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The Hispanic Profile Data Book for Idaho

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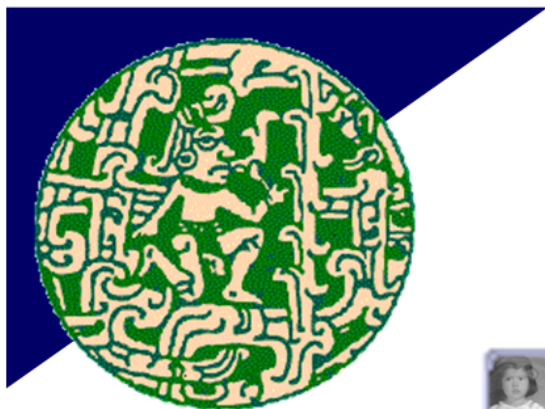
Boise State University

3rd edition



**The
Hispanic
Profile Data
Book for Idaho**

Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs
www.icha.idaho.gov



Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs

Established 1987

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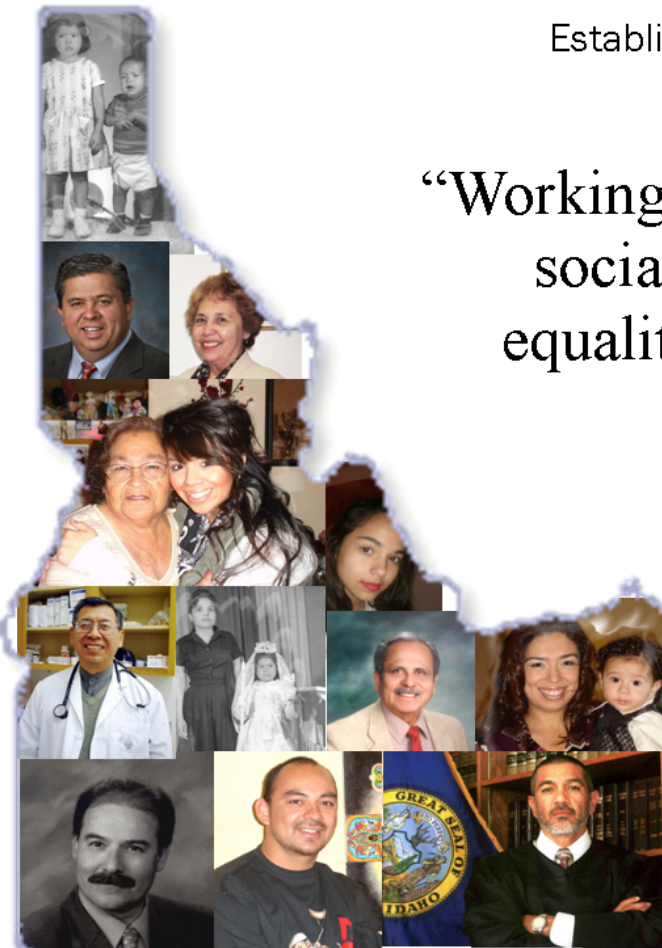
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“Working toward economic,
social, and political
equality for Hispanics
in Idaho”

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PREFACE

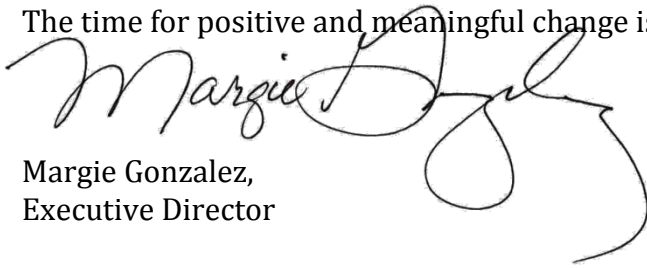
The 2010 United States Census confirms the continuing dramatic growth of Idaho's Hispanic people. Demand for demographic data and information regarding the Hispanic population continues to be essential for understanding and serving Idaho's Hispanic community. In recognition of this need, in 2004 the Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs developed the first Hispanic Profile Project, a demographic report of Idaho's Hispanic community at that time. Another Hispanic Profile report was published in 2007.

The current report provides updated demographic data describing the economic, educational, and social status of Hispanics in Idaho based on the 2010 Census. The request for this information by a variety of individuals and organizations interested in accessing data regarding one of the fastest growing and largest ethnic groups in our state has been overwhelming.

Based on our commitment to the state of Idaho, we bring to you the third edition of the *Hispanic Profile Data Book for Idaho*. The primary purpose of this report is to examine the current status of the Hispanic population. The survey continues to provide our state with the tools and analyses necessary to learn more about the unique needs and issues facing Hispanics in Idaho in 2012. A secondary purpose is to show the trends in the data from 2004 to 2010, and to capture data not available for the 2007 Hispanic Profile report.

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

The time for positive and meaningful change is now.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Margie Gonzalez', with a large, stylized flourish extending from the end of the signature.

Margie Gonzalez,
Executive Director

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The success of the *Hispanic Profile Data Book for Idaho* can be attributed to the many partner agencies, staff members, and devoted volunteers who collaborated and contributed their time, energy, and expertise to this project. Their commitment and dedication to furthering interagency efforts that focus on the needs of Hispanic families in Idaho is very much appreciated. The Commission would also like to thank the commissioners of the Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs (listed on the inside cover page) for their support of the project. We are particularly indebted to the experts who provided guidance and information about the data and indicators used in this report and contributed to the content: Bob Fick, Communications Manager, Communications & Research, Idaho Department of Labor; Andy Bourne, Senior Research Analyst, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics; James Aydellote, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare; Leon Duce, Fiscal Officer, Association of Idaho Cities; Julie Hart, Communications Director, Idaho School Boards Association; Melissa McGrath, Communications Director, Idaho State Department of Education; Leah Schultz, Research Analyst, Idaho State Board of Education; Karen L. Echeverria, Executive Director, Idaho School Boards Association; Cathy McCabe, Research Supervisor, and Tony Grange, Research Analyst, Principal, Idaho Department of Corrections; Maria Mabbutt, Idaho Hispanic Caucus; Matt Greene and Sally Boynton Brown, Idaho Democratic Party; Joca Veloz, MPH, CHES, Health-Fit Designs LLC.

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

This year's editors of the Hispanic Profile report come from the College of Social Sciences and Public Affairs at Boise State University. They are: Errol D. Jones, Professor Emeritus, Department of History; Rosaura Conley-Estrada, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology; and Greg Hill, Associate Professor and Chair, Department of Public Policy. Copy editors are: Carmen Suárez, Ph.D., Director, Office of Human Rights, Access and Inclusion, Interim Special Assistant to the President for Diversity, Equity and Community Interim Associate Vice Provost for Student Affairs, University of Idaho; Marisol Lara-Ibarra, Administrative Assistant, Office of Human Rights Access & Inclusion University of Idaho; and Kathleen Tuck, Interim Director, Office of Communications and Marketing, Boise State University. The project could not have been accomplished without the able assistance of SSPA graduate assistants Christina Crow-Cruz, Brian Laurent, and Morgan Bow.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2012 HISPANIC PROFILE REPORT

- ✧ From 2000 to 2010, Idaho's Hispanic population increased by more than 74,000 (73 percent) to 175,901. The growth rate for non-Hispanics in the same decade was 17 percent (U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010).
- ✧ 45 percent of Idaho's Hispanics were 19 years of age or younger in 2010. For non-Hispanics it was 28 percent (U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010).
- ✧ In 2010, 30 percent of Idaho's Hispanics were foreign-born, while 40 percent were born in Idaho (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey).
- ✧ In 2010, the median age for Hispanics in Idaho was 22.5. The median age for white, non-Hispanics was 37.3 (U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010).
- ✧ Motor vehicle deaths continued to account for the highest number of accidental deaths in the Hispanic community, registering 81 of 141 total accidental deaths, or 57.5 percent. For non-Hispanics, 616 of the 1,811 accidental deaths were due to motor vehicle accidents, or 34 percent (Idaho Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics).
- ✧ From 2008-2010, cancer was the leading cause of death for both Hispanics and non-Hispanics in Idaho. The death rates attributable to cancer for these two groups, however, were markedly different. The death rate due to cancer for non-Hispanics was 176.4 per 100,000, more than five times higher than the same statistic for Hispanics.
- ✧ Between 2008 and 2010, 8.9 percent of the Hispanic deaths occurred before the age of one, compared to 0.9 percent for non-Hispanics.
- ✧ In 2010, 11.9 percent of the Hispanic civilian labor force (16 years of age and older) was unemployed. An additional 30.8 percent were not in the labor force. For white, non-Hispanics, 9.5 percent of the civilian labor force was unemployed, while 36.3 percent were not in the labor force (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey).
- ✧ Seventy-three percent of Hispanics five years and older spoke English well or very well. 27 percent spoke English not well or not at all.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2012 HISPANIC PROFILE REPORT, cont.

- ✧ Of native Hispanics in Idaho five years of age and older, 52 percent spoke only English at home. Another 42 percent spoke another language at home, yet spoke English “very well.” Of foreign-born Hispanics in Idaho, 5 percent spoke only English at home. An additional 30 percent spoke another language at home, but spoke English “very well” (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey).
- ✧ In 2010, Hispanic students in the 3rd through 10th grade continue to lag behind their non-Hispanic counterparts for proficiencies in reading, language skills and mathematics. Limited English Proficient (LEP) and Migrant students maintained lower test scores than Hispanic students.
- ✧ Of Hispanics 25 years of age and older in 2010, 54 percent had attained at least a high school diploma and 7 percent had a bachelor’s degree or higher (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey).
- ✧ In 2010, 29 percent of Hispanics were below the poverty level, compared with about 16 percent of the total population.
- ✧ Median household income for Hispanics was \$34,552 compared with \$44,343 for Caucasian
- ✧ In 2010, 53.1 percent of Idaho's occupied housing units with a Hispanic head of household were owner-occupied, while 46.9 percent were renter-occupied. For occupied housing units with a non-Hispanic head of household, 71.2 percent were owner-occupied and 28.8 percent were renter-occupied.
- ✧ The average per capita buying power of the Hispanic population increased from \$10,215 in 2005 to \$15,355 in 2010 compared to the increase in the average per capita buying power of the total population from \$17,923 in 2005 to \$20,518 in 2010.
- ✧ Estimated number of Hispanic registered voters increased from 16,000 to 37,000 between 2006 and 2008. The percent age of registered Hispanic voters who actually voted increased from 56 percent in 2006 to 81 percent in 2008
- ✧ In 2010, the number of Hispanic adults incarcerated was 16.1 percent of the total jail population in Idaho, despite overall decreasing crime rates. Drug abuse and distribution, assault, property crimes, and alcohol abuse continued to be the highest crime types respectively.

OVERVIEW & PURPOSE

This data book is designed to provide a profile of the Hispanic population in Idaho. It draws from sources that have been consistently collected in Idaho annually or biannually. U.S. Census data are collected every 10 years, but these numbers are adjusted with estimates yearly until the next decennial census is administered in 2010. Using stable data sources allows future editions of this data book to be consistent in reporting trends and prevalence figures. The Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and Vital Statistics are collected annually, and the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is collected every two years. For a copy of the 2007 data book, go to <http://icha.idaho.gov/>

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

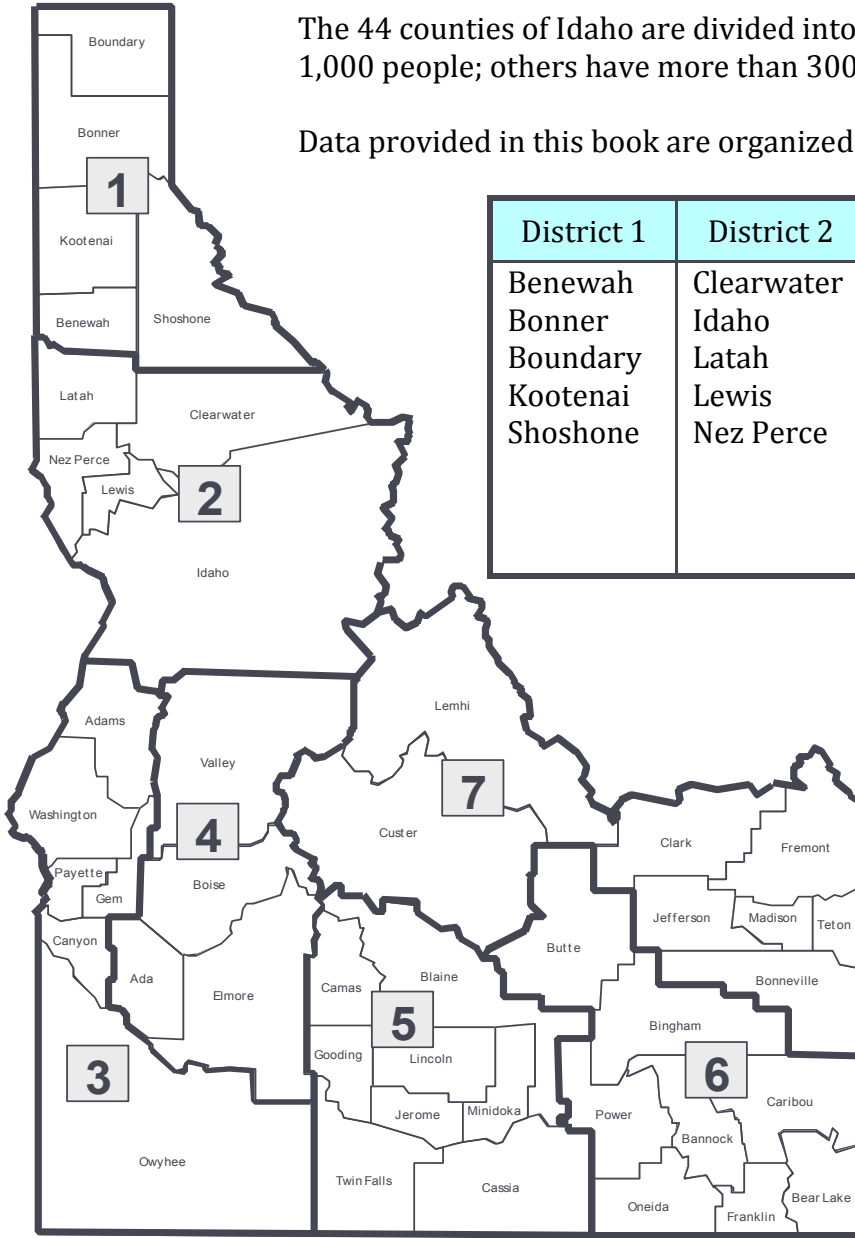
This book is intended to be particularly useful for program planners, project evaluators, state and local policy makers, educators, health care providers, researchers, the business community and community members. A cross section of indicators include population characteristics, geographic distribution,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

Where possible, data is reported at the county level. This is the primary unit of analysis. To provide a regional perspective for data users, each of the 44 Idaho counties have been aggregated into seven districts, congruent with Idaho's Public Health Districts. While recognizing that the 116 school districts do not necessarily follow county lines, we aggregated school districts into the same seven districts based on the location of the school district's main office. By doing this, we allow more direct regional comparisons. The tables allow the data user to disaggregate and combine counties, districts, etc. as needed for their individual purposes. State totals are, of course, always provided.

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

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

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



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

SECTION I: Population Characteristics

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

In 2010, Idaho's Hispanic population numbered 175,901, or 11.2 percent of the total population of 1,567,582. People of Mexican origin represented the largest group of Latinos at nearly 85 percent.

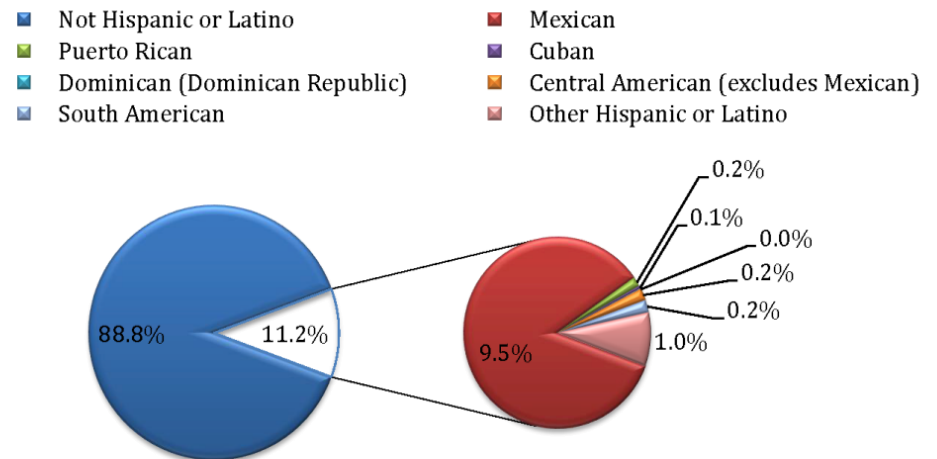


Hispanic Population by Country of Origin

The table below shows that people of Mexican origin comprise the largest number of Idaho's Hispanics numbering 148,923 or 9.5 percent of the state's total population. In 2010, 6 percent of Idaho's population was foreign born, up 1 percent from 2005.

Idaho Hispanics by Country/Region of Origin, 2010 Census		
Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	1,567,582	100%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	175,901	11.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,391,681	88.8%
HISPANIC OR LATINO BY TYPE		
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	175,901	11.2%
Mexican	148,923	9.5%
Puerto Rican	2,910	0.2%
Cuban	825	0.1%
Dominican	185	0%
Central American (excludes Mexican)	3,494	0.2%
South American	3,707	0.2%
Other Hispanic or Latino	15,857	1%
Summary File 1, Table PCT 11.		

Idaho Hispanics by Country/Region of Origin
2010 Census



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Population of non-Hispanics & Hispanics by County & Public Health District, 2000 & 2010

In 2000, Districts 3 and 5 were the only ones above the state average of 7.9percent. This pattern is consistent in the 2010 data. Even though the overall statewide percent increased to 11.2percent, only Districts 3 and 5 are reporting percentages above 11.2percent.

While 11.2 percent of Idaho's population was Hispanic, Districts 3 (21.5 percent of the total population) and 5 (21.5 percent of the populations) were the only two districts that were significantly above the state-wide average. In District 4, despite being 7.5 percent of the population, Hispanic total numbers were only 7,225 less than District 5 with 21.5 percent. Clearly, the distribution of Hispanic population was not even across the state.

County 2000	Total	Not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic percent	County 2010	Total	Not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic percent
Statewide	1,293,953	1,192,263	101,690	7.90%	Statewide	1,567,582	1,391,681	175,901	11.20%
District 1	178,333	174,458	3,875	2.20%	District 1	212,393	205,197	7,196	3.40%
Benewah	9,171	9,029	142	1.50%	Benewah	9,285	9,050	235	2.50%
Bonner	36,835	36,231	604	1.60%	Bonner	40,877	39,966	911	2.20%
Boundary	9,871	9,536	335	3.40%	Boundary	10,972	10,570	402	3.70%
Kootenai	108,685	106,157	2,528	2.30%	Kootenai	138,494	133,226	5,268	3.80%
Shoshone	13,771	13,505	266	1.90%	Shoshone	12,765	12,385	380	3.00%
District 2	100,533	98,593	1,940	1.90%	District 2	105,358	102,106	3,252	3.10%
Clearwater	8,930	8,765	165	1.80%	Clearwater	8,761	8,493	268	3.10%
Idaho	15,511	15,268	243	1.60%	Idaho	16,267	15,846	421	2.60%
Latah	34,935	34,195	740	2.10%	Latah	37,244	35,918	1,326	3.60%
Lewis	3,747	3,676	71	1.90%	Lewis	3,821	3,693	128	3.30%
Nez Perce	37,410	36,689	721	1.90%	Nez Perce	39,265	38,156	1,109	2.80%

County 2000	Total	Not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic percent	County 2010	Total	Not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic percent
District 3	191,297	159,454	31,843	16.60%	District 3	253,965	199,408	54,557	21.50%
Adams	3,476	3,422	54	1.60%	Adams	3,976	3,882	94	2.40%
Canyon	131,441	106,986	24,455	18.60%	Canyon	188,923	143,854	45,069	23.90%
Gem	15,181	14,131	1,050	6.90%	Gem	16,719	15,383	1,336	8.00%
Owyhee	10,644	8,185	2,459	23.10%	Owyhee	11,526	8,547	2,979	25.80%
Payette	20,578	18,125	2,453	11.90%	Payette	22,623	19,260	3,363	14.90%
Washington	9,977	8,605	1,372	13.80%	Washington	10,198	8,482	1,716	16.80%
District 4	344,355	327,018	17,337	5.00%	District 4	436,293	403,635	32,658	7.50%
Ada	300,904	287,437	13,467	4.50%	Ada	392,365	364,460	27,905	7.10%
Boise	6,670	6,442	228	3.40%	Boise	7,028	6,779	249	3.50%
Elmore	29,130	25,638	3,492	12.00%	Elmore	27,038	22,920	4,118	15.20%
Valley	7,651	7,501	150	2.00%	Valley	9,862	9,476	386	3.90%
District 5	162,397	139,030	23,367	14.40%	District 5	185,790	145,907	39,883	21.50%
Blaine	18,991	16,961	2,030	10.70%	Blaine	21,376	17,104	4,272	20.00%
Camas	991	936	55	5.50%	Camas	1,117	1,042	75	6.70%
Cassia	21,416	17,403	4,013	18.70%	Cassia	22,952	17,228	5,724	24.90%
Gooding	14,155	11,741	2,414	17.10%	Gooding	15,464	11,120	4,344	28.10%
Jerome	18,342	15,192	3,150	17.20%	Jerome	22,374	15,445	6,929	31.00%
Lincoln	4,044	3,502	542	13.40%	Lincoln	5,208	3,732	1,476	28.30%
Minidoka	20,174	15,037	5,137	25.50%	Minidoka	20,069	13,576	6,493	32.40%
Twin Falls	64,284	58,258	6,026	9.40%	Twin Falls	77,230	66,660	10,570	13.70%

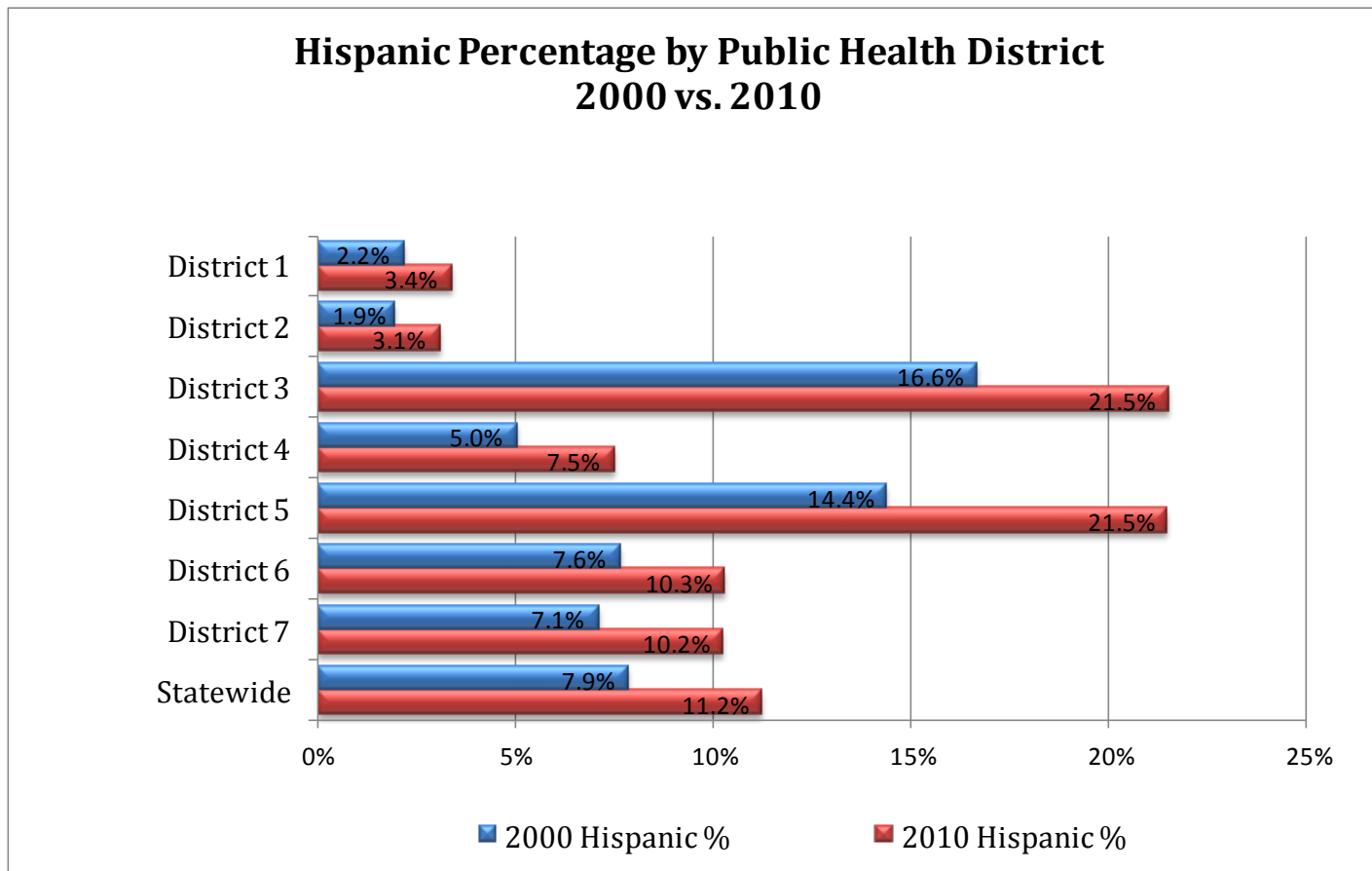
County 2000	Total	Not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic percent	County 2010	Total	Not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic percent
District 6	156,906	144,929	11,977	7.60%	District 6	169,175	151,761	17,414	10.30%
Bannock	75,565	72,025	3,540	4.70%	Bannock	82,839	77,252	5,587	6.70%
Bear Lake	6,411	6,257	154	2.40%	Bear Lake	5,986	5,770	216	3.60%
Bingham	41,735	36,185	5,550	13.30%	Bingham	45,607	37,743	7,864	17.20%
Butte	2,899	2,779	120	4.10%	Butte	2,891	2,772	119	4.10%
Caribou	7,304	7,015	289	4.00%	Caribou	6,963	6,627	336	4.80%
Franklin	11,329	10,738	591	5.20%	Franklin	12,786	11,948	838	6.60%
Oneida	4,125	4,030	95	2.30%	Oneida	4,286	4,160	126	2.90%
Power	7,538	5,900	1,638	21.70%	Power	7,817	5,489	2,328	29.80%
District 7	160,132	148,781	11,351	7.10%	District 7	204,608	183,667	20,941	10.20%
Bonneville	82,522	76,819	5,703	6.90%	Bonneville	104,234	92,322	11,912	11.40%
Clark	1,022	672	350	34.20%	Clark	982	584	398	40.50%
Custer	4,342	4,159	183	4.20%	Custer	4,368	4,192	176	4.00%
Fremont	11,819	10,564	1,255	10.60%	Fremont	13,242	11,548	1,694	12.80%
Jefferson	19,155	17,248	1,907	10.00%	Jefferson	26,140	23,499	2,641	10.10%
Lemhi	7,806	7,636	170	2.20%	Lemhi	7,936	7,755	181	2.30%
Madison	27,467	26,389	1,078	3.90%	Madison	37,536	35,318	2,218	5.90%
Teton	5,999	5,294	705	11.80%	Teton	10,170	8,449	1,721	16.90%



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Comparison of Hispanic population percentages by health district, 2000 & 2010

In 2010 the percentage of Hispanic population increased in all seven districts. The greatest percentage increases were in districts 3 and 5.



Distribution of Non-Hispanics & Hispanics by Age Group

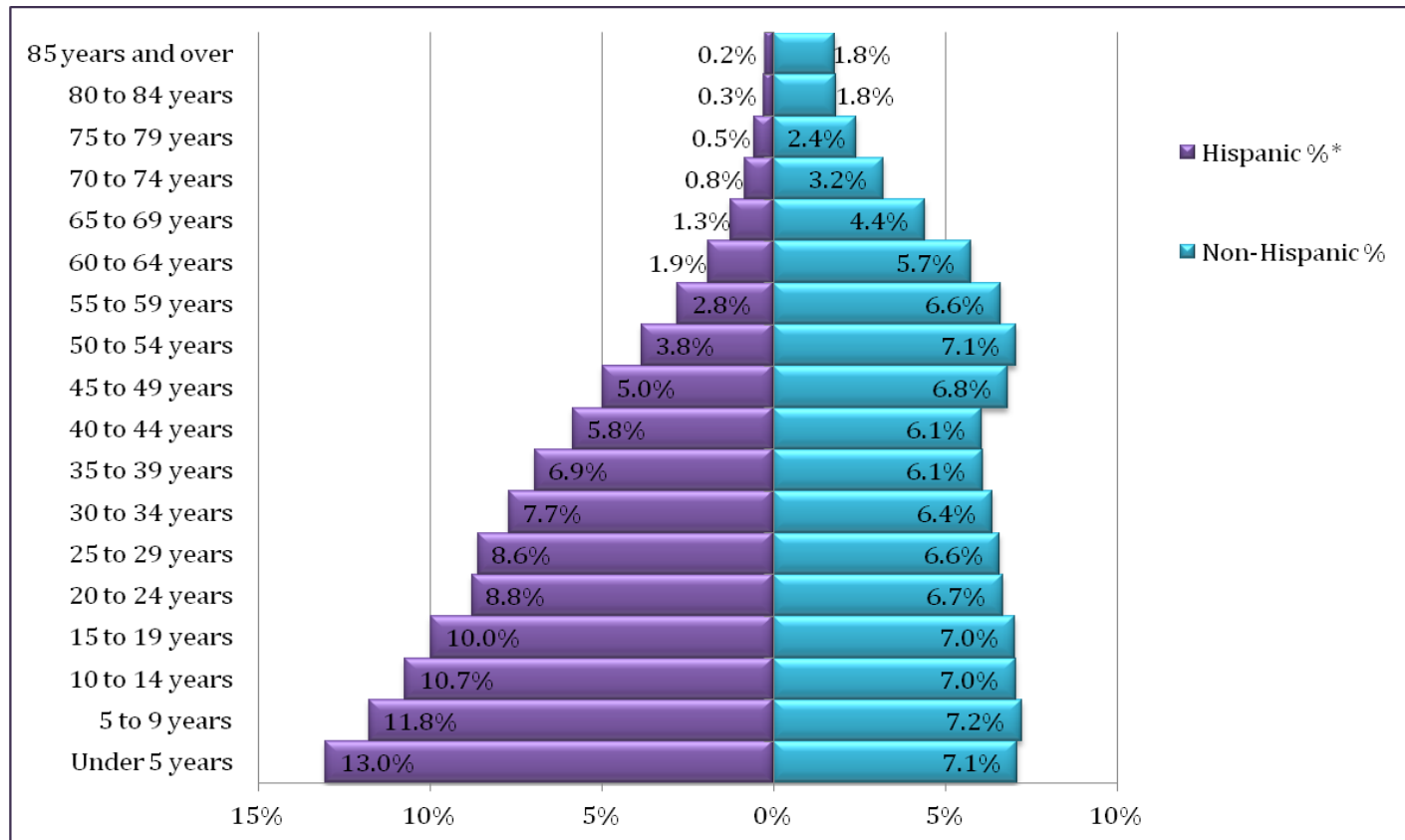
The distribution of age groups comparing non-Hispanics to Hispanics in Idaho illustrates that the Hispanic population is a much younger population. This pattern has stayed consistent over the years. Note that more than four out of ten (45.5 percent) of Idaho Hispanics are 19 years or younger, compared to 28.3 percent of non-Hispanics. At the other end of the spectrum (seniors), we find that only 3.1 percent of Idaho Hispanics are other than 65 years old, compared to 13.6 percent of

Age group	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic %	Non-Hispanic %
Total	1,567,582	175,901	1,391,681	100%	100%
Under 5 years	121,772	22,905	98,867	13.0%	7.1%
5 to 9 years	121,195	20,706	100,489	11.8%	7.2%
10 to 14 years	116,955	18,854	98,101	10.7%	7.0%
15 to 19 years	115,359	17,528	97,831	10.0%	7.0%
20 to 24 years	108,209	15,414	92,795	8.8%	6.7%
25 to 29 years	106,734	15,102	91,632	8.6%	6.6%
30 to 34 years	102,231	13,541	88,690	7.7%	6.4%
35 to 39 years	96,845	12,225	84,620	6.9%	6.1%
40 to 44 years	94,764	10,281	84,483	5.8%	6.1%
45 to 49 years	103,560	8,760	94,800	5.0%	6.8%
50 to 54 years	104,977	6,749	98,228	3.8%	7.1%
55 to 59 years	96,997	4,895	92,102	2.8%	6.6%
60 to 64 years	83,316	3,367	79,949	1.9%	5.7%
65 to 69 years	63,428	2,206	61,222	1.3%	4.4%
70 to 74 years	46,106	1,447	44,659	0.8%	3.2%
75 to 79 years	34,278	959	33,319	0.5%	2.4%
80 to 84 years	25,614	526	25,088	0.3%	1.8%
85 years and older	25,242	436	24,806	0.2%	1.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

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

The Hispanic population is younger than, and not as evenly distributed as the non-Hispanic population. The median age for Hispanics is 22.5 and the median age for white non-Hispanics is 37.3. The statewide median age is 34.6.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

While there is some minor variability, the age profile is similar by district whether Hispanic or non-Hispanic.

County	Hispanic				Non-Hispanic			
	Youth	Young adult	Middle aged	Senior	Youth	Young adult	Middle aged	Senior
District 1	44.6%	32.3%	17.6%	5.5%	25.8%	28.4%	29.8%	16.0%
District 2	42.0%	41.7%	12.5%	3.8%	24.0%	32.0%	27.3%	16.7%
District 3	47.3%	36.4%	13.1%	3.2%	29.2%	30.1%	25.8%	14.9%
District 4	42.9%	40.8%	13.4%	3.0%	27.7%	34.7%	26.3%	11.3%
District 5	44.7%	38.5%	13.7%	3.1%	27.9%	28.5%	27.6%	16.1%
District 6	45.9%	35.7%	14.7%	3.8%	31.3%	31.2%	24.5%	13.1%
District 7	46.9%	38.7%	12.2%	2.3%	32.3%	33.9%	22.5%	11.3%
Statewide	45.5%	37.8%	13.5%	3.2%	28.4%	31.8%	26.2%	13.6%
Youth equals 19 and under								
Young adults 20-44								
Middle aged 45-64								
Senior 65 and over								

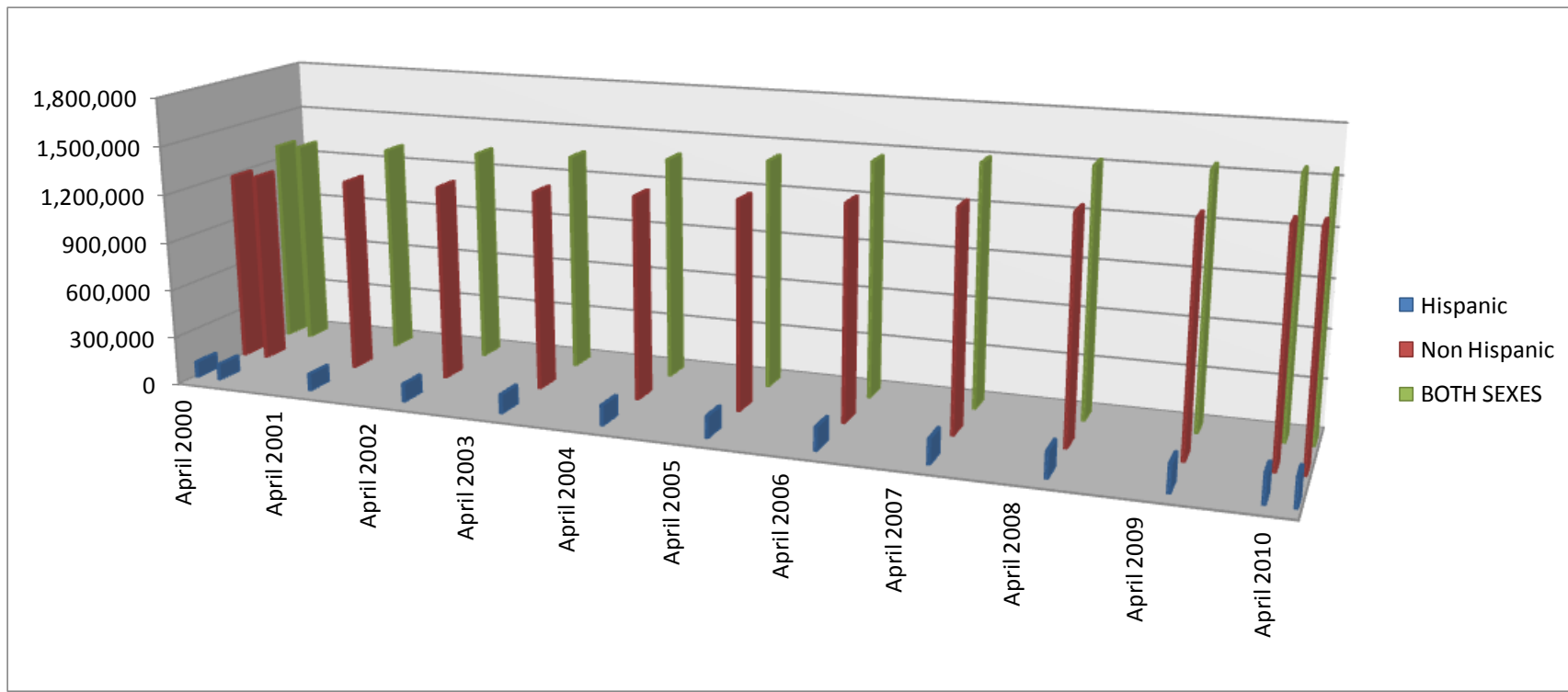


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

One way to compare groups is longitudinally, or over time. What is clear from these tables is that from 2000-2010 the Hispanic population grew at a much greater rate than the non-Hispanic population.

