

PROFILE DATA BOOK FOR IDAHO



→ 6th Edition →

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Preface

The growth of Hispanics in Idaho continues to outpace any other population group in the state. Continuing to understand this trend and its impact on the state's economy, healthcare, education, government, and social services will be indispensable to decision-makers. This latest edition of the Hispanic Profile provides trends and statistics on the Hispanic population in Idaho. The Hispanic Profile mined dozens of federal and state sources of data and coalesced them into one easy-to-read and understand report. For example, the Hispanic Profile provides data and trends on Hispanic population growth; economic well-being; and more recent trends in school enrollment. By sharing this rich data set with the general public, policymakers, K-20 institutions, businesses, and non-governmental organizations, the Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs hopes to foster collaboration, align resources, and ensure sound public policy to address the complex issues resulting from the growth of Hispanics in Idaho.

Juan Alvarez,

Chairman, Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs

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Highlights

Hispanic residents in Idaho make up:

- ♦ 13% of the state's population
- ♦ 19% of K-12 public school students
- ♦ 3% of Idaho public school personnel

- ♦ 13% of the labor force
- ♦ 20% of those without health insurance
- ♦ 4% of Idaho voters

Hispanics are concentrated in the southern part of the state but live in all 44 counties. Over 73% were born in the United States, 83% are U.S. citizens, and 81% are of Mexican descent.

Though they only make up 13% of Idaho's population, Hispanics accounted for:

- ♦ 22% of Idaho's population growth over the last decade
- ♦ 40% of K-12 school enrollment growth from 2015 to 2021
- ♦ 78% of Idaho's employment growth from 2009 to 2021

Among Hispanics, the number of arrests has decreased substantially from 2010 to 2021 across most crime categories.

Based on standardized education test scores, Idaho Hispanic students were less proficient in basic subjects and less prepared for college and careers than non-Hispanics. Students in the English Learner program scored lower than others on the Idaho Standards Achievement Test.

Over time, there has been a positive trend toward improved economic well-being among Hispanics. From 2010 until 2021:

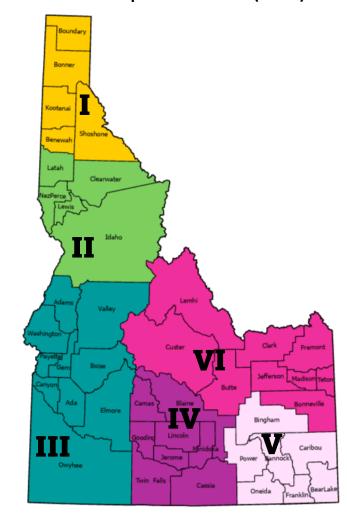
- ♦ The Hispanic unemployment rate dropped from 12% to 3% in Idaho and 13% to 7% overall in the United States.
- ◆ The Hispanic poverty rate in Idaho declined by 16 percentage points from 2010 to 2021, while the overall non-Hispanic rate fell by 3 percentage points.
- ♦ Hispanic median household income increased in Idaho by 39% and by approximately one-third overall in the United States.

1. Idaho geography

For many indicators, we present tables with county-level data and data calculated for the state's six Economic Development Districts (EDDs). Counties were grouped by EDD as follows:

EDD1	EDD2	EDD3	EDD4	EDD5	EDD6
Benewah	Clearwater	Ada	Blaine	Bannock	Bonneville
Bonner	Idaho	Adams	Camas	Beark Lake	Butte
Boundary	Latah	Boise	Cassia	Bingham	Clark
Kootenai	Lewis	Canyon	Gooding	Caribou	Custer
Shoshone	Nez Perce	Elmore	Jerome	Franklin	Fremont
		Gem	Lincoln	Oneida	Jefferson
		Owyhee	Minidoka	Power	Lemhi
		Payette	Twin Falls		Madison
		Valley			Teton
		Washington			

Economic Development Districts (EDDs)

