

# Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs



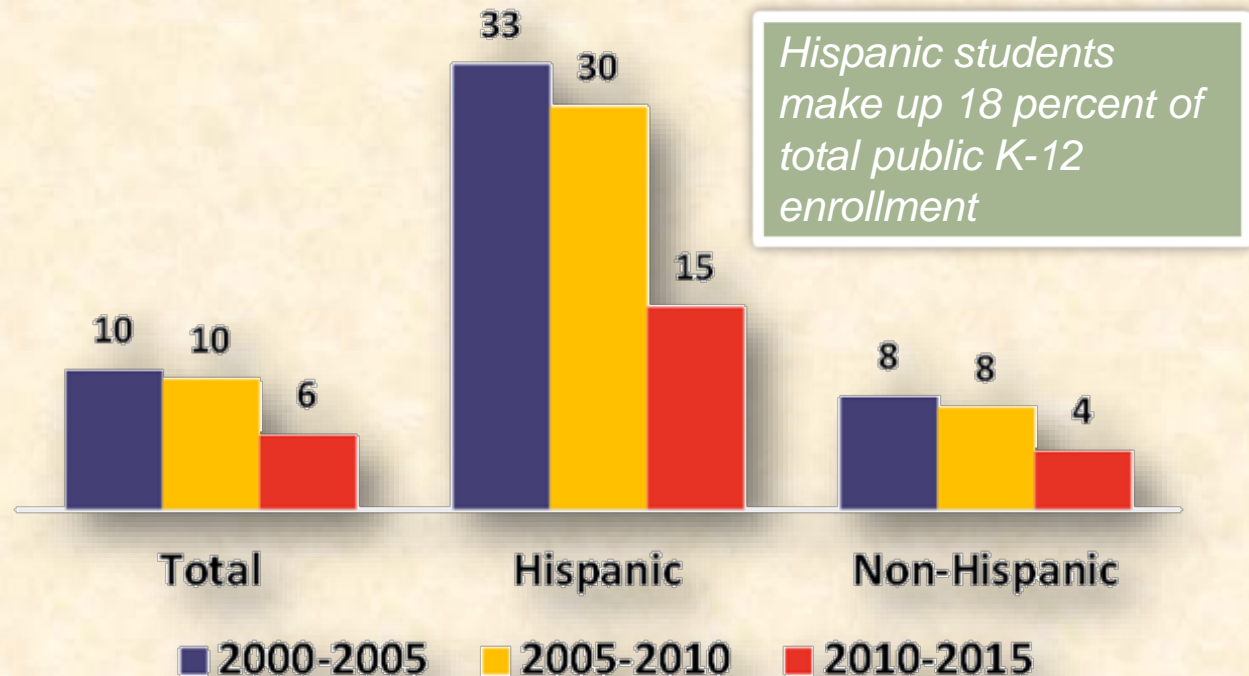
**Margie Gonzalez,**  
Executive Director

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Education Coordinator

# Background: Idaho's Hispanic Population is growing

28 Idaho counties experienced a population decline among non-Hispanics. In many cases, Hispanic growth made up for non-Hispanic decline; in fact, eight counties would have lost overall population if not for Hispanic growth:

- Bannock
- Blaine
- Cassia
- Idaho
- Jerome
- Minidoka
- Payette
- Lincoln



# Background: Idaho's Hispanic Population is growing in Idaho Public Schools

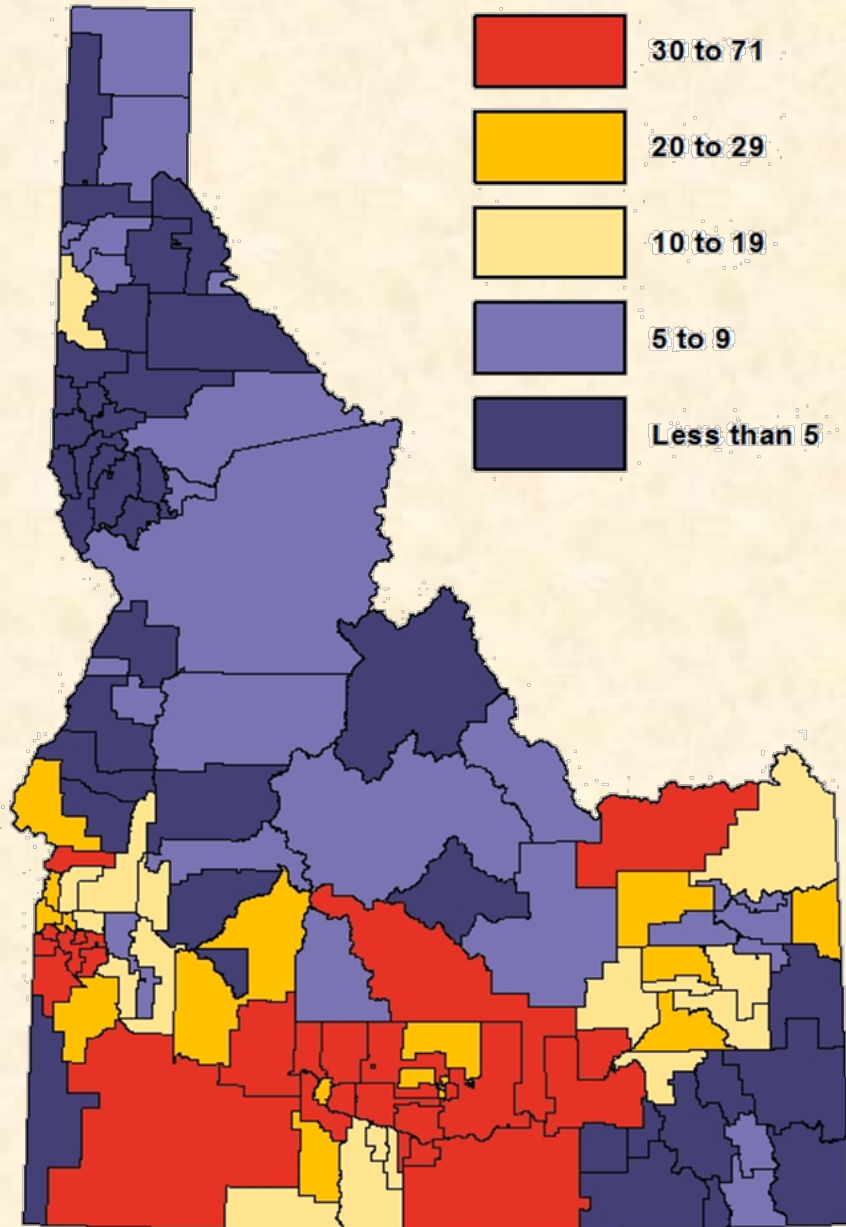
Hispanic students make up a growing share of enrollment in Idaho's schools and universities:



