

# Fact Sheet

## The Latino Immigrant Community in Teton County, Wyoming

*DRAFT March, 2007*

The purpose of this Fact Sheet is to provide accurate information about the Latino immigrant community in Teton County as a foundation for community planning and dialogue.

In May 2006, the Latino Services Network (LSN) decided to produce a Fact Sheet to gather all available information about immigration in Teton County into one document. We hope this Fact Sheet will also reduce the spread of misinformation by providing an open process for gathering and evaluating data. The first goal of the LSN Fact Sheet is to establish a source of accurate, reliable information about this issue.

The Latino Services Network is also preparing itself to support effective strategies for immigrant integration. Immigrant integration is defined as “a dynamic, two-way process in which newcomers and the receiving society work together to build a secure, vibrant and cohesive community. As an intentional effort, integration engages and transforms all community members, reaping shared benefits and creating a new whole that is greater than the sum of its parts.”<sup>1</sup> The second goal of the LSN Fact Sheet is to provide a common base of knowledge to support taking action toward this goal of integration.

This first release of the Fact Sheet is just a starting point. Based on our research conducted from June-December, 2006, there is a lack of reliable information available about this topic. There are so few facts available for this “Fact Sheet” that a more accurate title would be “A Call for Research”. Therefore, this 2007 Fact Sheet is intended primarily as a framework for future data gathering. We hope that the Fact Sheet will be updated annually and become a reliable and comprehensive resource for information about immigration in our community.

We are not aware of other sources of data about Latino life in Teton County that is available to the public. Please let us know if we have overlooked information that could be included in the next update of the Fact Sheet.

This Fact Sheet will realize its goals only through the collaboration of many people and organizations in Teton County who have access to information about immigration or the capacity to carry out local research. We have included limited information about the Latino population of Teton County, Idaho in this Fact Sheet because we recognize that socially and economically, our two counties frequently function as a single region. However, this Fact Sheet does not by any means present a full or complete profile of Teton County, Idaho.

### **What We Know**

There are three categories of information summarized in this Fact Sheet. These three categories are presented in three sections: (1) local data from several specific sources; (2) national data that may provide a wider understanding of immigration in our region; and (3) 2000 U.S. Census data.

### **SECTION I**

Local data has been gathered from seven sources:

School enrollment figures for Latinos for past ten years (1997-2006)  
Latino birth rate at St. John's Medical Center (1997-2006)  
Work permit applications to the Wyoming Department of Labor (1997-2006)  
Healthmap's Health Care Access Needs Assessment (2003, 2004, 2005)  
Healthmap's study of Latina Teen Mothers (2005)  
IRS VITA Program in Teton County (2006)  
Latino Services Network (2006), regarding access to services

We have chosen to include a ten-year overview of data about the Latino community whenever possible. The sharp increase in immigration to Teton County began in 1995 and was marked most dramatically by the Immigration and Naturalization Services raid here in 1996.<sup>2</sup> A ten-year overview will provide a glimpse of a pattern of growth during this period.

## SECTION II

National data, on the other hand, is extensive on this topic. Our primary purpose for including a national profile of immigration in this Fact Sheet is to provide a context for viewing our local experience. In Section II, we have attached a four-page summary of national trends a publication produced by Grantmakers Concerned with Immigrants and Refugees.<sup>3</sup> We have also attached other relevant national data when it sheds light on our local statistics.

We do have some evidence that trends in Teton County are a close mirror of national trends. For example, in Healthmap's needs assessment of Latino health care access in Teton County, the results of over 200 interviews correlated very closely with national data about this issue. In addition, Healthmap's very small study of Latina teen mothers, while not a reliable sample, also correlated closely with national data. However, we cannot know how national trends are playing out here in Teton County without additional research.