	April 2000	July 2000	July 2001	July 2002	July 2003	July 2004	July 2005	July 2006	July 2007	July 2008	July 2009	April 2010	July 2010
BOTH SEXES	1,293,957	1,299,430	1,319,962	1,340,372	1,363,380	1,391,802	1,428,241	1,468,669	1,505,105	1,534,320	1,554,439	1,567,582	1,571,450
Non-Hispanic	1,192,267	1,197,493	1,211,954	1,226,275	1,243,484	1,265,596	1,293,896	1,324,503	1,351,164	1,372,234	1,385,003	1,391,681	1,394,127
Hispanic	101,690	101,937	108,008	114,097	119,896	126,206	134,345	144,166	153,941	162,086	169,436	175,901	177,323

Annual Population of Idaho, 2000-2010



Idaho Counties with the Highest Numbers of Hispanics

Five out of every six Hispanics live in 15 counties. Ada County has twice as many people, but Canyon County clearly has the most Hispanics.

This table shows the counties with the highest numbers of Hispanics. The top four are Canyon, Ada, Bonneville and Twin Falls.

County	Total	non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic percent	percent of state's Hispanic population
Canyon	188,923	143,854	45,069	23.9%	25.6%
Ada	392,365	364,460	27,905	7.1%	15.9%
Bonneville	104,234	92,322	11,912	11.4%	6.8%
Twin Falls	77,230	66,660	10,570	13.7%	6.0%
Bingham	45,607	37,743	7,864	17.2%	4.5%
Jerome	22,374	15,445	6,929	31.0%	3.9%
Minidoka	20,069	13,576	6,493	32.4%	3.7%
Cassia	22,952	17,228	5,724	24.9%	3.3%
Bannock	82,839	77,252	5,587	6.7%	3.2%
Kootenai	138,494	133,226	5,268	3.8%	3.0%
Gooding	15,464	11,120	4,344	28.1%	2.5%
Blaine	21,376	17,104	4,272	20.0%	2.4%
Elmore	27,038	22,920	4,118	15.2%	2.3%
Payette	22,623	19,260	3,363	14.9%	1.9%
Owyhee	11,526	8,547	2,979	25.8%	1.7%
Top 15 counties	1,193,114	1,040,717	152,397	12.8%	86.6%
Statewide	1,567,582	1,391,681	175,901	11.2%	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Idaho Counties with the Highest Percentages of Hispanics

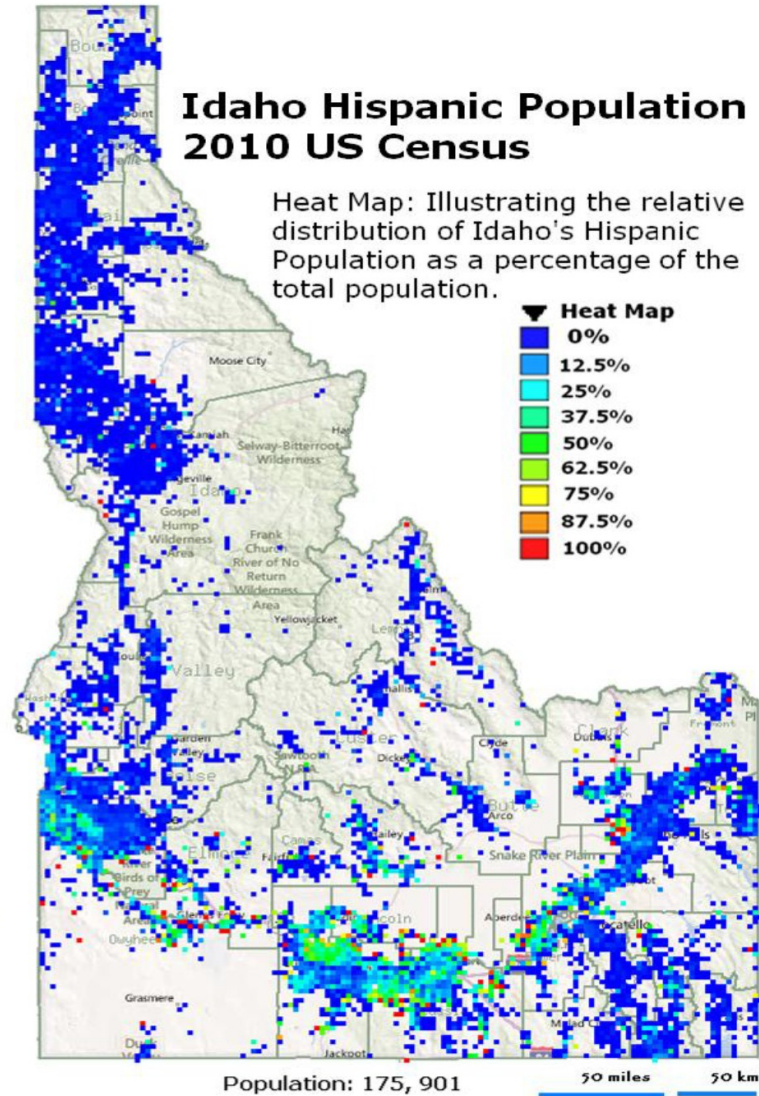
This table presents the counties with the highest percentage of Hispanics. Clark, Minidoka, and Jerome counties all have Hispanic populations greater than 30 percent. Interestingly, Clark County is the least populous county in the state, while Canyon County is the second most populous county, suggesting that overall population is not a contributing factor.

County	Total	Non- Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic %
Clark	982	584	398	40.5%
Minidoka	20,069	13,576	6,493	32.4%
Jerome	22,374	15,445	6,929	31.0%
Power	7,817	5,489	2,328	29.8%
Lincoln	5,208	3,732	1,476	28.3%
Gooding	15,464	11,120	4,344	28.1%
Owyhee	11,526	8,547	2,979	25.8%
Cassia	22,952	17,228	5,724	24.9%
Canyon	188,923	143,854	45,069	23.9%
Blaine	21,376	17,104	4,272	20.0%
Bingham	45,607	37,743	7,864	17.2%
Teton	10,170	8,449	1,721	16.9%
Washington	10,198	8,482	1,716	16.8%
Elmore	27,038	22,920	4,118	15.2%
Payette	22,623	19,260	3,363	14.9%
Statewide	1,567,582	1,391,681	175,901	11.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Idaho Hispanic Population 2010 US Census

Heat Map: Illustrating the relative distribution of Idaho's Hispanic Population as a percentage of the total population.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010. Nampa, ID. custom map by Joca Veloz, Health-Fit Designs, LLC: "Data visualization provided by CensusViewer.com." - August 2012. ©

SECTION II: Health Status & Behaviors

This section profiles the health status of Hispanics and highlights behaviors that have an impact on these outcomes. Leading causes of death are compared, as well as the age of death.

Earlier (in Section I) we noted that while there was a larger proportion of young people in the Hispanic population compared to non-Hispanics, there was a similar but inverse ratio at the other end of the spectrum (3.1 percent of Hispanics were 65 years and older while 13.6 percent of non-Hispanics lived past age 65).

Ten Leading Causes of Death by Ethnicity

The ten leading causes of death for the non-Hispanic population closely align with national patterns. The leading cause of death among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics is cancer, which was the third leading cause of death among Hispanics in 2004. Accidents in 2010 ranked as the second leading cause of death among Hispanics, moving from first in 2004, whereas it was the fifth cause among non-Hispanics. Nevertheless, the accidental death rate for persons of Hispanic ethnicity (28.4 per 100,000 persons) was lower than the rate for non-Hispanics (43.7 per 100,000 persons). The tables illustrate that for the three-year period 2008-2010, in the intentional injury category, Hispanics are less likely to die by suicide (5.0 per 100,000) compared to non-Hispanics 19.9 per 100,000.



Idaho Resident Non-Hispanic and Hispanic Deaths

IDAHO RESIDENT NON-HISPANIC DEATHS Ten Leading Causes of Death Cause-Specific Crude Rates Three-year Aggregate: 2008-2010				
RANK AND CAUSE OF DEATH		NON-HISPANIC DEATHS		DEATH RATES ¹
		Number	Percent	Idaho ²
ALL CAUSES		32,430	100.0%	783.3
1.	Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	7,304	22.5%	176.4
2.	Diseases of heart	7,049	21.7%	170.3
3.	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	2,139	6.6%	51.7
4.	Cerebrovascular diseases	1,818	5.6%	43.9
5.	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	1,811	5.6%	43.7
6.	Alzheimer's disease	1,162	3.6%	28.1
7.	Diabetes mellitus	1,025	3.2%	24.8
8.	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	823	2.5%	19.9
9.	Influenza and pneumonia	609	1.9%	14.7
10.	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	530	1.6%	12.8
	All other causes	8,160	25.2%	NA

1. Rates are per 100,000 population.
2. Idaho rates are based on the 2008, 2009, and 2010 Census.

Source: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare; Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics (10/2011).

Idaho Resident Non-Hispanic and Hispanic Deaths, cont.

IDAHO RESIDENT HISPANIC DEATHS Ten Leading Causes of Death Cause-Specific Crude Rates* Three-year Aggregate: 2008-2010				
RANK AND CAUSE OF DEATH		HISPANIC DEATHS		DEATH RATES ¹
		Number	Percent	Idaho ²
ALL CAUSES		899	100.0%	180.9
1.	Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	166	18.5%	33.4
2.	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	141	15.7%	28.4
3.	Diseases of heart	133	14.8%	26.8
4.	Diabetes mellitus	53	5.9%	10.7
5.	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	42	4.7%	8.5
6.	Cerebrovascular diseases	41	4.6%	8.2
7.	Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities	28	3.1%	5.6
8.	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	25	2.8%	5.0
9.	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	23	2.6%	4.6
10	(Tie) Influenza and pneumonia	15	1.7%	3.0
	(Tie) Chronic lower respiratory disease	15	1.7%	3.0
	All other causes	217	24.1%	NA

* Death rates for Hispanic persons should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies in reporting Hispanic origin on the death certificate as compared with censuses and surveys.

1. Rates are per 100,000 population.

2. Idaho rates are based on the 2008, 2009, and 2010 Census.

Source: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare; Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics (10/2011).

The reader is cautioned that many of the rates depicted in this publication are based on small numbers (< 20 events); caution must be exercised when attempting to draw conclusions from small databases. It is advised to show the number of deaths with the rate.

**Accidental (Unintentional Injury) Deaths by Cause of Accident and Age Group
Three-year Aggregate, 2008-2010**

CAUSE OF DEATH	TOTAL	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Total Accidents (unintentional injuries)	1,811	10	28	13	17	93	114	192	203	279	214	160	196	292
Transport accidents	696	1	12	8	13	70	73	99	103	109	91	63	41	13
Motor vehicle accidents	616	1	11	7	11	67	69	84	92	91	76	56	39	12
Other land transport accidents	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	1	2	1	-
Water, air and space, and other unspecified transport accidents and their squeals	66	-	1	1	2	3	4	12	11	11	14	5	1	1
Non-transport accidents	1,115	9	16	5	4	23	41	93	100	170	123	97	155	279
Falls	429	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	5	23	35	46	104	208
Accidental discharge of firearms	12	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	2	1	3	-	-	-
Accidental drowning and Submersion	51	1	5	1	1	5	5	6	5	4	5	9	2	2
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames	32	-	3	-	-	1	1	2	3	3	3	5	8	3
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances	345	-	-	-	-	10	23	68	61	110	49	12	7	5
Other and unspecified non-transport accidents and their squeals	246	8	8	4	2	2	7	14	24	29	28	25	34	61

Source: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare; Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics (10/2011)

**Accidental (Unintentional Injury) Deaths by Cause of Accident and Age Group
Three-year Aggregate, 2008-2010**

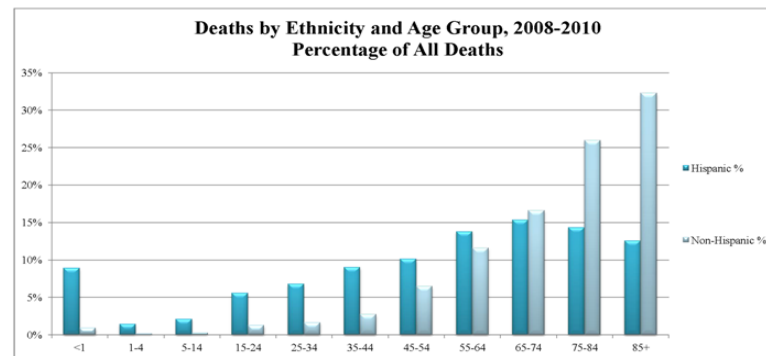
CAUSE OF DEATH	TOTAL	< 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Total Accidents (unintentional injuries)	141	2	4	10	6	12	18	28	26	11	10	6	4	4
Transport accidents	81	1	1	6	2	8	11	22	12	6	6	4	-	2
Motor vehicle accidents	80	1	1	6	2	8	11	21	12	6	6	4	-	2
Other land transport accidents	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-transport accidents	60	1	3	4	4	4	7	6	14	5	4	2	4	2
Falls	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	2	1	2	2
Accidental discharge of firearms	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidental drowning and submersion	9	-	-	2	1	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames	8	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	-
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances	16	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	6	2	2	1	-	-
Other and unspecified non-transport accidents and their sequels	14	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	-	-	1	-

Source: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare; Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics (10/2011)

Deaths by Ethnicity and Age Group, 2008-2010

The cumulative percentage of death by age and ethnicity provides us with yet another tool to compare the two populations. Implicit in this graph is the understanding that the Hispanic population will die of different causes than the non-Hispanic population and that the deaths will occur at a younger age. Here is an example of how to interpret this chart. If we are looking at the age group from 55-64 years, we see that more than half (57.7 percent) of the deaths in the Hispanic population between 2008 and 2010 would have occurred in this age. In comparison, for that same age group, only 11.4 percent of non-Hispanic deaths would have occurred. To put this into perspective, overall cumulative percentage death for the 55-64 years age group is 26 percent. Of the Hispanic who died between 2008-2010, 8.9 percent were under the age of one. Of non-Hispanics who died during the same period, 0.9 percent were under the age of 1.

AGE	Hispanic	Hispanic %	Non-Hispanic	Non-Hispanic %	Total	Total %
<1	80	8.9%	300	0.9%	380	1.1%
1-4	13	1.4%	61	0.2%	74	0.2%
5-14	19	2.1%	86	0.3%	105	0.3%
15-24	50	5.6%	414	1.3%	464	1.4%
25-34	61	6.8%	534	1.6%	595	1.8%
35-44	81	9.0%	884	2.7%	965	2.9%
45-54	91	10.1%	2102	6.5%	2193	6.6%
55-64	124	13.8%	3759	11.6%	3883	11.7%
65-74	138	15.4%	5389	16.6%	5527	16.6%
75-84	129	14.3%	8430	26.0%	8559	25.7%
85+	113	12.6%	10471	32.3%	10584	31.8%
Total deaths	899	100.0%	32430	100.0%	33329	100.0%



Trimester of Pregnancy of First Prenatal Care Visit

The two sections below (“Trimester of pregnancy of first prenatal care visit” and “low birth weight live births”) compare the prenatal habits and outcomes of Idaho’s Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations. The data are presented at the state, health district, and county levels. Overall, the non-Hispanic population reported higher levels of neonatal care and lower levels of low birth weight, but the differences were not great. Each health district and county is represented. The reader is encouraged to peruse the districts and counties for a more in-depth look.

Of the non-Hispanic live births reported in the state, 0.7 percent reported no neonatal care, while 1.2 percent of the Hispanic live births reported non neonatal care. 73.9 percent of Non-Hispanics reported their first prenatal care visit in the first trimester, 21.4 percent reported the first visit in the second trimester, and 4 percent reported the first visit in the third trimester. By comparison 58.7 percent of Hispanics reported their first prenatal care visit in the first trimester, 32.5 percent reported the first visit in the second trimester, and 7.6 percent reported the first visit in the third trimester. Among Hispanics, District Two reported the highest percentage of first trimester prenatal visits (68.1 percent), while District Three reported the lowest percentage (55.3 percent).



IDAHO RESIDENT NON-HISPANIC LIVE BIRTHS
Trimester of Pregnancy of First Prenatal Care Visit
Three-Year Aggregate, 2008-2010

TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY OF FIRST PRENATAL CARE VISIT										
RESIDENCE	TOTAL NON- HISPANIC LIVE BIRTHS	First		Second		Third		No Prenatal Care		Not Stated
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
IDAHO	60,213	44,109	73.9%	12,745	21.4%	2,402	4.0%	395	0.7%	562
District 1	7,297	5,073	70.4	1,737	24.1	358	5.0	43	0.6	86
District 2	3,476	2,408	70.1	911	26.5	99	2.9	19	0.6	39
District 3	8,621	5,863	68.3	2,160	25.2	404	4.7	156	1.8	38
District 4	15,891	12,473	78.7	2,861	18.1	453	2.9	61	0.4	43
District 5	6,389	4,450	70.0	1,540	24.2	315	5.0	56	0.9	28
District 6	7,696	5,408	72.8	1,665	22.4	330	4.4	28	0.4	265
District 7	10,843	8,434	78.2	1,871	17.4	443	4.1	32	0.3	63
Ada	14,191	11,205	79.2	2,527	17.9	367	2.6	56	0.4	36
Adams	99	57	57.6	37	37.4	3	3.0	2	2.0	-
Bannock	4,090	2,956	72.7	918	22.6	176	4.3	17	0.4	23
Bear Lake	240	157	70.1	54	24.1	13	5.8	-	-	16
Benewah	316	217	71.6	69	22.8	14	4.6	3	1.0	13
Bingham	1,942	1,399	72.6	432	22.4	88	4.6	8	0.4	15
Blaine	519	419	81.5	78	15.2	16	3.1	1	0.2	5
Boise	141	82	58.2	46	32.6	13	9.2	-	-	-
Bonner	1,218	860	71.3	265	22.0	73	6.1	8	0.7	12
Bonneville	5,127	4,088	80.1	829	16.2	172	3.4	14	0.3	24
Boundary	367	237	65.1	107	29.4	16	4.4	4	1.1	3
Butte	100	76	76.0	18	18.0	6	6.0	-	-	-
Camas	43	28	65.1	14	32.6	1	2.3	-	-	-

TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY OF FIRST PRENATAL CARE VISIT										
RESIDENCE	TOTAL NON- HISPANIC LIVE BIRTHS	First		Second		Third		No Prenatal Care		Not Stated
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Canyon	6,664	4,648	70.0	1,598	24.1	293	4.4	99	1.5	26
Caribou	297	207	74.7	62	22.4	6	2.2	2	0.7	20
Cassia	860	598	70.5	216	25.5	29	3.4	5	0.6	12
Clark	14	10	76.9	2	15.4	1	7.7	-	-	1
Clearwater	203	137	69.5	53	26.9	7	3.6	-	-	6
Custer	103	78	77.2	18	17.8	5	5.0	-	-	2
Elmore	1,260	972	77.6	222	17.7	57	4.5	2	0.2	7
Franklin	600	346	74.4	101	21.7	17	3.7	1	0.2	135
Fremont	514	389	75.8	93	18.1	30	5.8	1	0.2	1
Gem	513	357	69.7	122	23.8	28	5.5	5	1.0	1
Gooding	455	289	63.8	129	28.5	29	6.4	6	1.3	2
Idaho	478	287	60.8	162	34.3	17	3.6	6	1.3	6
Jefferson	1,442	1,105	76.7	280	19.4	51	3.5	4	0.3	2
Jerome	718	472	65.8	198	27.6	41	5.7	6	0.8	1
Kootenai	5,025	3,560	71.6	1,164	23.4	224	4.5	23	0.5	54
Latah	1,335	983	74.4	312	23.6	23	1.7	4	0.3	13
Lemhi	219	158	74.5	50	23.6	4	1.9	-	-	7
Lewis	117	74	63.8	36	31.0	6	5.2	-	-	1
Lincoln	167	93	55.7	56	33.5	14	8.4	4	2.4	-
Madison	2,961	2,277	77.3	513	17.4	147	5.0	10	0.3	14
Minidoka	569	367	64.8	169	29.9	28	4.9	2	0.4	3
Nez Perce	1,343	927	69.7	348	26.2	46	3.5	9	0.7	13
Oneida	188	86	64.2	34	25.4	14	10.4	-	-	54
Owyhee	281	177	63.9	65	23.5	12	4.3	23	8.3	4
Payette	790	461	58.7	245	31.2	53	6.8	26	3.3	5
Power	239	181	76.4	46	19.4	10	4.2	-	-	2

TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY OF FIRST PRENATAL CARE VISIT										
RESIDENCE	TOTAL NON- HISPANIC LIVE BIRTHS	First		Second		Third		No Prenatal Care		Not Stated
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Shoshone	371	199	54.2	132	36.0	31	8.4	5	1.4	4
Teton	463	329	72.9	86	19.1	33	7.3	3	0.7	12
Twin Falls	3,058	2,184	71.5	680	22.3	157	5.1	32	1.0	5
Valley	299	214	71.6	66	22.1	16	5.4	3	1.0	-
Washington	274	163	59.9	93	34.2	15	5.5	1	0.4	2

Percentages are based on records with stated date of first prenatal care visit. There are 519 records where ethnicity is not stated (not shown).

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IDAHO RESIDENT HISPANIC LIVE BIRTHS
Trimester of Pregnancy of First Prenatal Care Visit
Three-Year Aggregate, 2008-2010

TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY OF FIRST PRENATAL CARE VISIT										
RESIDENCE	TOTAL HISPANIC LIVE BIRTHS	First		Second		Third		No Prenatal Care		Not Stated
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
IDAHO	11,352	6,636	58.7%	3,670	32.5%	853	7.6%	140	1.2%	53
District 1	313	201	65.0	82	26.5	21	6.8	5	1.6	4
District 2	116	79	68.1	34	29.3	2	1.7	1	0.9	-
District 3	3,663	2,019	55.3	1,274	34.9	312	8.5	48	1.3	10
District 4	1,838	1,148	62.7	587	32.0	84	4.6	13	0.7	6
District 5	2,775	1,569	56.8	921	33.3	233	8.4	41	1.5	11
District 6	1,127	696	62.6	316	28.4	88	7.9	12	1.1	15
District 7	1,520	924	61.1	456	30.1	113	7.5	20	1.3	7
Ada	1,499	934	62.5	484	32.4	64	4.3	13	0.9	4
Adams	3	2	66.7	1	33.3	-	-	-	-	-
Bannock	320	201	63.4	86	27.1	29	9.1	1	0.3	3
Bear Lake	12	9	75.0	3	25.0	-	-	-	-	-
Benewah	16	12	80.0	2	13.3	1	6.7	-	-	1
Bingham	516	325	63.6	140	27.4	38	7.4	8	1.6	5
Blaine	309	189	61.2	93	30.1	24	7.8	3	1.0	-
Boise	9	6	66.7	3	33.3	-	-	-	-	-
Bonner	39	24	61.5	14	35.9	1	2.6	-	-	-
Bonneville	877	565	64.7	255	29.2	43	4.9	10	1.1	4
Boundary	19	13	68.4	5	26.3	1	5.3	-	-	-
Butte	11	9	81.8	2	18.2	-	-	-	-	-
Camas	2	1	50.0	-	-	-	-	1	50.0	-
Canyon	3,152	1,757	55.9	1,079	34.3	266	8.5	41	1.3	9

TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY OF FIRST PRENATAL CARE VISIT										
RESIDENCE	TOTAL HISPANIC LIVE BIRTHS	First		Second		Third		No Prenatal Care		Not Stated
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Caribou	13	12	92.3	1	7.7	-	-	-	-	-
Cassia	385	213	55.6	126	32.9	39	10.2	5	1.3	2
Clark	27	16	59.3	9	33.3	2	7.4	-	-	-
Clearwater	10	2	20.0	6	60.0	2	20.0	-	-	-
Custer	7	5	71.4	1	14.3	1	14.3	-	-	-
Elmore	290	192	66.7	80	27.8	16	5.6	-	-	2
Franklin	72	42	63.6	16	24.2	8	12.1	-	-	6
Fremont	123	66	54.1	40	32.8	15	12.3	1	0.8	1
Gem	72	45	62.5	22	30.6	5	6.9	-	-	-
Gooding	298	163	55.1	100	33.8	27	9.1	6	2.0	2
Idaho	18	11	61.1	7	38.9	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	191	105	55.0	66	34.6	18	9.4	2	1.0	-
Jerome	586	339	58.0	186	31.8	47	8.0	12	2.1	2
Kootenai	222	142	64.5	56	25.5	17	7.7	5	2.3	2
Latah	49	35	71.4	13	26.5	-	-	1	2.0	-
Lemhi	10	6	60.0	3	30.0	1	10.0	-	-	-
Lewis	8	6	75.0	2	25.0	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	101	58	57.4	31	30.7	9	8.9	3	3.0	-
Madison	168	113	67.3	40	23.8	12	7.1	3	1.8	-
Minidoka	401	207	52.1	154	38.8	30	7.6	6	1.5	4
Nez Perce	31	25	80.6	6	19.4	-	-	-	-	-
Oneida	4	2	66.7	1	33.3	-	-	-	-	1
Owyhee	160	90	56.3	48	30.0	18	11.3	4	2.5	-
Payette	207	94	45.6	89	43.2	20	9.7	3	1.5	1
Power	179	96	53.6	67	37.4	13	7.3	3	1.7	-
Shoshone	17	10	62.5	5	31.3	1	6.3	-	-	1
Teton	117	48	41.7	42	36.5	21	18.3	4	3.5	2

TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY OF FIRST PRENATAL CARE VISIT

RESIDENCE	TOTAL HISPANIC LIVE BIRTHS	First		Second		Third		No Prenatal Care		Not Stated
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Twin Falls	693	399	57.7	231	33.4	57	8.2	5	0.7	1
Valley	40	16	40.0	20	50.0	4	10.0	-	-	-
Washington	69	31	44.9	35	50.7	3	4.3	-	-	-



Percentages are based on records with stated date of first prenatal care visit. There are 519 records where ethnicity is not stated (not shown).

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Low Birth Weight Live Births

Infant birth weight can be an indicator of prenatal care and low infant birth weight is the leading cause of neonatal mortality and health problems in early childhood. Statewide, the variation between Hispanic and non-Hispanic infants with low birth weights is less than 1 percent. Non-Hispanics report total low birth rates at 6.5 percent, while Hispanics report total low birth weights at 7.4 percent. This is slightly higher than the national average among Hispanics, which as of 2011 is 6.9 percent. Among Hispanics, District Six reported the highest percentage of low birth weight (9.6 percent), while District One reported the lowest percentage (4.5 percent).



Source: <http://mchb.hrsa.gov/chusa11/hstat/hsi/pages/201lbw.html>

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IDAHO RESIDENT NON-HISPANIC LOW BIRTH WEIGHT LIVE BIRTHS
Weight at Birth
Three-Year Aggregate, 2008-2010

RESIDENCE	TOTAL NON-HISPANIC LIVE BIRTHS	LOW BIRTH WEIGHT LIVE BIRTHS						2,500+ Grams	Weight Not Stated
		Total		<1,500 Grams		1,500-2,499 Grams			
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
IDAHO	60,213	3,895	6.5%	633	1.1%	3,262	5.4%	56,301	17
District 1	7,297	438	6.0	85	1.2	353	4.8	6,858	1
District 2	3,476	183	5.3	31	0.9	152	4.4	3,290	3
District 3	8,621	505	5.9	79	0.9	426	4.9	8,109	7
District 4	15,891	1,007	6.3	162	1.0	845	5.3	14,880	4
District 5	6,389	461	7.2	76	1.2	385	6.0	5,927	1
District 6	7,696	604	7.8	81	1.1	523	6.8	7,091	1
District 7	10,843	697	6.4	119	1.1	578	5.3	10,146	-
Ada	14,191	905	6.4	148	1.0	757	5.3	13,283	3
Adams	99	5	5.1	1	1.0	4	4.0	94	-
Bannock	4,090	306	7.5	37	0.9	269	6.6	3,784	-
Bear Lake	240	21	8.8	2	0.8	19	7.9	219	-
Benewah	316	26	8.2	4	1.3	22	7.0	290	-
Bingham	1,942	173	8.9	22	1.1	151	7.8	1,768	1
Blaine	519	40	7.7	10	1.9	30	5.8	479	-
Boise	141	16	11.3	2	1.4	14	9.9	125	-
Bonner	1,218	87	7.1	29	2.4	58	4.8	1,131	-
Bonneville	5,127	377	7.4	62	1.2	315	6.1	4,750	-
Boundary	367	13	3.5	3	0.8	10	2.7	354	-
Butte	100	5	5.0	-	-	5	5.0	95	-
Camas	43	2	4.7	-	-	2	4.7	41	-
Canyon	6,664	382	5.7	64	1.0	318	4.8	6,275	7

RESIDENCE	TOTAL NON-HISPANIC LIVE BIRTHS	LOW BIRTH WEIGHT LIVE BIRTHS						2,500+ Grams	Weight Not Stated
		Total		<1,500 Grams		1,500-2,499 Grams			
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Caribou	297	25	8.4	5	1.7	20	6.7	272	-
Cassia	860	63	7.3	8	0.9	55	6.4	796	1
Clark	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
Clearwater	203	9	4.4	-	-	9	4.4	194	-
Custer	103	8	7.8	1	1.0	7	6.8	95	-
Elmore	1,260	75	6.0	12	1.0	63	5.0	1,184	1
Franklin	600	38	6.3	4	0.7	34	5.7	562	-
Fremont	514	34	6.6	2	0.4	32	6.2	480	-
Gem	513	30	5.8	4	0.8	26	5.1	483	-
Gooding	455	31	6.8	6	1.3	25	5.5	424	-
Idaho	478	26	5.5	1	0.2	25	5.3	450	2
Jefferson	1,442	76	5.3	14	1.0	62	4.3	1,366	-
Jerome	718	48	6.7	3	0.4	45	6.3	670	-
Kootenai	5,025	291	5.8	46	0.9	245	4.9	4,733	1
Latah	1,335	70	5.2	18	1.3	52	3.9	1,264	1
Lemhi	219	17	7.8	5	2.3	12	5.5	202	-
Lewis	117	5	4.3	-	-	5	4.3	112	-
Lincoln	167	6	3.6	1	0.6	5	3.0	161	-
Madison	2,961	146	4.9	32	1.1	114	3.9	2,815	-
Minidoka	569	54	9.5	11	1.9	43	7.6	515	-
Nez Perce	1,343	73	5.4	12	0.9	61	4.5	1,270	-
Oneida	188	13	6.9	4	2.1	9	4.8	175	-
Owyhee	281	18	6.4	-	-	18	6.4	263	-
Payette	790	54	6.8	6	0.8	48	6.1	736	-
Power	239	23	9.6	7	2.9	16	6.7	216	-
Shoshone	371	21	5.7	3	0.8	18	4.9	350	-
Teton	463	39	8.4	3	0.6	36	7.8	424	-

RESIDENCE	TOTAL NON-HISPANIC LIVE BIRTHS	LOW BIRTH WEIGHT LIVE BIRTHS						2,500+ Grams	Weight Not Stated
		Total		<1,500 Grams		1,500-2,499 Grams			
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Twin Falls	3,058	217	7.1	37	1.2	180	5.9	2,841	-
Valley	299	11	3.7	-	-	11	3.7	288	-
Washington	274	16	5.8	4	1.5	12	4.4	258	-

Percentages are based on records with stated birth weight.
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IDAHO RESIDENT HISPANIC LOW BIRTH WEIGHT LIVE BIRTHS
Weight at Birth
Three-Year Aggregate, 2008-2010

RESIDENCE	TOTAL HISPANIC LIVE BIRTHS	LOW BIRTH WEIGHT LIVE BIRTHS						2,500+ Grams	Weight Not Stated
		Total		<1,500 Grams		1,500-2,499 Grams			
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
IDAHO	11,352	845	7.4%	136	1.2%	709	6.2%	10,502	5
District 1	313	14	4.5	-	-	14	4.5	299	-
District 2	116	11	9.5	3	2.6	8	6.9	105	-
District 3	3,663	245	6.7	47	1.3	198	5.4	3,415	3
District 4	1,838	139	7.6	30	1.6	109	5.9	1,699	-
District 5	2,775	211	7.6	26	0.9	185	6.7	2,564	-
District 6	1,127	108	9.6	12	1.1	96	8.5	1,017	2
District 7	1,520	117	7.7	18	1.2	99	6.5	1,403	-
Ada	1,499	112	7.5	24	1.6	88	5.9	1,387	-
Adams	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Bannock	320	23	7.2	5	1.6	18	5.6	297	-
Bear Lake	12	1	8.3	-	-	1	8.3	11	-
Benewah	16	1	6.3	-	-	1	6.3	15	-
Bingham	516	57	11.0	5	1.0	52	10.1	459	-
Blaine	309	24	7.8	3	1.0	21	6.8	285	-
Boise	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
Bonner	39	4	10.3	-	-	4	10.3	35	-
Bonneville	877	62	7.1	8	0.9	54	6.2	815	-
Boundary	19	1	5.3	-	-	1	5.3	18	-
Butte	11	3	27.3	1	9.1	2	18.2	8	-
Camas	2	1	50.0	-	-	1	50.0	1	-
Canyon	3,152	217	6.9	40	1.3	177	5.6	2,932	3

IDAHO RESIDENT HISPANIC LOW BIRTH WEIGHT LIVE BIRTHS
Weight at Birth
Three-Year Aggregate, 2008-2010

RESIDENCE	TOTAL HISPANIC LIVE BIRTHS	LOW BIRTH WEIGHT LIVE BIRTHS						2,500+ Grams	Weight Not Stated
		Total		<1,500 Grams		1,500-2,499 Grams			
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Caribou	13	2	16.7	-	-	2	16.7	10	1
Cassia	385	28	7.3	2	0.5	26	6.8	357	-
Clark	27	3	11.1	-	-	3	11.1	24	-
Clearwater	10	2	20.0	-	-	2	20.0	8	-
Custer	7	1	14.3	1	14.3	-	-	6	-
Elmore	290	24	8.3	6	2.1	18	6.2	266	-
Franklin	72	4	5.6	-	-	4	5.6	67	1
Fremont	123	9	7.3	1	0.8	8	6.5	114	-
Gem	72	3	4.2	-	-	3	4.2	69	-
Gooding	298	27	9.1	1	0.3	26	8.7	271	-
Idaho	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-
Jefferson	191	14	7.3	2	1.0	12	6.3	77	-
Jerome	586	48	8.2	9	1.5	39	6.7	538	-
Kootenai	222	6	2.7	-	-	6	2.7	216	-
Latah	49	6	12.2	2	4.1	4	8.2	43	-
Lemhi	10	1	10.0	-	-	1	10.0	9	-
Lewis	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Lincoln	101	7	6.9	1	1.0	6	5.9	94	-
Madison	168	22	13.1	4	2.4	18	10.7	146	-
Minidoka	401	24	6.0	1	0.2	23	5.7	377	-
Nez Perce	31	3	9.7	1	3.2	2	6.5	28	-
Oneida	4	1	25.0	-	-	1	25.0	3	-
Owyhee	160	10	6.3	3	1.9	7	4.4	150	-

RESIDENCE	TOTAL HISPANIC LIVE BIRTHS	LOW BIRTH WEIGHT LIVE BIRTHS						2,500+ Grams	Weight Not Stated
		Total		<1,500 Grams		1,500-2,499 Grams			
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Payette	207	10	4.8	2	1.0	8	3.9	197	-
Power	179	17	9.5	1	0.6	16	8.9	162	-
Shoshone	17	2	11.8	-	-	2	11.8	15	-
Teton	117	5	4.3	2	1.7	3	2.6	112	-
Twin Falls	693	52	7.5	9	1.3	43	6.2	641	-
Valley	40	3	7.5	-	-	3	7.5	37	-
Washington	69	5	7.2	2	2.9	3	4.3	64	-

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Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index



The Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index (APNCU) is a measure designed to characterize prenatal care (PNC). The index is based on the month of the initial PNC visit, number of visits, and gestational age. The APNCU Index “characterizes the adequacy of the timing of initiation of PNC. The assumption underlying this scale is that the earlier PNC begins the better. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) recommends PNC begin in the first month of pregnancy...The month or trimester prenatal care begins is widely used as a measure to assess the adequacy of timing of initiation of PNC, since it accurately and succinctly describes when PNC begins.”

This index reads such that a higher percentage in the “Intensive” and “Adequate” categories, the better. The higher percentage means the sooner the initial PNC visit, the more often the mother visited, and the earlier in the gestational age the visit occurred.

Non-Hispanics are reporting 30.6 percent in the intensive category and 46.1 percent in the adequate category statewide. Hispanics are reporting 26.2 percent in the intensive category and 37.1 percent in the adequate category statewide. The data are also represented at the health district and the county level. It is best to look at the statewide measure as that has the highest number of observations.