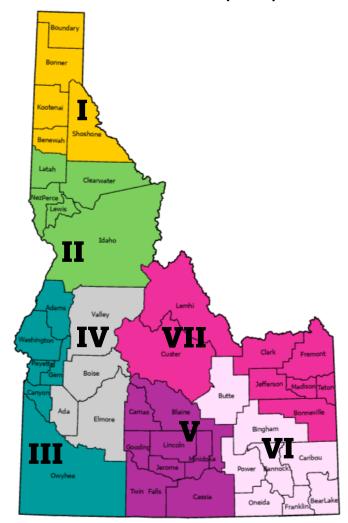


For other indicators, we report data by public health district (PHD). Idaho has seven PHDs, which are shown on the map at the right. Counties were grouped by PHD as follows:

PHD1	PHD2	PHD3	PHD4
Benewah	Clearwater	Adams	Ada
Bonner	Idaho	Canyon	Boise
Boundary	Latah	Gem	Elmore
Kootenai	Lewis	Owyhee	Valley
Shoshone	Nez Perce	Payette	
		Washington	

PHD6	PHD7
Bannock	Bonneville
Bear Lake	Clark
Bingham	Custer
Butte	Fremont
Caribou	Jefferson
Franklin	Lemhi
Oneida	Madison
Power	Teton
	Bannock Bear Lake Bingham Butte Caribou Franklin Oneida

Idaho Public Health Districts (PHDs)



2. Hispanics in Idaho

Highlights

- Roughly 252,000 Hispanics live in Idaho. They made up 13% of the state's population in 2021, compared to 19% nationwide.
- ♦ Hispanics were heavily concentrated in the southern part of the state but live in all 44 counties. Southwestern Idaho had by far the most Hispanic residents: approximately 127,000 in 2021.
- ♦ The Hispanic population in Idaho grew by 36% over the last decade, compared to 17% among non-Hispanics. Growth in the state's Hispanic population peaked in the 1990s and has been slowing since then. However, in contrast with this general decline in growth rate, from 2020-2021 alone, the Hispanic population in Idaho grew by approximately 5.6%, compared to only 3.6% over the previous decade.
- A large share of the Hispanic population in Idaho is made up of children and young adults, with fewer older individuals.
- ♦ Hispanics in Idaho were more likely than all U.S. Hispanics to be of Mexican descent.
- ♦ Compared to the nation as a whole, Idaho Hispanics were more likely to have been born in the United States. Within Idaho, there are regional differences. Hispanics in south-central Idaho are more likely to be foreign-born and those in northern Idaho are less likely.

Roughly 252,000 Hispanics live in Idaho. They made up 13% of the state's population in 2021, compared to 19% nationwide. Hispanics are the second largest racial or ethnic group in Idaho, behind white non-Hispanics.

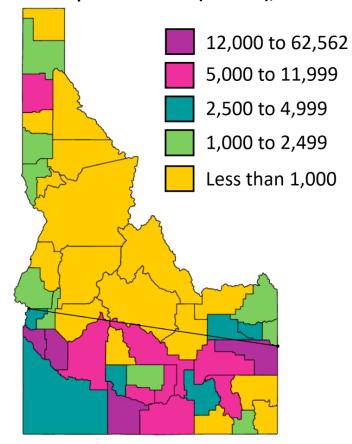
Geography

Hispanics were heavily concentrated in the southern part of the state but live in all 44 counties. As of 2021, approximately 87% lived south of a line from Payette County in the west to Bonneville County in the east (black line on the map at the right). Half live in just three counties: Canyon, Ada, and Bonneville.

Here we use the U.S. Census Bureau's definition of Hispanic:

- An ethnicity that refers to those who identify themselves as "Spanish," of "Hispanic origin," or "Latino."
- Hispanics may identify as any race.

Hispanics in Idaho (number), 2021



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, POPULATION ESTIMATES PROGRAM

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, National Population by Characteristics: 2020-2022, https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-national-detail.html

Areas with the most Hispanic residents

Canyon, Ada, Bonneville, and Twin Falls counties were home to the largest number of Hispanics. Other counties in the top 15 are located in south-central Idaho (e.g., Jerome, Minidoka, Gooding). Kootenai County is the only northern Idaho county among the top 15.

In terms of regions of the state, southwest Idaho (Economic Development District 3) had by far the most Hispanic residents: approximately 127,000 in 2021.