## SECTION III

U.S. Census data about immigration in Teton County is included in Section III. We believe that some sections of the Census data are inaccurate with respect to Latino populations for several reasons : (1) undocumented residents may be fearful about participating in the Census; (2) many people with short-term work permits will also be reluctant to participate even if they have been living in Teton County through several years of short-term permits; and (3) many monolingual Spanish-language speakers were probably not aware of the Census process. **It is difficult to determine with confidence the degree of inaccuracy introduced to the Census due to these and other factors.** However, for easy reference for interested readers, the most relevant Census data about this topic is attached to this Fact Sheet.

We also know that Americans have always been ambivalent about immigration, with reactions colored by race, prejudice and fear. This is true throughout our history as a nation made up of immigrants. There is a tension between our idea of ourselves as the world's "melting pot" society with an ingrained resistance to new arrivals. Our economy depends heavily on foreign-born labor, but our laws and policies contribute to the rise in the undocumented population. The history of U.S. immigration law and policy reflects these tensions like a temperature gauge, and

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continues to do so today. Integration of immigrants into our community will require careful thought and good planning as well as generosity and good will.

### **What We Want to Know**

The Latino Services Network would like to develop an economic profile of immigration in Teton County. Questions asked might include: What are the economic contributions of foreign-born workers? What are the costs for providing community services for these workers and their families? What are the number and types of jobs held by foreign-born workers, wage levels and skill levels? What is the projected labor shortage without foreign-born workers? Why do employers hire foreign-born workers? How much tax revenue is paid by foreign-born workers? What is the impact of a “globalized” labor pool on job opportunities and wage levels for American-born workers? We would also like to begin to track various economic indicators such as amounts of money sent home to relatives, etc. We are exploring the possibility of working with University of Wyoming faculty to conduct research related to these subjects.

For example, we know that, nationwide, foreign-born workers fill 41% of lower-skilled jobs in farming, fishing and forestry, 33% of building and maintenance workers and 22% of jobs in food-preparation and construction/mining in 2000. Are these national statistics also reflected in Teton County? On the other end of the U.S. “hour-glass” job spectrum, immigrants also account for 38% of scientists and engineers with doctorates and 29% of those with master’s degrees. Foreign-born constituted 27% of growth in doctors, scientists and teachers from 1996 to 2002. Are these statistics also mirrored in Teton County? Where do our nurses come from?

In addition to economic analysis, we envision a Fact Sheet that provides reliable information about all of these parameters:

- population demographics
- education levels
- English language skills
- access to services and benefits
- legal issues: visa and citizenship law, work permits, etc.
- incidence of crime and law enforcement statistics
- indicators of social integration
- indicators of educational success K-12

We would also like to include an “equal treatment and opportunity” assessment in future Fact Sheets. Equal opportunity includes equal access to the benefits, burdens and responsibilities of community life. This is an important dimension of integration which should also be studied and documented in order to track progress.

Finally, we have focused exclusively on Latino immigration in this Fact Sheet, but in reality the immigration to Teton County is currently very diverse, including many people from Europe, from the former Soviet bloc, from Asia and from other parts of the world. An accurate picture of immigration in Teton County would encompass these other groups as well.

## **SECTION I: LOCAL DATA**

### Highlights about Local Data

Through conversations with agencies in Teton County who have worked with the immigrant population from two to ten years, and informed by dialogue with national immigration experts, we have distilled several key factors that help to understand our local immigration profile.