Source: http://mchlibrary.info/databases/HSNRCPDFs/Overview_APCUIndex.pdf

IDAHO RESIDENT NON-HISPANIC LIVE BIRTHS
Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index
Three-Year Aggregate, 2008-2010

RESIDENCE	TOTAL NON- HISPANIC LIVE BIRTHS	ADEQUACY OF PRENATAL CARE (APNCU INDEX)										
		Intensive		Adequate		Intermediate		Inadequate		No Prenatal Care		Not Stated
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
IDAHO	60,213	18,189	30.6%	27,455	46.1%	5,837	9.8%	7,651	12.9%	395	0.7%	686
District 1	7,297	2,400	33.6	3,104	43.4	538	7.5	1,061	14.8	43	0.6	151
District 2	3,476	800	23.3	1,692	49.3	487	14.2	432	12.6	19	0.6	46
District 3	8,621	2,312	27.0	3,767	44.0	946	11.0	1,388	16.2	156	1.8	52
District 4	15,891	4,666	29.5	8,467	53.5	1,127	7.1	1,511	9.5	61	0.4	59
District 5	6,389	2,180	34.3	2,686	42.3	429	6.8	1,005	15.8	56	0.9	33
District 6	7,696	2,699	36.4	3,225	43.5	529	7.1	940	12.7	28	0.4	275
District 7	10,843	3,132	29.1	4,514	41.9	1,781	16.5	1,314	12.2	32	0.3	70
Ada	14,191	4,273	30.2	7,680	54.3	847	6.0	1,287	9.1	56	0.4	48
Adams	99	14	14.1	42	42.4	15	15.2	26	26.3	2	2.0	-
Bannock	4,090	1,506	37.1	1,803	44.4	225	5.5	511	12.6	17	0.4	28
Bear Lake	240	111	49.6	75	33.5	11	4.9	27	12.1	-	-	16
Benewah	316	85	28.3	138	46.0	27	9.0	47	15.7	3	1.0	16
Bingham	1,942	716	37.2	821	42.6	128	6.6	254	13.2	8	0.4	15
Blaine	519	173	33.7	252	49.0	35	6.8	53	10.3	1	0.2	5
Boise	141	39	27.9	64	45.7	7	5.0	30	21.4	-	-	1
Bonner	1,218	467	38.8	417	34.7	128	10.6	183	15.2	8	0.7	15

RESIDENCE	TOTAL NON- HISPANIC LIVE BIRTHS	ADEQUACY OF PRENATAL CARE (APNCU INDEX)										
		Intensive		Adequate		Intermediate		Inadequate		No Prenatal Care		Not Stated
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Bonneville	5,127	1,927	37.8	2,277	44.6	380	7.5	502	9.8	14	0.3	27
Boundary	367	99	27.4	155	42.9	46	12.7	57	15.8	4	1.1	6
Butte	100	24	24.0	52	52.0	13	13.0	11	11.0	-	-	-
Camas	43	13	30.2	19	44.2	4	9.3	7	16.3	-	-	-
Canyon	6,664	1,788	27.0	2,966	44.8	754	11.4	1,020	15.4	99	1.5	37
Caribou	297	81	29.2	125	45.1	35	12.6	34	12.3	2	0.7	20
Cassia	860	363	42.9	329	38.8	39	4.6	111	13.1	5	0.6	13
Clark	14	4	30.8	6	46.2	2	15.4	1	7.7	-	-	1
Clearwater	203	34	17.3	91	46.2	39	19.8	33	16.8	-	-	6
Custer	103	29	28.7	40	39.6	19	18.8	13	12.9	-	-	2
Elmore	1,260	312	24.9	585	46.7	203	16.2	150	12.0	2	0.2	8
Franklin	600	129	28.0	188	40.8	86	18.7	57	12.4	1	0.2	139
Fremont	514	108	21.1	220	42.9	113	22.0	71	13.8	1	0.2	1
Gem	513	150	29.4	234	45.9	45	8.8	76	14.9	5	1.0	3
Gooding	455	130	28.7	172	38.0	45	9.9	100	22.1	6	1.3	2
Idaho	478	137	29.0	204	43.2	50	10.6	75	15.9	6	1.3	6
Jefferson	1,442	411	28.5	595	41.3	262	18.2	168	11.7	4	0.3	2
Jerome	718	227	31.7	306	42.8	51	7.1	125	17.5	6	0.8	3
Kootenai	5,025	1,672	34.0	2,245	45.6	296	6.0	683	13.9	23	0.5	106
Latah	1,335	300	22.8	615	46.8	271	20.6	125	9.5	4	0.3	20
Lemhi	219	89	42.4	67	31.9	29	13.8	25	11.9	-	-	9

RESIDENCE	TOTAL NON- HISPANIC LIVE BIRTHS	ADEQUACY OF PRENATAL CARE (APNCU INDEX)										
		Intensive		Adequate		Intermediate		Inadequate		No Prenatal Care		Not Stated
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Lewis	117	23	19.8	58	50.0	12	10.3	23	19.8	-	-	1
Lincoln	167	52	31.1	62	37.1	9	5.4	40	24.0	4	2.4	-
Madison	2,961	480	16.3	1,128	38.3	873	29.6	455	15.4	10	0.3	15
Minidoka	569	227	40.1	214	37.8	19	3.4	104	18.4	2	0.4	3
Nez Perce	1,343	306	23.0	724	54.4	115	8.6	176	13.2	9	0.7	13
Oneida	188	42	31.6	55	41.4	13	9.8	23	17.3	-	-	55
Owyhee	281	71	25.6	106	38.3	37	13.4	40	14.4	23	8.3	4
Payette	790	222	28.3	298	38.0	73	9.3	165	21.0	26	3.3	6
Power	239	90	38.0	106	44.7	18	7.6	23	9.7	-	-	2
Shoshone	371	77	21.2	149	41.0	41	11.3	91	25.1	5	1.4	8
Teton	463	84	18.7	181	40.2	103	22.9	79	17.6	3	0.7	13
Twin Falls	3,058	995	32.6	1,332	43.7	227	7.4	465	15.2	32	1.0	7
Valley	299	42	14.1	138	46.5	70	23.6	44	14.8	3	1.0	2
Washington	274	67	24.6	121	44.5	22	8.1	61	22.4	1	0.4	2

Percentages are based on records with stated data to calculate APNCU (date of first prenatal care visit, number of visits, and length of gestation). There are 519 records where ethnicity is not stated (not shown).

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IDAHO RESIDENT HISPANIC LIVE BIRTHS
Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index
Three-Year Aggregate, 2008-2010

RESIDENCE	TOTAL HISPANIC LIVE BIRTHS	ADEQUACY OF PRENATAL CARE (APNCU INDEX)										
		Intensive		Adequate		Intermediate		Inadequate		No Prenatal Care		Not Stated
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
IDAHO	11,352	2,948	26.2%	4,185	37.1%	1,285	11.4%	2,711	24.1%	140	1.2%	83
District 1	313	98	32.0	117	38.2	25	8.2	61	19.9	5	1.6	7
District 2	116	25	21.6	59	50.9	18	15.5	13	11.2	1	0.9	-
District 3	3,663	901	24.7	1,233	33.8	460	12.6	1,002	27.5	48	1.3	19
District 4	1,838	395	21.6	845	46.2	209	11.4	367	20.1	13	0.7	9
District 5	2,775	748	27.2	997	36.2	295	10.7	673	24.4	41	1.5	21
District 6	1,127	358	32.3	410	37.0	96	8.7	233	21.0	12	1.1	18
District 7	1,520	423	28.0	524	34.7	182	12.0	362	24.0	20	1.3	9
Ada	1,499	338	22.6	712	47.7	141	9.4	290	19.4	13	0.9	5
Adams	3	-	-	3	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bannock	320	115	36.3	103	32.5	32	10.1	66	20.8	1	0.3	3
Bear Lake	12	8	66.7	1	8.3	1	8.3	2	16.7	-	-	-
Benewah	16	4	26.7	7	46.7	3	20.0	1	6.7	-	-	1
Bingham	516	157	30.8	212	41.6	31	6.1	102	20.0	8	1.6	6
Blaine	309	92	30.1	110	35.9	26	8.5	75	24.5	3	1.0	3
Boise	9	2	22.2	5	55.6	1	11.1	1	11.1	-	-	-
Bonner	39	11	28.2	14	35.9	5	12.8	9	23.1	-	-	-
Bonneville	877	311	35.6	317	36.3	69	7.9	166	19.0	10	1.1	4
Boundary	19	6	31.6	7	36.8	2	10.5	4	21.1	-	-	-
Butte	11	5	45.5	3	27.3	2	18.2	1	9.1	-	-	-
Camas	2	-	-	1	50.0	-	-	-	-	1	50.0	-
Canyon	3,152	755	24.1	1,072	34.2	412	13.1	856	27.3	41	1.3	16
Caribou	13	4	30.8	5	38.5	4	30.8	-	-	-	-	-

RESIDENCE	TOTAL HISPANIC LIVE BIRTHS	ADEQUACY OF PRENATAL CARE (APNCU INDEX)										
		Intensive		Adequate		Intermediate		Inadequate		No Prenatal Care		Not Stated
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Cassia	385	117	30.7	128	33.6	23	6.0	108	28.3	5	1.3	4
Clark	27	4	14.8	9	33.3	5	18.5	9	33.3	-	-	-
Clearwater	10	4	40.0	2	20.0	1	10.0	3	30.0	-	-	-
Custer	7	3	42.9	1	14.3	1	14.3	2	28.6	-	-	-
Elmore	290	51	17.8	115	40.2	62	21.7	58	20.3	-	-	4
Franklin	72	15	23.1	22	33.8	16	24.6	12	18.5	-	-	7
Fremont	123	19	15.7	33	27.3	24	19.8	44	36.4	1	0.8	2
Gem	72	23	32.4	30	42.3	4	5.6	14	19.7	-	-	1
Gooding	298	63	21.3	114	38.5	40	13.5	73	24.7	6	2.0	2
Idaho	18	8	44.4	6	33.3	2	11.1	2	11.1	-	-	-
Jefferson	191	45	23.6	62	32.5	22	11.5	60	31.4	2	1.0	-
Jerome	586	128	22.0	220	37.7	86	14.8	137	23.5	12	2.1	3
Kootenai	222	73	33.6	83	38.2	14	6.5	42	19.4	5	2.3	5
Latah	49	8	16.3	29	59.2	9	18.4	2	4.1	1	2.0	-
Lemhi	10	5	50.0	2	20.0	-	-	3	30.0	-	-	-
Lewis	8	-	-	3	37.5	3	37.5	2	25.0	-	-	-
Lincoln	101	31	30.7	30	29.7	16	15.8	21	20.8	3	3.0	-

RESIDENCE	TOTAL HISPANIC LIVE BIRTHS	ADEQUACY OF PRENATAL CARE (APNCU INDEX)										
		Intensive		Adequate		Intermediate		Inadequate		No Prenatal Care		Not Stated
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Madison	168	29	17.3	63	37.5	43	25.6	30	17.9	3	1.8	-
Minidoka	401	118	29.8	133	33.6	22	5.6	117	29.5	6	1.5	5
Nez Perce	31	5	16.1	19	61.3	3	9.7	4	12.9	-	-	-
Oneida	4	1	33.3	2	66.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Owyhee	160	37	23.3	47	29.6	28	17.6	43	27.0	4	2.5	1
Payette	207	69	33.5	54	26.2	13	6.3	67	32.5	3	1.5	1
Power	179	53	29.8	62	34.8	10	5.6	50	28.1	3	1.7	1
Shoshone	17	4	25.0	6	37.5	1	6.3	5	31.3	-	-	1
Teton	117	7	6.1	37	32.5	18	15.8	48	42.1	4	3.5	3
Twin Falls	693	199	28.9	261	37.9	82	11.9	142	20.6	5	0.7	4
Valley	40	4	10.0	13	32.5	5	12.5	18	45.0	-	-	-
Washington	69	17	24.6	27	39.1	3	4.3	22	31.9	-	-	-

Percentages based on records with stated data to calculate APNCU (date of first prenatal care visit, number of visits, and length of gestation). There are 519 records where ethnicity is not stated (not shown).

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Key Maternal and Child Health Indicators

This table looks at key indicators of women over the age of 18 who produced live births in 2009. In comparing non-Hispanic to Hispanic women, there is tremendous disparity in regard to health care insurance. Seven out of every 10 Hispanic women who gave birth in 2009 did not have health insurance prior to pregnancy. The comparable rate for non-Hispanics was 30.5 percent.

Annual Report Topics			
Statewide, Non-Hispanic, and Hispanic Percentages			
PRATS' 2009			
Report Topic/Indicator	Idaho Statewide %	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
Unintended Pregnancy	35.2	33.5	46.6
No Birth Control Use ²	55.3	55.3	57.0
No Health Insurance (Prior to Pregnancy)	36.0	30.5	70.2
Medicaid Utilization (for prenatal care and/or delivery)	43.3	39.7	66.0
Overweight/Obesity (prior to pregnancy) ³	40.6	40.0	45.6
First Trimester Prenatal Care	89.4	89.8	88.5
WIC (Participated in WIC during pregnancy)	40.9	36.4	70.2
Multivitamin Use (regular multivitamin use during third trimester) ⁴	83.6	84.4	78.6
HIV Testing (during pregnancy)	48.3	46.7	56.6
No Dental Care (during pregnancy)	46.1	42.9	67.8
Exercise (regular exercise during third trimester) ⁵	57.8	57.1	59.6
Stressful Life Events (Three+ stressful life events in 12 mos prior to delivery)	28.3	27.3	34.2
Physical Abuse (physical abuse during pregnancy)	5.2	5.4	4.4
Smoking (during third trimester) ⁶	8.5	9.3	3.2
Alcohol Use (during third trimester) ⁷	4.1	3.8	5.5
Breastfeeding Initiation (mothers who ever breastfed)	90.6	91.4	87.2
Breastfeeding Duration (Six+ months) ⁸	55.4	57.2	44.4
Self-Reported Postpartum Depression ⁹	18.0	17.7	21.3
No Well-Baby Care (never took baby for routine well-baby care)	1.9	1.2	6.7
Hearing Screening (baby's hearing was tested)	94.8	95.0	93.3
Immunizations (reported baby's immunizations up-to-date)	87.6	86.5	94.1
Baby Sleep Position (lay baby on his/her back to sleep)	77.0	79.4	60.3

**Seven out of every 10 Hispanic women who gave birth in 2009 did not have health insurance prior to pregnancy. The comparable rate for non-Hispanics was 30.5 percent.

**Seven out of every 10 Hispanic women who gave birth in 2009 participated in the WIC program during pregnancy, a utilization rate nearly twice as high as the rate for non-Hispanics.

Notes:

1. Source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Tracking System (PRATS), Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics. PRATS is a representative sample of resident women aged 18+ who gave birth in Idaho
2. Only asked of mothers who were not trying to get pregnant at the time of conception
3. Mothers with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25.0 or greater
4. Multivitamin use four or more times per week during the last three months of pregnancy
5. Among mothers who exercised one or more days per week during pregnancy
6. Smoking one or more cigarettes during the last three months of pregnancy
7. Consuming one or more alcoholic beverages during the last three months of pregnancy
8. Babies who were not at least six months old at the time of the survey were excluded from analysis
9. During the three months after delivery

Youth Risk Behavioral Survey Data

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

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

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

The adult survey is conducted annually by the Department of Health and Welfare, and is called the Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). The sample size for this survey is approximately 4,900, and statewide data comparing Hispanic to non-Hispanic health behavior is available. There is a set core of questions, and every other year certain modules are included. The administration of both surveys follows the strict protocols designed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and are also conducted by the other states. For a comparison between Idaho data and national or other state data, go to <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5312a1.htm>.

For both surveys, we have indicated where the differences between non-Hispanic and Hispanic populations' behavior were statistically significant. Note that with the adult survey (BRFSS) conditions that require a doctor's diagnosis (asthma, cholesterol levels, and 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.

Please note that the surveys are filled out by the respondents, not collected from a secondary source. For more information on the validity and reliability of the data, please see the technical report, at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5312a1.htm>.

Youth Data: Unintentional Injuries and Violence

Below is the Youth Risk Behavioral Survey 2009. All students were asked the questions. The responses were then divided by ethnicity and tested for statistical significance in response differences. As an example, although Hispanics report higher non-seat belt usage than whites, they don't vary enough from whites to be identified statistically as different. This is identified as a "No difference" response in the last column. More whites reported carrying a gun within 30 days of the survey, but Hispanics reported trying cigarettes earlier than whites. This area is of particular interest given that the No.2 cause of death for Hispanics is accidents. Because motor vehicles are the No.1 cause of unintentional injuries, representing almost 80 percent of injury deaths between 2008 and 2010, the percent of Hispanic youth who drink and drive or have ridden in a car with someone who had been drinking (30.5 percent), is significantly higher than for non-Hispanics (20.7 percent).

Question	Total	Hispanic	White	Hispanic/White more likely or no difference
Rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey)	84.9%	91.8%	83.5%	Hispanic
Rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)	8.6%	11.6%	8.0%	No difference
Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol one or more times (in a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)	22.2%	30.5%	20.7%	Hispanic
Drove when drinking alcohol one or more times (in a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)	9.5%	10.5%	8.9%	No difference
Carried a weapon on school property on at least one day (for example, a gun, knife, or club during the 30 days before the survey)	6.7%	7.5%	6.4%	No difference
Did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school on at least one day (during the 30 days before the survey)	4.0%	5.6%	3.5%	No difference
Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times (for example, a gun, knife, or club during the 12 months before the survey)	7.9%	9.5%	7.2%	No difference

Question	Total	Hispanic	White	Hispanic/White more likely or no difference
In a physical fight on school property one or more times (during the 12 months before the survey)	10.2%	13.6%	9.4%	No difference
Bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	22.3%	19.6%	22.3%	No difference
Felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for two or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey)	28.3%	32.7%	26.8%	No difference
Seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	14.2%	16.4%	13.3%	No difference
Made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	13.3%	14.4%	12.9%	No difference
Attempted suicide one or more times (during the 12 months before the survey)	6.9%	8.5%	6.1%	No difference
Suicide attempt resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)	2.0%	1.0%	2.0%	No difference
Carried a weapon on at least one day (for example, a gun, knife, or club during the 30 days before the survey)	21.8%	20.6%	21.8%	No difference
Carried a gun on at least one day (during the 30 days before the survey)	8.6%	4.8%	9.0%	White
In a physical fight one or more times (during the 12 months before the survey)	29.0%	38.1%	26.9%	Hispanic

Question	Total	Hispanic	White	Hispanic/White more likely or no difference
Injured in a physical fight one or more times (injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse, during the 12 months before the survey)	3.4%	4.0%	3.3%	No difference
Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend (during the 12 months before the survey)	10.6%	14.4%	9.7%	No difference
Ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)	9.6%	9.4%	9.4%	No difference



Youth Data: Tobacco Use

Idaho’s smoking rates continue to decline for both adults and high school-aged youth. The most encouraging news is that the gap between non-Hispanic and Hispanic youth is closing. The only two indicators that were significantly different were “ever had a cigarette,” and “smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years.” All other indicators suggested no difference between Hispanics and Whites.

Question	Total	Hispanic	White	Hispanic/White more likely or no difference
Ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)	39.6%	53.0%	37.2%	Hispanic
Smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years	8.7%	15.0%	7.3%	Hispanic
Smoked cigarettes on at least one day (during the 30 days before the survey)	14.5%	17.6%	13.8%	No difference
Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days (during the 30 days before the survey)	4.4%	4.9%	4.1%	No difference
Smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (among students who currently smoked cigarettes, on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey)	6.0%	n/a	6.3%	n/a
Smoked cigarettes on school property on at least 1 day (during the 30 days before the survey)	3.4%	4.0%	3.2%	No difference
Ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days	8.5%	10.5%	8.0%	No difference
Did not try to quit smoking cigarettes (among students who currently smoked cigarettes, during the 12 months before the survey)	40.3%	n/a	40.4%	n/a
Usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station (among the students who were aged <18 years and who currently smoked cigarettes, during the 30 days before the survey)	4.5%	n/a	3.1%	n/a
Used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least one day (during the 30 days before the survey)	9.4%	11.4%	9.0%	No difference

Question	Total	Hispanic	White	Hispanic/White more likely or no difference
Used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on school property on at least one day (during the 30 days before the survey)	5.5%	5.5%	5.4%	No difference
Smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day (during the 30 days before the survey)	12.0%	13.6%	11.7%	No difference
Smoked cigarettes; smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars; or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least one day (during the 30 days before the survey)	21.5%	24.7%	21.1%	No difference

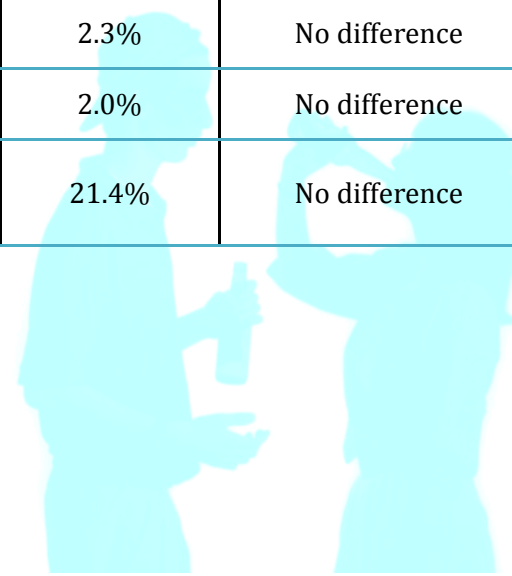


Youth Data: Alcohol and Other Drug Use

The pattern of alcohol use among Hispanic teens has remained fairly stable since the 2007 report. Hispanic teens still reported higher incidents of drinking and marijuana use than Caucasian respondents.

Question	Total	Hispanic	White	Hispanic/White more likely or no difference
Ever had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day (during their life)	62.5%	78.1%	60.2%	Hispanic
Drank alcohol for the first time before age 13 years (other than a few sips)	19.2%	31.7%	17.0%	Hispanic
Had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day (during the 30 days before the survey)	34.2%	44.8%	32.7%	Hispanic
Had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours on at least one day (during the 30 days before the survey)	22.3%	26.9%	21.4%	No difference
Usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (among students who currently drank alcohol during the 30 days before the survey)	41.4%	36.9%	43.2%	No difference
Had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on at least one day (during the 30 days before the survey)	3.5%	5.2%	3.0%	No difference
Ever used marijuana one or more times (during their life)	29.9%	37.1%	28.0%	Hispanic
Tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years	6.1%	10.2%	5.3%	Hispanic
Used marijuana one or more times (during the 30 days before the survey)	13.7%	17.7%	12.5%	Hispanic
Used marijuana on school property one or more times (during the 30 days before the survey)	3.0%	5.0%	2.5%	No difference

Question	Total	Hispanic	White	Hispanic/White more likely or no difference
Ever used any form of cocaine one or more times (for example, powder, crack, or freebase, during their life)	5.5%	12.4%	4.2%	Hispanic
Used any form of cocaine one or more times (for example, powder, crack, or freebase, during the 30 days before the survey)	2.4%	6.9%	1.5%	Hispanic
Ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times (during their life)	12.6%	18.3%	11.4%	Hispanic
Ever used heroin one or more times (also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," during their life)	2.5%	5.0%	1.9%	No difference
Ever used methamphetamines one or more times (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," during their life)	3.1%	5.8%	2.4%	Hispanic
Ever used ecstasy one or more times (also called "MDMA," during their life)	6.1%	10.4%	5.0%	Hispanic
Ever took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times (during their life)	2.9%	4.0%	2.3%	No difference
Ever used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times (during their life)	2.3%	3.0%	2.0%	No difference
Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	22.7%	26.5%	21.4%	No difference



Youth Data: Dietary Behaviors

With the issue of childhood obesity of growing concern it is encouraging to report that Idaho's youth are less overweight than other U.S. 9th-12th graders. However, the proportion of Idaho Hispanic youth in 2010 who are overweight is nearly twice that of non-Hispanic youth (13.6 percent vs. 7.9 percent) and slightly higher than 2007. Hispanic youth spend far more time watching television three or more hours per day than non-Hispanics, 36.8 percent vs. 19.4 percent.

Question	Total	Hispanic	White	Hispanic/White more likely or no difference
Ate fruits and vegetables less than five times per day (100 percent fruit juices, fruit, green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the seven days before the survey)	81.5%	74.0%	82.9%	White
Did not drink 100 percent fruit juices (during the seven days before the survey)	20.3%	16.9%	21.1%	No difference
Did not eat fruit (during the seven days before the survey)	7.9%	7.5%	7.8%	No difference
Did not eat green salad (during the seven days before the survey)	30.7%	41.9%	29.2%	Hispanic
Did not eat potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips, during the seven days before the survey)	23.4%	34.4%	21.5%	Hispanic
Did not eat carrots (during the seven days before the survey)	45.3%	48.3%	44.5%	No difference
Did not eat other vegetables (excluding green salad, potatoes, or carrots, during the seven days before the survey)	13.1%	16.7%	12.3%	No difference
Drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop at least one time per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the seven days before the survey)	18.3%	21.6%	17.5%	No difference
Drank less than three glasses per day of milk (during the seven days before the survey)	80.0%	85.8%	79.4%	Hispanic
Ate fruit or drank 100 percent fruit juices less than two times per day (during the seven days before the survey)	71.1%	65.7%	72.2%	White
Ate vegetables less than three times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the seven days before the survey)	88.9%	89.4%	89.2%	No difference

Question	Total	Hispanic	White	Hispanic/White more likely or no difference
Overweight (students who were > 85th percentile but < 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex, based on reference data)	12.0%	15.9%	11.1%	No difference
Obese (students who were > 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex, based on reference data)	8.8%	13.6%	7.9%	Hispanic
Described themselves as slightly or very overweight	27.6%	32.7%	26.8%	No difference
Did not exercise to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)	38.2%	33.8%	38.9%	No difference
Did not eat less food, fewer calories, or low-fat foods to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)	62.0%	59.3%	62.5%	No difference
Went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey)	10.3%	13.6%	9.6%	No difference
Took diet pills, powders or liquids to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (without a doctor's advice, during the 30 days before the survey)	5.6%	7.2%	5.1%	No difference
Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight	4.2%	4.6%	3.6%	No difference



Youth Data: Physical Activity

Question	Total	Hispanic	White	Hispanic/White more likely or no difference
Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on less than five days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the seven days before the survey)	46.4%	54.7%	45.1%	Hispanic
Did not attend physical education classes in an average week (when they were in school)	51.7%	47.6%	52.5%	No difference
Did not attend physical education classes daily (when they were in school)	76.3%	72.3%	77.2%	No difference
Did not play on sports teams (run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey)	38.8%	44.8%	37.9%	Hispanic
Watched television three or more hours per day (on an average school day)	21.9%	36.8%	19.4%	Hispanic
Used computers three or more hours per day (played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work on an average school day)	17.2%	19.0%	16.7%	No difference
Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on less than seven days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the seven days before the survey)	72.4%	74.8%	71.8%	No difference
Did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the seven days before the survey)	10.8%	12.9%	10.5%	No difference

Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System

Half of Idaho's Hispanic adults did not have health insurance coverage and almost two-thirds of Idaho's Hispanic adults did not have dental insurance in 2010. As of 2010, three out of every five Hispanic adults in Idaho had never had either a sigmoidoscopy or a colonoscopy. This rate is 54 percent higher than the rate for non-Hispanics. Over a quarter (27.6 percent) of Idaho's Hispanic adults reported their general health status as "fair" or "poor" in 2010. This rate is nearly twice as high as the rate for non-Hispanics.

Topic	Question	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
General Health Status	Idaho adults who reported their general health status as "fair" or "poor"	15.2%	14.3%	27.6%
Asthma	Idaho adults who were diagnosed with and still had asthma	8.8%	9.1%	4.8%
Cigarette Smoking	Idaho adults who smoked cigarettes	15.7%	15.9%	13.0%
Seat Belt Use	Idaho adults who did not always use seat belts	23.8%	24.3%	17.9%
Cervical Cancer Screening	Idaho women who have not had a Pap test in the past three years	23.9%	24.0%	22.7%
Health Care Coverage	Idaho adults without health care coverage	19.0%	16.6%	50.3%
Physical Activity	Idaho adults who did not participate in leisure time physical activity in the past month	19.9%	18.8%	34.9%
Binge Drinking	Idaho adults who were binge drinkers	13.1%	13.2%	12.6%
Dental Visits	Idaho adults who had not visited the dentist in the past 12 months	32.4%	32.0%	37.7%
Prostate Cancer Screening	Idaho men aged 40 and older who have not had a PSA test in the past two years	50.9%	49.1%	75.8%
Dental Insurance	Idaho adults without dental insurance	44.8%	43.4%	65.0%
Overweight	Idaho adults who were overweight (BMI \geq 25)	62.8%	62.0%	73.6%
Heavy Drinking	Idaho adults who were heavy drinkers	4.0%	4.1%	2.5%
Colorectal Cancer Screening	Idaho adults aged 50 and older who have never had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy	40.1%	39.5%	60.7%
Diabetes	Idaho adults who had ever been diagnosed with diabetes	7.9%	8.0%	7.6%
Obesity	Idaho adults who were obese (BMI \geq 30)	26.8%	26.3%	34.7%
Illicit Drug Use	Idaho adults who used illicit drugs in the past 12 months	4.3%	4.4%	2.9%
Breast Cancer Screening	Idaho women aged 40 and older who did not have a mammogram in the past two years	36.2%	36.0%	41.0%

Source: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Surveillance Unit

SECTION III: Education

There is a wide variation in distribution of Hispanic children in Idaho's schools. Hispanic children represent 15.9 percent of the public school population. From 2007-2010, the percentage of Hispanic children (under 18 years) enrolled in public schools

increased from 12.4 to 15.9 percent. In 2007, the highest concentrations were found in School Districts 3 (26.3 percent) and 5 (24.7 percent), which include Twin Falls, Wilder, and Caldwell.

In 2010, District 3 and 5, continue to house more than 60 percent of the Hispanic student population in Idaho, 31.4 and 30.5 percent respectively. For District 3, note the significant growth, where one-third or more of the student body population is Hispanic, includes Parma, Vallivue, Marsing Joint, Bruneau-Grand View, Nampa, and Homedale; and in District 5, Blaine, Cassia, Gooding Joint, Bliss, Jerome Joint, Valley, Shoshone Joint, Minidoka, Buhl Joint, Hansen, and Murtaugh Joint.

Table 1: Number and Percentage of Hispanic Students in Idaho Public Schools by District, 2010

County of School District	State and School District Names	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Total	% Hispanic
State Totals:	Total Idaho Schools	236,755*	44,835	281,590	15.92%
Benewah	Saint Maries Joint	979	27	1,006	2.68%
	Plummer/Worley	396	34	430	7.91%
Bonner	West Bonner County	1,257	49	1,306	3.75%
	Lake Pend Oreille	3,803	149	3,952	3.77%
Boundary	Boundary County	1,448	73	1,521	4.80%
Kootenai	Coeur d'Alene	10,291	533	10,824	4.92%
	Lakeland	4,348	109	4,457	2.45
	Post Falls	5,326	312	5,638	5.53%
	Kootenai	233	8	241	3.32%
Shoshone	Kellogg Joint	1,237	43	1,280	3.36%
	Mullan	115	3	118	2.54%
	Wallace	537	15	552	2.72%
	Avery School	12	0	12	0.00%
District 1		29,982	1,355	31,337	4.32%

*These are totals K-12.

Table 1: Number and Percentage of Hispanic Students in Idaho Public Schools by District, 2010 (cont.)

County of School District	State and School District Names	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Total	% Hispanic
Clearwater	Orofino	1,031	64	1,095	5.84%
Idaho	Cottonwood Joint	407	15	422	3.55%
	Salmon River Joint	123	6	129	4.65%
	Mountain View	1,116	58	1,174	4.94%
Latah	Moscow	2,365	125	2,490	5.02%
	Genesee Joint	300	10	310	3.23%
	Kendrick	225	9	234	3.85%
	Potlatch	433	16	449	3.56%
	Troy	299	10	309	3.24%
Lewis	Whitepine Joint	1,150	41	1,191	3.44%
	Nezperce Joint	148	4	152	2.63%
Lewis	Kamiah Joint	526	32	558	5.73%
	Highland Joint	168	5	173	2.89%
	Lewiston Independent	4,623	230	4,853	4.74%
Nez Perce	Lapwai	521	8	529	1.51%
	Culdesac Joint	101	1	102	0.98%
District 2		13,536	634	14,170	4.47%



Table 1: Number and Percentage of Hispanic Students in Idaho Public Schools by District, 2010 (cont.)

County of School District	State and School District Names	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Total	% Hispanic
Adams	Meadows Valley	191	6	197	3.04%
	Council	215	9	224	4.02%
Canyon	Nampa	10,906	4,892	15,798	30.97%
	Caldwell	2,684	3,530	6,214	56.81%
	Wilder	70	323	393	82.19%
	Middleton	2,730	322	3,052	10.55%
	Notus	270	103	373	27.61%
	Melba Joint	596	125	721	17.34%
	Parma	755	330	1,085	30.41%
	Vallivue	5,071	2,287	7,358	31.08%
Gem	Emmett Independent	2,232	340	2,572	13.22%
Owyhee	Marsing Joint	548	308	856	35.98%
	Pleasant Valley Elementary	10	0	10	0.00%
	Bruneau-Grand View Joint	214	121	335	36.12%
	Homedale	772	453	1,225	36.98%
Payette	Payette Joint	1,187	477	1,664	28.67%
	New Plymouth	825	124	949	13.07%
	Fruitland	1,289	427	1,716	24.88%
Washington	Weiser	1,153	459	1,612	28.47%
	Cambridge Joint	138	4	142	2.82%
	Midvale	113	5	119	4.20%
District 3		31,969	14,645	46,615	31.42%



Table 1: Number and Percentage of Hispanic Students in Idaho Public Schools by District, 2010 (cont.)

County of School District	State and School District Names	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Total	% Hispanic
Ada	Boise Independent	22,990	2,639	25,629	10.30%
	Meridian Joint	32,827	3,106	35,933	8.65%
	Kuna Joint	4,603	399	5,002	7.98%
Boise	Garden Valley	217	18	235	7.66%
	Basin	369	8	377	2.13%
	Horseshoe Bend	290	20	310	6.46%
Elmore	Prairie Elementary	9	0	9	0.00%
	Glenns Ferry	253	215	468	45.94%
	Mountain Home	3,161	756	3,917	19.30%
Valley	McCall-Donnelly	884	62	946	6.55%
	Cascade	257	12	269	4.46%
District 4		65,860	7,235	73,095	9.90%



Table 1: Number and Percentage of Hispanic Students in Idaho Public Schools by District, 2010 (cont.)

County of School District	State and School District Names	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Total	% Hispanic
Blaine	Blaine County	2,230	1,159	3,389	34.20%
Camas	Camas County	141	11	152	7.24%
Cassia	Cassia County Joint	3,629	1,675	5,304	31.58%
Gooding	Gooding Joint	858	371	1,231	30.14%
	Wendell	605	533	1,138	46.84%
	Hagerman	307	100	407	24.60%
	Bliss	86	67	153	43.80%
Jerome	Jerome Joint	2,016	1,564	3,580	43.69%
	Valley	375	257	632	40.66%
Lincoln	Shoshone Joint	306	254	560	45.36%
	Dietrich	184	35	219	15.98%
	Richfield	160	39	199	19.60%
Minidoka	Minidoka County	2,438	1,759	4,197	41.91%
Twin Falls	Twin Falls	6,283	1,495	7,778	19.22%
	Buhl Joint	886	419	1,305	32.11%
	Filer	1,184	216	1,400	15.43%
	Kimberly	1,287	181	1,468	12.33%
	Hansen	253	145	398	36.43%
	Three Creek Joint Elementary	5	0	5	0.00%
	Castleford	240	58	298	19.46%
	Murtaugh Joint	107	118	225	52.44%
District 5		21,209	9,286	30,497	30.45%

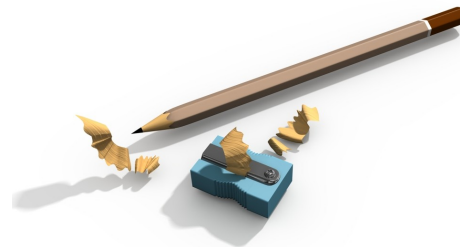


Table 1: Number and Percentage of Hispanic Students in Idaho Public Schools by District, 2010 (cont.)

County of School District	State and School District Names	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Total	% Hispanic
Bannock	Marsh Valley Joint	1,263	46	1,309	3.52%
	Pocatello	11,910	1,053	12,963	8.25%
Bear Lake	Bear Lake	1,078	40	1,118	3.58%
Bingham	Snake River	1,386	367	1,753	20.94%
	Blackfoot	3,361	1,074	4,435	24.21%
	Aberdeen	367	440	807	54.53%
	Firth	595	88	683	12.88%
	Shelley	1,902	262	2,164	12.11%
Butte	Butte County	461	21	473	4.44%
Caribou	Grace	372	46	418	11.00%
	North Gem	195	12	207	5.80%
	Soda Springs Joint	792	37	829	4.46%
Franklin	Preston	2,322	204	2,526	8.08%
	West Side	575	27	602	4.49%
Oneida	Oneida County	856	34	890	3.82%
Power	American Falls	858	645	1,503	42.91%
	Rockland	158	5	163	3.07%
	Arbon Elementary	11	1	12	8.33%
District 6		28,462	4,402	32,855	13.40%



Table 1: Number and Percentage of Hispanic Students in Idaho Public Schools by District, 2010 (cont.)

County of School District	State and School District Names	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Total	% Hispanic
Bonneville	Idaho Falls	8,365	1,953	10,318	18.93%
	Swan Valley	70	2	72	2.78%
	Bonneville Joint	8,971	1333	10,304	12.94%
Clark	Clark County	109	119	228	52.20%
Custer	Challis Joint	399	31	430	7.21%
	Mackay	184	4	188	2.13%
Fremont	Fremont County	1,903	424	2,327	18.22%
Jefferson	Jefferson County Joint	4,207	560	4,767	11.75%
	Ririe	647	36	683	5.27%
	West Jefferson	418	197	615	32.03%
Lemhi	Salmon	920	13	933	1.39%
	South Lemhi	82	5	87	5.75%
Madison	Madison	4,689	306	4,995	6.13%
	Sugar-Salem Joint	1,376	101	1,477	6.84%
Teton	Teton County	1,189	383	1,572	24.36%
District 7		33,529	5,467	38,996	14.02%



Table 2: Percentage of Students Proficient or Better by Grade: Reading Scores, Spring 2011

The federal definition of migratory child means a child who is, or whose parent's spouse is, a migratory agricultural worker, including a migratory dairy worker, or a migratory fisher, and who, in the preceding 36 months, in order to obtain, or accompany such parent, in order to obtain, temporary or seasonal employment in agricultural or fishing work (A) has moved from one school district to another; (B) in a state that is comprised of a single school district, has moved from one administrative area to another within such district; or (C) resides in a school district of more than 15,000 square miles, and migrates a distance of 20 miles or more to a temporary residence to engage in a fishing or agricultural activity.

