*, Vol. 69, No. 30, February 13, 2004, pp. 7336-7338.

The poverty guidelines are issued each year in the *Federal Register* by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The guidelines are a simplification of the poverty thresholds in use for administrative purposes — for instance, determining financial eligibility for certain federal programs. The poverty guidelines are sometimes loosely referred to as the “federal poverty level” (FPL).

<b>Size of Family Unit</b>	<b>48 Contiguous States and D.C. includes Idaho</b>	<b>Alaska</b>	<b>Hawaii</b>
1	\$ 9,310	\$11,630	\$10,700
2	12,490	15,610	14,360
3	15,670	19,590	18,020
4	18,850	23,570	21,680
5	22,030	27,550	25,340
6	25,210	31,530	29,000
7	28,390	35,510	32,660
8	31,570	39,490	36,320
For each additional person, add	3,180	3,980	3,660

**Marriages Occurring in Idaho**  
**Race/Ethnicity of Groom by Race/Ethnicity of Bride 2002**

\* Spanish Surname included in "white" totals

RACE OF GROOM	TOTAL	RACE OF BRIDE						SPANISH SURNAME*
		White	Black	Native American	Asian Pacific Islander	Other Race	Not Stated	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,683</b>	<b>13,845</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>840</b>
White	13,802	13,449	31	134	165	8	15	813
Black	153	119	22	7	4	0	1	9
Native American	216	140	1	77	0	0	0	9
Asian Pacific Islander	159	106	3	4	46	0	0	4
Other Race	8	5	0	0	0	3	0	0
Not Stated	343	26	0	0	0	2	315	5
<b>SPANISH SURNAME *</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>526</b>

**Divorces Occurring in Idaho**  
**Husband's Ethnicity by Wife's Ethnicity 2002**

*Idaho 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	4,298	101	49	4,448
Hispanic	145	144	11	300
Not Stated	39	3	2,297	2,339
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,482</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>2,357</b>	<b>7,087</b>

Of the 4,748 records in which husband or wife's ethnicity were recorded, 3.0% of divorces occurring in Idaho in 2002 couples in which both the husband and wife were of Hispanic origin 144 there were 404 (8.5%) divorces involving couples in which either the husband or wife was Hispanic.

## Closing Statement

The Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs wishes to once again acknowledge financial support from the Bureau of Community and Environmental Health. This made it possible for us to complete the first phase of the Idaho Hispanic Profile

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

While the completion 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 continue to be reported and published.

The Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs is confident that the Idaho Hispanic Profile will assist and further 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 provide effective services to Idaho's fastest growing and largest ethnic community.



*HISPANIC PROFILE PROJECT  
TASK FORCE*

**¡DiversityWorks!** - Sam Byrd, Private Consultant

**Adult Mental Health** - Jerry Anderson - Program Specialist

**Catholic Charities** – Jason Brown, Immigration Services Worker

**Catholic Charities** – Marie Hoff, Executive Director

**College of Southern Idaho** - Ron Shopbell, Department Chair Agro-Cultural/High School Dual Credit

**College of Southern Idaho** - Rosa Davila, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Chemistry, Advisor for Latinos Unidos Student Club

**Department of Commerce & Labor** – Jim Adams, Social Economic Planner Senior

**Department of Commerce & Labor** - Rogelio Valdez, Idaho Disability Determination

**Department of Commerce & Labor** –Richard Twight, Data Information Analyst

**Department of Corrections** - Ginger Wright, Administrative Coordinator Division of Programs

**Department of Education** - Maria Delgado, Compensatory Education

**Department of Health & Welfare** - Pam Harder, Principal Research Analyst

**Department of Health & Welfare** - Selina Carver, Tobacco Prevention Program Manager

**Fannie Mae Idaho Partnership Office**– Craige Naylor, Senior Deputy Director

**Housing & Urban Development** – Jerry Royster, Operation Analyst

**Idaho Commission on Aging** – Gioia Frahm, Planner

**Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs** - Margie Gonzalez, Executive Director

**Idaho Department of Education** – Myrna Holgate, CPA, Financial Specialist

**Idaho Hispanic Caucus Research & Education** – Dr. Al Sanchez, Director

**Idaho Housing & Finance Association** – Erik Kingston, Housing Resources Coordinator

**Idaho Migrant Council** – Dr. Albert Pacheco, Executive Director

**Idaho Primary Care Association** – Bill Foxcroft, Executive Director

**Idaho State Board of Education** – Sandra DeKlotz, Federal Program Manager

**Idaho State Board of Education** – Wendy Verity, Manager L.E.P.P.

**Idaho State Police** – Tim O’Leary, Human Resources Officer

**Idaho State University** – Paul Zelus, Ph.D., Director of Center for Business Research

**Idaho State University** – Sonia Martinez, Management Assistant in Continuing Educ/Conferencing

**Performance Planning Partners** - Galen Louis, Ph.D. Private Consultant

**Senator Craig Office** – Brenda Maynard, Case Worker Director

**Senator Crapo Office** – Erica Feider, Program Management Coordinator

**T.E.E.N.S.** - Soñia Galaviz, Outreach Coordinator

**University of Idaho** – Francisco Salinas, Director Office of Multicultural Affairs

**University of Idaho**- Christine Dearien, Rural Sociology / Pricilla Salant, Rural Policy & Assessment