- **Local reality reflects the national situation:** The wave of immigrant population moving into Teton County is part of a phenomenon happening all over the United States in resort communities, according to Dr. Philip Martin from the Migration Dialogue, University of California, Berkeley.
- **Real estate market is a driving force:** A trend identified by Dr. Martin, through their studies of other U.S. communities, is the correlation between skyrocketing real estate prices and immigration. The real estate prices tend to push out American-born working class people, who seek more affordable opportunities elsewhere. (For example, in 199\_, the average annual income of families leaving Teton County was \$19,000 while the average annual income of families moving into the valley during that same year was \$195,000.) Meanwhile, the need for employees to fill many positions continues to grow. First and second homeowners, construction and maintenance businesses, ranching, agriculture and tourism operations all have found a reliable workforce with foreign-born workers who accept the constraints of the housing market with equanimity because of the difficult economic and political circumstances in their home countries. Dr. Martin reported that this correlation between real estate price increases and immigration is common in the resort towns of the Rocky Mountain West.
- **Diverse Migration:** Although the immigrant population from Latin America comprised 40.3% of the foreign-born population in Wyoming in 2000, according to the U.S. Census, Latinos are not the only foreign-born workers migrating to this area. The Census reported that 26.2% of the foreign-born population in the state came from Europe, 19.4% from Asia, 10.1% from Canada, 2.3% from Africa and 1.7% from Australia.
- **Work Permits:** For several years, businesses in Teton County have relied on temporary workers who enter the U.S. with short-term work permits. The Wyoming Department of Labor reported that in 2005, 186 employers in Teton County applied for work permits for 2,028 foreign workers. (There is no information available regarding the number of permits that were granted.)

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

- Highlights of Teton County School District #1, Wyoming Enrollment. Since 2001, Latino enrollment in the District increased from 6% overall to 15%, an average of 15% of students in Teton County School District # 1 are Latino (2005-06 school year)

0% of Moran School  
 1% of Wilson School  
 2% of Alta School  
 2% of Kelly School  
 8% of Summit High School  
 9% of Jackson Hole High School  
 13% of Jackson Hole Middle School  
 27% of Colter Elementary School  
 30% of Jackson Elementary School

- Highlights of Teton County, Idaho School Enrollment. An average of 22% of students in Teton County, Idaho School District are Latino (2005-06 school year)

17% of Victor Elementary  
 22% of Driggs Elementary  
 22% of Teton Middle School  
 22% of Teton High School  
 23% of Driggs Kindergarten  
 24% of Tetonia

- School Enrollment over the Past Ten Years

Include this table for ten years; 1997-2006

Include graph showing change at each grade level over ten years.

### **ST. JOHN'S MEDICAL CENTER**

Birth rates/ same kind of information over past 10 years (source Healthmap)

Births at St. John's Medical Center

- In 1990, 0% of babies born were Latino (0 of 330 total births)
- In 1995, 4% of babies born were Latino (11 of 282 total births)
- In 1999, 12% of babies born were Latino (37 of 308 total births)
- In 2000, 17% of babies born were Latino (50 of 294 total births)
- In 2001, 16% of babies born were Latino (44 of 275 total births)
- In 2002, 17% of babies born were Latino (60 of 361 total births)
- In 2003, 22% of babies born were Latino (79 of 396 total births)
- In 2004, 21% of babies born were Latino (85 of 396 total births)
- In 2005, 24% of babies born were Latino (101 of 424 total births)

Births at Teton Valley Hospital

- In 1990, 12% of babies born were Latino (3 of 25 total births)
- In 1995, 8% of babies born were Latino (3 of 40 total births)
- In 1999, 27% of babies born were Latino (14 of 52 total births)
- In 2000, 25% of babies born were Latino (11 of 55 total births)
- In 2001, 27% of babies born were Latino (14 of 52 total births)
- In 2002, 37% of babies born were Latino (18 of 49 total births)
- In 2003, 32% of babies born were Latino (15 of 47 total births)
- In 2004, 26% of babies born were Latino (11 of 42 total births)
- In 2005, 38% of babies born were Latino (18 of 48 total births)