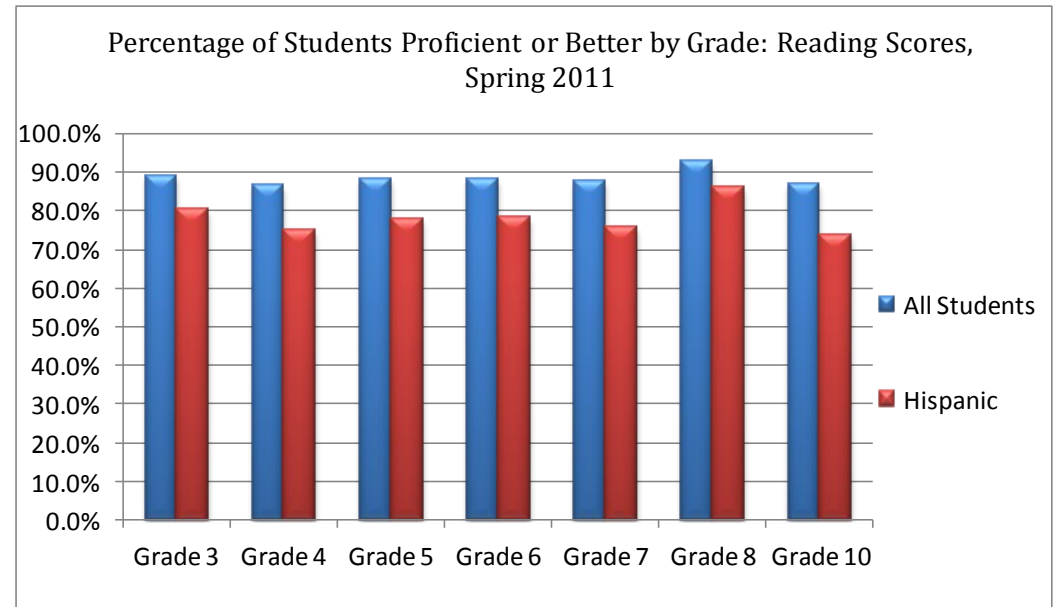
Source: 2010-2011 Idaho State Department of Education Migrant Education Program (MEP) handbook for coordinators and staff of migrant education programs.



The ISAT, Idaho Standards Achievement Tests, consists of three multiple-choice tests in the core subjects of reading, math, and language usage. The scores represent the percentage of students who are proficient or better in a given subject area. Proficiency on the ISAT verifies that an Idaho student has met Idaho standards in reading, language usage, and mathematics. The rankings are based on a scale of below, basic, proficient, and advanced. The ISAT is an important component of the statewide student assessment system as stated in board rule 08.02.03-Rules Governing Thoroughness. The ISAT is administered to students in grades 3-10 to provide ongoing monitoring of individual, school, district, and state progress.

In 2011, the number of all students who were reading at proficient or better levels steadily rose from the 3rd to the 8th grade and dropped by the 10th grade. For Hispanic Limited English Proficient (LEP) and Migrant students, progress toward reading proficiency was not as stable and significantly dropped by the 10th grade. Migrant students were least likely to achieve reading proficiency; just over 50 percent were able to do so.

Percentage of Students Proficient or Better by Grade: Reading Scores, Spring 2011							
	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 10
All Students	89.2%	86.7%	88.1%	88.4%	87.7%	92.6%	87.2%
Hispanic	80.5%	75.0%	77.9%	78.5%	75.9%	86.0%	73.9%
LEP	72.6%	62.0%	61.4%	58.9%	52.9%	68.1%	46.4%
Migrant	70.4%	65.6%	56.9%	62.9%	63.2%	73.8%	54.1%

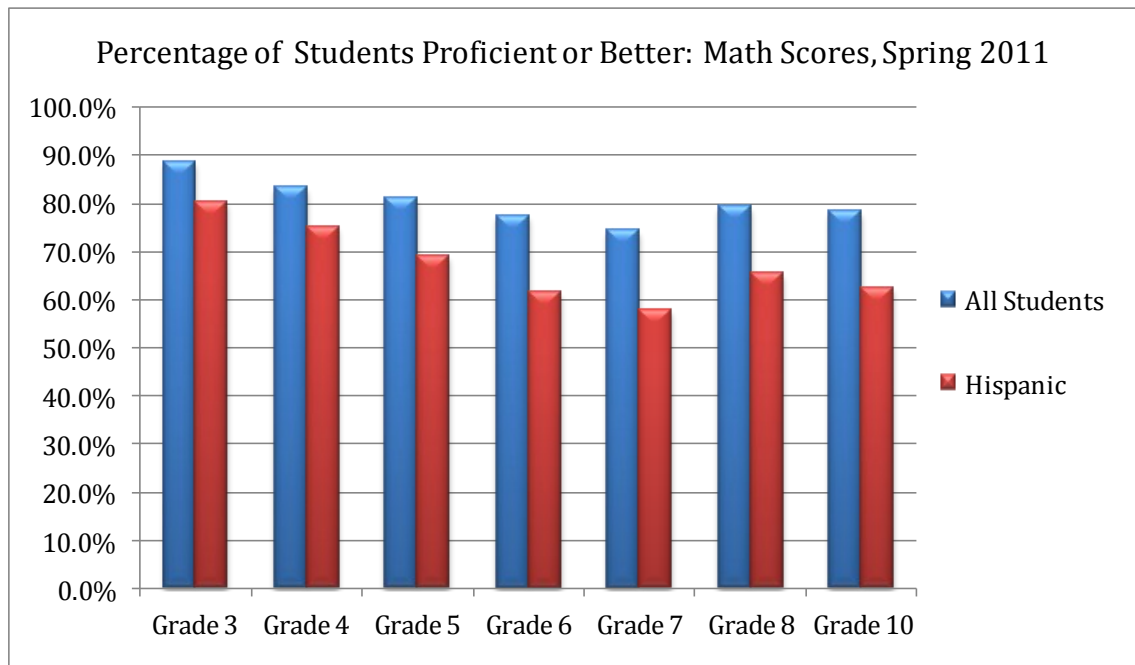


Source: Idaho State Department of Education: Financial Summaries for Idaho School Districts; Statistics 2011

Percentage of Students Proficient or Better: Math Scores, Spring 2011							
	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 10
All Students	88.6%	83.4%	80.9%	77.5%	74.5%	79.5%	78.5%
Hispanic	80.3%	75.0%	69.0%	61.5%	57.8%	65.4%	62.5%
LEP	72.2%	59.8%	53.0%	40.3%	33.6%	41.9%	40.8%
Migrant	76.2%	65.3%	55.3%	45.2%	51.3%	58.7%	58.2%

Table 3: Percentage of Students Proficient or Better by Grade: Math Scores, Spring 2011

In 2011, math scores fell for all students during middle school years (grades 6-8) and only slightly recovered during high school (grade 10). Limited English Proficient (LEP) and Migrant students fared the worst and were less likely to recover during 10th grade. Research has pointed out that in addition to dealing with the normal challenges of being a “teenager,” foreign-born Mexican students face higher levels of poverty and seasonal migratory disruptions in schooling that propel them into early labor force participation. The natural consequences are below average grades and sometimes withdrawal from school.

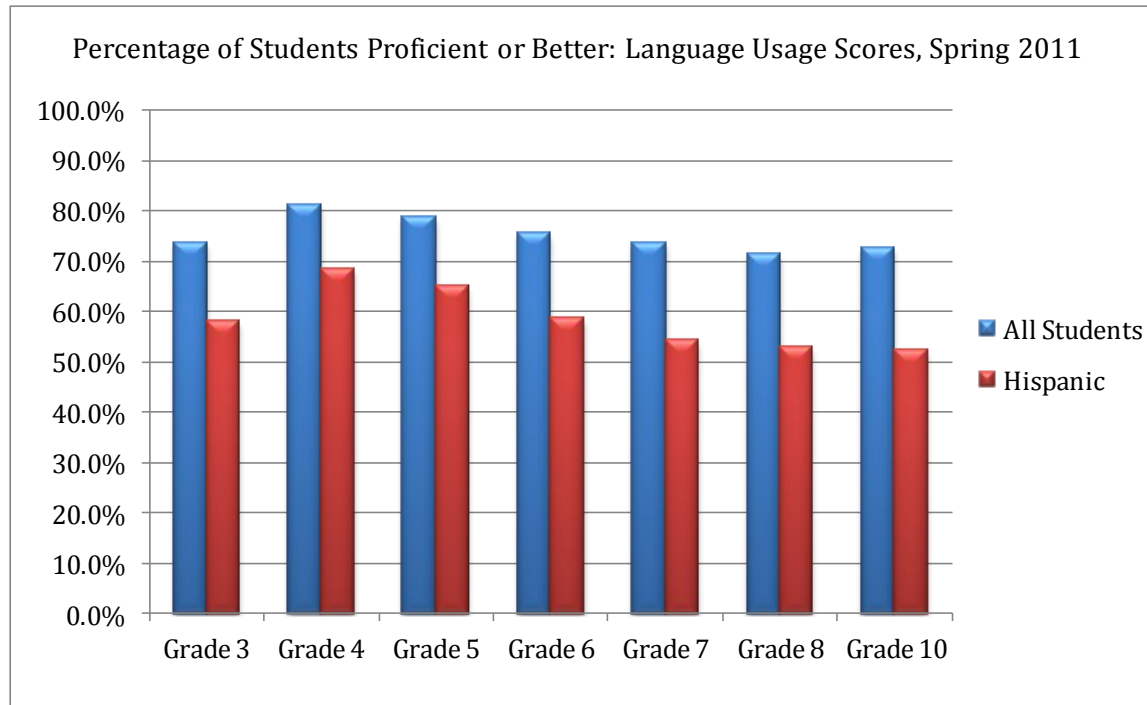


Source: Idaho State department of Education, financial summaries for Idaho school districts; Statistics 2011; Frank Bean, George Chaps, Ruth R. Berg and Katherine A Sowards, (“Education and Sociodemographic Incorporation Among Hispanic Immigrants to the United States”). In Immigration and Ethnicity: The Integration of America’s Newest Arrivals, edited by Barry Edmonston and Jeffrey Passel, Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute Press, 1994.

Table 4: Percentage of Students Proficient or Better by Grade: Language Usage Scores, Spring 2011

In 2011, Hispanic students had the hardest time meeting Idaho’s standards for language usage. In the 10th grade, 72.6 percent of all students were language proficient or better, while slightly more than half (52.2 percent of Hispanic students) performed the same. Additionally, less than a quarter of LEP students and slightly more than one third of migrant students scored at proficient or better level. Part of the explanation is the early labor force participation rates for this age group (15-17 years). Bean, et al., note that in comparison to all other ethnic and racial groups, foreign-born Mexican students have the highest labor force participation rates. As expected, this leads to less time spent at school improving language skills. This experience is fairly typical for first-generation Mexican workers.

Percentage of Students Proficient or Better: Language Usage Scores, Spring 2011							
	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 10
All Students	73.7%	81.1%	78.7%	75.4%	73.5%	71.2%	72.6%
Hispanic	57.9%	68.6%	65.0%	58.5%	54.3%	52.9%	52.2%
LEP	46.3%	54.9%	46.1%	33.5%	26.9%	22.9%	23.9%
Migrant	48.4%	57.1%	52.1%	34.9%	42.0%	34.0%	38.8%



Source: Bean, Frank, George Chapa, Ruth R. Berg, and Kathryn A. Sowards. "Educational and Sociodemographic Incorporation Among Hispanic Immigrants to the United States." In *Immigration and Ethnicity: The Integration of America's Newest Arrivals*, edited by Barry Edmonston and Jeffrey Passel. Washington, D.C. : Urban Institute Press, 1994

Table 5 & 6: 2010 State of Idaho-Reported Race/Ethnicity and Primary Language for LEP/LEP1 Students

In 2010, there were 1,324 students in the state of Idaho who were identified as “Limited English Proficient 1” (LEP1), indicating their recent status in the United States. Of those, Hispanics represented the largest group (82 percent), followed by Whites (6.7 percent), Asians (4.6 percent), and Blacks (3.0 percent). Of the LEP/LEP1 students, 82.9 percent reported Spanish as their primary language, followed by North American Indian, Arabic, and Russian. For Hispanic students, these findings are consistent with national trends. Research by Rumbaut, et al. indicates that first- and 1.5-generation immigrants (those who enter the U.S. as young adults and before 14 yrs. of age) initially are more likely to use their mother tongue as their primary language, yet this slowly declines as length of time increases in the United States. Juxtaposing this information with the 2010 ACT scores makes a strong statement about the importance of providing early and adequate language intervention to new migrants in order to increase future ACT scores.

Source: Ruben G. Rumbaut, Douglas S. Massey, and Frank D. Bean. "Linguistic Life Expectancies: Immigrant Language and Retention in Southern California." *Population and Development Review*, 2006 32(3):447-60.

Table 5

2010 State of Idaho-Reported Race/Ethnicity for LEP/LEP1* Students		
Race/Ethnicity	# Students	% Students
Am. Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	267	1.7
Asian, non-Hispanic	726	4.6
Black/African American, non-Hispanic	479	3
Native Hawaiian/Pac. Islander, non-Hispanic	66	0.4
White, non-Hispanic	1,067	6.7
Hispanic, of any race	13,109	82.8
Two or more races/Non-Hispanic	49	0.3
Blank/Missing	67	0.4
*LEP1 students are defined as "new to a U.S. school in the past 12 months." There were 1,324 students identified as LEP1, which represent 8.4 percent of LEP population tested.		

Source: Idaho English Language Proficiency Assessment, 2010 Technical Report

Table 6

Reported Primary Language for LEP/LEP1 Students		
Native Language	# Students	% Students
Spanish	13,130	82.9%
North American Indian	249	1.6%
Arabic	220	1.4%
Russian	219	1.4%
Nepali	156	1.0%
Chinese	142	0.9%
English	132	0.8%
Bosnian	115	0.7%
Vietnamese	97	0.6%
Swahili	96	0.6%
Note: This table shows the number and percentage for the top 10 coded languages. The most common native language represented was Spanish (82.9 percent).		

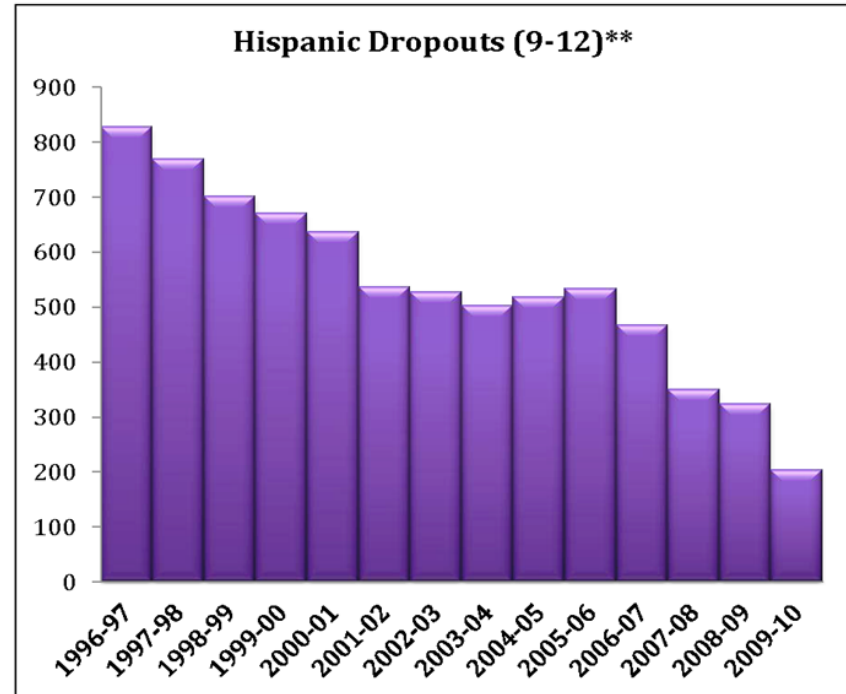
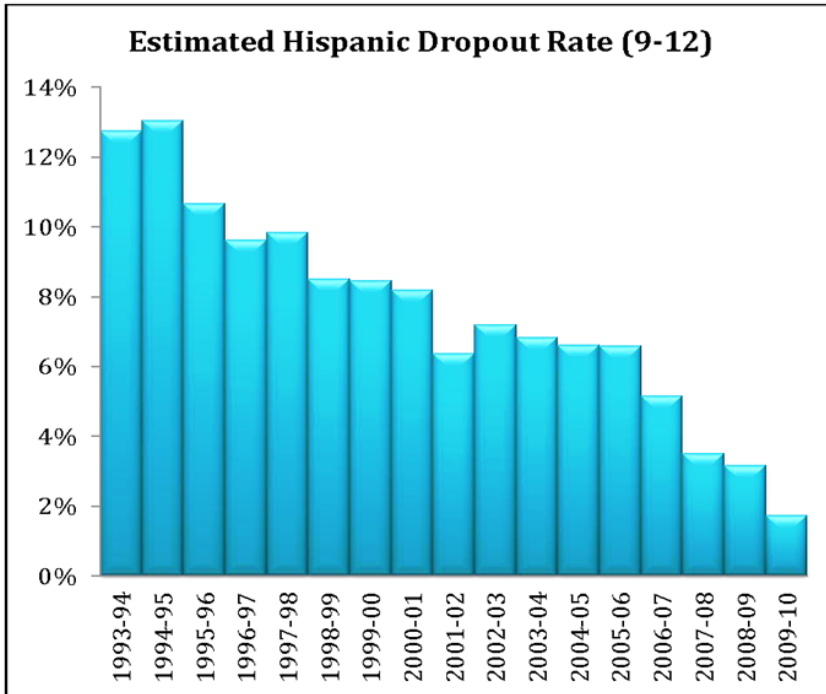
Source: Idaho English Language Proficiency Assessment, 2010 Technical Report

Table 7: Hispanic High School Drop-Out Trend: 1993-2010

In 2009-2010, 1.72 percent of Hispanics in Idaho were estimated to have dropped out of secondary schools, down from 8.2 percent in 2000-2001, and 12.7 percent in 1993-1994. This significant decrease shows that educational gains are slowly being made over time.

Hispanic High school Drop-Out Trend: 1993-2010			
Estimated	Hispanic Dropouts (9-12)	Hispanic Dropouts (9-12)**	Calculated Hispanic Enrollment*
1993-94	12.74%	761	5,975
1994-95	13.05%	859	6,580
1995-96	10.65%	759	7,126
1996-97	9.61%	828	8,617
1997-98	9.83%	770	7,837
1998-99	8.49%	701	8,259
1999-00	8.44%	671	7,946
2000-01	8.19%	637	7,777
2001-02	6.37%	536	8,408
2002-03	7.19%	528	7,341
2003-04	6.83%	503	7,368
2004-05	6.61%	519	7,852
2005-06	6.59%	533	8,086
2006-07	5.16%	468	9,078
2007-08	3.50%	350	9,991
2008-09	3.15%	324	10,293
2009-10	1.72%	204	11,892

Table 7, cont.



*Prior to 2002-03 the ISDE is unable to determine the exact Hispanic enrollment by grade. The enrollment figures shown here are calculated from the enrollment data collected in September. The data is provided by teachers showing the ethnicity of students in first period. Since these figures are below the actual K-12 enrollments, the data must be extrapolated to represent Hispanic enrollment. The estimated Hispanic enrollment by grade is found by calculating the overall percentage of Hispanic students reported for each school district. This percentage is applied to the total school year enrollment by grade for the district to estimate the total Hispanic enrollment by grade. The district totals are added to arrive at the statewide totals.

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

Source: Total Enrollment Secondary Schools Report ISDE

Table 8: National and Idaho Average Composite ACT Scores by Race and Ethnicity: Five-Year Trend

The ACT test is a curriculum-and standards-based educational and career planning tool that assesses students' academic readiness for college: English, mathematics, reading, science, and an optional writing test. The assessment is used as a college admissions and placement test and measures the skills and knowledge needed for first-year college success. It defines "career readiness" as the acquisition of the knowledge and skills a student needs to enroll and succeed in credit-bearing, first-year courses at a postsecondary institution (such as a two- or four-year college, trade school, or technical school) without the need for remediation (ACT website <http://www.act.org>).

In 2011, an unprecedented number of Hispanic high school graduates (200,661) took the ACT. From 2007 to 2011, the number of ACT test-taking Hispanic graduates has increased by about 115 percent. Although more Hispanics have tested than ever before and are making steady Progress, there is still significant area for improvement.

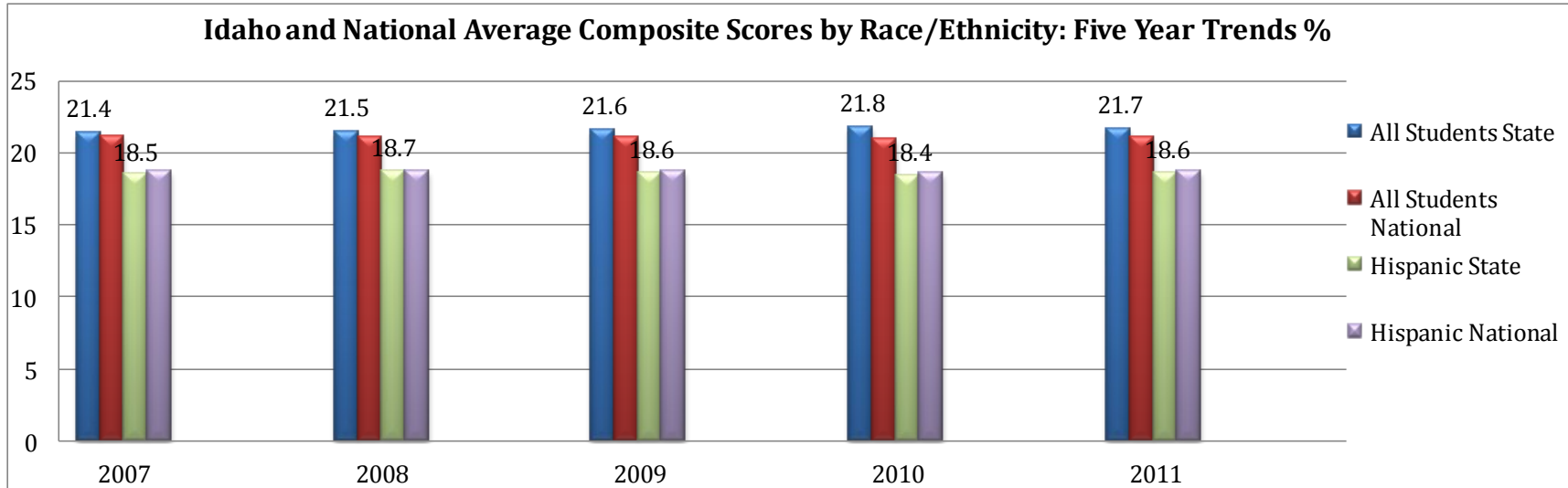
From 2007 to 2011, similar to all students at the state and national level, the average composite ACT scores for Hispanics have remained fairly stable. In 2011, the average composite ACT score at the state level for Hispanics compared to all students was 18.6 to 21.7, and at the national level 18.7 to 21.1. This indicates that although Hispanics continue to lag behind other groups they have not fared any worse in the last five years.



Table 8, cont.

Idaho and National Average Composite ACT Scores by Race/Ethnicity: Five Year Trends (* Data not available)						
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
All Students	State	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.8	21.7
	National	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.0	21.1
African Am./Black	State	18.1	18.4	18.8	19.6	18.8
	National	17.0	16.9	16.9	16.9	17.0
Am. Indian/Alaska Native	State	19.0	19.1	18.6	18.6	17.8
	National	18.9	19.0	18.9	19.0	18.6
White	State	21.7	21.8	22.0	22.2	22.2
	National	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.4
Hispanic	State	18.5	18.7	18.6	18.4	18.6
	National	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.7
Asian	State	21.3	21.3	21.8	21.6	21.7
	National	22.6	22.9	23.2	23.4	23.6
Native Hawaiian/Pac. Islander	State	*	*	*	*	19.3
	National	*	*	*	*	19.5
Two or More Races	State	21.6	20.7	21.7	21.9	21.4
	National	21.0	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.1
Prefer Not to Respond/ No Response	State	21.7	22.3	21.7	21.2	22.2
	National	21.7	21.8	20.9	20.5	20.7

Table 8, cont.



Source: ACT website, "2011 ACT National and State Scores"

Table 9: Percentage of Idaho Students Meeting ACT College Readiness Benchmark Scores by Race/Ethnicity, 2011

More than ACT scores, benchmark scores are strong indicators of academic readiness. The ACT College Readiness Benchmarks, which are based on actual grades earned by students, suggest students are ready academically to compete and succeed their first year of college. The colleges specify the minimum scores needed on each ACT subject-area test to indicate that a student has a 50 percent chance of earning a grade of B or higher or about a 75 percent chance of earning a C or higher in a typical first-year college course (ACT website <http://www.act.org/aap/>).

College Course/ Course Area	ACT Test	Benchmark Score
English Composition	English	18
Algebra	Mathematics	22
Social Science	Reading	21
Biology	Science	24

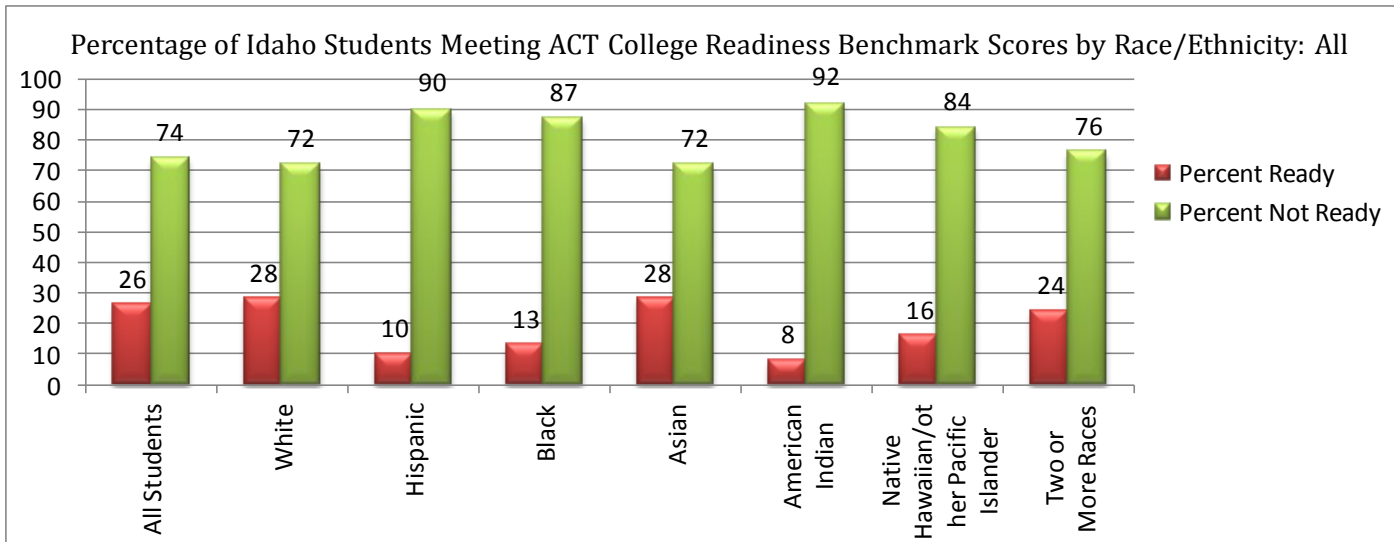


In 2011, 10 percent of Hispanics in Idaho, compared to 26 percent of all students, met all four ACT College Readiness Benchmark scores or were ready for first-year college-level coursework. In the same cohort, white and Asian American students were more than twice as likely to be better prepared, and Native Americans were least likely to be prepared for coursework their first year of college.

Table 9, cont.

Percentage of Idaho Students Meeting All Four ACT College Readiness Benchmark Scores by Race/Ethnicity: (2011)			
	Total Tested	Percent Ready	Percent Not Ready
All Students	11,321	26	74
White	8,903	28	72
Hispanic	1,265	10	90
Black	78	13	87
Asian	184	28	72
American Indian	118	8	92
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	25	16	84
Two or More Races	275	24	76

Note: All four includes Math, English, Science and Reading



Source: 2011 ACT National and State Scores for Idaho

Table 10: Percentage of Hispanic Students Ready for College-Level Coursework by Subject Area: United States and Idaho (Graduating Class of 2011)

Hispanics in Idaho and their U.S. counterparts were least prepared in the areas of mathematics and the natural sciences. As a group, a greater percentage was ready for college-level coursework in the areas of English and the Social sciences (reading). The ACT administration recommends improving student scores by 1) providing access for all students to take the test, 2) making core curriculum a priority (which emphasizes college and work skills), and 3) making sure students are taking the right kinds of courses (core classes that better prepare students for college). It is strongly recommended that faculty and administrators pay close attention to students' academic progress and follow up with a better plan to meet their needs.

Percentage of Hispanic Students Ready for College-Level Coursework by Subject Area: United States and Idaho (Graduating Class 2011)		
	United States	Idaho
College English Composition ACT English Benchmark Score = 18	47	43
College Algebra ACT Mathematics Benchmark = 22	30	23
College Social Science ACT Reading Benchmark Score = 21	35	34
College Biology ACT Science Benchmark Score = 24	15	13
Students Meeting All four ACT Benchmark Scores	11	10
Note: United States #- 200,661 and Idaho #- 1,265		

Source: 2011 ACT National and State Scores for Idaho

Table 10, cont.

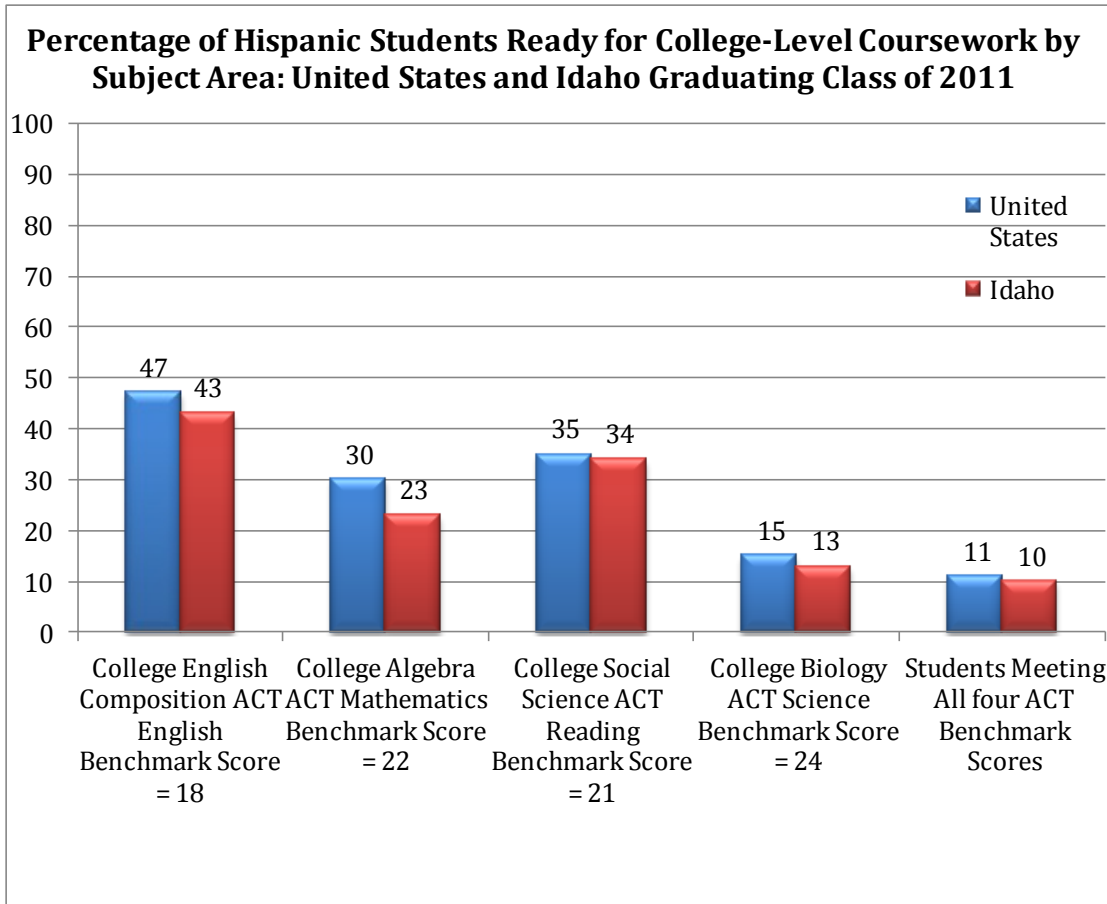


Table 11: Educational Attainment by Race and Ethnicity (Population 25 Years and Older): Unites States and Idaho

Similar to all other groups, Hispanic males and females have also been making progress over time. From 2007-2010, the percentage of males with at least a high school diploma jumped from 58.2 to 61.4 percent and for females from 62.5 to 64.4 percent. The percentage with a college degree jumped from 11.8 to 12.9 percent for males and from 13.7 to 14.9 for females. The driving force behind the reversal in the gender gap in education that historically favored men has been the elimination of social policies discriminating against women’s presence in higher education and increased labor force participation. These effects have trickled down to Idaho and are visible in the educational gap between men and women, as well.

In 2010, whereas Hispanics were the fastest-growing ethnic minority group, Asian Americans were the fastest-growing racial minority group. Despite similar humble origins, changes in U.S. immigration laws rooted in historical relationships between the United States, Latin America, and Asian countries have largely shaped the educational incorporation patterns for Hispanics and Asian Americans. College-age Mexican American students, who are not legally authorized to be in the U.S., are more likely to experience lower levels of high school and college completion owing to financial hardships stemming from their unauthorized status.

Educational Attainment by Race and Ethnicity (Population 25 years and Older): United States and Idaho						
	United States			Idaho		
	Total population	White alone	Hispanic (of any race)	Total population	White alone	Hispanic (of any race)
Total population	309,349,689	229,397,472	50,740,089	1,571,450	1,449,223	177,326
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Population 25 years and older	204,288,933	157,437,202	27,313,996	987,829	926,199	81,400
Less than high school diploma	14.4%	12.3%	37.8%	11.7%	10.7%	46.3%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	28.5%	29.0%	26.5%	28.6%	28.8%	23.9%
Some college or associate's degree	28.9%	29.3%	22.7%	35.3%	35.6%	22.8%
Bachelor's degree	17.7%	18.6%	8.9%	16.7%	17.1%	5.3%
Graduate or professional degree	10.4%	10.9%	4.1%	7.7%	7.8%	1.7%
High school graduate or higher	85.6%	87.7%	62.2%	88.3%	89.3%	53.7%
Male, high school graduate or higher	84.8%	87.1%	60.3%	87.7%	88.9%	51.1%
Female, high school graduate or higher	86.3%	88.4%	64.2%	88.9%	89.8%	56.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	28.2%	29.5%	13.0%	24.4%	24.9%	7.0%
Male, bachelor's degree or higher	28.5%	30.2%	11.9%	25.6%	26.2%	5.6%
Female, bachelor's degree or higher	27.9%	28.9%	14.2%	23.2%	23.6%	8.6%

Source: 2010 US Census; American Community Survey 1-year Estimates

Table 11, cont.

Figure A

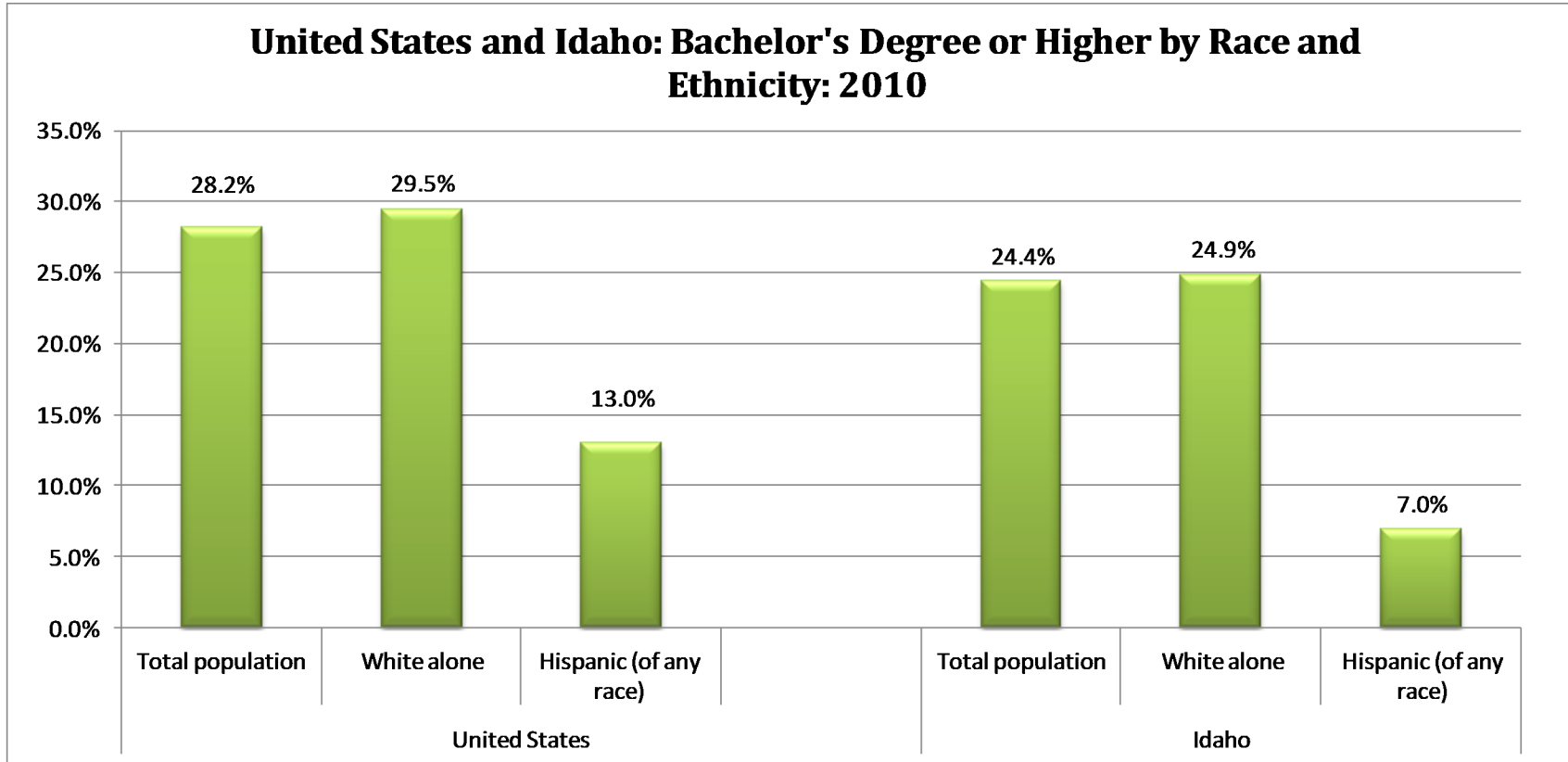


Table 11, cont.