Top 15 Idaho counties: number of Hispanics, 2021

	Hispanic <i>Number</i>
IDAHO	251,919
Canyon	62,562
Ada	46,608
Bonneville	17,949
Twin Falls	16,422
Kootenai	9,745
Jerome	9,438
Bingham	8,949
Bannock	8,517
Minidoka	7,897
Cassia	7,090
Blaine	5,912
Elmore	5,246
Payette	4,810
Gooding	4,712
Madison	4,554

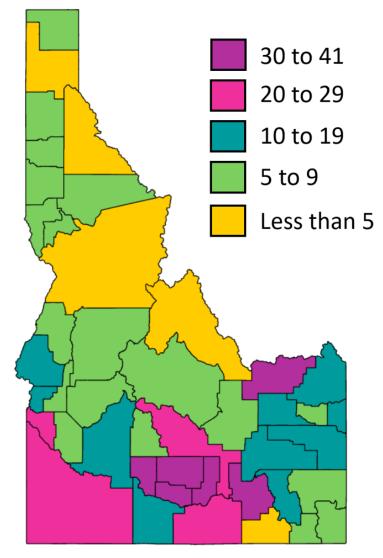
Areas where Hispanics make up the highest share of residents Top 15 Idaho counties: Hispanic share of the total, 2021

Counties where Hispanics made up a large share of the population included ten of the southern and south-central Idaho counties. The five other counties where Hispanics made up a large share of residents included some of the state's least populated counties: Clark, Power, Lincoln, Owyhee, and Washington.

In terms of regions of the state, the population in south-central Idaho (Economic Development District 4) had the highest share of Hispanics: 25% in 2021.

	Hispanic Percent
IDAHO	13
Clark	41
Jerome	38
Minidoka	36
Power	35
Lincoln	33
Gooding	30
Cassia	28
Canyon	26
Owyhee	26
Blaine	24
Bingham	18
Payette	18
Elmore	18
Twin Falls	18
Washington	17

Hispanics in Idaho (percent), 2021



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, POPULATION ESTIMATES PROGRAM

Ethnicity by economic development district and county, Idaho, 2021

	Total population	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
	Number	Number	Number	Percent
IDAHO	1,900,923	1,649,004	251,919	13
Economic Development Districts				
Region 1	265,384	252,003	13,381	5
Region 2	112,417	107,287	5,130	5
Region 3	878,209	750,916	127,293	14
Region 4	210,983	157,713	53,270	25
Region 5	178,022	155,767	22,255	13
Region 6	255,908	225,318	30,590	12
Counties				
Ada	511,931	465,323	46,608	9
Adams	4,625	4,407	218	5
Bannock	88,263	79,746	8,517	10
Bear Lake	6,545	6,244	301	5
Benewah	9,931	9,456	475	5
Bingham	48,876	39,927	8,949	18
Blaine	24,766	18,854	5,912	24
Boise	8,094	7,651	443	5
Bonner	49,491	47 <i>,</i> 585	1,906	4
Bonneville	127,930	109,981	17,949	14
Boundary	12,561	11,864	697	6
Butte	2,654	2,493	161	6
Camas	1,139	1,057	82	7
Canyon	243,115	180,553	62,562	26
Caribou	7,111	6,637	474	7
Cassia	25,164	18,074	7,090	28
Clark	792	464	328	41
Clearwater	8,895	8,493	402	5

Ethnicity by economic development district and county, Idaho, 2021 (continued)

	Total population	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
	Number	Number	Number	Percent
IDAHO	1,900,923	1,649,004	251,919	13
Counties				
Custer	4,428	4,188	240	5
Elmore	28,827	23,581	5,246	18
Franklin	14,666	13,630	1,036	7
Fremont	13,592	11,933	1,659	12
Gem	19,792	17,999	1,793	9
Gooding	15,772	11,060	4,712	30
Idaho	17,040	16,388	652	4
Jefferson	32,202	28,748	3,454	11
Jerome	24,662	15,224	9,438	38
Kootenai	179,789	170,044	9,745	5
Latah	40,313	38,387	1,926	5
Lemhi	8,162	7,885	277	3
Lewis	3,715	3,526	189	5
Lincoln	5,282	3,565	1,717	33
Madison	53,881	49,327	4,554	8
Minidoka	21,955	14,058	7,897	36
Nez Perce	42,454	40,493	1,961	5
Oneida	4,611	4,404	207	4
Owyhee	12,336	9,164	3,172	26
Payette	26,350	21,540	4,810	18
Power	7,950	5,179	2,771	35
Shoshone	13,612	13,054	558	4
Teton	12,267	10,299	1,968	16
Twin Falls	92,243	75,821	16,422	18
Valley	12,241	11,619	622	5
Washington	10,898	9,079	1,819	17