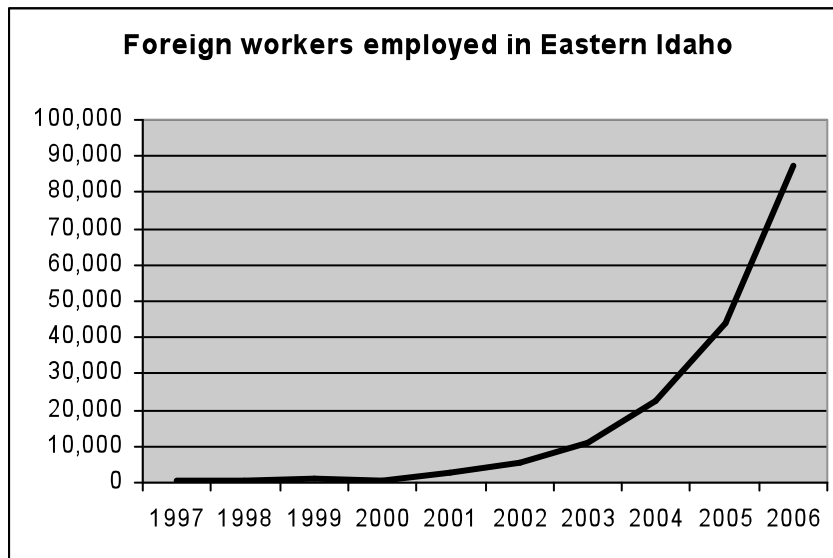
### **WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

[Info about work permit applications over past 10 years from Teton Co.]

### **IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**Foreign workers employed in Eastern Idaho (Teton Valley, Idaho area)**

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Foreign workers	309	712	1,330	309	2,689	5,407	11,260	22,505	44,212	87,403



In 2005, workers States

32,003,435 foreign entered the United legally to fill

temporary positions. Of this total, 19,094 came to Wyoming to work and 24,443 came to Idaho. In this same year, 186 employers in Teton County applied for 2,028 temporary work permits. The total number of employers applying for work permits in Wyoming was 287; they sought permits for 3,523 temporary foreign workers. Based on these statistics, 58% of the total number of foreign workers applied for in Wyoming were requested to work in Teton County. For context, Teton County's workforce is \_\_\_% of the total Wyoming workforce.

**HEALTHMAP'S LATINO FACT SHEET**

Attach with notes about methodology and need to update  
 Note discrepancy with US Census figures from 2000 (see Census data)

The Healthmap study demonstrates that it is possible to do meaningful local research on the grassroots level. Healthmap was assisted in the design of the research tool (an interview form) by faculty at the University of Wyoming and they carried out the actual research with their own staff. Objectivity and reliability were enhanced by including an Oversight Committee in the research design.

**HEALTHMAP'S TEEN MOM STUDY**

Attach with notes about methodology, limitations, and recommendations.

**IRS VOLUNTEER INCOME TAX ASSISTANCE (VITA) PROGRAM**

The VITA program provides assistance for workers, documented or undocumented, to file their income tax returns. Foreign workers pay taxes in the form of IRS, social security and Medicare withholding. In 2006, the VITA program assisted 411 people in Teton County to file IRS returns, of whom 74.4% were Latinos living and working in Teton County. The average household income for all participants (Latinos and non-Latinos) in the 2006 IRS VITA program here was \$18,425.

ITIN numbers are issued by the Internal Revenue Service for two purposes: (1) to claim dependents who are not eligible for social security numbers; and (2) to file a U.S. tax return for a person who is not eligible for a social security number, i.e. an undocumented worker. The IRS reported that, nationally, filers using ITIN numbers have paid more than \$48 billion in income taxes between 1996 and 2004.

In Teton County, 62% of Latinos who filed tax returns with the help of the VITA program used social security numbers. The rest (38%) used ITIN numbers.

### **LATINO SERVICES NETWORK: ACCESS TO SERVICES**

All of the organizations listed in the table below provide vital services to the immigrant populations in Teton County, Wyoming and Teton County, Idaho. All have worked to respond to the changing demographics in our communities.

We do not yet have a standardized method for collecting data about these services nor an evaluation tool to measure the combined impact of these services on the lives of immigrant families. We hope that the publication of this Fact Sheet will provide added impetus for these agencies to develop these tools, possibly under the auspices of the Latino Services Network.