Figure B

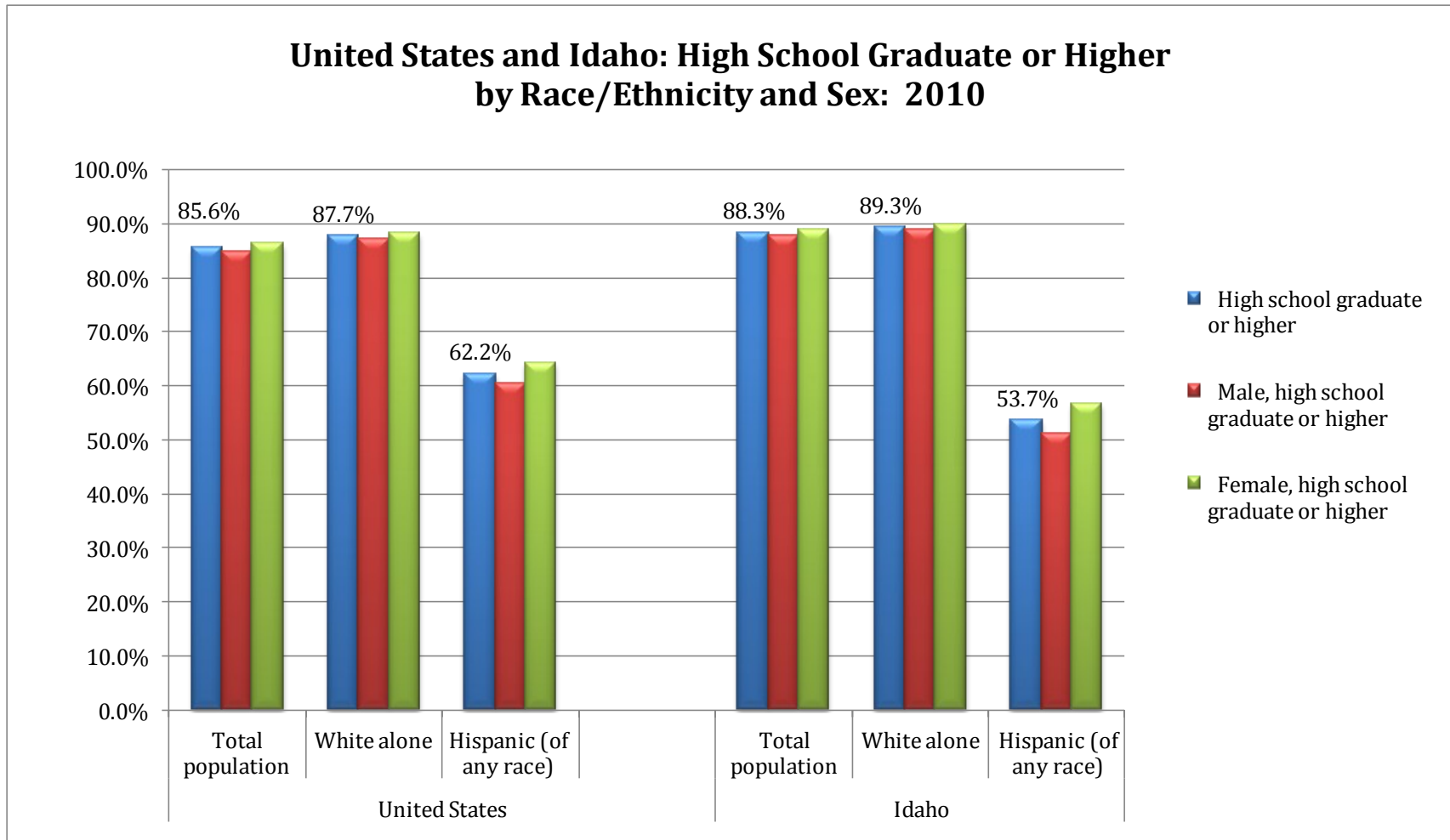


Table 12: Fall 2010 Idaho College and University Enrollment by Attendance Status, Gender, and Ethnicity

For all students, it is imperative to receive a college education that fosters a critical awareness of the world around them and enables them to compete in a highly globalized and competitive market. Given a highly credential-oriented society, students who do not benefit from a college education are less likely to participate as core members of their local economies and are more likely to live and work in marginalized areas.

From 2006 to 2010, Hispanic students have made steady progress in the direction of college attainment. However, there is significant room for improvement in order for Hispanics to participate and thrive as full members of their local economies. At four-year colleges, Hispanic student enrollment increased at Boise State University, the University of Idaho, and Idaho State College, and decreased at Lewis-Clark State College.

Overall, the college with the highest Hispanic graduation rate was the University of Idaho (40 percent), followed by Lewis-Clark State College (27 percent), Boise State University (17 percent), and Idaho State University (12 percent).

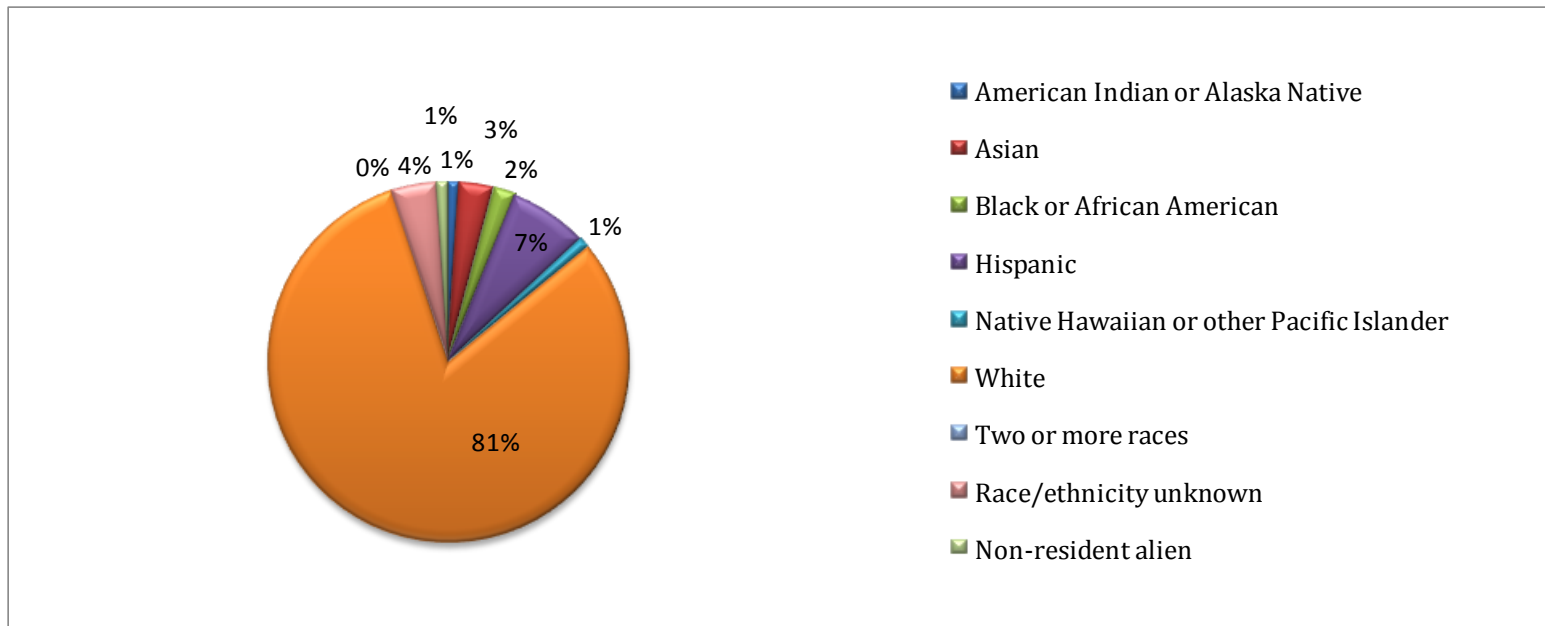


Table 12A

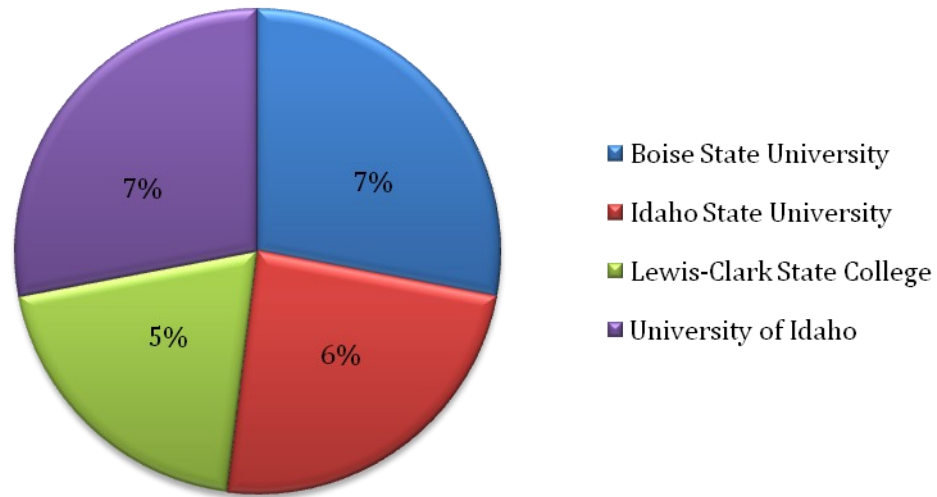
Fall 2010 College and University Enrollment by Attendance Status, Gender, and Ethnicity				
	Boise State University	Idaho State University	Lewis-Clark State College	University of Idaho
Total enrollment	19,992	12,543	4,543	12,302
Undergraduate enrollment	17,349	10,484	4,543	9,573
Undergraduate transfer-in enrollment	1,241	546	446	756
Undergraduates by Attendance Status				
Full-time	73%	74%	60%	89%
Part-time	27%	26%	40%	11%
Undergraduates by Gender				
Male	46%	46%	40%	54%
Female	54%	54%	60%	46%
Undergraduates by Race /Ethnicity				
American Indian or Alaska Native	1%	2%	3%	1%
Asian	3%	1%	1%	2%
Black or African American	2%	1%	1%	1%
Hispanic/Latino	7%	6%	5%	7%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	1%	0%	0%	0%
White	81%	69%	83%	82%
Two or more races	0%	0%	3%	2%
Race/ethnicity unknown	4%	20%	2%	3%
Non-resident alien	1%	2%	2%	2%



Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Customized Table by Editors, Fall 2010

Table12B

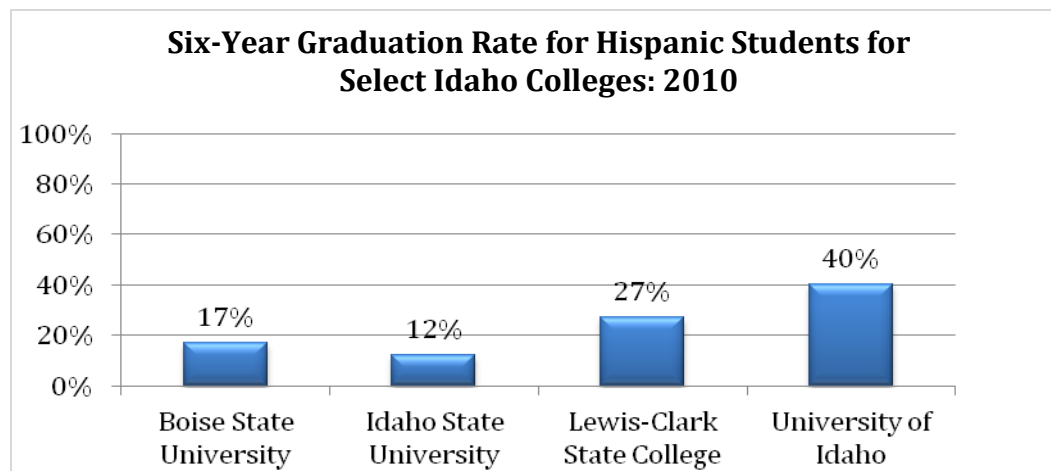
Hispanic Students Enrolled in Select Idaho Colleges: 2010			
	Total Enrollment	Total Hispanic Enrolled	Percent Hispanic Enrolled
Boise State University	19,992	1,399	7%
Idaho State University	12,543	753	6%
Lewis-Clark State College	4,543	227	5%
University of Idaho	12,302	861	7%



Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Customized Table by Editors Fall 2010

**Table 13:
Six-Year Graduation Rate by Race/Ethnicity for Students Pursuing Bachelor's Degrees**

Six-Year Graduation Rate by Race/Ethnicity for Students Pursuing Bachelor's Degrees							
	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Black/African American	Hispanic	White	Unknown	Non-Resident Alien
Boise State University	18%	32%	32%	17%	29%	28%	25%
Idaho State University	33%	38%	33%	12%	25%	30%	33%
Lewis-Clark State College	13%	20%	0%	27%	31%	18%	25%
University of Idaho	32%	55%	28%	40%	57%	55%	53%



Source: National Center for Education Statistics 2010

Table 14: Overall Graduation Rate by Race/Ethnicity: Public Two-Year Community College or Technical Schools

While the percentage of Hispanic students attaining a bachelor’s degree or higher was fairly low in comparison to their non-Hispanic peers, it was significantly higher at two-year community colleges and technical schools. In 2010, 83 percent of Hispanic students graduated from Eastern Idaho Technical College and another 15 percent graduated from North Idaho College. These findings indicate that Hispanic students in Idaho are more likely to receive a two-year degree or vocational training than a bachelor’s degree.

Overall graduation rate by race/ethnicity: Public Two-Year Community College or Technical Schools				
	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	Black/ African American	Hispanic
College of Southern Idaho	0%	29%	21%	8%
College of Western Idaho	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Eastern Idaho Technical College	100%	*	0%	83%
North Idaho College	11%	8%	13%	15%
<i>* no data available</i>				



Table 15: Hispanic College Enrollment, 2009-2010: Public and Private Institutions

Many Idaho Hispanics attended for-profit schools, which provide vocational or certified training within a short amount of time.

Hispanic College Enrollment, 2009-2010: Public and Private Institutions			
Institution	All Students	Hispanic	Percent
Boise Bible College	187	6	3.2
Boise State University	27,462	1,579	5.7
Brigham Young University-Idaho	21,026	1,131	5.4
Brown Mackie College-Boise	1,243	25	2.0
Carrington College-Boise	1,308	148	11.3
College of Southern Idaho	13,183	1,355	10.3
College of Western Idaho	6,190	468	7.6
Cosmetology School of Arts and Sciences	62	23	37.1
D & L Academy of Hair Design	29	4	13.8
Eastern Idaho Technical College	1,607	79	4.9
Evans Hairstyling College	69	4	5.8
Hair Academy Paul Mitchell Partner School	238	19	8.0
Headmasters School of Hair Design	72	0	0.0
Idaho State University	19,929	286	1.4
ITT Technical Institute-Boise	1,050	99	9.4
Lewis-Clark State College	5,336	193	3.6
Master Educators Beauty School	11	0	0.0
Milan Institute	19	6	31.6
Milan Institute	731	171	23.4
Mr Juans College of Hair Design	72	21	29.2
Mr Leons School of Hair Design	43	0	0.0
Mr Leons School of Hair Design	45	1	2.2
New Saint Andrews College	184	5	2.7
North Idaho College	7,611	194	2.5
Northwest Nazarene University	2,386	100	4.2
Oliver Finley Academy of Cosmetology	128	11	8.6
Paul Mitchell The School-Boise	329	28	8.5
Razzle Dazzle College Inc	159	38	23.9
The College of Idaho	1,067	65	6.1
The School of Hairstyling	116	10	8.6
Toni and Guy Hair Academy	147	3	2.0
Toni and Guy Hair Academy	206	11	5.3
University of Idaho	16,537	830	5.0
University of Phoenix-Idaho Campus	853	54	6.3

Idaho Teachers and Staff Ethnicity

Some speculation exists that the reason for lower Hispanic achievement and higher dropout rates is that Hispanic students lack role models as teachers in Idaho schools. There may be a correlation.

With 15.9 percent of Idaho's school-age children Hispanic, only a little more than 1.3 percent of their teachers come from that ethnic group, or 227 of 17,369. The disparity can be seen at all levels of the education system, starting at the superintendent level where no Hispanics are represented.

	White		Hispanic		Black		Asian or Pacific Islander		American Indian or Alaska Native		Total		Percentage of Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Superintendent /Administrator	98	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	47	0.53	0.26
Principal	340	251	1	4	1	-	2	-	-	-	344	255	1.88	1.39
Assistant Principal	135	74	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	140	74	0.76	0.40
Teacher	4,917	12,095	64	163	9	7	22	57	8	27	5,020	12,349	27.39	67.38
Total	5,490	12,467	68	167	12	7	24	57	8	27	5,602	12,725	30.57	69.43
Percentage of Total	29.96	68.03	0.37	0.91	0.07	0.04	0.13	0.31	0.04	0.15	30.57	69.43		

Source: http://www.sde.idaho.gov/site/finance_tech/annual_stat_reports/2010%20Annual%20Statistical%20Report.pdf

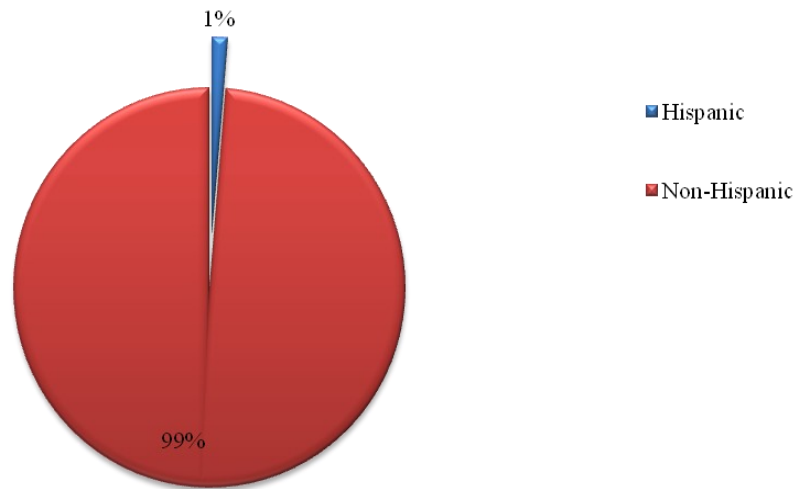
Teachers: Ethnicity and Race

2010	White		Hispanic		Black		Asian or Pacific Islander		American Indian or Alaska Native		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Teacher	4,917	12,095	64	163	9	7	22	57	8	27	5,020	12,349

Source: http://www.sde.idaho.gov/site/finance_tech/annual_stat_reports/2010%20Annual%20Statistical%20Report.pdf

	Hispanic	Total
Teachers	227	17,369
Percentage of Hispanic Teachers	1.31%	

Teacher Ethnicity

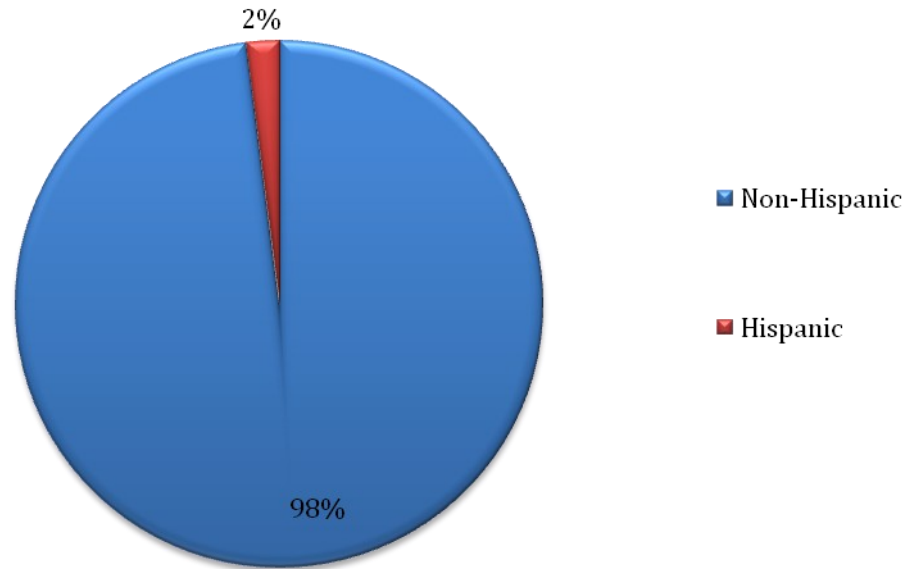


Idaho School Board Members Identifying as Hispanic, 2012

Of 123 school boards contacted, 67 percent responded. Two percent of those identified Hispanics on their boards.

Number of School Boards Contacted	Response Rate	% of Board Members Identifying as Hispanic
123	67%	2%

Percentage of Idaho School Board Members Identifying as Hispanic/Non-Hispanic



Section IV: Voting Power

Estimated Hispanic Voting Age Population for the Period of 2006-2010

The Latino community in Idaho does not exert the political weight that its increasing numbers would suggest. In 2006, only 16,000 of the eligible 52,000 Latinos had registered to vote, or less than 31 percent. Of that number, only 9,000 actually voted. Two years later, 37,000 registered; more than double who did in 2006, and more than 30,000 cast ballots, a remarkable 81 percent. This is encouraging, even when it is acknowledged that 2008 was a presidential election, which brings a greater electoral turnout. Nevertheless, that still left an unregistered potential of 92,000 voters in 2008. Owing to what appears to be a census error for 2010, we are unable to supply reliable voter data for that year.

Estimated Hispanic Voting Age Population and Registered Voters in 2006, 2008, and 2010						
	Total Latino VAP	Total Citizen VAP	Registered Voters	Total Voters	Unregistered Potential	Percentage Voted
Nov-06	92,000	52,000	16,000	9,000	36,000	56%
Nov-08	122,000	86,000	37,000	30,000	49,000	81%
Nov-10	*103,886	*68,641	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: Andrade, The Almanac of Latino Politics, 2010 p. 345 http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_1YR_B050031&prodType=table

*Census data for 2010 shows that the number of eligible voters decreased from 2008 at the same time the census reported a significant Hispanic population increase. http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/cats/elections/voting-age_population_and_voter_participation.html, http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/cats/elections/voting-age_population_and_voter_participation.html



County Population by Ethnicity: Idaho Counties with the Highest Numbers of Hispanics, 2010

Five out of every Six Hispanics live in 15 counties. Ada County has twice as many people, but Canyon county clearly has the most Hispanics.

Census 2010					
County	Total	Not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic %	% of state's Hispanic population
Canyon	188,923	143,854	45,069	23.9%	25.6%
Ada	392,365	364,460	27,905	7.1%	15.9%
Bonneville	104,234	92,322	11,912	11.4%	6.8%
Twin Falls	77,230	66,660	10,570	13.7%	6.0%
Bingham	45,607	37,743	7,864	17.2%	4.5%
Jerome	22,374	15,445	6,929	31.0%	3.9%
Minidoka	20,069	13,576	6,493	32.4%	3.7%
Cassia	22,952	17,228	5,724	24.9%	3.3%
Bannock	82,839	77,252	5,587	6.7%	3.2%
Kootenai	138,494	133,226	5,268	3.8%	3.0%
Gooding	15,464	11,120	4,344	28.1%	2.5%
Blaine	21,376	17,104	4,272	20.0%	2.4%
Elmore	27,038	22,920	4,118	15.2%	2.3%
Payette	22,623	19,260	3,363	14.9%	1.9%
Owyhee	11,526	8,547	2,979	25.8%	1.7%
Top 15 counties	1,193,114	1,040,717	152,397	12.8%	86.6%
Statewide	1,567,582	1,391,681	175,901	11.2%	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Fifteen Idaho Counties with 87 percent of the Hispanic Population, 2010

County	Total Population 2010	Hispanic Population 2010	Hispanic Percent to Total
Canyon County	188,923	45,069	23.90%
Ada County	392,365	27,905	7.10%
Bonneville County	104,234	11,912	11.40%
Twin Falls County	77,230	10,570	13.70%
Bingham County	45,607	7,864	17.20%
Jerome County	22,374	6,929	31.00%
Minidoka County	20,069	6,493	32.40%
Cassia County	22,952	5,724	24.90%
Bannock County	82,839	5,587	6.70%
Kootenai County	138,494	5,268	3.80%
Gooding County	15,464	4,344	28.10%
Blaine County	21,376	4,272	20.00%
Elmore County	27,038	4,118	15.20%
Payette County	22,623	3,363	14.90%
Owyhee County	11,526	2,979	25.80%

Source: <http://data.spokesman.com/census/2010/idaho/counties/>
<http://www.legislature.idaho.gov/redistricting/PlanHtml/L1.pdf>
<http://legislature.idaho.gov/about/07districtmap.pdf>



Idaho Counties with the Highest Percentages of Hispanics

This table presents the counties with the highest percentage of Hispanics. Clark, Minidoka, and Jerome counties all have populations over 30 percent. Interestingly, Clark county is the least populous county in the state, while Canyon county, with the

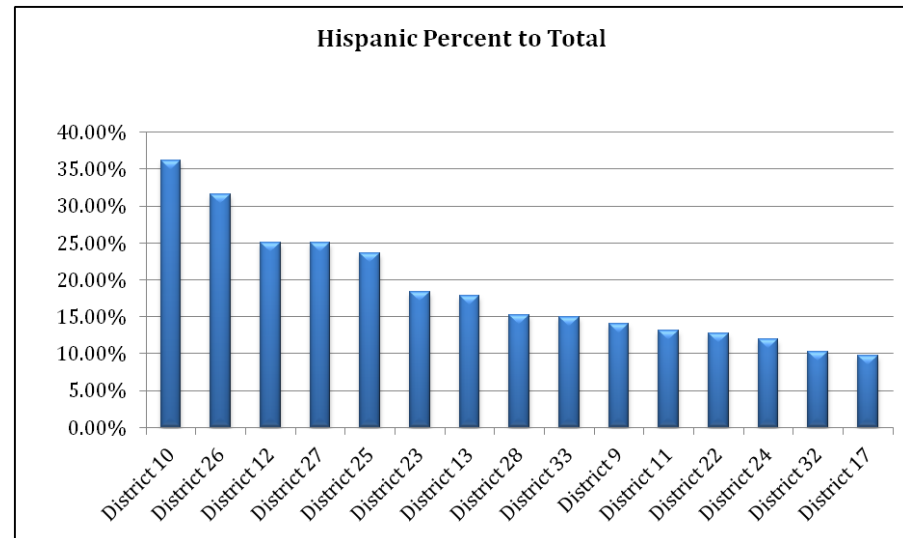
County	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic %
Clark	982	584	398	40.5%
Minidoka	20,069	13,576	6,493	32.4%
Jerome	22,374	15,445	6,929	31.0%
Power	7,817	5,489	2,328	29.8%
Lincoln	5,208	3,732	1,476	28.3%
Gooding	15,464	11,120	4,344	28.1%
Owyhee	11,526	8,547	2,979	25.8%
Cassia	22,952	17,228	5,724	24.9%
Canyon	188,923	143,854	45,069	23.9%
Blaine	21,376	17,104	4,272	20.0%
Bingham	45,607	37,743	7,864	17.2%
Teton	10,170	8,449	1,721	16.9%
Washington	10,198	8,482	1,716	16.8%
Elmore	27,038	22,920	4,118	15.2%
Payette	22,623	19,260	3,363	14.9%
Statewide	1,567,582	1,391,681	175,901	11.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Top 15 Legislative districts that had the highest percentage of Hispanic people in relation to the total district in 2010

There are 35 voting districts in Idaho. These are the top 15 districts that had the highest numbers and percentage of Hispanics in relation to total population in 2010. Note that districts 10 and 26 have the highest numbers and percentages. District 10 is in Canyon County and District 26, is in Jerome and Minidoka counties.

District	Total Population 2010	Hispanic Population 2010	Hispanic Percent to Total
District 10	48,958	17,675	36.10%
District 26	42,443	13,422	31.60%
District 12	45,474	11,398	25.10%
District 27	38,757	9,685	25.00%
District 25	43,165	10,167	23.60%
District 23	45,710	8,396	18.40%
District 13	58,725	10,453	17.80%
District 28	41,905	6,357	15.20%
District 33	38,893	5,813	14.90%
District 9	38,220	5,358	14.00%
District 11	51,062	6,694	13.10%
District 22	34,066	4,367	12.80%
District 24	43,046	5,153	12.00%
District 32	56,073	5,750	10.30%
District 17	37,314	3,612	9.70%



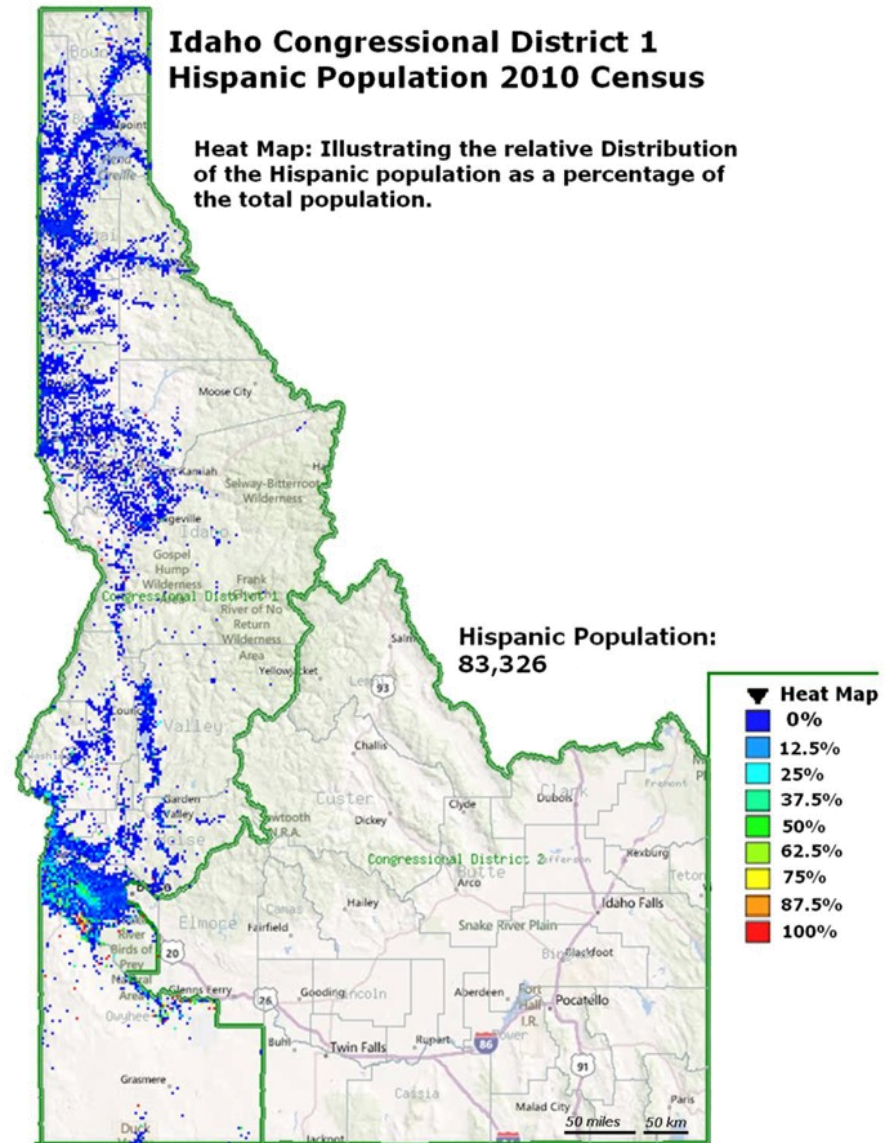
Source: <http://data.spokesman.com/census/2010/idaho/legislative-districts/>

Hispanic Population in Idaho Congressional Districts, 2010

All minority populations continue to grow in Idaho. Together with Hispanics they represented 18 percent of the population. With the election of Raul Labrador to the 1st Congressional district in 2010, Idaho sent its first Hispanic representative to the U.S. Congress.



**CONGRESSMAN
RAUL R. LABRADOR**

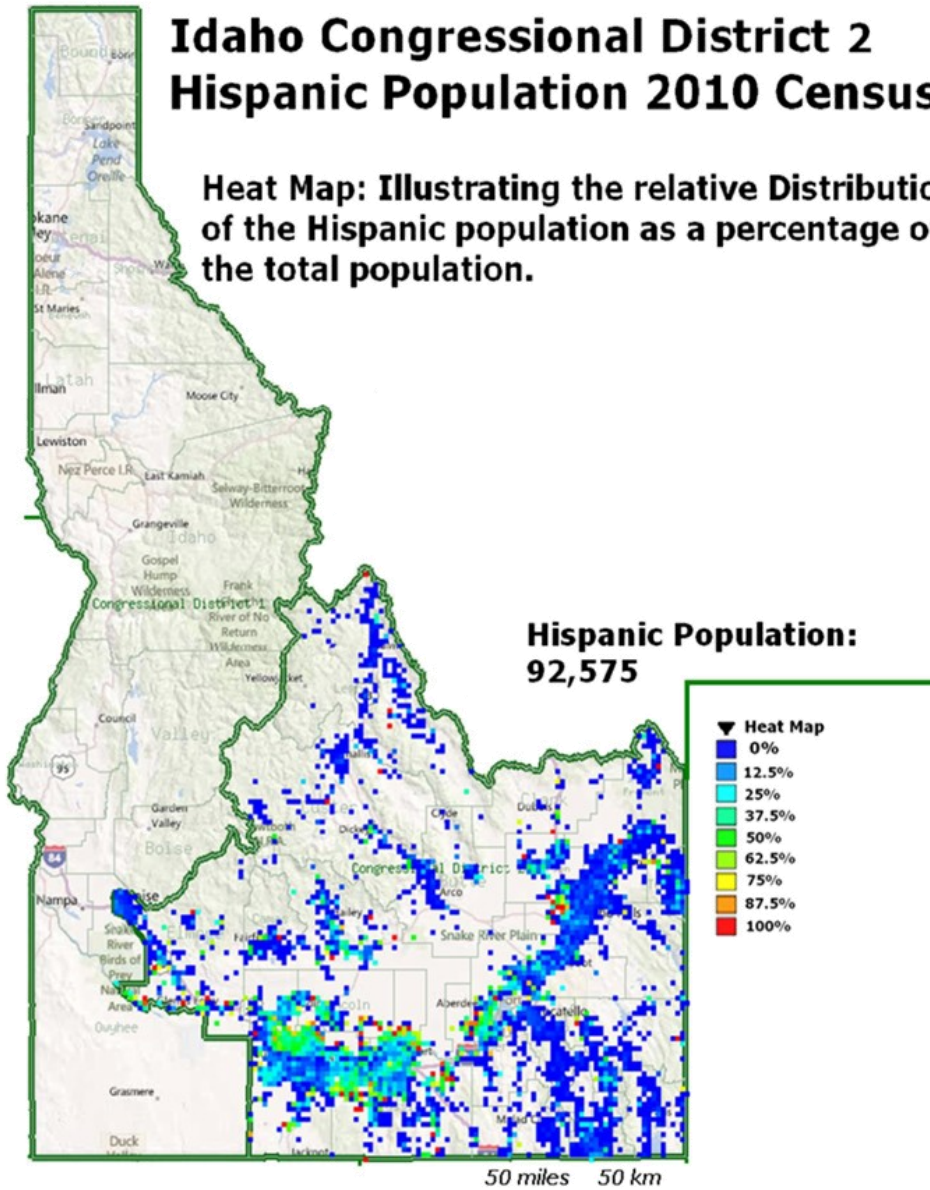


Source: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010. Nampa, ID. Custom Map Design by Joca Veloz, Health-Fit Designs, "Data visualization provided by CensusViewer.com." - August 2012. ©

Idaho Congressional District 2 Hispanic Population 2010 Census

Heat Map: Illustrating the relative Distribution of the Hispanic population as a percentage of the total population.