In the 2015-16 school year, 51,308 Hispanic students made up 18% of total public K-12 enrollment. This is an increase from 2010-11, when 45,084 Hispanic students made up 16% of total enrollment.

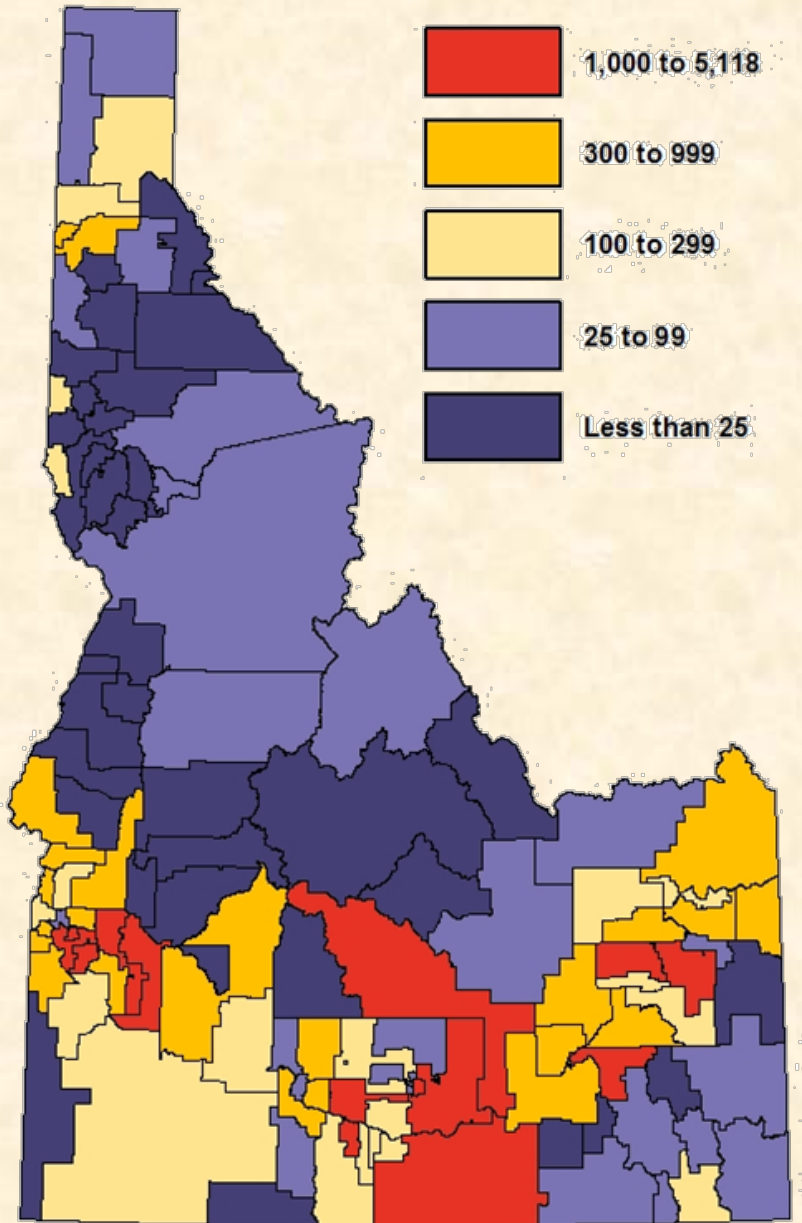
Source: <http://eddataexpress.ed.gov/state-report.cfm/state/ID/>

# Percent Hispanic by School District, 2015-16



Districts with at least 50% Hispanic students are located in both rural and urban areas: Wilder (71%), Caldwell (61%), Aberdeen (61%), Wendell (60%), Heritage Community Charter (52%), and Jerome Joint (51%).

# NUMBER HISPANIC BY SCHOOL DISTRICT, 2015-16



- From 2010-11 to 2015-16, Idaho's K-12 enrollment grew by 14,860. Hispanics accounted for 42% of this growth. While Hispanic enrollment increased 14%, non-Hispanic enrollment increased only 4%
- Several small districts – many of them charter districts – had their Hispanic enrollment more than double during this time period
- Ten school districts would have lost enrollment if not for Hispanic growth: Blaine County, Caldwell, Cassia County Joint, Fruitland, Idaho Falls, Jerome Joint, Minidoka County Joint, North Valley Academy, Pocatello, and Wendell

# Top ten school districts with highest percentage of Hispanic Students

2009-2010		2015-2016	
❖ Wilder	80%	❖ Wilder	71%
❖ Caldwell	53%	❖ Caldwell	61%
❖ Murtaugh Joint	47%	❖ Aberdeen	61%
❖ Clark County	46%	❖ Wendell	60%
❖ Glens Ferry	45%	❖ Jerome Joint	51%
❖ Aberdeen	45%	❖ Shoshone Joint	49%
❖ Shoshone Joint	42%	❖ Murtaugh Joint	49%
❖ Wendell	41%	❖ American Falls	49%
❖ Minidoka County Joint	40%	❖ Clark County	48%
❖ Jerome Joint	40%	❖ Valley	47%

Source:

[http://www.sde.idaho.gov/site/statistics/student\\_ethnicity.htm](http://www.sde.idaho.gov/site/statistics/student_ethnicity.htm)