Population change

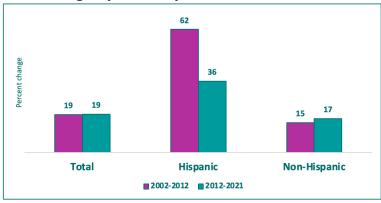
Idaho was the nation's 2nd fastest-growing state between 2010 and 2020 according to the 2020 Census.² Between 2012 and 2021, the state's Hispanic population grew by 36%, compared to 17% among non-Hispanics. Looking back two decades, from 2002 to 2021, the Hispanic population in Idaho grew 119% – or more than doubled – while the non-Hispanic population grew 35%. Therefore, over the last several decades, Hispanics have accounted for a disproportionate share of the state's growth.

However, the rate of growth in the Hispanic population in Idaho is slowing significantly. Annually, the population grew by 9.2% from 1990 to 2000, 7.3% from 2000 to 2010, and 3.6% between 2010 and 2020. However, from 2020 to 2021, the growth rate increased to 5.6%.³

The same long-term slowing trend is taking place nationally. The average annual growth rate among U.S. Hispanics was 5.8% from 1990 to 2000, 4.3% from 2000 to 2010, 2.2% from 2010 to 2020, and 1.5% between 2020 and 2021.³

Demographers attribute this slowing growth rate nationally to the declining number of births to Hispanic women and to decreasing immigration, especially from Mexico.⁴

Population change by ethnicity, Idaho, 2002-2012 and 2012-2021



Share of population, 2021, and share of growth, 2012-2021, Idaho, by ethnicity

	Share of population 2021 Percent	Share of growth 2012-2021 Percent
Hispanic	13	22
Non-Hispanic	87	78

SOURCE FOR BOTH FIGURES: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, POPULATION ESTIMATES PROGRAM

² "Idaho: 2020 Census", U.S. Census, August 25, 2021, by America Counts Staff, https://www.census.gov/library/stories/state-by-state/idaho-population-change-between-census-decade.html

³ For references, please see Data Source list at the end of this section. References marked with (*) indicate those used for Hispanic population growth rate calculations in the marked paragraphs above.

⁴ "U.S. Hispanic population surpassed 60 million in 2019, but growth has slowed", Factank: News in the Numbers, Pew Research Center, July 7, 2020, by Luis Noe-Bustamante, Mark Hugo Lopez And Jens Manuel Krogstad, https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/07/07/u-s-hispanic-population-surpassed-60-million-in-2019-but-growth-has-slowed/

Idaho residents by ethnicity, 1992 to 2021

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
					Num	ber						
Total	1,066,490	1,101,204	1,135,459	1,165,000	1,187,706	1,210,638	1,230,923	1,251,700	1,293,957	1,319,962		
Hispanic	61,717	66,367	71,371	75,943	80,185	84,687	88,633	93,028	101,690	109,067		
Non-Hispanic	1,004,773	1,034,837	1,064,088	1,089,057	1,107,521	1,125,951	1,142,290	1,158,672	1,192,267	1,210,895		
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
		Number										
Total	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	1,583,910		
Hispanic	114,838	120,694	127,308	135,345	145,495	155,222	163,856	170,818	175,901	181,259		
Non-Hispanic	1,225,534	1,242,686	1,264,494	1,292,896	1,323,174	1,349,883	1,370,464	1,383,621	1,391,681	1,402,651		
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
					Num	ber						
Total	1,595,324	1,611,206	1,631,112	1,651,059	1,682,380	1,717,715	1,750,536	1,787,065	1,839,092	1,900,923		
Hispanic	185,598	191,269	196,144	201,543	208,573	215,568	222,206	229,490	238,628	251,919		
Non-Hispanic	1,409,726	1,419,937	1,434,968	1,449,516	1,473,807	1,502,147	1,528,330	1,557,575	1,600,464	1,649,004		

Where Hispanic population growth is occurring

Between 2012 and 2021, the Hispanic population in Idaho increased by 36%, compared to 17% among non-Hispanics. Counties with the highest growth rates among Hispanics included:

♦ Bonner (99%)

♦ Adams (98%)

♦ Madison (92%)

♦ Boise (82%)

♦ Kootenai (68%)

♦ Benewah (66%)

♦ Oneida (59%)

Nez Perce (58%)

Three of these counties are in the Panhandle, which has a smaller Hispanic population. Many are counties with relatively small populations overall.