CONGRESSMAN
MIKE SIMPSON

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010. Nampa, ID. Custom Map Design by Joca Veloz, Health-Fit Designs, "Data visualization provided by *CensusViewer.com*." - August 2012.©

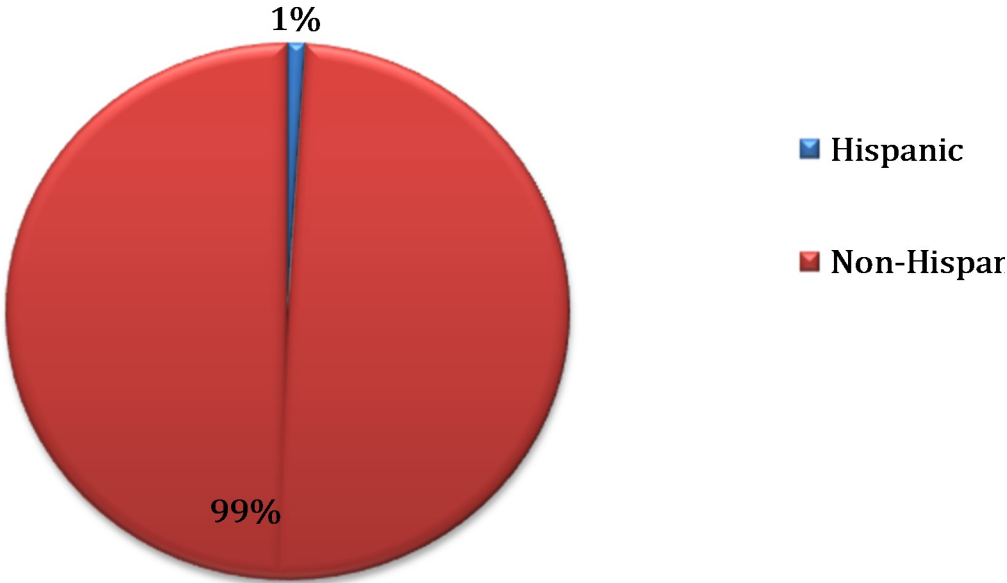
Idaho Hispanic Elected Officials	2009	2012	
US Senator	0	0	
US Representatives	0	1	
State Executives	0	0	
State Senators	0	1	
State Representatives	1	0	
County Officials	1	3	Based on a 56 percent response rate from county elected officials (225 responses).
Municipal Officials	1	5	Based on a 51 percent response rate from city elected officials (541 responses).
Judicial/Law Enforcement	1	0	
School Board	1	10	Based on a 67 percent response rate from school board members (415 responses).
TOTAL	5	20	



City-Elected Officials Identifying as Hispanic 2012

Number of City-Elected Officials Contacted	Response Rate	% of Identifying as Hispanic	# of Identifying as Hispanic
1,056	51%	1%	5

City Elected Officials Identifying as Hispanic, 2012



Section V: Buying Power

2010 Hispanic Household Spending as a Percentage of Income				
Item	Hispanic	% of Total	Non-Hispanic	% of Total
Total Median Household Income	\$35,141	--	\$48,049	--
Food at Home	\$3,401	9.7%	\$3,500	7.3%
Food Away	\$2,097	6.0%	\$2,459	5.1%
Alcoholic Beverages	\$220	0.6%	\$424	0.9%
Housing	\$13,081	37.2%	\$16,378	34.1%
Apparel and Services	\$1,694	4.8%	\$1,626	3.4%
Transportation	\$5,619	16.0%	\$7,665	16.0%
Health Care	\$1,561	4.4%	\$3,272	6.8%
Entertainment	\$1,394	4.0%	\$2,570	5.3%
Personal Care	\$479	1.4%	\$573	1.2%
Reading	\$31	0.1%	\$106	0.2%
Education	\$681	1.9%	\$1,090	2.3%
Tobacco and Smoking Supplies	\$140	0.4%	\$381	0.8%
Miscellaneous	\$430	1.2%	\$878	1.8%
Cash Contribution	\$910	2.6%	\$1,677	3.5%
Personal Insurance and Pensions	\$3,403	9.7%	\$5,450	11.3%

Hispanic Household Spending and Distribution of Household Income by Percentage, 2012

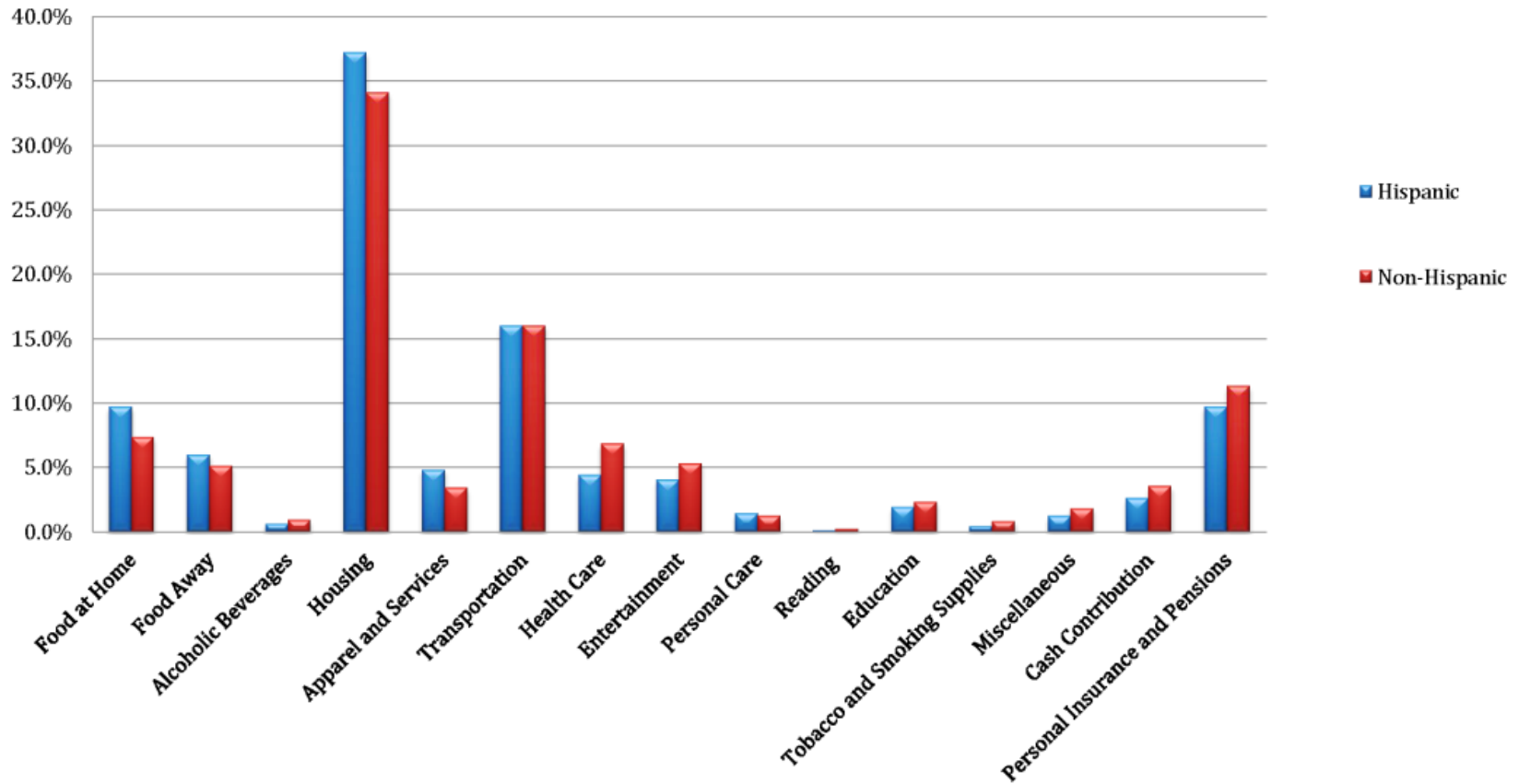
The Selig Center's estimates and projections of buying power show that minorities—African Americans, Asians, Native Americans, and Hispanics—wield formidable economic clout. The numbers are impressive. In 2012, the \$1.2 trillion Hispanic market alone is larger than the GDP of Mexico. The immense buying power of the nation's Hispanic consumers continues to energize the nation's consumer market. One of every six people who lives in the U.S. is of Hispanic origin, and the U.S. Hispanic population continues to grow much more rapidly than the non-Hispanic population. Over the 28-year period of 1990-2017, the nation's Hispanic buying power will grow dramatically. In 2012,

Hispanics account for 9.7 percent of all U.S. buying power, up from 9.1 percent in 2010, from 6.7 percent in 2000, and from 5 percent in 1990. In 2017, Hispanics will account for 11.1 percent of total U.S. buying power.

Factors behind this substantial and continued growth are: higher rates of natural increase and strong immigration (the Hispanic population is growing more rapidly than the total population), a trend projected to continue; a relatively young Hispanic population; a growing number of Hispanic business owners; increases in entrepreneurial activity and the rising level of educational attainment; employment gains that can still be cited as one of the key elements in the growth of Hispanic buying power. For the nation as a whole, the number of jobs held by Hispanics increased by an impressive 5,780,000, or 38 percent. Because of differences in per capita income, wealth, demographics, and culture, the spending habits of Hispanics as a group are not the same as those of the average U.S. consumer. The 2010 *Consumer Expenditure Survey* indicates that Hispanic households spent in total only about 85 percent as much as the average non-Hispanic household. Despite markedly lower average income levels, Hispanic households spent more on groceries, phone services, apparel, footwear, and transportation.

Idaho's Hispanics reflect the rest of the nation in terms of their buying power. In 2011, all minorities in the state increased their buying power by 7 percent, but Hispanics jumped 11.2 percent to nearly \$3.2 billion, while non-Hispanic buying power was up just 6 percent to over \$46.1 billion. In 10 other states, Hispanics posted greater gains in 2011 buying power.

Distribution of Household Income by Percentage, 2010

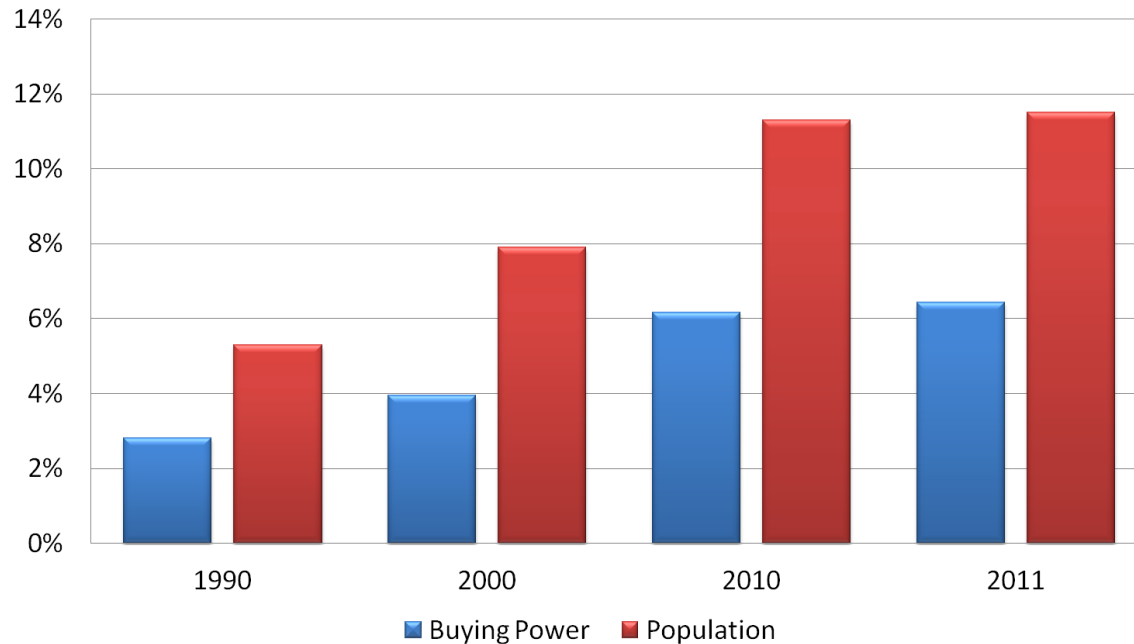


Source: <http://labor.idaho.gov/publications/hispanicbuyingpower2011.pdf>
 The Selig Center for Economic Growth, University of Georgia.

Idaho's Hispanic Per Capita Buying Power, 1990-2010

Idaho Hispanics held 6.4 percent of the state's buying power in 2011, more than double what they controlled 20 years earlier. Per capita buying power in 2011 – the buying power attributable to every man, woman and child in Idaho – rose 4.2 percent to \$30,782. But Hispanics, even with the continued surge in their numbers to 11.5 percent of Idaho's total 2011 population, saw per capita income rise 5.1 percent to outpace all groups. Despite these increases, however, Hispanic per capita buying power was still barely half that of non-Hispanics, and that disparity was borne out by the poverty estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau—28.8 percent of Hispanics living in poverty in 2010 compared to 13.5 percent of non-Hispanics. As a percentage of total Idaho buying power, Hispanics still claim less than their percentage of the population.

Hispanic Percentage of Idaho Buying Power, Population



To see data on Hispanic per capita buying power, 1990-2010; see the *Idaho Hispanic Profile Data Book 2007*; <http://data.spokesman.com/census/2010/idaho/counties/>; http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_5YR_B19301&prodType=table; and Bob Fick, Communications Manager, Communications & Research Idaho Department of Labor, *Idaho Hispanic Growth Resumes*.

Hispanic Buying Power by County, 2010-2011

The Idaho Department of Labor reported that only four counties suffered a decline in Hispanic buying power from 2010 to 2011 – Camas, Clark, Elmore and Payette – and Camas and Clark counties both recorded losses in Hispanic population. Economic activity in Elmore County is significantly affected by Mountain Home Air Force Base while Payette County experienced a 4.5 percent drop in the number of employers. Declining economic influence in only four counties in 2011 stood in stark contrast to the 18 counties that saw Hispanic buying power decline in 2010. Hispanics in another nine counties – Blaine, Bonneville, Butte, Canyon, Cassia, Jefferson, Lincoln, Minidoka and Owyhee – also saw their share of total county buying power fall in 2011. In the cases of Minidoka, Lincoln and Canyon counties, where Hispanics make up a quarter or more of the population, the decline in their economic influence was fractional. But others were more substantial, most likely a reflection of local employment and other economic factors.

County	2011 Buying Power	% of Total Buying Power	% of 2011 Population	2010 Buying Power	% of Total Buying Power	10-11 Change
State	\$3,178,987,099	6.4%	11.5%	\$ 2,859,805,150	3.9%	11.2%
Ada	\$672,761,932	4.4%	0.028	\$ 563,520,736	1.1%	19.4%
Adams	\$3,603,173	3.2%	2.8%	\$ 1,234,014	4.1%	192.0%
Bannock	\$101,179,292	4.0%	7.0%	\$ 95,184,297	1.5%	6.3%
Bear Lake	\$5,481,230	3.1%	4.1%	\$ 2,642,506	1.3%	107.4%
Benewah	\$4,123,555	1.6%	3.0%	\$ 3,194,424	11.3%	29.1%
Bingham	\$137,256,912	11.4%	17.6%	\$ 130,421,552	12.2%	5.2%
Blaine	\$111,858,084	11.7%	20.7%	\$ 105,447,680	1.4%	6.1%
Boise	\$4,163,337	1.6%	3.6%	\$ 3,455,113	1.3%	20.5%
Bonner	\$17,717,715	1.4%	2.4%	\$ 16,649,117	6.3%	6.4%
Bonneville	\$213,306,264	6.2%	11.8%	\$ 200,958,025	1.7%	6.1%
Boundary	\$8,032,627	2.7%	3.8%	\$ 4,525,718	2.6%	77.5%
Butte	\$1,911,715	2.4%	4.2%	\$ 1,735,575	2.5%	10.1%
Camas	\$620,185	1.8%	7.8%	\$ 1,062,979	14.1%	-41.7%
Canyon	\$706,766,530	13.9%	24.1%	\$ 665,202,968	1.9%	6.2%
Caribou	\$4,308,112	2.1%	4.9%	\$ 3,755,956	15.5%	14.7%
Cassia	\$81,633,314	14.4%	25.2%	\$ 80,660,604	30.5%	1.2%
Clark	\$6,016,041	21.8%	41.2%	\$ 6,999,532	1.9%	-14.1%
Clearwater	\$6,322,467	2.4%	3.3%	\$ 5,010,337	1.2%	26.2%
Custer	\$3,132,887	2.2%	4.3%	\$ 1,669,123	10.3%	87.7%

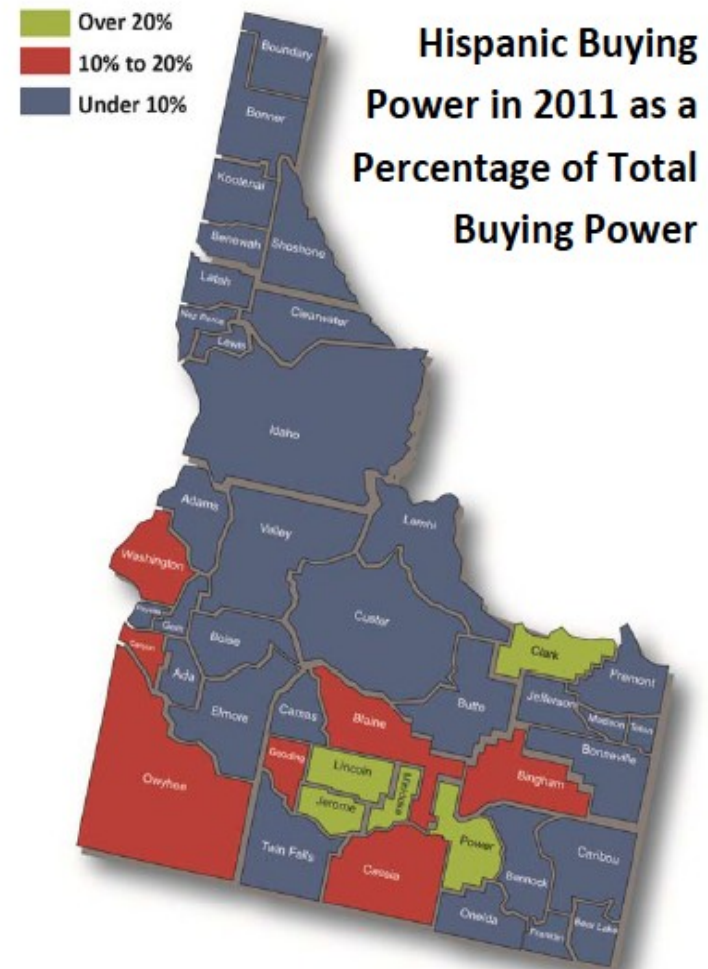
County	2011 Buying Power	% of Total Buying Power	% of 2011 Population	2010 Buying Power	% of Total Buying Power	10-11 Change
Elmore	\$75,187,338	9.9%	15.7%	\$ 79,479,855	5.6%	-5.4%
Franklin	\$20,091,685	5.9%	6.9%	\$ 17,596,639	7.2%	14.2%
Fremont	\$24,538,763	7.3%	12.6%	\$ 23,982,014	4.7%	2.3%
Gem	\$26,886,325	5.5%	8.2%	\$ 21,969,767	16.2%	22.4%
Gooding	\$64,999,545	17.5%	28.1%	\$ 58,585,322	1.1%	10.9%
Idaho	\$5,148,809	1.2%	2.7%	\$ 4,294,469	5.3%	19.9%
Jefferson	\$38,783,805	4.9%	10.4%	\$ 37,269,239	18.7%	4.1%
Jerome	\$118,370,250	21.3%	32.0%	\$ 98,849,677	3.0%	19.7%
Kootenai	\$150,736,785	3.2%	4.0%	\$ 128,217,178	2.0%	17.6%
Latah	\$24,621,321	2.5%	3.8%	\$ 18,869,635	0.2%	30.5%
Lemhi	\$1,654,481	0.7%	2.5%	\$ 416,078	2.6%	297.6%
Lewis	\$3,067,373	2.9%	3.5%	\$ 2,691,349	21.4%	14.0%
Lincoln	\$30,073,011	21.1%	28.7%	\$ 29,052,677	3.3%	3.5%
Madison	\$26,454,204	3.8%	6.1%	\$ 21,887,500	22.4%	20.9%
Minidoka	\$117,350,957	22.2%	32.5%	\$ 112,283,316	1.3%	4.5%
Nez Perce	\$17,595,807	1.4%	3.1%	\$ 15,611,150	1.4%	12.7%
Oneida	\$4,083,760	3.4%	3.3%	\$ 1,655,927	20.1%	146.6%
Owyhee	\$45,461,934	18.8%	25.9%	\$ 44,930,533	8.0%	1.2%
Payette	\$44,105,228	6.9%	15.2%	\$ 51,072,759	17.7%	-13.6%
Power	\$38,777,446	20.0%	30.6%	\$ 30,295,064	3.2%	28.0%
Shoshone	\$14,557,160	4.1%	3.4%	\$ 10,916,768	6.9%	33.3%
Teton	\$27,432,458	7.4%	17.2%	\$ 22,445,716	7.9%	22.2%
Twin Falls	\$216,807,053	9.7%	14.1%	\$ 164,462,978	2.5%	31.8%
Valley	\$13,403,380	3.5%	4.4%	\$ 10,001,544	10.1%	34.0%
Washington	\$29,894,352	11.3%	16.9%	\$ 25,264,915	6.2%	18.3%

Source: <http://labor.idaho.gov/publications/hispanicbuyingpower2011.pdf>

Hispanic Buying Power as a Percentage of Total Buying Power

A recent report from the Idaho Department of Labor based on data from the Selig Center notes that despite the dramatic increase in Hispanic economic status over the past two decades, the share of Hispanic buying power is still lower than their share of population in all but Adams, Oneida and Shoshone counties – all rural with comparatively small total populations. Hispanic economic strength remains in the southern part of the state, concentrated in heavily agricultural south central Idaho around Twin Falls. In the rest of the state, Hispanic influence tracks the density of the population. Bonner County, on the Canadian border, has the smallest concentration of Hispanics in its population at 2.4 percent. Hispanic buying power there is just 1.4 percent of the total. In Clark County, with fewer than 1,000 residents, Hispanics make up 41 percent of the population and accounted for 22 percent of the buying power in 2011, down more than 8 percentage points from 2010, in part a reflection of the 6 percent decline in the Hispanic population. Hispanics in Minidoka County exerted the most economic influence in 2011, with more than 22 percent of the buying power there. Jerome, Lincoln and Power counties were others where Hispanics controlled more than 20 percent of the buying power. In another seven southern Idaho counties, they held between 10 and 20 percent of the buying power.

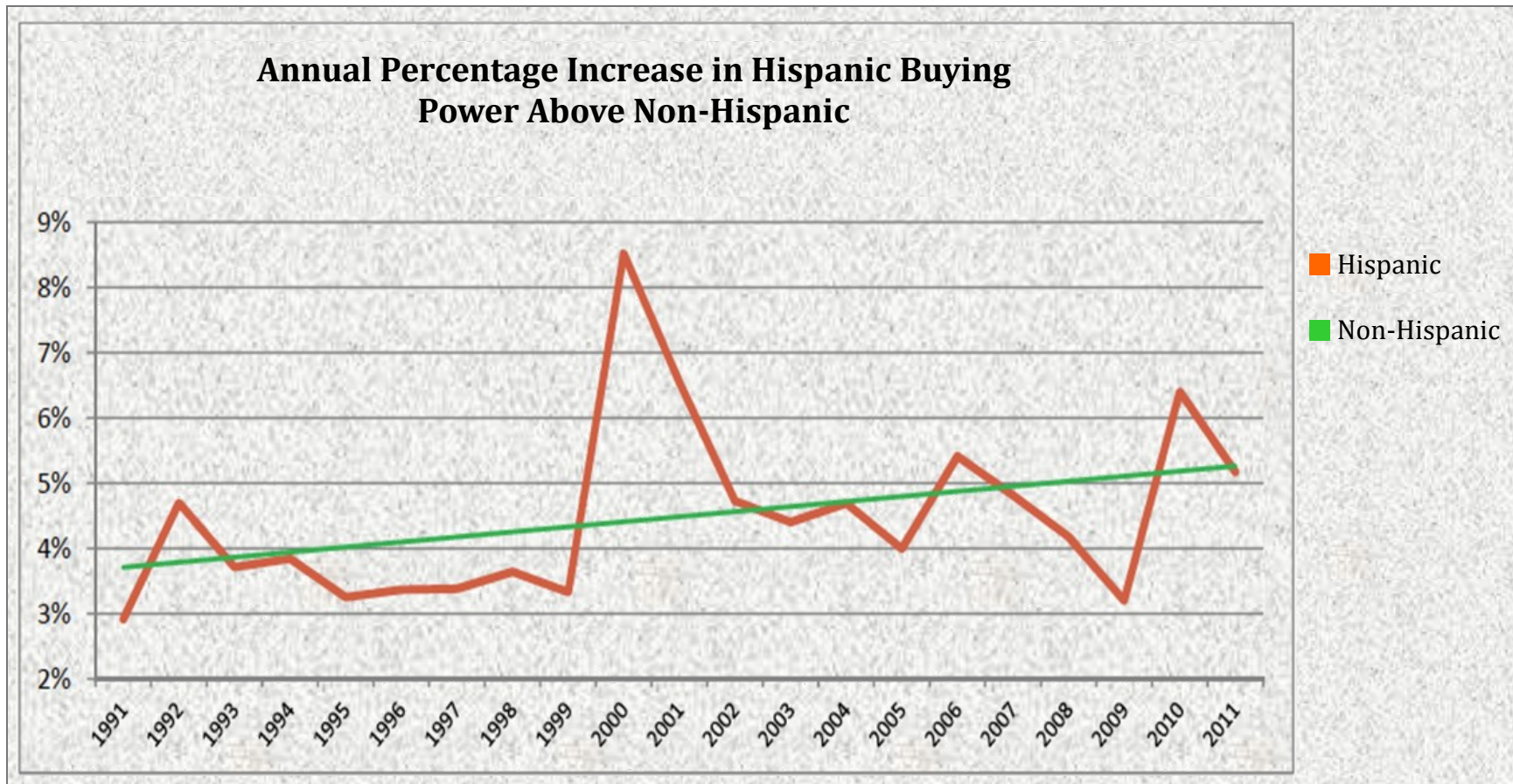
The Selig Center forecasts that the economic influence of Hispanics will continue growing faster than non-Hispanics as the post-recession recovery gains traction. Hispanic buying power should pick up three more tenths to hit 6.7 percent of total Idaho buying power in 2012 and exceed 8 percent by 2017, when it is more than \$5.3 billion of a total more than \$66 billion.



Sources: <http://labor.idaho.gov/publications/hispanicbuyingpower2011.pdf>, Selig Center on Economic Growth

Idaho's total buying power, 1990-2011, and Estimates to 2017

Volatility characterizes the annual increase in Hispanic buying power in relation to the change in non-Hispanic buying power. The graph below shows that the gap was greatest in 2000 just before the 2001 recession. Over the past 20 years, however, that gap has gradually widened, as demonstrated by the graph's green trend line.



Source: Idaho Hispanic Profile Data Book 2011

Idaho's total buying power, 1990-2011 and Estimates to 2017.

	Buying Power in 1990	Buying Power in 2000	from 2010 report 2009	Buying Power in 2010	Total estimate From 2010 report 2010	change from 2010	change 2009 2010	Buying Power in 2011	Total estimate From 2010 report 2011	change from 2011	change 2010 2011
Idaho Total	\$14,039,733	\$28,037,482	\$45,056,566	\$46,412,596	\$45,969,563	0.96%	3.01%	\$49,340,628	\$48,546,717	1.64%	6.31%
White	\$13,773,646	\$27,179,325	\$43,131,683	\$44,757,100	\$43,939,781	1.86%	3.77%	\$47,553,165	\$46,330,633	2.64%	6.25%
Hispanic	\$394,234	\$1,105,007	\$2,622,739	\$2,859,805	\$2,759,375	3.64%	9.04%	\$3,178,987	\$3,004,757	5.80%	11.16%
Non-Hispanic	\$13,645,499	\$26,932,475	\$42,433,827	\$43,552,791	\$43,210,187	0.79%	2.64%	\$46,161,641	\$45,541,960	1.36%	5.99%
Black	\$34,946	\$96,051		\$181,931				\$196,021			
American Indian	\$119,444	\$246,811		\$468,387				\$504,760			
Asian	\$111,696	\$310,810		\$562,663				\$603,502			
Two or More		\$204,486		\$442,515				\$483,180			

	Buying Power in 2012	Buying Power in 2013	Buying Power in 2014	Buying Power in 2015	Buying Power in 2016	Buying Power in 2017
Idaho Total	51,397,871	54,054,868	56,849,219	59,788,022	62,878,746	66,129,244
White	49,506,683	52,000,085	54,616,430	57,361,534	60,241,463	63,262,544
Hispanic	3,462,645	3,777,486	4,120,755	4,494,992	4,902,961	5,347,665
Non-Hispanic	47,935,226	50,277,382	52,728,463	55,293,029	57,975,785	60,781,578
Black	206,950	227,161	249,335	273,659	300,340	329,605
American Indian	533,004	568,923	607,233	648,091	691,661	738,120
Asian	634,273	688,381	747,069	810,720	879,747	954,600
Two or More	516,961	570,318	629,151	694,019	765,535	844,375



Section VI: Homeownership

General Housing Characteristics by Tenure and Ethnicity, 2010

The 2010 Census keeps track of housing characteristics in order to understand housing markets and changes in housing composition in the nation. It does so by collecting data on housing tenure—whether a housing unit is owner-occupied or renter-occupied. Policymakers, academics, and the general public can use this information to understand how the housing market and changes in housing composition for Hispanic families has been impacted by the 2007 recession and population changes. The following section will provide detailed information for the Hispanic housing condition in Idaho at the state,

metropolitan, and county levels.

In 2010, Idaho counted 667,796 housing units, of which, 579,408 (86.8 percent) were occupied and 88,388 (13.2 percent) were vacant. Of the 86.8 percent occupied, 69.7 percent were owner-occupied and 30.1 percent were renter-occupied. Hispanics made up 4 of the 69.7 percent homeowner population and 3.5 of the 30.1 percent renter population. They are the largest ethnic group in the nation and Idaho as well. Although Hispanics, specifically Mexicans, have been immigrating and settling in Idaho since the 19th century, their numbers have experienced rapid growth in the last three decades; primarily due to internal growth -an increase of U.S.-born children versus immigration from Mexico (which has remained fairly stable since 2007).

Given the growth in population over the last decade, homeownership rates simultaneously increased for Hispanics and their families. Similar to other immigrants, despite illegal status and financial hardships for many, homeownership becomes a major goal in achieving the “American Dream”; especially, when other avenues of success, such as owning your own business or achieving a college education, are not as readily accessible or take longer to achieve. As such, for many Hispanics, the American dream is symbolically and tangibly realized through homeownership .

General Housing Characteristics by Tenure and Ethnicity, 2010

Occupancy Status	Idaho	Number	Percent
Total housing units		667,796	100.0
Occupied housing units		579,408	86.8
Owner occupied		404,903	69.9
Renter occupied		174,505	30.1
Vacant housing units		88,388	13.2
For migratory workers		632	0.7
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use		41,660	47.1
Tenure by Hispanic or Latino origin of householder by race of householder			
Occupied Housing Units		579,408	100.0
Owner-occupied housing units		404,903	69.9
Non-Hispanic householder		381,867	65.9
White householder		369,657	63.8
Black or African American householder		943	0.2
American Indian and Alaska Native householder		3,480	0.6
Asian householder		3,502	0.6
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander householder		298	0.1
Some other race alone householder		261	0.0
Two or more races householder		3,726	0.6
Hispanic householder		23,036	4.0
White householder		10,989	1.9
Black or African American householder		84	0.0
American Indian and Alaska Native householder		481	0.1
Asian householder		84	0.0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander householder		18	0.0
Some other race householder		10,249	1.8
Two or more races householder		1,131	0.2

General Housing Characteristics by Tenure and Ethnicity, 2010

Occupancy Status	Idaho	Number	Percent
	Renter-occupied housing units	174,505	30.1
	Not Hispanic householder	154,127	26.6
	White householder	144,022	24.9
	Black or African American householder	1,657	0.3
	American Indian and Alaska Native householder	2,424	0.4
	Asian householder	2,349	0.4
	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander householder	326	0.1
	Some other race householder	169	0.0
	Two or more races householder	3,180	0.5
	Hispanic householder	20,378	3.5
	White householder	8,724	1.5
	Black or African American householder	113	0.0
	American Indian and Alaska Native householder	533	0.1
	Asian alone householder	54	0.0
	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander householder	25	0.0
	Some other race householder	9,743	1.7
	Two or more races householder	1,186	0.2

Note: Occupied housing unit: A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of enumeration.

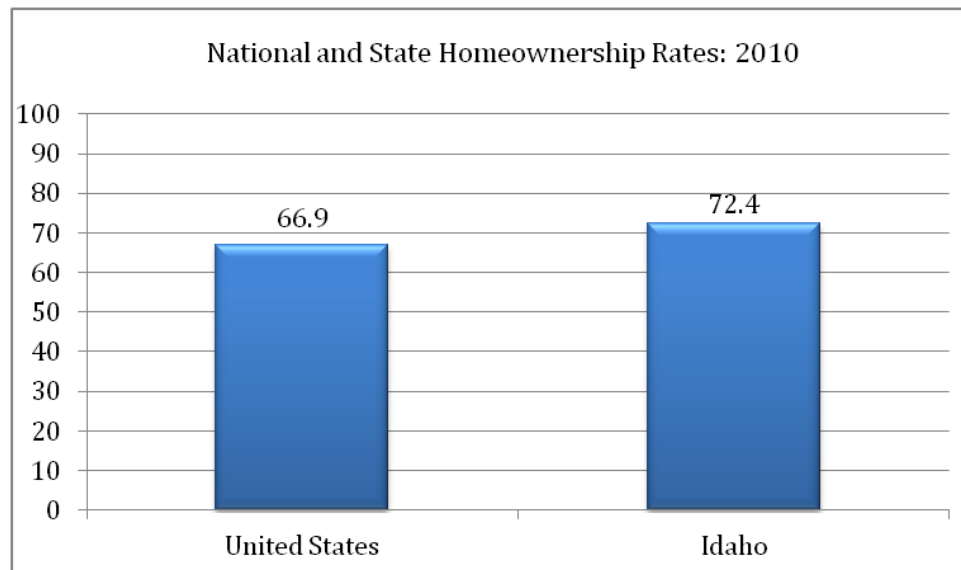
Owner-occupied housing unit: A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census; merged from Summary File 1, Tables H3, H4, H5, and HCT1

Homeownership Rates for the United States and Idaho, 2003-2011

Homeownership is a major step in achieving the American dream. The homeownership rate is the percentage of owner-occupied housing units of all occupied units. In 2010, the homeownership rate for the nation stood at 66.9 percent and 72.4 percent for the state of Idaho. Interestingly, Hispanic homeownership was higher in the state of Idaho (53.1 percent) than at the national level (47.5 percent). Seemingly, Hispanics in Idaho are faring better than in the rest of the nation, but when compared to their white counterparts the picture is less sanguine. Idaho's Hispanic homeownership lags behind white homeownership by more than 19 percent, 53.1 percent versus 72.4 percent, a clear indication of the need for immediate remediation.