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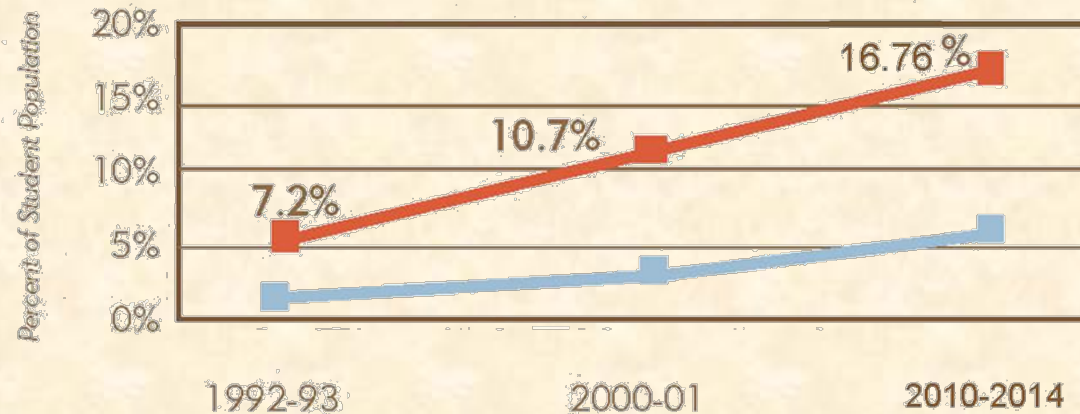
# K-12 public school enrollment

	<b>2010-2011</b>	<b>2015-2016</b>	<b>% change</b>
Hispanic	45,084	51,308	14
Non-Hispanic	231,687	240,323	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>276,771</b>	<b>291,631</b>	<b>5</b>

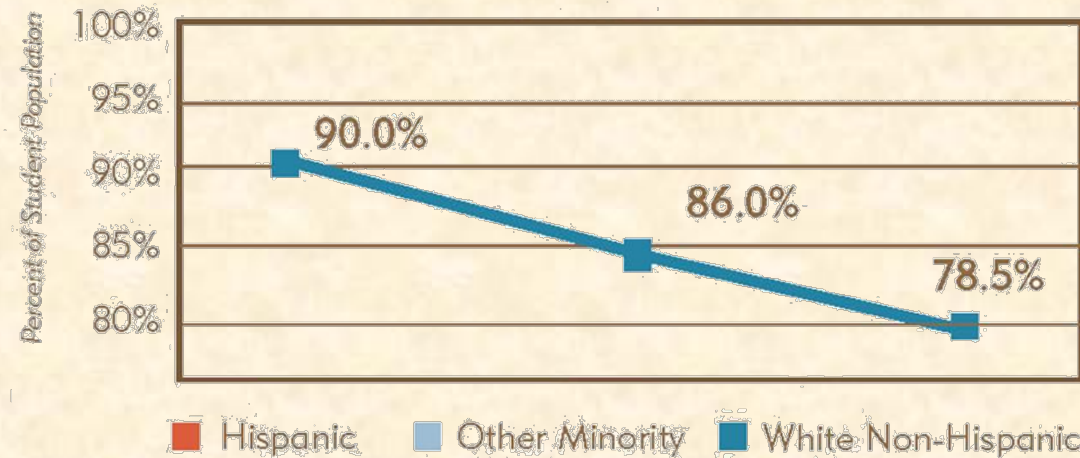
SOURCE: public records request to the Idaho Department of Education