Only one county, which had small total (N = 792) and Hispanic (N = 328) populations, had a decline in their Hispanic population:

♦ Clark (-11%)

Where Hispanic growth makes up for a decline in the non-Hispanic population

A total of five counties experienced a decline among non-Hispanics from 2012 to 2021 (Butte, Clark, Lewis, Lincoln, and Power). Butte, Clark, and Lewis counties also had an overall decrease in total population (-4%, -10%, and -3%, respectively). However, there were increases in the Hispanic population in Butte and Lewis counties during this period (18% and 29%, respectively) while Clark County saw a decrease of 11% in their Hispanic population. There was no appreciable growth in the total population in Lincoln County (0%), and in one of these five counties the population still grew, thanks to growth among Hispanics:

Power

Ethnicity by economic development district and county, Idaho, 2002-2021

								Non-Hispanic population			
		otal populatio			panic populat			1			
	2002	2012	2021	2002	2012	2021	2002	2012	2021		
		Number			Number		Number				
IDAHO	1,340,372	1,595,324	1,900,923	114,838	185,598	251,919	1,225,534	1,409,726	1,649,004		
Economic Develo	opment Distri	cts									
Region 1	183,096	215,077	265,384	4,586	7,905	13,381	178,510	207,172	252,003		
Region 2	100,041	106,441	112,417	2,190	3,636	5,130	97,851	102,805	107,287		
Region 3	569,232	709,861	878,209	56,505	91,800	127,293	512,727	618,061	750,916		
Region 4	165,047	187,267	210,983	26,056	41,846	53,270	138,991	145,421	157,713		
Region 5	155,151	166,781	178,022	12,826	18,210	22,255	142,325	148,571	155,767		
Region 6	167,805	209,897	255,908	12,675	22,201	30,590	155,130	187,696	225,318		
Counties											
Ada	321,616	408,862	511,931	16,317	30,151	46,608	305,299	378,711	465,323		
Adams	3,559	3,908	4,625	54	110	218	3,505	3,798	4,407		
Bannock	76,487	83,755	88,263	3,947	6,220	8,517	72,540	77,535	79,746		
Bear Lake	6,219	5,892	6,545	166	242	301	6,053	5,650	6,244		
Benewah	8,917	9,126	9,931	171	287	475	8,746	8,839	9,456		
Bingham	42,101	45,510	48,876	5,979	7,975	8,949	36,122	37,535	39,927		
Blaine	20,189	21,127	24,766	2,543	4,274	5,912	17,646	16,853	18,854		
Boise	6,854	6,790	8,094	240	244	443	6,614	6,546	7,651		
Bonner	37,634	40,347	49,491	701	960	1,906	36,933	39,387	47,585		
Bonneville	85,060	106,764	127,930	6,500	12,831	17,949	78,560	93,933	109,981		
Boundary	9,834	10,817	12,561	384	452	697	9,450	10,365	11,864		
Butte	2,906	2,760	2,654	118	136	161	2,788	2,624	2,493		
Camas	1,025	1,085	1,139	57	71	82	968	1,014	1,057		
Canyon	145,160	193,734	243,115	28,308	47,184	62,562	116,852	146,550	180,553		
Caribou	7,161	6,771	7,111	305	373	474	6,856	6,398	6,637		
Cassia	21,504	23,263	25,164	4,276	6,032	7,090	17,228	17,231	18,074		
Clark	948	884	792	330	367	328	618	517	464		
Clearwater	8,579	8,579	8,895	178	306	402	8,401	8,273	8,493		