### **HERE GOES GINA'S TABLE OF AGENCIES AND SERVICES**

### **SECTION II: NATIONAL DATA**

#### Big Picture Information

#### **Pages from Grantmakers Concerned with Immigrants and Refugees Tool Kit**

- P. 20 U.S. Economic Growth & Stability Depend on Immigrants
- P. 21-22 Immigrant contributions as Taxpayers, Consumers & Entrepreneurs
- P. 23 Why the Rise in the Undocumented Population

Also, please see the Appendix for Fast Facts that give a more complete national profile of immigration today.

Attach: Pp. 223-234 Fast Facts – National Profile/ with bibliography notes

#### National Trends Directly Relevant to Teton County

##### *Education Levels*

Many immigrants to the U.S. are highly educated. For example, immigrants from countries outside Mexico and Central America are more likely to hold college degrees (43%) than the native-born population (32%).<sup>4</sup> However, immigrants from Mexico or Central America are more likely than native-born workers to have less than a high school education (59% versus 6%).<sup>5</sup>

In the US in 1999, the median education level of workers from Mexico was approximately 8 years of school. This presents a sharp contrast to the education level of Teton County as a whole. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, 51.3% of the population in Teton County between the ages of 25-34 (a comparable age group with most of our foreign-born workers) held a bachelor's degree or a higher degree.

##### *Children's Education*

Teton County statistics closely reflect the trends in the nation as a whole. Children of immigrants make up 19% of K-12 students in the United States, as compared with 15% in Teton County, Wyoming and 22% in Teton County, Idaho. This growth has been rapid, going from only 6% of the school-age population in 1970 to 19% by 2000. The schools, from preschool

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through college, play an especially important role in the process of integrating immigrant families into the community.

Many children of immigrants face a set of unique educational challenges in addition to the general challenges faced by all children seeking to obtain a high-quality education.

- **Most live in “mixed status” families with limited access to support services.**

Over 75% of children of immigrants are born in the U.S. and have the same rights and access to government services as other citizens. However, **most (85%)** live in families with at least one non-citizen parent and an estimated 3,000,000 live in households headed by at least one undocumented adult. Immigrant parents often have limited English skills, minimal knowledge of the U.S. educational systems and less access to crucial services.

- **Many have limited English skills.**

About one-third of children in immigrant families have limited English proficiency (LEP). Interestingly, most LEP students are born in the United States: 77% of LEP elementary students and 56% of LEP Middle School and high school students are born in the U.S. These high percentages are due to the fact that many U.S.-born LEP students live in “linguistically isolated households,” a term defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as families in which no person aged 14 or over speaks English at least very well.

- **Children of immigrants are more likely to live in low-income and less-educated households.**

Twenty-one percent of children in immigrant families live in poverty compared with 14% of those in U.S.-born families. About one third of children of immigrants and half of LEP children live with at least one parent who has less than a high school education. This fact, combined with limited literacy skills in both English and their first language and limited parental involvement in education, can affect the educational development of children in immigrant families.

- **Immigrant families have strengths that can erode over time.**

Most immigrant families arrive with multiple strengths: good health, intact families, strong work ethic, and high aspirations for the future. But research suggests that many of these strengths dissipate the longer the family stays in the United States. For children of immigrants, the length of residence is correlated with declining academic motivation and achievement. Effective programs, however, can reverse this trend and help children of immigrants stay on the positive path to success.

**Warning signal:** In the U.S., the drop out rate for Latino high school students is eight times that of Anglo students.

### *Access to Health Care*

A healthy and safe community requires that all residents have equal access to health care when needed. Health insurance is a strong indicator for access to health care. Research shows that uninsured people have no usual place to go for medical care and experience unmet health care needs.

In this area, there is a significant discrepancy between national trends and Teton County facts. Nationally, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services found that 31% of Latina women lacked health insurance coverage. In Teton County, according to the Healthmap study, 90% of adult Latinos do not have health insurance. The *El Puente* program is helping the Teton County

health care system overcome linguistic and cultural barriers to health care, but this service does not address financial barriers to care. The Teton County Office of Public Health Nursing, Teton Free Clinic and Jackson Hole Community Counseling Center provide free or reduced cost health care services and St. John's Medical Center provides financial counseling, payment plans and charitable support for low-income patients. However, the extent of disparities in health care and health status among immigrants in Teton County is unknown.