# Changing demographics in student population

**Hispanic Student Population Change**



**White Non-Hispanic Student Population Change**

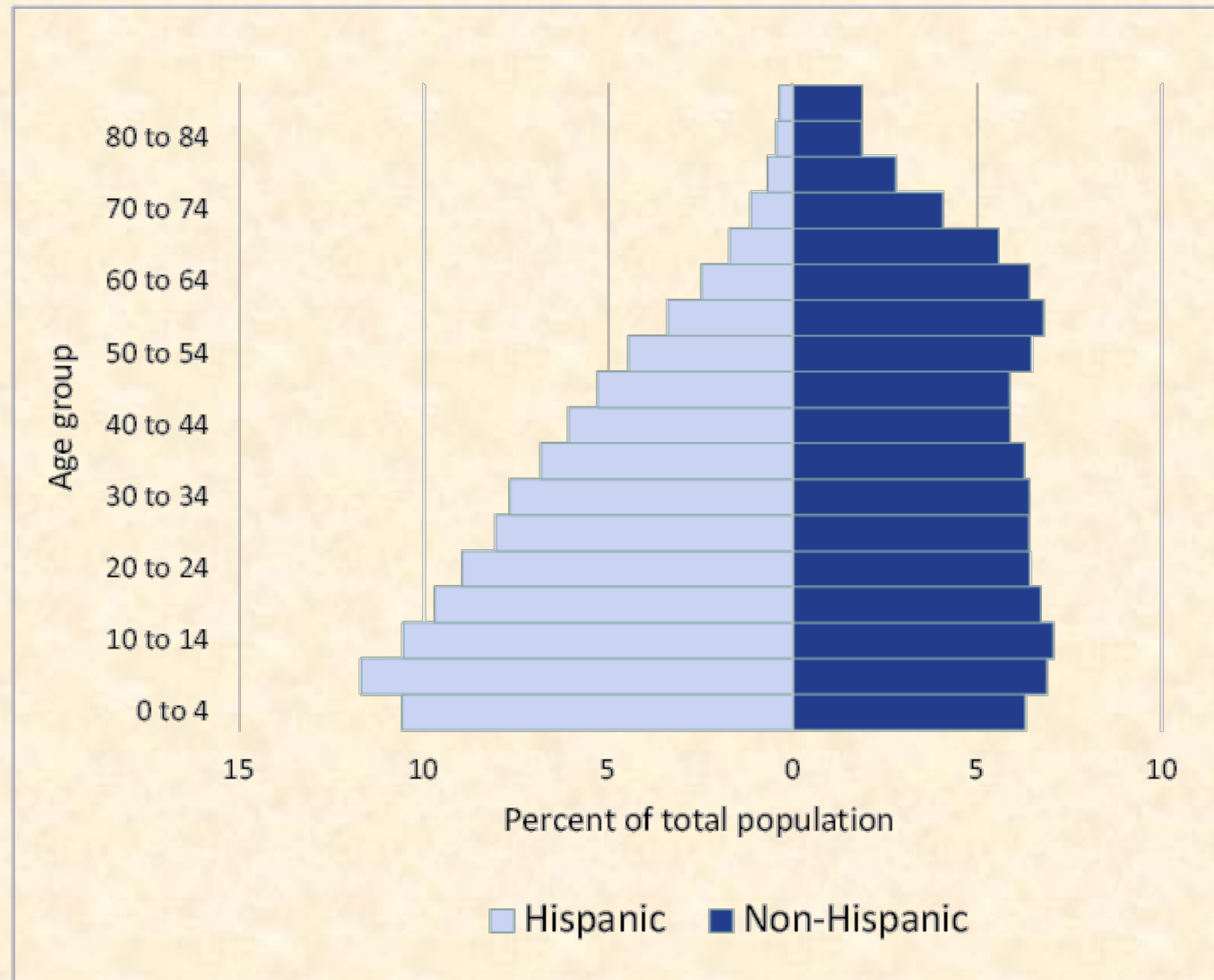


■ Hispanic ■ Other Minority ■ White Non-Hispanic



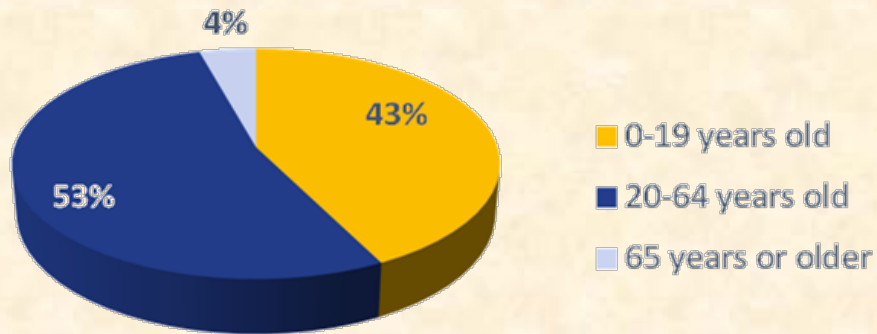
# Percent of Hispanic and non-Hispanic Idahoans by 5-year age groups, 2015

A large proportion of Idaho's Hispanic population is made up of children and young adults, with only a small elderly population. This is in contrast to the non-Hispanic population, which has a more even distribution across age groups

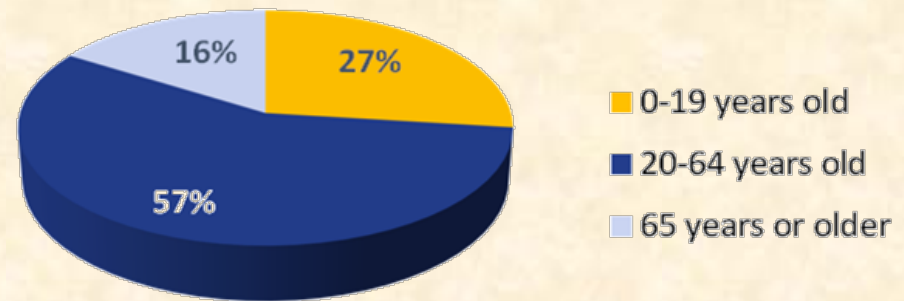


# Percent of Hispanic and non-Hispanic Idahoans by selected age groups, 2015

Age distribution among Idaho's Hispanics, 2015



Age distribution among Idaho's Non-Hispanics, 2015



# Migrant Students

	Migrant students (#)	Percent of total
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,585</b>	<b>100</b>
Birth to age 5 (but not in Kindergarten)	735	21
Kindergarten	239	7
1st grade	281	8
2nd grade	264	7
3rd grade	282	8
4th grade	250	7
5th grade	252	7
6th grade	219	6
7th grade	203	6
8th grade	220	6
9th grade	208	6
10th grade	179	5
11th grade	136	4
12th grade	117	3

Number of students enrolled in the Migrant Education Program as of April 2016



# English Learners

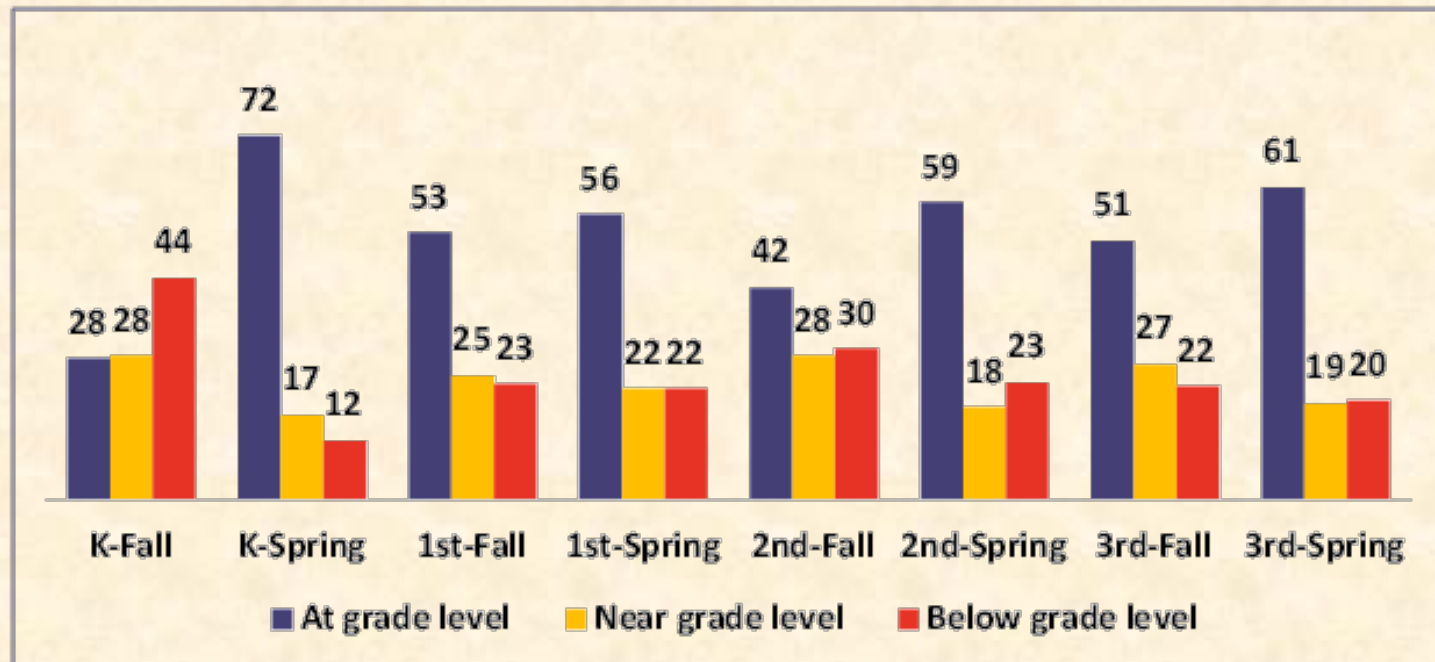
Native Language	Percent of EL Students
Spanish	80
Unknown	3
Arabic	2
North American Indian	1
Somali	1
Nepali	1
Russian	1
Chinese	1
Swahili	1
Karen	1