Ethnicity by economic development district and county, Idaho, 2002-2021 (continued)

		otal populatio			panic populat			Hispanic popu		
	2002	2012	2021	2002	2012	2021	2002	2012	2021	
		Number			Number		Number			
IDAHO	1,340,372	1,595,324	1,900,923	114,838	185,598	251,919	1,225,534	1,409,726	1,649,004	
Counties (contin	nued)									
Custer	4,143	4,327	4,428	181	185	240	3,962	4,142	4,188	
Elmore	27,047	26,287	28,827	3,551	4,173	5,246	23,496	22,114	23,581	
Franklin	11,687	12,798	14,666	654	817	1,036	11,033	11,981	13,630	
Fremont	12,029	12,966	13,592	1,321	1,608	1,659	10,708	11,358	11,933	
Gem	15,488	16,630	19,792	1,161	1,278	1,793	14,327	15,352	17,999	
Gooding	14,342	15,250	15,772	2,775	4,418	4,712	11,567	10,832	11,060	
Idaho	15,495	16,444	17,040	270	486	652	15,225	15,958	16,388	
Jefferson	19,802	26,641	32,202	1,950	2,728	3,454	17,852	23,913	28,748	
Jerome	18,730	22,578	24,662	3,793	7,397	9,438	14,937	15,181	15,224	
Kootenai	113,667	142,084	179,789	3,025	5,814	9,745	110,642	136,270	170,044	
Latah	35,183	38,094	40,313	867	1,460	1,926	34,316	36,634	38,387	
Lemhi	7,590	7,768	8,162	174	207	277	7,416	7,561	7,885	
Lewis	3,673	3,820	3,715	78	146	189	3,595	3,674	3,526	
Lincoln	4,242	5,262	5,282	724	1,558	1,717	3,518	3,704	3,565	
Madison	28,478	37,662	53,881	1,236	2,366	4,554	27,242	35,296	49,327	
Minidoka	19,542	20,152	21,955	5,223	6,673	7,897	14,319	13,479	14,058	
Nez Perce	37,111	39,504	42,454	797	1,238	1,961	36,314	38,266	40,493	
Oneida	4,125	4,225	4,611	103	130	207	4,022	4,095	4,404	
Owyhee	10,876	11,409	12,336	2,594	2,928	3,172	8,282	8,481	9,164	
Payette	20,966	22,675	26,350	2,572	3,576	4,810	18,394	19,099	21,540	
Power	7,371	7,830	7,950	1,672	2,453	2,771	5,699	5,377	5,179	
Shoshone	13,044	12,703	13,612	305	392	558	12,739	12,311	13,054	
Teton	6,849	10,125	12,267	865	1,773	1,968	5,984	8,352	10,299	
Twin Falls	65,473	78,550	92,243	6,665	11,423	16,422	58,808	67,127	75,821	
Valley	7,762	9,536	12,241	209	400	622	7,553	9,136	11,619	
Washington	9,904	10,030	10,898	1,499	1,756	1,819	8,405	8,274	9,079	

Population change by ethnicity, economic development districts and counties, Idaho, 2002-2021

	Total po	pulation	Hisp	anic	Non-H	ispanic	
	2002-2012	2012-2021	2002-2012	2012-2021	2002-2012	2012-2021	
	Percent	change	Percent	change	Percent change		
IDAHO	19	19	62 36		15	17	
Economic Develo	opment Distri	cts					
Region 1	17	23	72	69	16	22	
Region 2	6	6	66	41	5	4	
Region 3	25	24	62	39	21	21	
Region 4	13	13	61	27	5	8	
Region 5	7	7	42	22	4	5	
Region 6	25	22	75	38	21	20	
Counties							
Ada	27	25	85	55	24	23	
Adams	10	18	104	98	8	16	
Bannock	10	5	58	37	7	3	
Bear Lake	-5	11	46	24	-7	11	
Benewah	2	9	68	66	1	7	
Bingham	8	7	33	12	4	6	
Blaine	5	17	68	38	-4	12	
Boise	-1	19	2	82	-1	17	
Bonner	7	23	37	99	7	21	
Bonneville	26	20	97	40	20	17	
Boundary	10	16	18	54	10	14	
Butte	-5	-4	15	18	-6	-5	
Camas	6	5	25	15	5	4	
Canyon	33	25	67	33	25	23	
Caribou	-5	5	22	27	-7	4	
Cassia	8	8	41	18	0	5	
Clark	-7	-10	11	-11	-16	-10	
Clearwater	0	4	72	31	-2	3	

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Population change by ethnicity, economic development districts and counties, Idaho, 2002-2021 (continued)