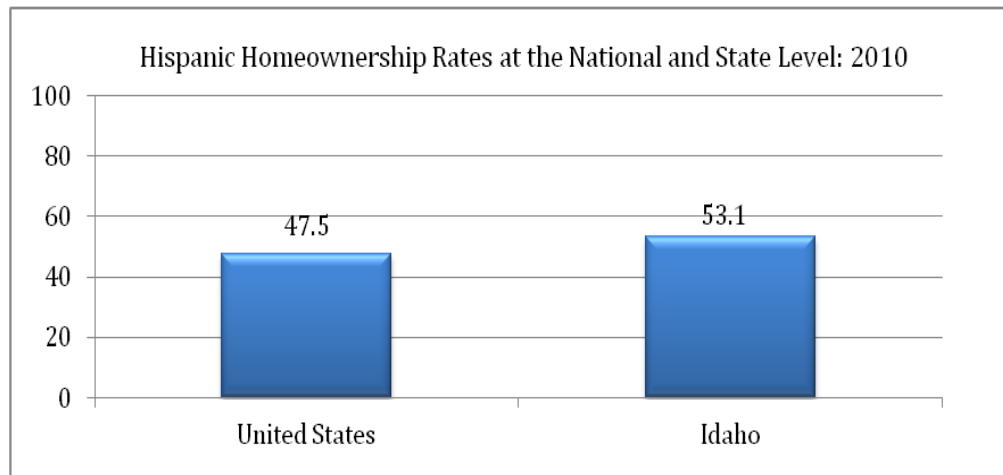
Homeownership Rates for the United States and Idaho, 2003-2011									
YEAR	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
United States	68.3	69.0	68.9	68.8	68.1	67.8	67.4	66.9	66.1
Idaho	74.4	73.7	74.2	75.1	74.5	75.0	75.5	72.4	72.4



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (Annual Statistics: 2011)

Homeownership Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 2003-2011

Homeownership Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 2003-2011									
YEAR	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
U.S. total	68.3	69.0	68.9	68.8	68.1	67.8	67.4	66.9	66.1
White total	72.1	72.8	72.7	72.6	72.0	71.7	71.4	71.0	70.3
Non-Hispanic White	75.4	76.0	75.8	75.8	75.2	75.0	74.8	74.4	73.8
Black	48.1	49.1	48.2	47.9	47.2	47.4	46.2	45.4	44.9
All other races, total [1]	56.0	58.6	59.2	59.9	59.2	58.5	57.8	57.0	56.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	54.3	55.6	58.2	58.2	56.9	56.5	56.2	52.3	53.5
Asian or Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	56.3	59.8	60.1	60.8	60.0	59.5	59.3	58.9	58.0
Hispanic	46.7	48.1	49.5	49.7	49.7	49.1	48.4	47.5	46.9
Non-Hispanic	70.8	71.5	71.2	71.2	70.5	70.3	69.8	69.4	68.7



Note: [1] Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native (only one race reported) and two or more races.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (Annual Statistics: 2011)

Hispanic Homeownership by Select Idaho Counties

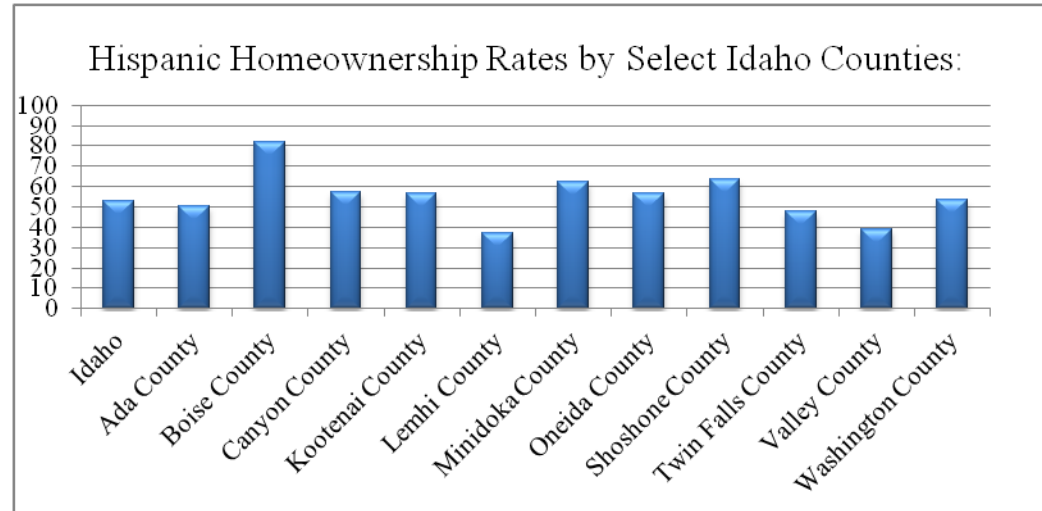
Taking a closer look at specific counties provides a better picture of the lower homeownership rates of Hispanics in Idaho. In Ada and Canyon counties, with the largest Hispanic populations, homeownership was 50.1 and 57.5 percent, respectively. In smaller counties, with a population of less than 10,000 Hispanic individuals, homeownership results were mixed, yet still lower than for non-Hispanics in the state. In Minidoka, with a Hispanic population of 6,255, homeownership was 62 percent; in Twin Falls, with a population slightly higher at 9,523, homeownership was 47.7 percent.

Hispanic Homeownership by Select Idaho Counties						
Geographic area	Population in occupied housing units	Occupied housing units				
		Total	Owner	Renter	Average household size	Percent owner
Idaho	157,753	43,414	23,036	20,378	3.63	53.1
Ada County	23,131	7,227	3,622	3,605	3.2	50.1
Boise County	191	67	55	12	2.85	82.1
Canyon County	41,976	10,789	6,203	4,586	3.89	57.5
Kootenai County	3,977	1,329	749	580	2.99	56.4
Lemhi County	117	51	19	32	2.29	37.3
Minidoka County	6,255	1,704	1,057	647	3.67	62
Oneida County	95	30	17	13	3.17	56.7
Shoshone County	298	102	65	37	2.92	63.7
Twin Falls County	9,523	2,660	1,269	1,391	3.58	47.7
Valley County	336	121	47	74	2.78	38.8
Washington County	1,598	455	244	211	3.51	53.6

Source: 2010 Census Summary File 2

Hispanic Homeownership by Select Idaho Counties, cont.

Idaho	53.1
Ada County	50.1
Boise County	82.1
Canyon County	57.5
Kootenai County	56.4
Lemhi County	37.3
Minidoka County	62
Oneida County	56.7
Shoshone County	63.7
Twin Falls County	47.7
Valley County	38.8
Washington County	53.6



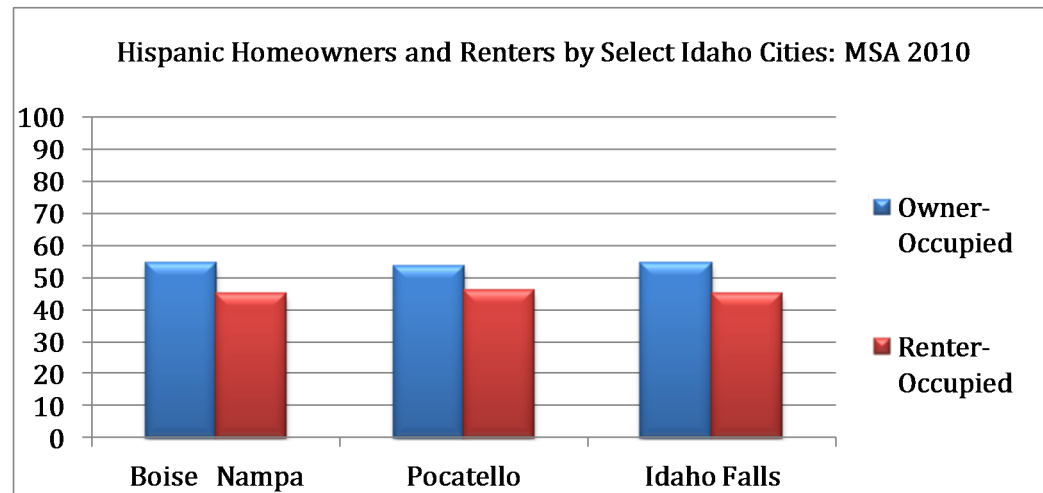
Hispanic Homeownership by Select Idaho Cities: 2010 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA)

In the metropolitan clusters of Boise, Nampa, Pocatello, and Idaho Falls, homeownership versus renting continues to be more representative of Hispanics living in Idaho. In 2010, Hispanic families were not only larger than non-Hispanic families but they also had a higher average household size. More Hispanic family members lived together in the same household than for non-Hispanic families. This is indicative of their preference for collective household strategizing and maintenance of close family ties.

Hispanic Homeownership by Select Idaho Cities: 2010 Metropolitan Statistical Areas						
	Boise Nampa	Percent	Pocatello	Percent	Idaho Falls	Percent
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION						
Occupied housing units	19,141	100	2025	100	3520	100
Owner-occupied housing units	10,464	54.7	1092	53.9	1932	54.9
Population in owner-occupied housing units	39,175		3842		7885	
Average household size of owner-occupied units	3.74		3.52		4.08	
Renter-occupied housing units	8,677	45.3	933	46.1	1588	45.1
Population in renter-occupied housing units	30,099		2903		5486	
Average household size of renter-occupied units	3.47		3.11		3.45	

Figure A: Select data from table 3

	Owner-Occupied	Renter-Occupied
Boise, Nampa	54.7	45.3
Pocatello	53.9	46.1
Idaho Falls	54.9	45.1



Source: 2010 Combined Data from Census Summary File 2

Boise and Nampa (MSA): Median Home Value and Gross Rent

In addition to having lower homeownership rates, Hispanic home values were also less. In 2010, in the Boise and Nampa (MSA) area, home values for Hispanic homeowners were significantly less than home values for non-Hispanic homeowners. The median value of a home with Hispanic homeowners was \$112,400 in comparison to \$177,000 dollars for non-Hispanic homeowners. In contrast, the median gross rent was almost indistinguishable—\$744 and \$743 dollars. These differences are an indication of a more stable renting than housing market.

Boise and Nampa (MSA): Median Home Value and Gross Rent			
	Hispanic (of any race)	Non Hispanic	White (includes Hispanics and non-Hispanics)
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Total population	79,049	540,645	569,494
Male	51.50%	49.70%	50.00%
Female	48.50%	50.30%	50.00%
Median earnings (dollars) full-time, year-round workers			
Male	31,904	45,770	44,047
Female	26,652	32,167	32,200
HOUSING TENURE			
Occupied housing units	19,174	205,833	210,403
Owner-occupied housing units	49.00%	70.00%	69.60%
Renter-occupied housing units	51.00%	30.00%	30.40%
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	3.87	2.68	2.74
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	3.45	2.45	2.59
OWNER CHARACTERISTICS			
Owner-occupied housing units	9,403	144,020	146,518
Median value (dollars)	112,400	177,000	174,200
GROSS RENT			
Occupied units paying rent	9,461	58,931	61,076
Median gross rent (dollars)	744	743	749

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey (ACS provides one-year estimates; the official counts are provided by the U.S. Census)

Tenure and Household Size of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Householders, 2010

Hispanics are more likely to live in households with more people than non-Hispanics. This is largely driven by two factors: 1) Hispanic families tend to be younger and have more children under the age of 18 living at home, and 2) Hispanic families operate through a collective nature whereby they pool together their wages to be able to afford a quality of life that benefits the entire household—wages are pooled together to pay rent/mortgage, utilities, medicine and other necessities for the wellbeing of everyone in the household.

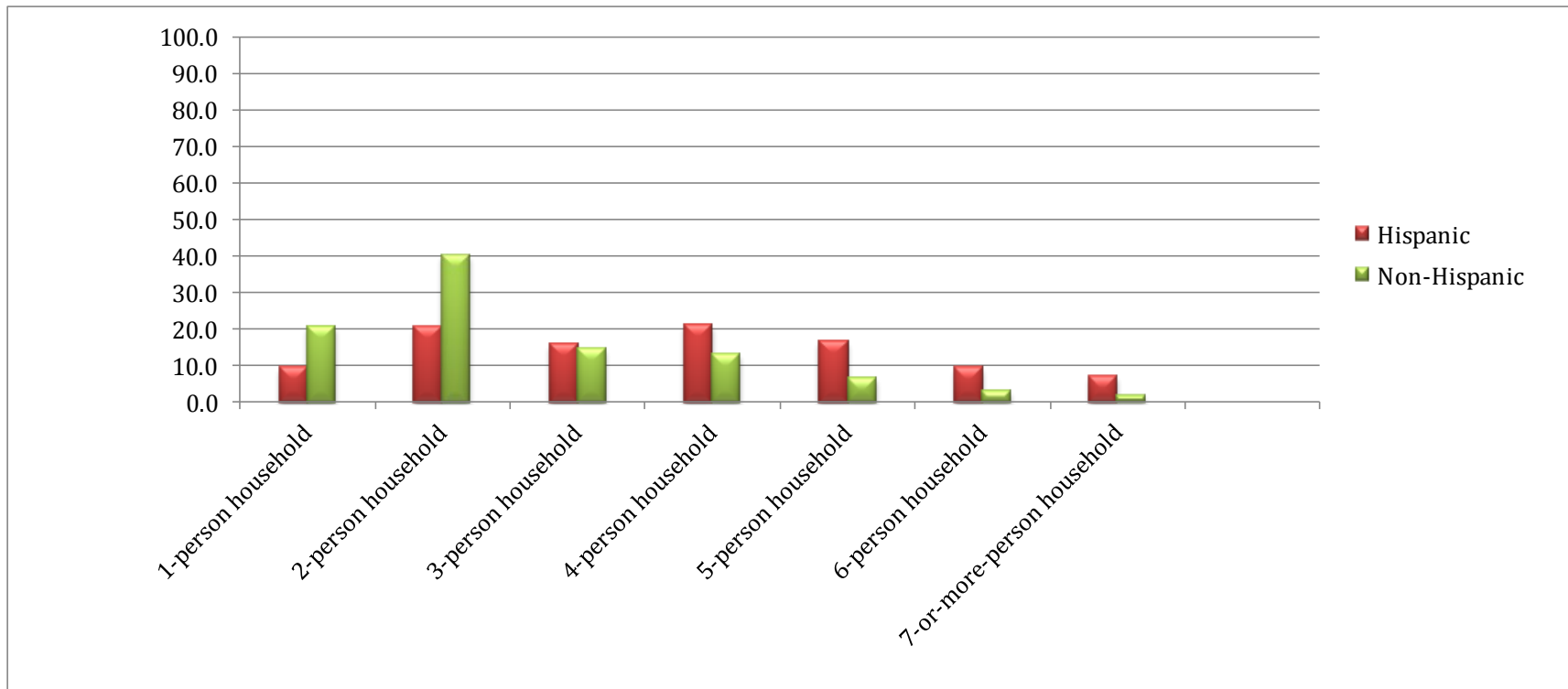
In 2010, a larger percentage of Hispanics lived in three-five person households in comparison to the average two-person non-Hispanic household. Hispanics were also more likely to live in owner-occupied versus renter-occupied households if they lived in larger households. This is an indication of economic and social assimilation, whereby Hispanic immigrants quickly begin to grow roots in the U.S. by investing in housing and growing their family size.

Tenure And Household Size of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Householders: Idaho 2010						
	Idaho	Percent	Hispanic	Percent	Non-Hispanic	Percent
Occupied Housing Units						
Total:	579408		43,414		535994	
Owner occupied:	404903	100	23,036	100.0	381,867	100
1-person household	81134	20	2,182	9.5	78,952	20.7
2-person household	157743	39	4,710	20.4	153,033	40.1
3-person household	59602	14.7	3,687	16.0	55,915	14.6
4-person household	54046	13.3	4,833	21.0	49,213	12.9
5-person household	29170	7.2	3,859	16.8	25,311	6.6
6-person household	14207	3.5	2,123	9.2	12,084	3.2
7-or-more-person household	9001	2.2	1,642	7.1	7,359	1.9
Renter occupied:	174505	100	20,378	100.0	154,127	100
1-person household	56651	32.5	3,204	15.7	53,447	34.7
2-person household	46388	26.6	3,914	19.2	42,474	27.6
3-person household	27940	16	3,873	0.2	24,067	15.6
4-person household	21281	12.2	3,846	18.9	17,435	11.3
5-person household	12153	7	2,810	13.8	9,343	6.1
6-person household	6415	3.7	1,574	7.7	4,841	3.1
7-or-more-person household	3677	2.1	1,157	5.7	2,520	1.6

Source: 2010 Census Summary File 1 and 2

Figure A: Select data from table on previous page.

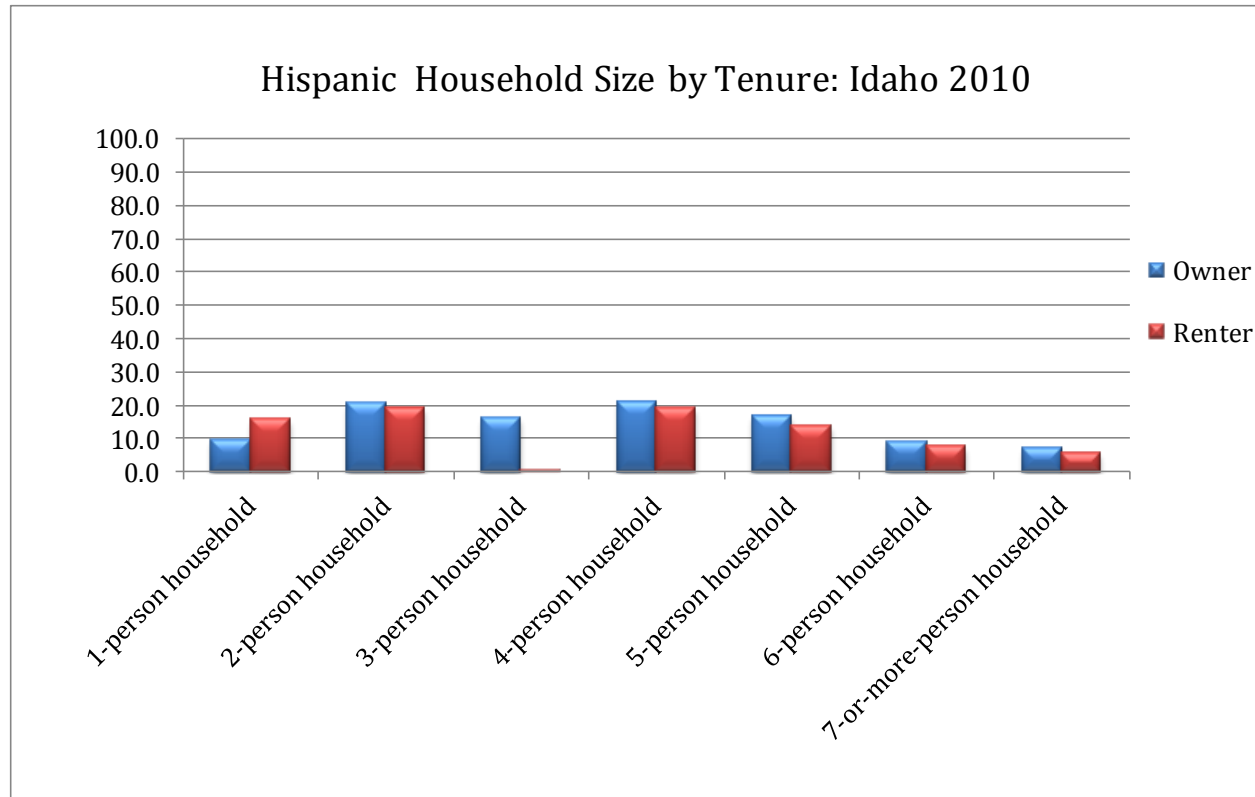
Percentage of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Household Size for Owner-Occupied Units			
	Idaho	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
1-person household	20%	9.5%	20.7%
2-person household	39%	20.4%	40.1%
3-person household	14.7%	16.0%	14.6%
4-person household	13.3%	21.0%	12.9%
5-person household	7.2%	16.8%	6.6%
6-person household	3.5%	9.2%	3.2%
7-or-more-person household	2.2%	7.1%	1.9%



Percentage of Hispanics in Idaho who are Owners vs. Renters

Figure B: Select data from table on previous page.

Hispanics in Idaho who are	Owner	Renter
1-person household	9.5	15.7
2-person household	20.4	19.2
3-person household	16.0	0.2
4-person household	21.0	18.9
5-person household	16.8	13.8
6-person household	9.2	7.7
7-or-more-person household	7.1	5.7



Tenure and Household Size of the General Population and Hispanics in the United States, 2010

In 2010, while there was a greater percentage of Hispanics with larger families (four-six person households) who lived in owner-occupied homes in Idaho, this was not the same experience for Hispanics in other states. In fact, Hispanics in larger families were more likely to be renters versus homeowners in more populous states with larger concentrations of Hispanics. This is also a unique phenomenon and an opportunity for policy makers and the market to understand and utilize.

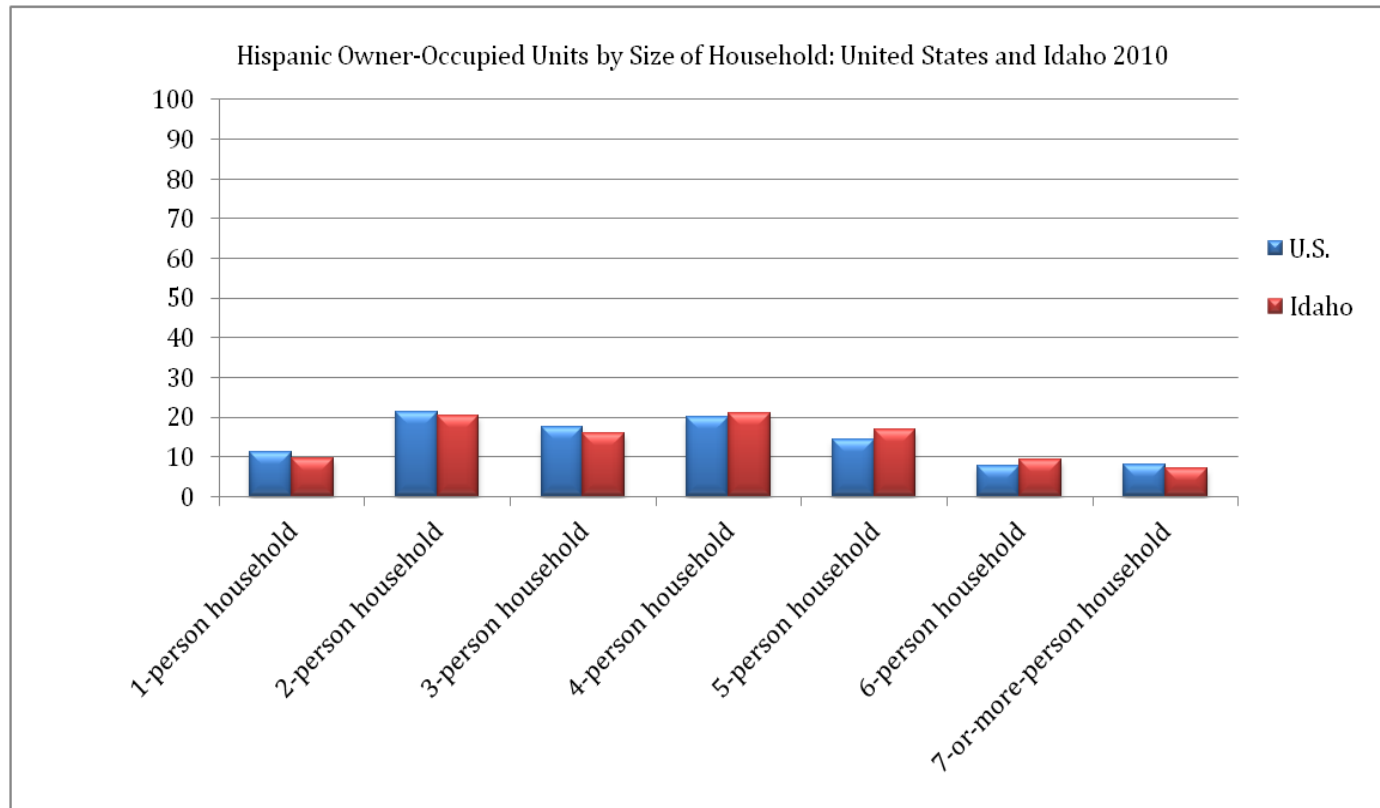
Tenure And Household Size of the General Population and Hispanics in the United States, 2010				
	United States	Percent	Hispanics	Percent
Occupied Housing Units				
Total:	116,716,292		13,461,366	
Owner occupied:	75,986,074	100	6,368,449	100
1-person household	16,453,569	21.7	718,361	11.3
2-person household	27,618,605	36.3	1,358,118	21.3
3-person household	12,517,563	16.5	1,113,845	17.5
4-person household	10,998,793	14.5	1,281,527	20.1
5-person household	5,057,765	6.7	907,281	14.2
6-person household	1,965,796	2.6	480,920	7.6
7-or-more-person household	1,373,983	1.8	508,397	8
Renter occupied:	40,730,218	100	7,092,917	100
1-person household	14,751,340	36.2	1,324,651	18.7
2-person household	10,624,023	26.1	1,425,123	20.1
3-person household	6,240,422	15.3	1,287,447	18.2
4-person household	4,626,453	11.4	1,267,072	17.9
5-person household	2,480,866	6.1	883,456	12.5
6-person household	1,108,903	2.7	455,982	6.4
7-or-more-person household	898,211	2.2	449,186	6.3

Source: 2010 Census Summary File 2

Percentage of Hispanic Owner-Occupied Households by Size of Household

Figure C: Select data from table on previous page.

	U.S.	Idaho
1-person household	11.3	9.5
2-person household	21.3	20.4
3-person household	17.5	16.0
4-person household	20.1	21.0
5-person household	14.2	16.8
6-person household	7.6	9.2
7-or-more-person household	8	7.1



Household Composition of Hispanic and Non Hispanic Households by Tenure, 2010

Hispanics, like every other ethnic/racial group in the United States greatly value family. It is not uncommon to see traditional immigrant and native households composed of two to three and four to six people living under one roof. In fact, households are usually composed of immediate and extended family members. Parents take on the responsibility of taking care of

grandparents in their older years and their young adult children until marriage. This is not only an economic strategy but it also fosters family closeness. In 2010, of the 23,036 owner-occupied Hispanic households in Idaho, 87.1 percent were family households and 12.9 percent were non-family households. In comparison, of the 381,867 Non-Hispanic households, 75 percent were family households and 25 percent were non-family households. Similarly, the renter-occupied Hispanic population is made up of families (74.4 percent) versus non-families (25.6 percent). For non-Hispanics the gap is narrower, 52.8 versus 47.2 percent, respectively. Overall, Hispanics are more likely to live in extended households out of economic necessity and a tendency toward socially interdependent relationships.

Household Composition of Hispanic and Non Hispanic Households by Tenure, 2010

	Idaho	Percent	Hispanic	Percent	Non Hispanic	Percent
HOUSEHOLD TYPE						
Occupied Housing Units	579,408		43,414		535,994	
Owner-occupied housing units	404,903	100	23,036	100	381,867	100
Family households [1]	306,645	76	20,065	87	286,580	75
Householder 15 to 64 years	240,375	59	18,426	80	221,949	58.1
Householder 65 years and over	66,270	16	1,639	7	64,631	16.9
Husband-wife family	263,076	65	15,788	69	247,288	64.8
Male householder, no wife present	15,117	4	1,605	7	13,512	3.5
Female householder, no husband present	28,452	7	2,672	12	25,780	6.8
Nonfamily households [2]	98,258	24	2,971	13	95,287	25
Householder 15 to 64 years	60,470	15	2,378	10	58,092	15.2
Householder 65 years and over	37,788	9	593	3	37,195	9.7
Male householder	46,119	11	1,666	7	44,453	11.6
Living alone	35,958	9	1,168	5	34,790	9.1
65 years and over	10,953	3	200	1	10,753	2.8
Living with others	10,161	3	498	2	9,663	2.5

	Idaho	Percent	Hispanic	Percent	Non Hispanic	Percent
Female householder	52,139	13	1,305	6	50,834	13.3
Living alone 65 years and over	45,176					
Living with others	6,963	2	291	1	6,672	1.7
Renter-occupied housing units	174,505	100	20,378	100	154,127	100
Family households [1]	96,499	55	15,159	74	81,340	52.8
Householder 15 to 64 years	90,539	52	14,751	72	75,788	49.2
Householder 65 years and over	5,960	3	408	2	5,552	3.6
Husband-wife family	57,314	33	8,871	44	48,443	31.4
Male householder, no wife present	11,968	7	2,343	12	9,625	6.2
Female householder, no husband present	27,217	16	3,945	19	23,272	15.1
Nonfamily households [2]	78,006	45	5,219	26	72,787	47.2
Householder 15 to 64 years	61,245	35	4,697	23	56,548	36.7
Householder 65 years and over	16,761	10	522	3	16,239	10.5
Male householder	40,809	23	3,450	17	37,359	24.2
Living alone	28,428	16	2,074	10	26,354	17.1
65 years and over	4,863	3	215	1	4,648	3
Living with others	12,381	7	1,376	7	11,005	7.1
Female householder	37,197	21	1,769	9	35,428	23
Living alone	28,223	16	1,130	6	27,093	17.6
65 years and over	11,258	7	276	1	10,982	7.1
Living with others	8,974	5	639	3	8,335	5.4

Note: [1] "Family Households" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder are tabulated in nonfamily households.

[2] "Nonfamily Households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

Figure A: Select data from table on previous page.

	Family Households	Nonfamily Households
Hispanic	87.1	12.9
Non-Hispanic	75	25

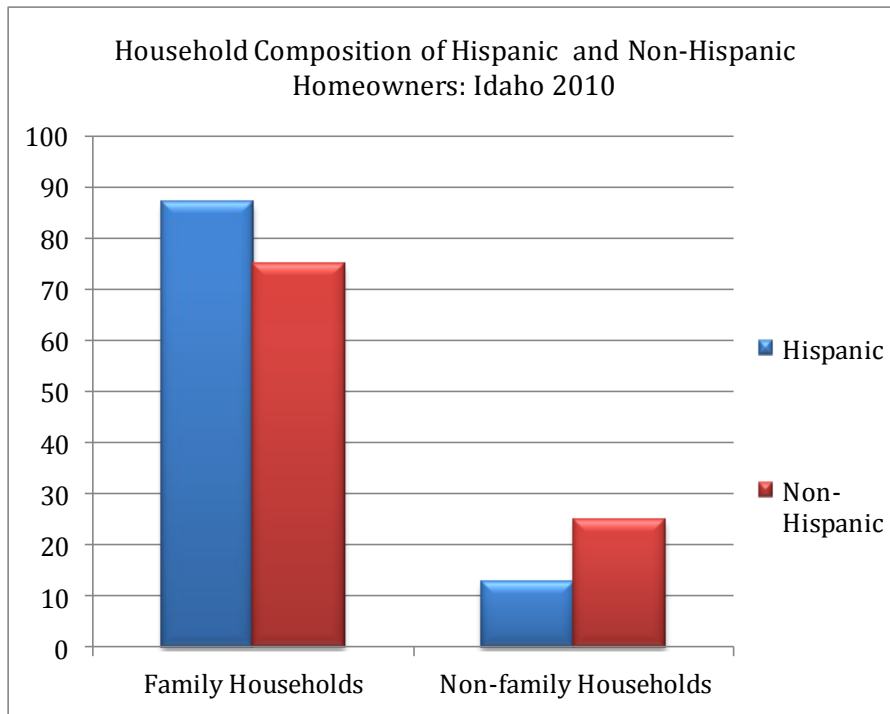
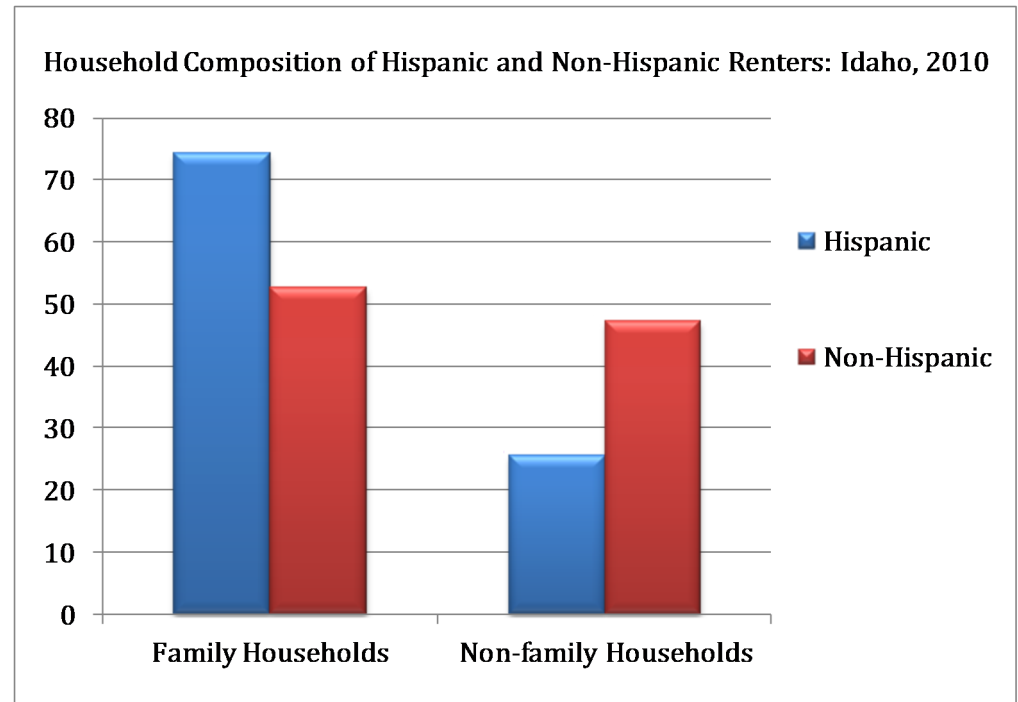


Figure B: Select data from previous table

	Family Households	Nonfamily Households
Hispanic	74.4	25.6
Non-Hispanic	52.8	47.2



Households by Ethnicity in Each Age Group, 2010

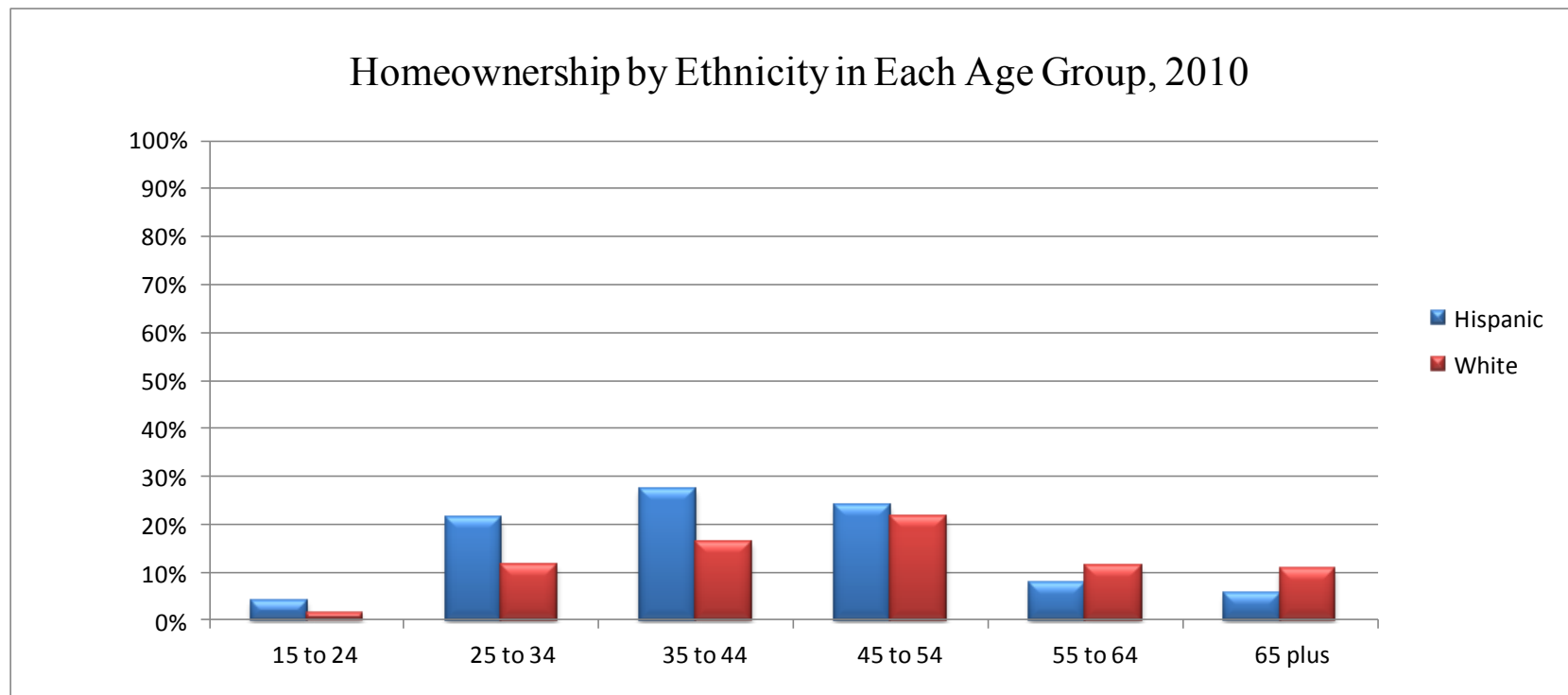
Hispanic homeownership has changed significantly in the last decade. Since the last housing boom and bust, Hispanic homeownership took on a new face. In 2010, unlike trends earlier in the decade where homeowners tended to be older, new homeowners were much younger. This is due to the aging of the cohorts and also the lucrative housing opportunities that presented themselves at the time, which either benefitted or distressed many. In addition, with the younger generations coming of age, the added social and cultural responsibilities of starting new families while simultaneously taking care of elderly and extended family propelled many into becoming homeowners sooner than later.

Hispanic homeownership was higher among those aged 25-54 years of age and highest for those 35-54 years of age. In fact, at 27.4 percent, it was higher than whites at 16.3 percent (35-54 age group). In general, homeownership remains significantly higher for whites, as in the rest of the nation; however, homeownership for younger Hispanics was a new phenomenon in Idaho. In a similar fashion, younger Hispanics between 25-34 years of age were more likely to rent than their white counterparts, 34.1 and 25.9 percent, respectively.

Households by Ethnicity in Each Age Group, 2010						
	Idaho	Percent	Hispanic	Percent	White	Percent
Total:	579,408		43,414		513,679	
Owner-occupied housing units	404,903	100%	23,036	100%	369,657	100%
15 to 24 years	6,697	1.7%	944	4.1%	5,462	1.5%
25 to 34 years	49,294	12.2%	4,930	21.4%	42,730	11.6%
35 to 44 years	69,328	17.1%	6,305	27.4%	60,372	16.3%
45 to 54 years	88,506	21.9%	5,499	23.9%	80,041	21.7%
55 to 64 years	87,020	21.5%	1,808	7.8%	42,390	11.5%
65 years and over	104,058	25.7%	1,318	5.7%	39,015	10.6%
65 to 74 years	58,625	14.5%	1,495	6.5%	55,794	15.1%
75 to 84 years	33,515	8.3%	605	2.6%	32,285	8.7%
85 years and over	11,918	2.9%	132	0.6%	11,568	3.1%
Renter-occupied housing units	174,505	100	20,378	100	144,022	100
15 to 24 years	27,939	16.0%	3,497	17.2%	22,779	15.8%
25 to 34 years	47,354	27.1%	6,993	34.3%	37,247	25.9%
35 to 44 years	31,919	18.3%	4,842	23.8%	24,977	17.3%
45 to 54 years	26,613	15.3%	2,719	13.3%	22,286	15.5%
55 to 64 years	17,959	10.3%	863	4.2%	8,670	6.0%
65 years and over	22,721	13.0%	534	2.6%	6,965	4.8%
65 to 74 years	9,961	5.7%	583	2.9%	8,939	6.2%
75 to 84 years	7,121	4.1%	248	1.2%	6,684	4.6%
85 years and over	5,639	3.2%	99	0.5%	5,475	3.8%

Figure A: Select data from table on previous page. Owner-occupied housing units

Age	Hispanic	White
15 to 24	4%	1%
25 to 34	21%	12%
35 to 44	27%	16%
45 to 54	24%	22%
55 to 64	8%	11%
65 plus	6%	11%



Hispanic Tenure in Idaho, 2010

Renting is one step away from the larger homeownership goal for many Hispanics. Of the 43,414 Hispanic occupied housing units, 40.8 percent were owned with a mortgage or a loan; 12.2 percent were owned free and clear; 46.9 percent were renter occupied. This shows that more than half of the Hispanic population in Idaho were homeowners. Although significantly less than the 72 percent for the state of Idaho, with the aging of the younger population, this number will likely increase in the near future and the Hispanic buying power will positively impact the housing market.