Districts with the largest percentage of EL-participating students included American Falls (27%), Shoshone Joint (24%), and Wendell (21%)

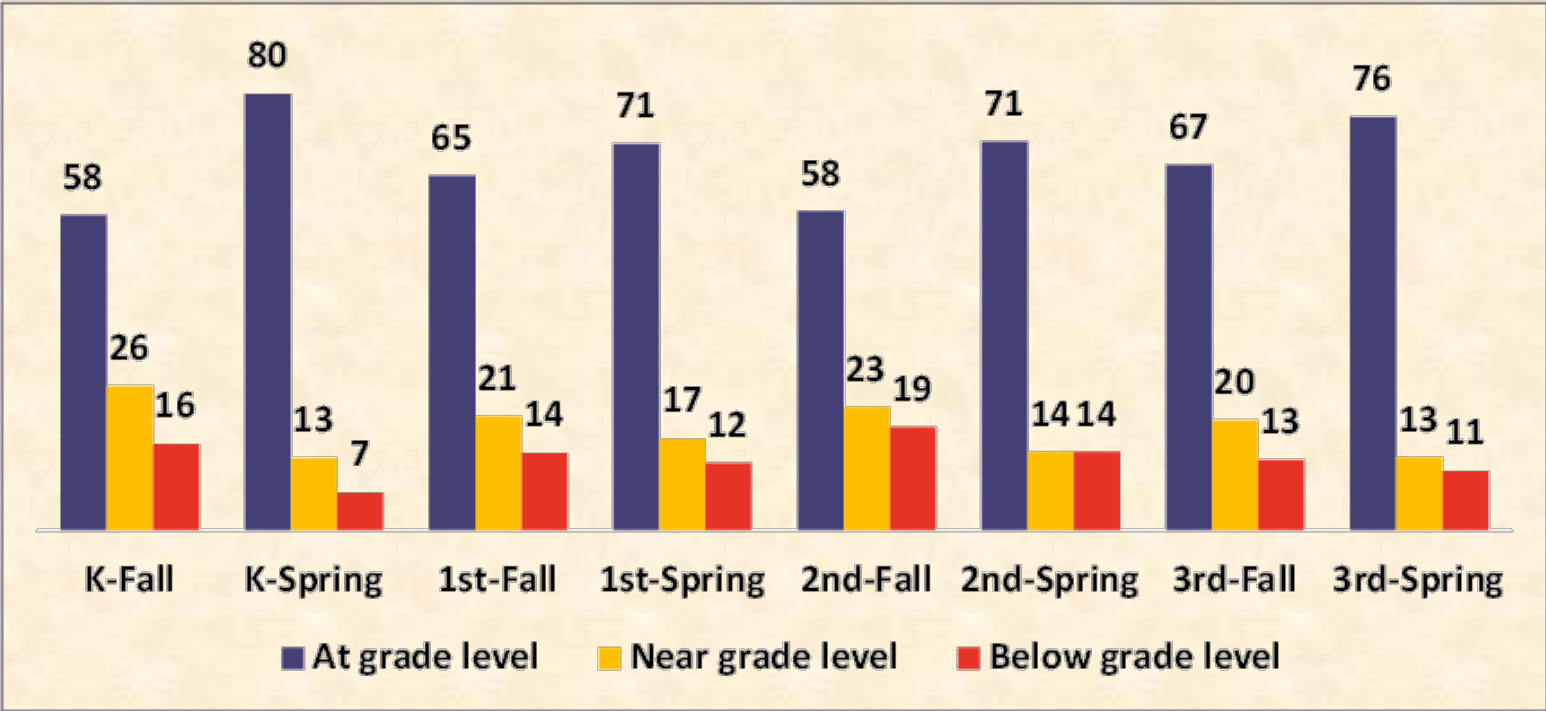


# Non-Hispanic Students Outperform Hispanic Students on Both K-12 Achievement Tests

Idaho Reading Indicator scores among Hispanic students in grades K-3 (%), Fall 2015 and Spring 2016