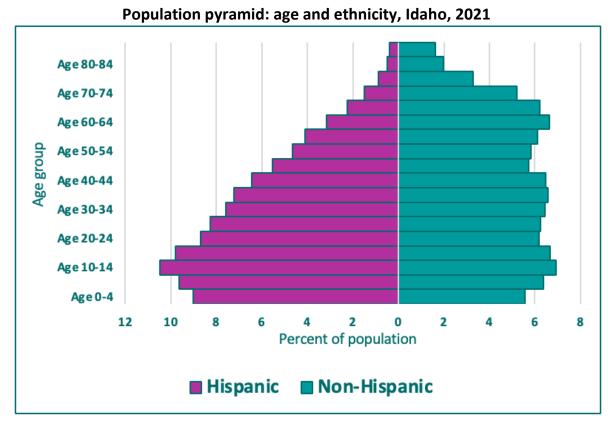
	Total po	pulation	Hisp	anic	Non-H	ispanic	
	2002-2012	2012-2021	2002-2012	2012-2021	2002-2012	2012-2021	
	Percent	change	Percent	change	Percent change		
IDAHO	19	19	62 36		15	17	
Counties (contin	ued)						
Custer	4	2	2	30	5	1	
Elmore	-3	10	18	26	-6	7	
Franklin	10	15	25	27	9	14	
Fremont	8	5	22	3	6	5	
Gem	7	19	10	40	7	17	
Gooding	6	3	59	7	-6	2	
Idaho	6	4	80	34	5	3	
Jefferson	35	21	40	27	34	20	
Jerome	21	9	95	28	2	0	
Kootenai	25	27	92	68	23	25	
Latah	8	6	68	32	7	5	
Lemhi	2	5	19	34	2	4	
Lewis	4	-3	87	29	2	-4	
Lincoln	24	0	115	10	5	-4	
Madison	32	43	91	92	30	40	
Minidoka	3	9	28	18	-6	4	
Nez Perce	6	7	55	58	5	6	
Oneida	2	9	26	59	2	8	
Owyhee	5	8	13	8	2	8	
Payette	8	16	39	35	4	13	
Power	6	2	47	13	-6	-4	
Shoshone	-3	7	29	42	-3	6	
Teton	48	21	105	11	40	23	
Twin Falls	20	17	71	44	14	13	
Valley	23	28	91	56	21	27	
Washington	1	9	17	4	-2	10	

Age distribution

A relatively large share of the Hispanic population in Idaho is made up of children and young adults, with few older individuals. This is in contrast to the non-Hispanic population, which is more evenly distributed across age groups.

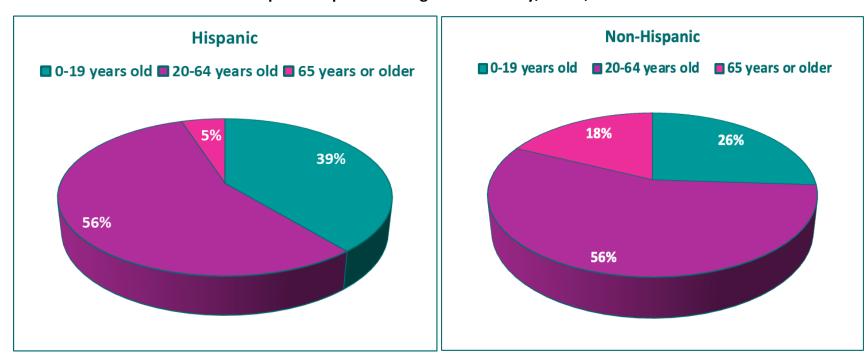
As of 2021, 39% of Idaho Hispanics were under age 20, compared to 26% among non-Hispanics. In contrast, only 5% of Hispanics were 65 and older, compared to 18% of non-Hispanics.

As of 2021, the median age among Hispanics was 27, two years older than in 2018. The median age among non-Hispanics in Idaho was 40 in 2021, one year older than in 2018.