#### *Costs of Providing Services to Immigrants*

The National Resource Council (NRC) data, reported at the National Conference of State Legislatures in 2005, indicated that an average immigrant pays \$1,800 in taxes to local, state and federal government above what he or she "costs" in services or benefits received.

At the same time, NRC also estimates an overall net fiscal cost of immigration ranging from \$11 billion to \$22 billion per year, with most government expenditures come from state and local coffers while most taxes paid by immigrants go to the Federal treasury. This is especially true of illegal immigration. The costs of illegal immigration in terms of government expenditures for education, criminal justice and emergency medical care are significant. California, for example, has estimated that the net cost to the state of providing government services and controls to illegal immigrants approached \$3 billion during a single fiscal year, turning illegal immigration, in effect, into one of the largest unfunded federal mandates, according to the Center for Immigration Studies.

#### *Economic Indicators*

According to the Pew Hispanic Center, the median hourly wage of Mexican-born workers in the U.S. in 2004 was \$9, while the median hourly wage in Mexico in the same year was \$1.86.<sup>6</sup>

Nationwide, even with employment of possible qualified native workers, there would have been a shortage of 500,000 workers in 13 occupational categories during the 1990's without foreign-born workers. These categories included agricultural workers, maids and housekeeping staff, sewing machine operators, grounds maintenance workers, construction laborers, cooks, painters, butchers and meat processors, metal workers and packaging machine operators.<sup>7</sup>

The Inter-American Development Bank estimates that the 2004 combined gross income of all U.S. workers born in Latin America (documented and undocumented) reached \$450 billion, with 93% of this amount spent in the U.S. At the same time, the Pew Hispanic Center estimates that almost half of the adult Mexican immigrants living in the U.S. sent at least some money back home to their relatives. Pew estimates that the amount sent to Mexico in 2005 was \$20 billion (which would be less than 5% of the \$450 billion estimate of total earnings).

#### *Low Wages, Poverty and Adverse Impacts on Native-Born Workers*

According to the Center for Immigration Studies,<sup>8</sup> because immigration increases the supply of labor in the U.S., it reduces wages or makes jobs scarcer for native-born workers.

Job competition between immigrants and natives is especially fierce at the bottom of the labor market because so many immigrants are employed in the low-skilled/low-wage segments of the economy. When the average American wage exceeds

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the average Mexican wage by a factor of ten, even the most menial American job can be a forceful inducement to emigrate.

The large numbers of immigrants with low levels of education means that immigration policy has dramatically increased the supply of workers with less than a high school diploma. Although immigrants comprise about 12% of America's workforce, they account for 31% of high school dropouts in the workforce. This means that any effects on the wages or job opportunities of natives will disproportionately affect less-skilled workers. Immigrants are 60% more likely to be employed in low-skilled jobs than are native-born workers.

As a consequence, poverty in the U.S. is increasingly driven by immigration policy. Between 1979 and 1997, immigrant households increased their representation in the U.S. population by 68%, but over that same period their share of the total poor population increased 123%. And the gap between the immigrant and native poverty rates is widening – this gap tripled between 1979 and 1997.

One of the factors that is thought to mitigate the consequences of immigrant poverty is entrepreneurship, with immigrant small businessmen supposedly recharging our nation's creative spirit. Unfortunately, research shows that while immigrants were once significantly more entrepreneurial than natives, this is no longer true.