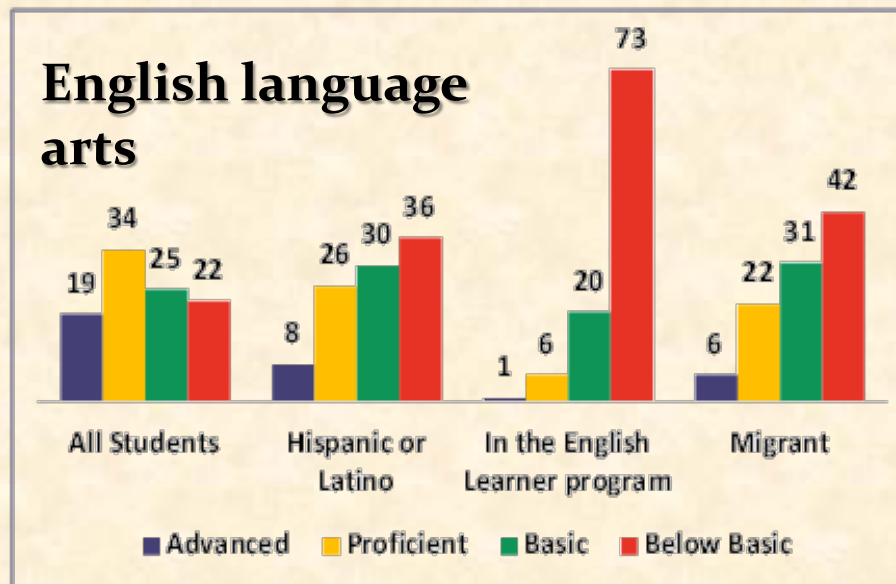
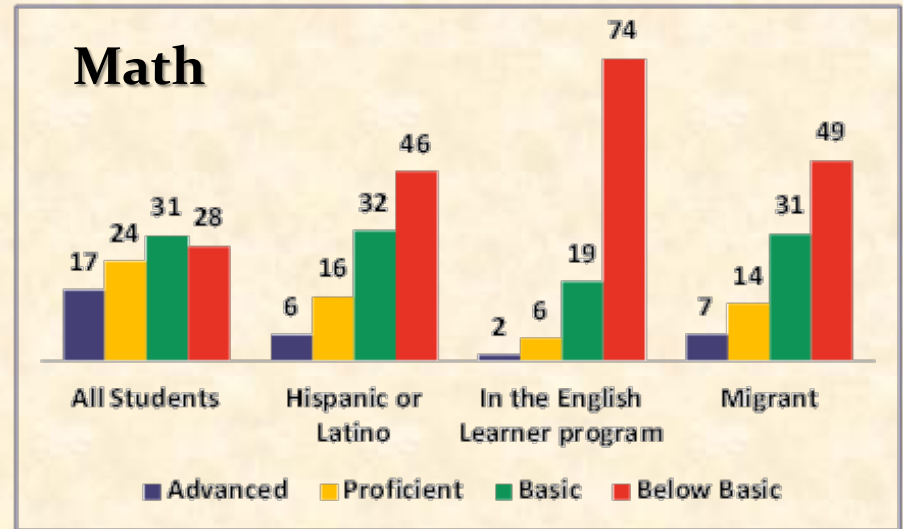
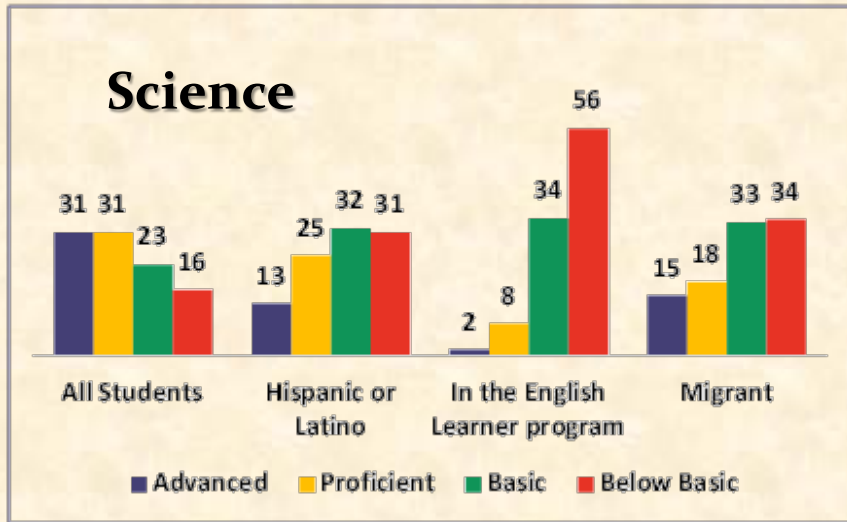


# Idaho Reading Indicator scores among non-Hispanic students in grades K-3 (%), Fall 2015 and Spring 2016



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, IRI PUBLIC REPORTS, 2015-2016 SCHOOL YEAR

# Idaho Standards Achievement Test scores by subject and selected student groups (%), grades 3-10, 2015-16



# Hispanic Students are Less Likely to Graduate from High School and Go On to Postsecondary Education

Graduation rates in Idaho (% of four-year adjusted cohort), 2013-14 and 2014-15

	2013-2014	2014-2015
All students	77	79
By race or ethnicity		
White	79	81
Hispanic or Latino	70	71
Black / African American	75	75
Asian or Pacific Islander	79	85
American Indian or Alaskan Native	56	66
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	77	78
Two or more races	69	73
By characteristic		
Students in the English Learner program	75	72
Economically disadvantaged students	71	72
Students with disabilities	59	58
At-risk students	72	72





# Hispanics Make up a Small Share of Public School Personnel

During the 2015-16 school year, Idaho public schools employed 433 Hispanics who made up just 2% of all employees. These Hispanic employees included:

- 209 elementary school teachers (2% of all elementary teachers)
- 182 secondary school teachers (2%)
- 10 elementary school principals (3%)
- 10 school counselors (1%)
- 4 school nurses (3%)
- 4 employees in technology services (3%)
- 3 social workers (6%)
- 2 superintendents (1%)

There were zero Hispanic assistant superintendents, secondary school principals, audiologists, or occupational or physical therapists.