Hispanic Tenure in Idaho, 2010		
Occupied housing units	43,414	100
Owned with a mortgage or loan	17,726	40.8
Owned free and clear	5,310	12.2
Renter occupied	20,378	46.9



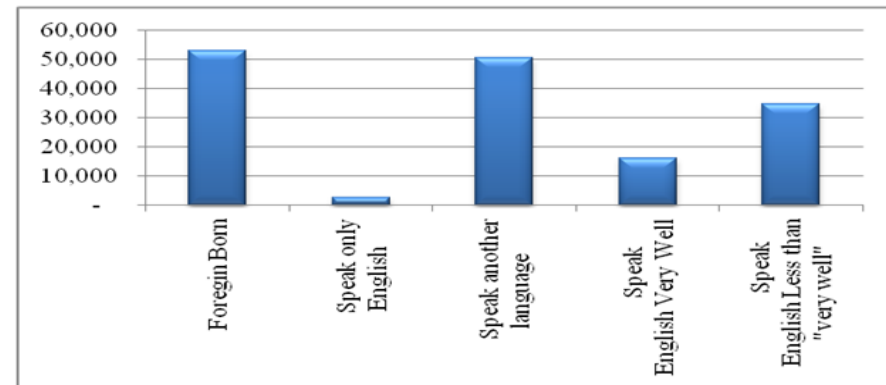
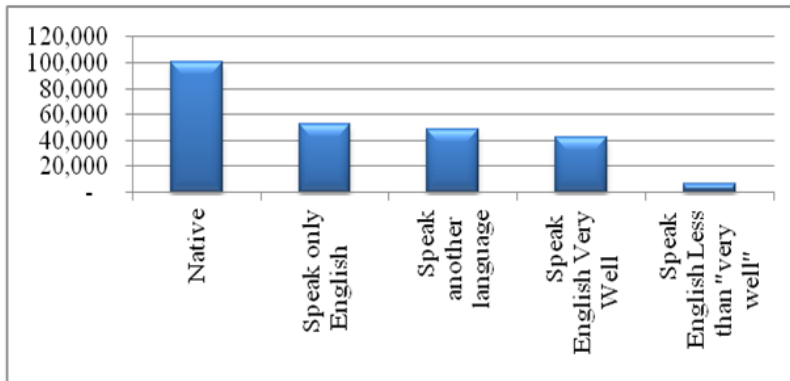
Section VII: Miscellaneous Social Indicators

Language and Nativity

Key social indicators help us to understand the well being of our society and to provide information to correct problems and imbalances. In this section we present key indicators such as language spoken at home, ability to speak English, citizenship status, nativity, family and individual income, poverty, marriage and divorce, and crime statistics.

About 36 percent or 54,824 of Idaho Hispanics 5 years and older speak only English at home. That is an increase of more than 6 percent over 2007. Still, 99,354 speak a language (most likely Spanish) other than English at home. Of those, 58,489 (about 59 percent) speak English very well.

Hispanic Ability to Speak Spanish Language at Home for the Population 5 years and Older, 2010 One-Year Estimates	Estimate
Total	154,178
Native	100,961
Speak only English	54,824
Speak another language	48,739
Speak English very well	42,499
Speak English less than "very well"	6,240
Foreign Born	53,217
Speak only English	2,602
Speak another language	50,615
Speak English very well	15,990
Speak English less than "very well"	34,625



Languages Spoken at Home: Select Idaho Counties and Cities, 2010

State, County or City	Number of Hispanics over the age of five	Percentage who Speak Spanish at Home	Percentage who Speak English only at Home
Idaho	154,738	64.2%	35.4%
Ada County	24,738	42.4%	57.6%
Canyon County	39,222	72.4%	27.6%
Twin Falls County	10,224	79.0%	20.9%
Boise City	12,590	49.8%	50.2%
Pocatello	2,937	28.3%	71.7%
Idaho Falls	5,964	79.8%	20.2%
Nampa	15,325	70.4%	29.6%
Twin Falls	5,140	63.3%	36.7%
Caldwell	13,450	72.6%	27.4%

Source: http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_1YR_B160051&prodType=table

Source: http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_3YR_B160051&prodType=table

Nativity, Citizenship Status, and Year of Entry to Idaho, 2010

Six percent of 87,098 Idaho Residents were born in a foreign country. Of those 87,098, two out of three are not U.S. citizens. A little more than a third came to Idaho in the past decade.

Nativity, Citizenship Status, and Year of Entry to Idaho, 2010		
Total Idaho Population	Number	Percent
IDAHO	1,579,000	100%
Native	1,491,902	94%
FOREIGN-BORN	87,098	6%
Naturalized Citizen	29,550	34%
Not a citizen	57,548	66%
ENTERED AFTER 2000	31,166	36%
Naturalized Citizen	3352	11%
Not a citizen	27,814	89%
ENTERED 1990 TO 1999	24,875	29%
Naturalized Citizen	8,997	36%
Not a citizen	15,878	64%
ENTERED BEFORE 1990	31,057	35%
Naturalized Citizen	17,201	55%
Not a citizen	13,856	45%



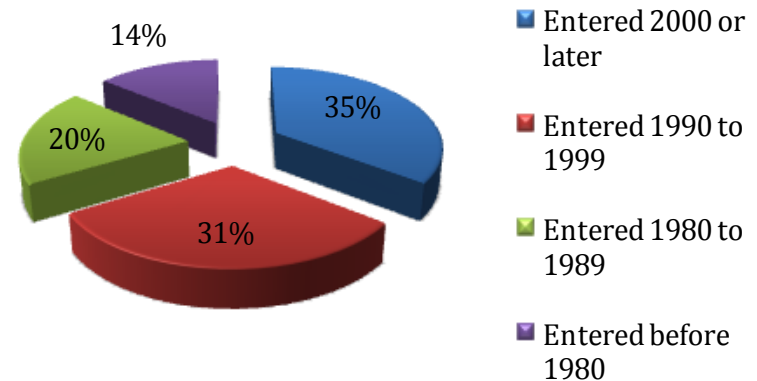
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Foreign-Born Population by Region of Birth and Year of Entry (excluding born at sea), 2010

Over 60 percent of Idaho's foreign-born residents came from Latin America and almost half of them arrived between 2000 and 2010.

	#	%	Total
			87,098.00
Europe	14,322	100%	16.4%
Entered 2000 or later	3,470	24.2%	4.0%
Entered 1990 to 1999	4,646	32.4%	5.3%
Entered 1980 to 1989	1,256	8.8%	1.4%
Entered before 1980	4,950	34.6%	5.7%
Asia	10,317	100%	11.8%
Entered 2000 or later	4,664	45.2%	5.4%
Entered 1990 to 1999	2,178	21.1%	2.5%
Entered 1980 to 1989	2,368	23.0%	2.7%
Entered before 1980	1,107	10.7%	1.3%
Latin America	54,373	100%	62.4%
Entered 2000 or later	19,190	35.3%	22.0%
Entered 1990 to 1999	16,964	31.2%	19.5%
Entered 1980 to 1989	10,569	19.4%	12.1%
Entered before 1980	7,650	14.1%	8.8%
Other	8,086	100%	9.3%
Entered 2000 or later	3,842	47.5%	4.4%
Entered 1990 to 1999	1,087	13.4%	1.2%
Entered 1980 to 1989	599	7.4%	0.7%
Entered before 1980	2,558	31.6%	2.9%

Foreign-Born Hispanic Population by Year of Entry



Source: http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_1YR_B05007&prodType=table

Foreign-Born and Foreign-Born Naturalized: Select Idaho Counties and Cities, 2010

Of the 53,796 foreign-born Hispanics in Idaho, a little more than half of them (27,746) live in Canyon County and 40 percent of those (11,102) live in Nampa.

State, County or City	Number of Hispanic Foreign-born Residents	Total Hispanic Population	Percentage of Hispanic Foreign-born Residents	Number of Hispanic Naturalized Foreign-Born Residents	Percent of Hispanic Naturalized Foreign-Born Residents
Idaho	53,796	175,901	30.6%	13,995	8%
Ada County	12,214	27,905	43.8%	1,884	7%
Canyon County	27,746	45,069	61.6%	2,781	6%
Kootenai County	1,683	5,268	31.9%	298	6%
Boise	6,773	14,606	46.4%	1,164	8%
Pocatello	791	3,909	20.2%	135	3%
Idaho Falls	4,760	7,357	64.7%	534	7%
Nampa	11,102	18,653	59.5%	1,253	7%

Source: http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_SF1_QTP10&prodType=table
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Income

Median household income in the past 12 months (in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars) In 2010 the median Hispanic household income was \$11,047 less than the median household income of all households in the state. Some counties registered an even greater disparity. In only three counties, Bonner, Kootenai, and Latah, was the median Hispanic household income higher than all other households.

All households and Hispanic households for units of geography with population of at least 20,000	Median household income	Median Hispanic household income	Percentage of median household income for Hispanic households to all households
Idaho	\$45,824	\$34,777	75.9%
Ada County	\$54,555	\$40,654	74.5%
Bannock County	\$45,678	\$27,004	59.1%
Bingham County	\$44,588	\$40,414	90.6%
Blaine County	\$57,330	\$49,652	86.6%
Bonner County	\$40,606	\$41,816	103.0%
Bonneville County	\$49,444	\$31,857	64.4%
Canyon County	\$41,933	\$32,097	76.5%
Cassia County	\$39,610	\$26,738	67.5%
Elmore County	\$42,356	\$37,051	87.5%
Jefferson County	\$52,905	\$38,924	73.6%
Jerome County	\$38,259	\$33,843	88.5%
Kootenai County	\$46,904	\$49,706	106.0%
Latah County	\$35,665	\$37,535	105.2%
Madison County	\$33,027	\$17,052	51.6%
Minidoka County	\$41,290	\$33,190	80.4%
Nez Perce County	\$44,426	n/a	n/a
Payette County	\$41,656	\$21,256	51.0%
Twin Falls County	\$42,730	\$38,993	91.3%

Median household income, cont.

All households and Hispanic households for units of geography with population of at least 20,000	Median household income	Median Hispanic household income	Percentage of median household income for Hispanic households to all households
Boise	\$48,506	\$39,920	82.3%
Caldwell	\$36,740	\$33,104	90.1%
Coeur d'Alene	\$39,963	\$37,014	92.6%
Idaho Falls	\$45,994	\$29,609	64.4%
Lewiston	\$44,656	\$12,300	27.5%
Meridian	\$63,036	\$46,142	73.2%
Moscow	\$27,556	\$24,652	89.5%
Nampa	\$41,329	\$30,024	72.6%
Pocatello	\$41,837	\$20,281	48.5%
Post Falls	\$45,832	\$40,994	89.4%
Rexburg	\$25,409	\$16,000	63.0%
Twin Falls	\$41,612	\$41,731	100.3%



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey

Per capita income in the past 12 months (in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars)

Statewide, Hispanics earned about \$10,000 less than the rest of the population in 2010.

Total population and Hispanic population for units of geography with population of at least 20,000	Per capita income total population	Per capita income Hispanic population	Percentage of per capita income for Hispanic population to total population
Idaho	\$21,864	\$11,781	53.9%
Ada County	\$26,787	\$15,191	56.7%
Bannock County	\$21,080	\$9,929	47.1%
Bingham County	\$17,465	\$11,312	64.8%
Blaine County	\$30,856	n/a	n/a
Bonner County	\$23,442	n/a	n/a
Bonneville County	\$22,458	\$10,525	46.9%
Canyon County	\$17,450	\$9,589	55.0%
Cassia County	\$17,198	n/a	n/a
Elmore County	\$20,512	n/a	n/a
Jefferson County	\$19,554	n/a	n/a
Jerome County	\$16,698	n/a	n/a
Kootenai County	\$24,681	\$21,665	87.8%
Latah County	\$20,317	n/a	n/a
Madison County	\$13,824	n/a	n/a
Minidoka County	\$17,368	n/a	n/a
Nez Perce County	\$22,557	n/a	n/a
Payette County	\$17,749	n/a	n/a
Twin Falls County	\$19,479	\$12,735	65.4%

Per capita income, cont.

Total population and Hispanic population for units of geography with population of at least 20,000	Per capita income total population	Per capita income Hispanic population	Percentage of per capita income for Hispanic population to total population
Boise	\$27,221	\$15,708	57.7%
Caldwell	\$15,566	\$9,275	59.6%
Coeur d'Alene	\$23,746	\$19,473	82.0%
Idaho Falls	\$23,157	\$10,402	44.9%
Lewiston	\$22,890	n/a	n/a
Meridian	\$25,748	\$15,092	58.6%
Moscow	\$17,253	n/a	n/a
Pocatello	\$20,916	\$10,529	50.3%
Post Falls	\$21,530	n/a	n/a
Rexburg	\$12,192	n/a	n/a
Twin Falls	\$18,901	n/a	n/a



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey

Poverty status in the past 12 months

The number of people in Idaho living in poverty in 2010 increased considerably over those who lived at that level in 2004. In 2004, 11.8 percent of Idahoans lived below the poverty line. That figure jumped to 14.3 percent in 2010. Hispanics fared even worse: In 2004, 23.9 percent lived in poverty and in 2010; the number climbed to 27.6 percent.

Total population and Hispanic population for units of geography with population of at least 20,000	Total population for whom poverty status is determined	Income in the past 12 months below poverty level	Percentage of total population below poverty level	Hispanic population for whom poverty status is determined	Income in the past 12 months below poverty level	Percentage of Hispanic population below poverty level
Idaho	1,523,890	218,232	14.3%	165,503	45,650	27.6%
Ada County	378,080	44,108	11.7%	25,851	6,636	25.7%
Bannock County	80,513	10,386	12.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bingham County	44,875	7,072	15.8%	7,590	2,302	30.3%
Blaine County	21,249	1,919	9.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bonner County	40,463	6,690	16.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bonneville County	101,978	11,605	11.4%	11,266	2,429	21.6%
Canyon County	184,004	34,425	18.7%	43,425	14,857	34.2%
Cassia County	22,027	3,539	16.1%	5,276	1,954	37.0%
Elmore County	26,477	3,657	13.8%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Jefferson County	25,499	1,992	7.8%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Jerome County	21,783	3,960	18.2%	6,522	1,937	29.7%
Kootenai County	136,389	16,715	12.3%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Latah County	33,503	7,697	23.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Madison County	35,455	12,355	34.8%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Minidoka County	19,479	2,390	12.3%	6,150	977	15.9%
Nez Perce County	38,412	4,720	12.3%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Payette County	22,580	3,820	16.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Twin Falls County	75,363	9,389	12.5%	9,843	1,588	16.1%

Poverty status, cont.

Total population and Hispanic population for units of geography with population of at least 20,000	Total population for whom poverty status is determined	Income in the past 12 months below poverty level	Percentage of total population below poverty level	Hispanic population for whom poverty status is determined	Income in the past 12 months below poverty level	Percentage of Hispanic population below poverty level
Boise	202,889	28,832	14.2%	13,921	3,822	27.5%
Caldwell	44,016	9,546	21.7%	15,684	5,247	33.5%
Coeur d'Alene	43,219	6,323	14.6%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Idaho Falls	55,855	7,708	13.8%	7,025	1,364	19.4%
Lewiston	30,802	3,700	12.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Meridian	72,077	4,540	6.3%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Moscow	20,103	6,353	31.6%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nampa	79,052	16,612	21.0%	17,770	6,594	37.1%
Pocatello	52,570	7,930	15.1%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Post Falls	26,861	4,360	16.2%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rexburg	23,476	10,874	46.3%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Twin Falls	42,675	6,220	14.6%	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey



Marital Status

Marriages Occurring in Idaho

Despite Idaho's overall population growth from 2004 to 2009 the number of marriages recorded in the state dropped significantly from 14,997 to 12,893. But among grooms with Spanish surnames the number rose slightly from 1,048 to 1,163.

Race of Groom	Race and Ethnicity of Bride and Groom, 2009						Total	Hispanic
	Race of Bride							
	White	Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Not stated		
White	12,450	46	130	214	36	17	12,893	1,031
Black	132	41	2	5	2	1	183	14
American Indian/ Alaska Native	124	2	82	3	0	0	211	8
Asian or Pacific Islander	102	1	2	58	1	0	164	13
Other race	41	1	2	1	12	0	57	2
Not stated	19	0	0	0	1	243	263	3
Total	12,868	91	218	281	52	261	13,771	1,071
Hispanic	1,163	5	24	14	2	0	1,208	683

Note: Brides of Hispanic ethnicity are included in "white" total for brides; grooms of Hispanic ethnicity are included in "white" total for grooms.



Source: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare; Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics

**DIVORCES GRANTED IN IDAHO TO HISPANICS/
NON-HISPANICS BY ETHNICITY OF HUSBAND/WIFE, 2010***

DIVORCES GRANTED IN IDAHO				
Number This Marriage by Ethnicity: Husband, 2010				
NUMBER THIS MARRIAGE	TOTAL	ETHNICITY		
		NON-HISPANIC	HISPANIC	UN-KNOWN*
TOTAL DIVORCES	8,136	3,580	342	4,214
First	2,603	2,271	255	77
Second	935	849	59	27
Third	302	280	12	10
Fourth	89	82	3	4
Fifth	18	17	-	1
Sixth	8	8	-	-
Seventh	3	3	-	-
Not stated	4,178	70	13	4,095

DIVORCES GRANTED IN IDAHO				
Number This Marriage by Ethnicity: Wife, 2010				
NUMBER THIS MARRIAGE	TOTAL	ETHNICITY		
		NON-HISPANIC	HISPANIC	UN-KNOWN*
TOTAL DIVORCES	8,136	3,610	292	4,234
First	2,497	2,201	220	76
Second	968	894	45	29
Third	344	324	12	8
Fourth	95	88	4	3
Fifth	37	32	1	4
Sixth	8	7	1	-
Seventh	4	3	-	1
Not stated	4,183	61	9	4,113

*Caution is advised that in 2010, 52.4 percent of all divorce records have the ethnicity of one or more parties not stated.

Duration of Marriage by Ethnicity, 2010*

When both parties are of the same ethnicity, there is virtually no difference in time in marriage before divorcing. When there is one Hispanic and one non-Hispanic, the percentage goes up about 10 percent.

Divorces Granted in Idaho					
Duration of marriage	Ethnicity				Total
	Both non-Hispanic	One Hispanic and one non-Hispanic	Both Hispanic	One or both unknown*	
0-4 years	1,200	111	65	1,652	3,028
0-1 year	161	10	5	267	443
1-4 years	1,039	101	60	1,385	2,585
5-9 years	816	70	47	1,087	2,020
10-14 years	519	31	25	597	1,172
15-19 years	393	18	18	414	843
20-24 years	242	11	10	222	485
25-29 years	128	4	10	134	276
30-34 years	56	1	4	77	138
30-39 years	45	0	0	28	73
40+ years	27	0	3	20	50
Not stated	12	1	5	33	51
Total	3,438	247	187	4,264	8,136
Total not stated	3,426	246	182	4,231	
Total percent duration before divorce 0-4 years.	35.0%	45.1%	35.7%	39.0%	

*Caution is advised that in 2010, 52.4 percent of all divorce records have the ethnicity of one or more parties not stated.

Source: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare; Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics

Crime Statistics

Incarcerated Hispanic Population and Offense, 2010

In the 2007 Hispanic Data Profile crime statistics indicated that Hispanics were over-represented in the state's correctional facilities. With only 8.9 percent of the population, Hispanics accounted for 15.8 percent of those incarcerated in Idaho's jails. In 2010, 16.1 percent of those in the penal system were Hispanics, while constituting only 11.2 percent of the state's total population. Despite a declining overall crime rate, Hispanics continue to see incarcerations increase relative to their percentage of Idaho's total population. As in 2007, drug abuse and distribution, assault, property crimes, and alcohol abuse continue to be the highest crime types respectively.

Adult Hispanic males accounted for 1,113 (16.6 percent) versus 109 adult Hispanic females (12.2 percent) of those incarcerated.

Idaho Department of Correction Total Population, 2010					
	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Unknown	Percent Hispanic to Total
Number of Adults Incarcerated	7,578	6,256	1,222	100	16.1%
Number of adults under probation and parole supervision	14,033	12,066	1,610	357	11.5%
Total	21,611	18,322	2,832	457	13.1%
Number in each crime group					
No crime group (new sentence)	328	283	27	18	8.2%
Alcohol	2,610	2,223	330	57	12.6%
Assault	4,221	3,480	658	83	15.6%
Drug	5,541	4,533	866	142	15.6%
Murder and Manslaughter	568	465	96	7	16.9%
Property	5,590	4,914	565	111	10.1%
Sexual assault and other sex crimes	2,753	2,424	290	39	10.5%
Total	21,611	18,322	2,832	457	13.1%

Incarcerated Hispanic Population by Ethnicity, Gender and Offense, 2010

Indicators	Male	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Unknown	Percent Hispanic to Total
Number of adults incarcerated	6,686	5,481	1,113	92	16.6%
Number of adults under probation and parole supervision	10,717	9,131	1,313	273	12.3%
Total	17,403	14,612	2,426	365	13.9%
Number in each crime group					
No crime group (new sentence)	236	203	20	13	8.5%
Alcohol	2,228	1,881	302	45	13.6%
Assault	3,806	3,128	602	76	15.8%
Drug	3,993	3,173	718	102	18.0%
Murder and manslaughter	506	407	92	7	18.2%
Property	3,942	3,452	406	84	10.3%
Sexual assault and other sex crimes	2,692	2,368	286	38	10.6%
Total	17,403	14,612	2,426	365	13.9%

Indicators	Female	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Unknown	Percent Hispanic to Total
Number of adults incarcerated	892	775	109	8	12.2%
Number of adults under probation and parole supervision	3,316	2,935	297	84	9.0%
Total	4,208	3,710	406	92	9.6%
Number in each crime group					
No crime group (new sentence)	92	80	7	5	7.6%
Alcohol	382	342	28	12	7.3%
Assault	415	352	56	7	13.5%
Drug	1,548	1,360	148	40	9.6%
Murder and manslaughter	62	58	4	-	6.5%
Property	1,648	1,462	159	27	9.6%
Sexual assault and other sex crimes	61	56	4	1	6.6%
Total	4,208	3,710	406	92	9.6%

Crimes Involving Property

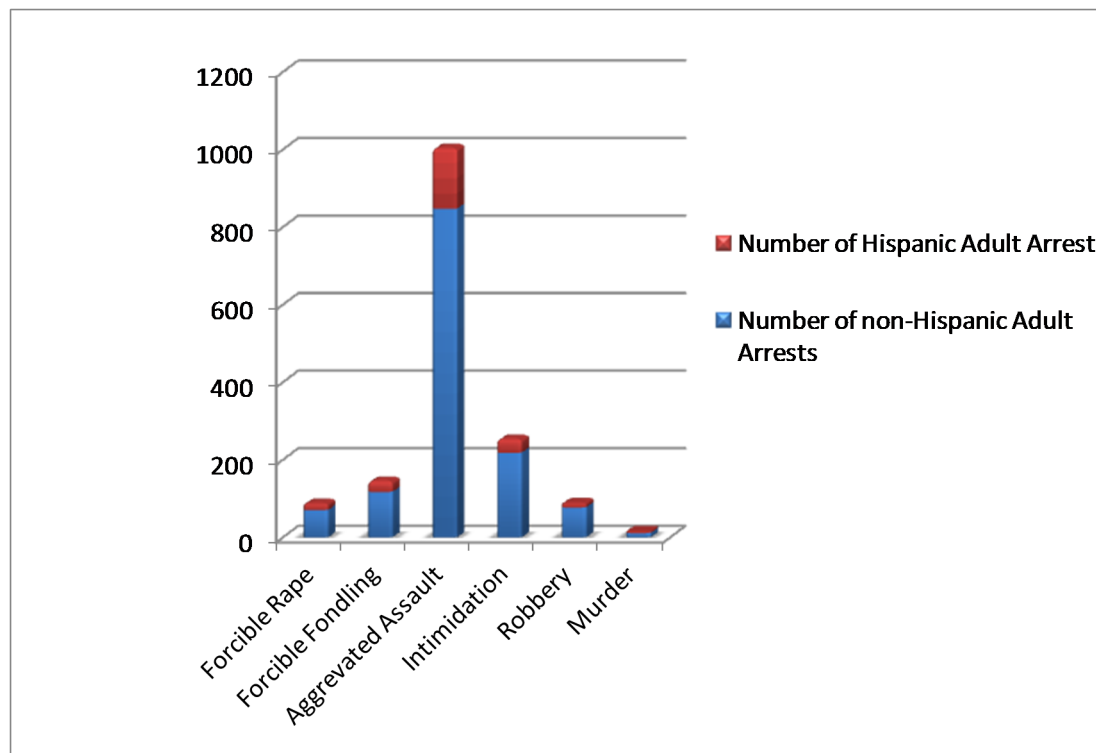
Crimes Involving Property	Number of non-Hispanic Adult Arrests	Number of Hispanic Adult Arrests	Percent of Hispanic Adult Arrests	Total
Larceny/Theft	2,935	470	14%	3405
Motor Vehicle Theft	106	14	12%	120
Vandalism	595	71	11%	666
Stolen Property	173	12	6%	185
Arson	11	1	8%	12
Embezzlement	2	1	33%	3



Source: <http://www.isp.idaho.gov/BCI/CrimeInIdaho2010/Complete%202010%20Crime%20in%20Idaho%20publication.pdf>

Crimes Involving People and Crimes Against Society

Crimes Involving People	Number of non-Hispanic Adult Arrests	Number of Hispanic Adult Arrests	Percent of Hispanic Adult Arrests	Total
Forcible Rape ^[1]	70	18	20%	88
Forcible Fondling	117	29	20%	146
Aggravated Assault	847	157	16%	1,004
Intimidation	218	36	14%	254
Robbery	77	12	13%	89
Murder ^[2]	11	4	27%	15

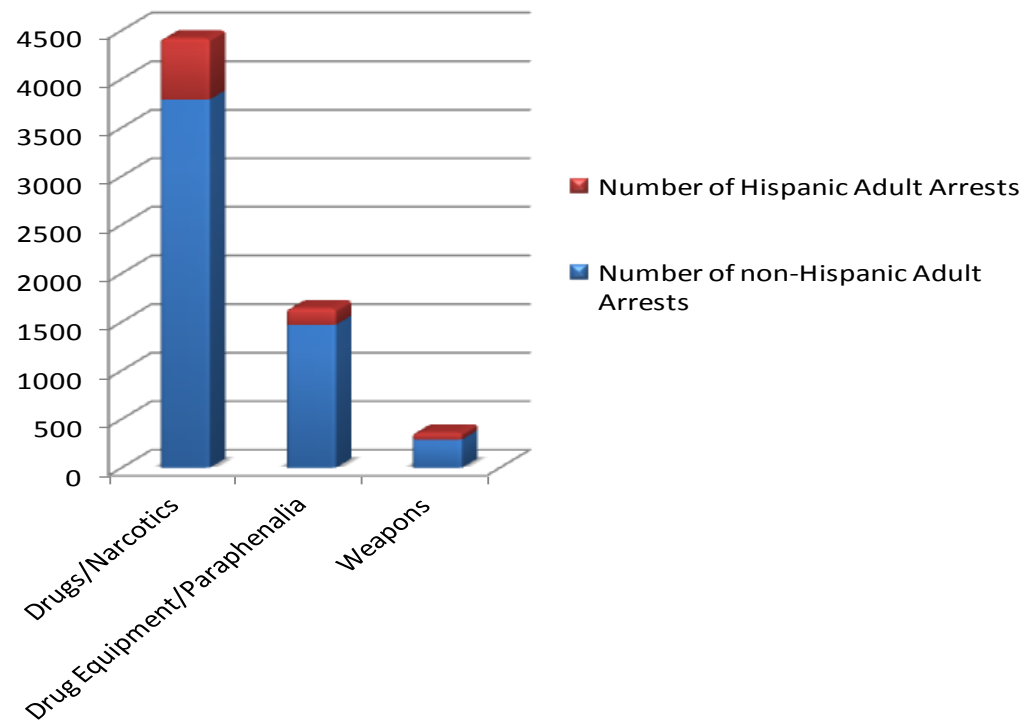


Source #1: <http://www.isp.idaho.gov/BCI/CrimeInIdaho2010/Complete%202010%20Crime%20in%20Idaho%20publication.pdf>

Source #2: <http://www.isp.idaho.gov/BCI/CrimeInIdaho2010/Complete%202010%20Crime%20in%20Idaho%20publication.pdf>

Crimes Involving People and Crimes Against Society, cont.

Crimes against Society	Number of non-Hispanic Adult Arrests	Number of Hispanic Adult Arrests	Percent of Hispanic Adult Arrests	Total
Drugs/Narcotics	3,790	631	14%	4,421
Drug Equipment/Paraphernalia	1,471	171	10%	1,642
Weapons	291	70	19%	361



Source: <http://www.isp.idaho.gov/BCI/CrimeInIdaho2010/Complete%202010%20Crime%20in%20Idaho%20publication.pdf>

Section VIII: Special Reports

Most information in this report comes from data sets collected either annually, bi-annually, or every 10 years, such as the US Census. This was intentional, because one of the purposes of the report's design was to enable policy makers, researchers, and other interested parties to follow trends over time.

However, there are many other data sets and reports that add meaning and understanding of the Hispanic population more comprehensively that are not collected cyclically. In order to complete the profile, these studies have been included as links on the Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs website, and may be downloaded at no charge. To access them, go to <http://icha.idaho.gov>. Below is a list of special reports, followed by a brief description of what they contain. With the exception of a few new ones most of those listed here were taken from the *Hispanic Data Profile Book for Idaho 2007*.

Substance Abuse Social Indicators for the State of Idaho

This site contains archival social indicator data sets within Idaho relevant to statewide and regional substance abuse and dependence. When complete, it will be the most comprehensive database in the state and will include trend data since 1992. See: <http://www.class.uidaho.edu/sasi/>



Community Level Impacts of Idaho's Changing Dairy Industry, October, 2009

Priscilla Salant, J.D. Wulfhorst, and Stephanie Kane, with Christine Dearien, University of Idaho, College of Agricultural and Life Sciences.

See: [http://icha.idaho.gov/docs/Uof%20Idaho%20Dairy%20Report%20Community Level Impacts%2810 13 09%29.pdf](http://icha.idaho.gov/docs/Uof%20Idaho%20Dairy%20Report%20Community%20Level%20Impacts%2010%2013%2009.pdf)



Migrant and Seasonal Farm Worker Enumeration Profile Study Idaho, 2006

While the U.S. Census Bureau can capture population figures for residents of Idaho, there is a sizable population of people who work as migrant and seasonal farm workers. Most of these are Hispanics. The 2006 study is the first in over a decade that attempts to estimate the number of people who fall into this category. It provides clear definitions and also breaks down populations by county and by age group.

See: <http://www.ncfh.org/enumeration/PDF13%20Idaho.pdf>

Special Reports, cont.



Diabetes in Idaho's Hispanic Population, 2006

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

See: <http://www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/Portals/0/Health/Disease/2006HispBRFSSreport.pdf>



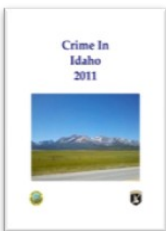
Hunger in America, 2010

Hunger in America is a very specific report on the issue of hunger and food insecurity in Idaho. While not designed to compare specific demographic variables by race or ethnicity, it does address the issue of food and hunger in terms of economic status. Included is a demographic profile comparing Hispanics and non-Hispanics (pg. 90-141) in the use of services.

See: http://feedingamerica.issuelab.org/resource/hunger_in_america_2010_national_report

Idaho Latina Voices on Health Issues, 2006

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



Crime in Idaho, 2011

Statistics are collected statewide annually to provide a profile and trends of crime in Idaho. This comprehensive 249-page report breaks down crime by category and offers stratifications by age, gender, race, and ethnicity. See: <http://www.isp.idaho.gov/BCI/CrimeInIdaho2011/Complete%202011%20Crime%20in%20Idaho%20publication.pdf>

Special Reports, cont.



Hispanic Buying Power 2011

Each year the Selig Center for Economic Growth at the University of Georgia estimates the minority buying power for each state in the United States. Some of these data are already presented in Section V of this report. See: <http://icha.idaho.gov/docs/hispanicbuyingpower2011.pdf>



Idaho Hispanic Mental Health Disparities—Ada & Canyon Counties, A report from the Idaho Partnership for Hispanic Mental Health, 2011

“As barriers to Hispanics’ access and use of mental health services are already well-documented, the purpose of this community assessment was to *inform the improvement of mental health service delivery*. The objectives of the IPHMH Community Needs Assessment were to: further knowledge about Hispanics’ perceptions and beliefs about mental illness and behaviors and preferences regarding mental health treatment; and assess southwest Idaho’s mental health provider organizations’ knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding their services to Hispanic individuals, gaps in service provision for Hispanics, and internal training needs on effectively working with Hispanic clients.” (p.1&2). See: <http://www.idphh.org/resources.html>



2nd Idaho Summit on Educational Excellence About Hispanic Students, 2010 3-Year Comprehensive Plan

The Idaho Summit on Educational Excellence About Hispanic Affairs provided educators, community leaders, policy makers, and interested members of the public with a forum for networking and exchanging information about current education issues and needs within Idaho’s Hispanic community and possible solutions:

- ❖ Decrease dropout rates among Hispanic students / increase Hispanic student retention
- ❖ Close the academic achievement gap between Hispanic and non-Hispanic students
- ❖ Access to and equity in higher education
- ❖ For the 2008 White Paper see <http://icha.idaho.gov/docs/White%20Paper.pdf>

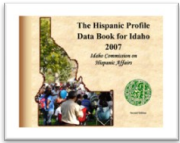
Special Reports, cont.



Hispanic Data Profile Book for Idaho 2004

The first publication to be released describing the current data in economic, education, and social status of Hispanics in Idaho. Our goal is to continue to strive toward providing current and meaningful data.

See: <http://www.icha.idaho.gov/default.asp> under DATA



Hispanic Data Profile Book for Idaho 2007, 2nd edition

This publication provides a one-stop source of information describing the current data in economic, education, and social status of Hispanics in Idaho. Our focus is to continue to provide current and meaningful data.

See: <http://www.icha.idaho.gov/default.asp> under DATA



Snapshot of Idaho's Latino Community

The report provides a quick reference of our state, as well as the tools required to learn more about the unique needs and issues facing Hispanics in Idaho. See: <http://www.icha.idaho.gov/default.asp> under DATA



Idaho At a Glance Series

Like the rest of the nation, Idaho is becoming more diverse, mainly because of its growing Hispanic population. These reports provide an overview of Idaho's Hispanic residents with information about the size and characteristics, labor force and economy, and education of the Hispanic population.

See: <http://www.icha.idaho.gov/default.asp> under DATA

Closing Statement

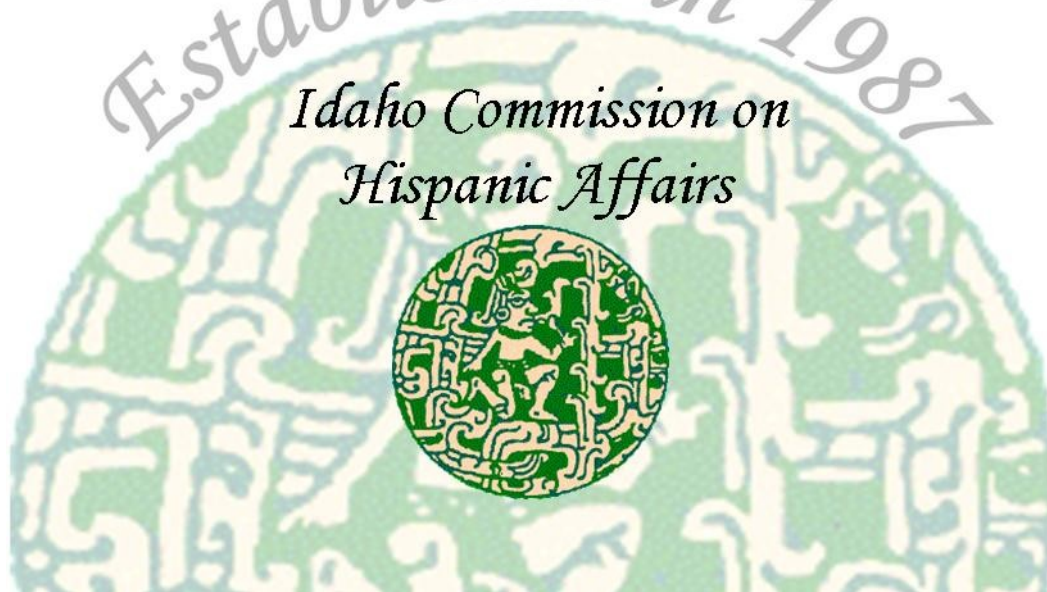
The Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs wishes to acknowledge all project partners and Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs commissioners who made it possible for us to complete the third edition of the Idaho Hispanic Profile. Although the data reported in the profile is not exhaustive, the commission is committed to continue working collaboratively with project partners to identify the critical gaps in existing data for inclusion in future profiles.

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

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

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

Established in 1987
*Idaho Commission on
Hispanic Affairs*



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