### *Immigration Status*

According to the Center for Immigration Studies, the mechanism for selecting legal immigrants to the U.S. is very complex, but all legal immigration flows have at least three components – family, employment and humanitarian. Our family immigration program admits the spouses, parents and minor children of U.S. citizens and has limited categories for other relatives of U.S. citizens. The employment-based categories are a complicated collection of preferences, including the temporary work permits used in Teton County and other programs for individuals of wealth. The humanitarian categories include refugees and asylum-seekers. There is also a visa lottery for people from countries other than the primary sources of current immigration. The lottery is not available to Mexican citizens. Therefore, except for temporary work permits and a small number of "green cards" granting permanent residence, there is no path for mid or low-income Mexicans to gain legal residency or move toward citizenship in the United States at this time.

There is one exception to this statement relevant to Teton County. According to the Center for Immigration Studies, "the H-1B visa program was created in 1990 because of congressional panic over a forecasted labor shortage which never materialized. The program initially allowed for 65,000 temporary visas, good for up to six years, for people in "specialty occupations" tied to a specific employer. The main payoff of an H-1B visa is sponsorship by one's employer for a green card (allowing permanent residency), and indeed the program, which government audits have identified as rife with abuse, has become a backdoor toward permanent immigration."<sup>9</sup>

The foreign-born population of the United States is currently 33.1 million, equal to 11.5 percent of the total population. Of this number, it is estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau that 8 to 9 million are undocumented immigrants. Other estimates indicate a considerably higher number.

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, 31% of all U.S. immigrants in 2004 were from Mexico.

Beyond the number of applications by employers for temporary work permits, little is known about the legal status of immigrant workers in Teton County. It is known that undocumented people cannot obtain a driver's license, which leads to problems with law enforcement. We also do not know how many green cards have been issued to residents of Wyoming or to residents of Teton County in recent years.

### *Human Rights*

Immigration, both documented and undocumented, is a global phenomenon. Migrant labor is a large part of the massive movement of peoples which has characterized the last \_\_\_ years. As a result, there have been an increasing number of problems related to protection of human rights for migrant workers all around the world. Issues related to the increased criminalization and danger of the border areas and U.S. treatment of migrants from Mexico are examples of global concerns.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was ratified by all members of the United Nations, including the U.S., in \_\_\_\_\_. In 1990, the United Nations took steps to extend these principle to migrant workers through the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. For this Convention to enter into force of international law under the framework of the United Nations, it has to be ratified by twenty states. At this time, only sixteen states have become party to the Convention, not including the United States.

In the Convention, fundamental human rights are extended to all migrant workers, documented or undocumented, with additional rights extended to documented workers. It attempts to establish minimum standards of protection for migrant workers and to encourage states to bring their national laws into closer harmony with recognized international standards.

## **SECTION III: U.S. CENSUS DATA**

### Highlights from the U.S. Census Bureau

Included in the Appendix are ten tables drawn from the 2000 U.S. Census Report and other more recent reports. With one exception the tables include comparisons between local and national data.

- Appendix A Comparison of Latino and Non-Latino Population Size
- Appendix B Population by Ethnicity
- Appendix C Place of Birth, Citizenship and Year of Entry
- Appendix D Foreign Born Population
- Appendix E Educational Attainment
- Appendix F Language Spoken at Home
- Appendix G Health Insurance
- Appendix H School Enrollment Populations 3 Years Old and Older 2004 \*
- Appendix I Temporary Workers 2005
- Appendix J Portrait of Immigration in 1997

## **CONCLUSION**

"I had always hoped that this land might become a safe and agreeable asylum to the virtuous and persecuted part of mankind, to whatever nation they might belong."

-- President George Washington, 1788

“How can we effectively support newcomers in becoming self-sufficient members of the community? One starting point for addressing this challenge is educating ourselves....”

-- *New Neighbors, New Opportunities*

Immigrants and Refugees in Grand Rapids

Dyer-Ives Foundation, Grand Rapids, Michigan 2003

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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Many thanks to all the members of **Latino Services Network** for their dedication to the cause of integration and equal opportunity for the Latino community in Teton County.

(list them)

This Fact Sheet has been produced by Gina Valencia, Vida Day and Candra Day.

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