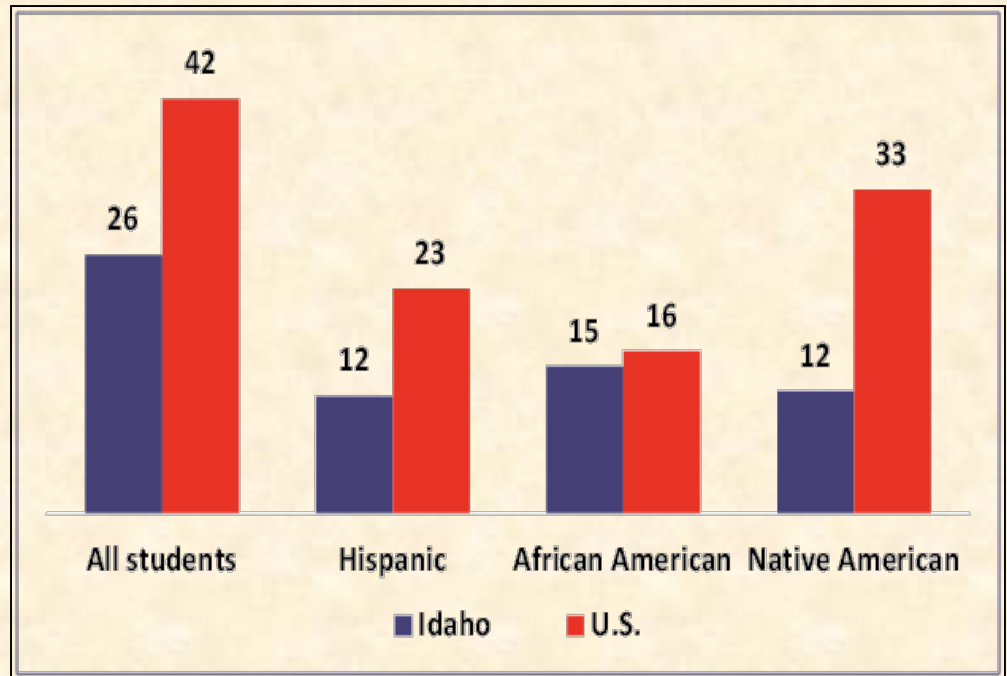


In the fall of 2014, 9,384 Hispanic students made up 8% of Idaho's total postsecondary enrollment. This is an increase from 2009, when 5,096 Hispanic students made up 6% of total enrollment.

# SAT

In Idaho, only 26% of test takers in the class of 2015 met the benchmark. This is much lower than the national rate of 42%. Hispanic test-takers were even less likely to meet the benchmark: 12% of Idaho Hispanics and 23% of U.S. Hispanics were not ready for college.

Students meeting the SAT College and Career Readiness Benchmark (% of tested students), class of 2015



# ACT

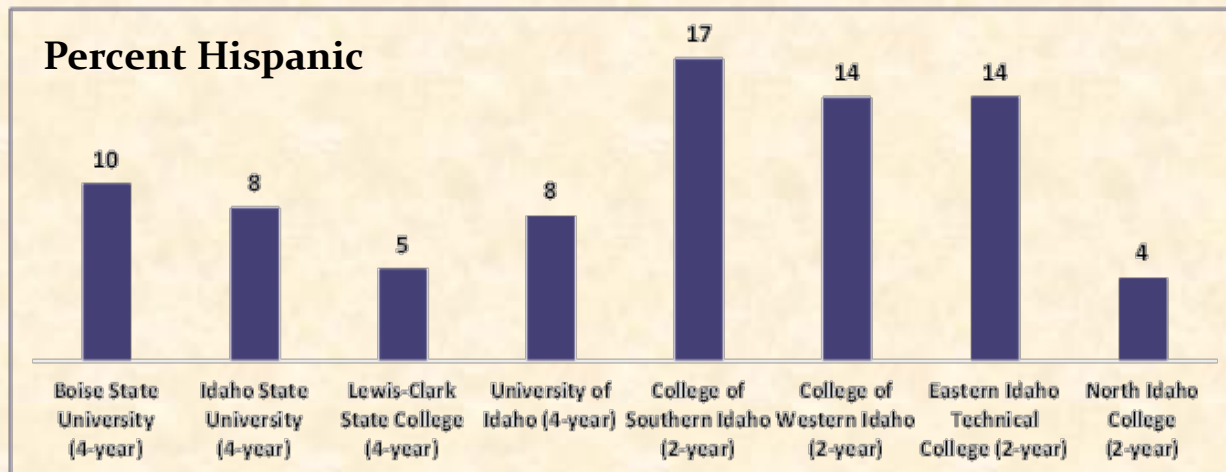
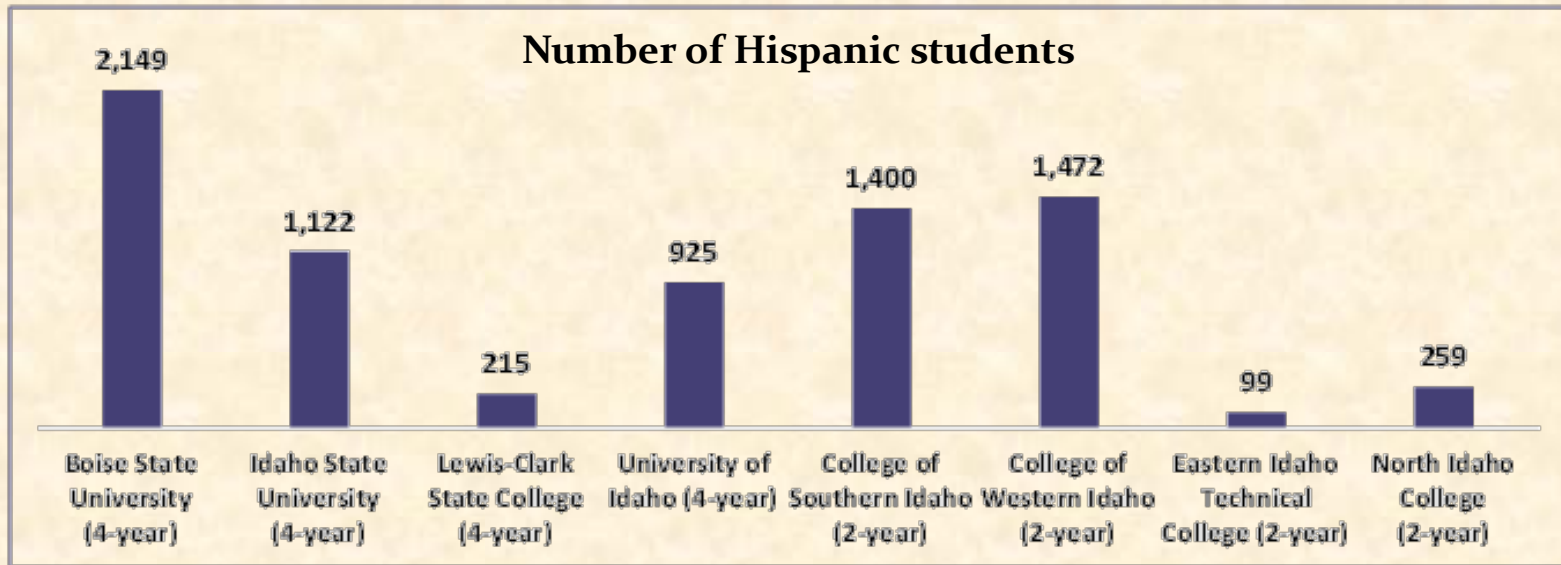
In 2016 in both Idaho and the U.S., white and Asian American students were most likely to meet three or more ACT College Readiness Benchmarks. Among Hispanics, 30% of Idaho ACT-takers met at least three, compared to 23% at the national level.

High school graduates meeting three or more ACT College Readiness Benchmarks, (% of tested students), 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
IDAHO					
All students					
White	47	52	54	56	57
Hispanic	21	22	26	27	30
African American	14	21	16	22	33
American Indian	11	22	9	23	26
Asian American	41	49	50	53	55
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	17	17	16	24	35
UNITED STATES					
All students					
White	50	49	49	50	49
Hispanic	24	24	23	25	23
African American	11	10	11	12	11
American Indian	20	19	18	18	17
Asian American	59	57	57	59	60
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	32	30	24	26	25

# Postsecondary Enrollment

Hispanic enrollment at Idaho's public postsecondary institutions, 2014



# Postsecondary characteristics

Idaho's Hispanic postsecondary students differ from non-Hispanics in several ways.

In 2014, Hispanic students were:

More likely to attend one of the state's public institutions;

Less likely to attend a four-year institution; and

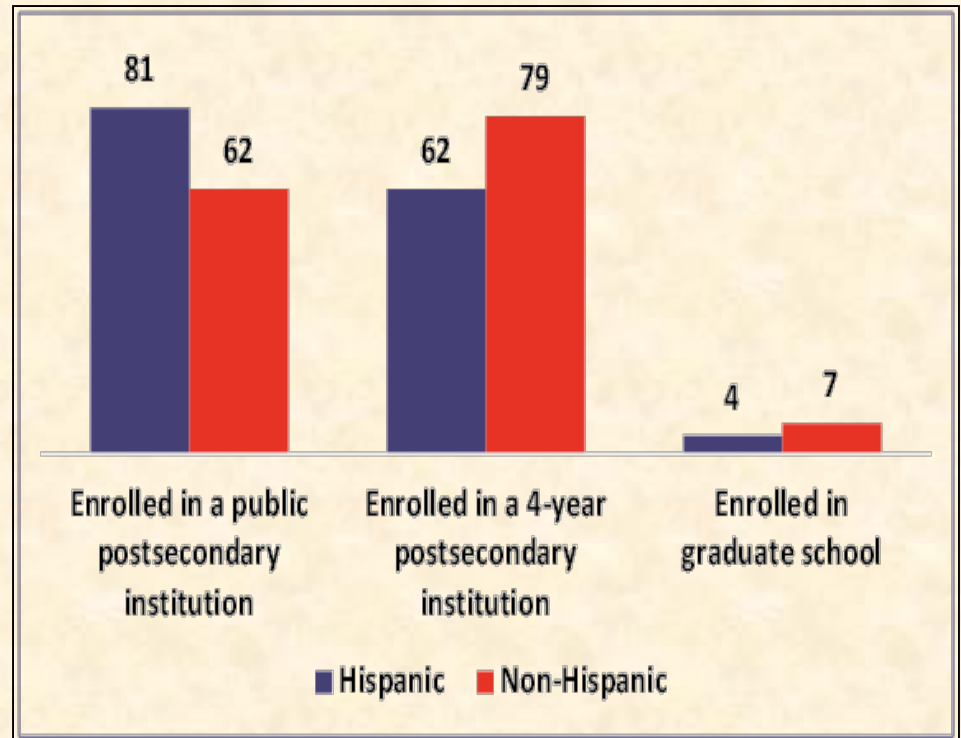
Less likely to be enrolled in graduate school.

For both Hispanics and non-Hispanics:

Females made up more than half of enrollment;

All students in institutions with less-than-2-year offerings attended school full time; and

Students at public institutions with at-least-2-but-less-than-4-year offerings were the least likely to attend school full time.



# Hispanic high school graduation rate



- In the 2014-15 school year, the Hispanic high school graduation rate was 71%, compared to 79% among all students. Data from the previous year show females were more likely than males to graduate. In 2014:
- 80% of all females graduated, compared to 75% of all males; and
- 74% of Hispanic females graduated, compared to 67% of Hispanic males.

- Just as the Hispanic high school graduation rate is increasing nationally, so is the percentage of Hispanic high school graduates going on to postsecondary education, including apprenticeship, certificate, and college programs.



In a national poll of young adults, 66% of Hispanics and 39% of non-Hispanic whites who did not enroll in college directly after high school said they didn't go because they needed to work to support their family.





# Hispanic population growth poses challenges

## Education

- Disproportional representation in schools (K-12)
- Lower proficiency rates (English, Math, Reading)
- Lower “go on” rates



# Take Aways; Continue planning for the future

- Parental Involvement
- Investment in early childhood
- Educational gains are being made slowly over time





**Thank you on behalf of the  
Idaho Commission of  
Hispanic Affairs**