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, POPULATION ESTIMATES PROGRAM

Population pie charts: age and ethnicity, Idaho, 2021



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, POPULATION ESTIMATES PROGRAM

Households and families

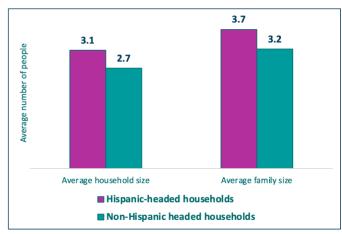
There were roughly 68,200 Hispanic-headed households in Idaho in 2021. These households made up 10% of the state total, up slightly from 9% in 2018. Hispanic households tend to be slightly larger than those of non-Hispanics: Hispanic-headed households averaged 3.1 persons, compared to 2.7 among non-Hispanics.⁵

Over one-fourth of Hispanics lived in multigenerational households (26%) as of 2021, compared to 13% of white, non-Hispanics (More recent state-level numbers were not available).⁵

Nationwide, Hispanics were more likely than non-Hispanics to live in multigenerational households (defined as two or more adult generations or including grandparents and grandchildren younger than 2 years of age).

Idaho Hispanics were more likely to live in households in which everyone is related ("family households") – 73% compared to 68% among non-Hispanics. Within family households, Hispanics were less likely than non-Hispanics to live in married-couple families – 70% compared to 82% – and one-and-a-half times more likely to live in single-female-headed households – 18% compared to 12%. In Idaho, Hispanics in non-family households were less likely to live alone: 72% compared to 78% among non-Hispanics.

Average household and family size by ethnicity, Idaho, 2021



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE S0201

⁵ Social Trends: Numbers, Facts and Trends Shaping Your World, D'Vera Cohn, Juliana Menasce Horowitz, Rachel Minkin, Richard Fry, and Kiley Hurst, "Financial issues top the list of reasons U.S. Adults live in multigenerational homes", March 24, 2022, Pew Research Center. Retrieved from: https://www.pewresearch.org/social-trends/2022/03/24/financial-issues-top-the-list-of-reasons-u-s-adults-live-in-multigenerational-homes/

Household type by ethnicity, Idaho and the United States, 2021

		ldaho	l		United States	
Total number of households	693,882	68,206 Percent	625,676	127,544,730	18,293,521 Percent	109,251,209
Family households	69	73	68	65	74	63
Nonfamily households	31	27	32	35	26	37
Total number of family households	476,470	49,708	426,762	82,464,986	13,581,125	68,883,861
		Percent			Percent	
Married-couple family	81	70	82	73	63	75
Male householder, no spouse	6	12	6	8	12	7
Female householder, no spouse	13	18	12	19	25	18
Total number of nonfamily	217,412	18,498	198,914	45,079,744	4,712,396	40,367,348
		Percent			Percent	
Householder living alone	77	72	78	80	74	81
Householder not living alone	23	28	22	20	26	19

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLES B11001 AND B11001I

Births and deaths

Number of births and birth rate

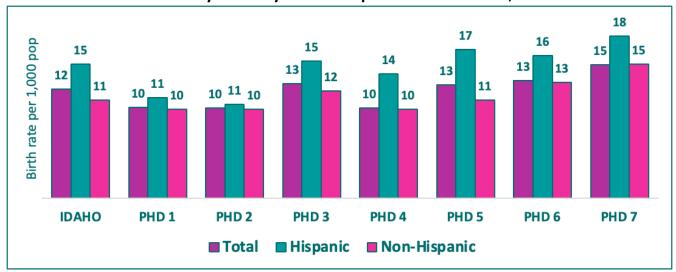
There were a reported 22,400 live resident births in Idaho in 2021. Of these, 17% were to Hispanic mothers.

The birth rate among Hispanics was 15 births per 1,000 population, compared to 11 among non-Hispanics. Higher birth rates may help explain why the Hispanic population in Idaho is growing faster than the non-Hispanic population.

Birth rates have declined among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics in Idaho in recent years. Between 2015 and 2021, births per 1,000 population fell from 18 to 15 among Hispanics and from 13 to 11 among non-Hispanics.

Birth rates vary across Idaho among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics. Rates in 2021 were highest in PHD 7 (eastern Idaho) and lowest in PHD 1 (northern Idaho) and PHD 2 (north central Idaho). Madison County had the highest rate for Hispanics (24), and Clark County had the highest rate for non-Hispanics (26). Other counties with a high Hispanic birth rate included Gooding (23), Cassia (21), Clark (21) and Power (21). Both Camas and Lewis counties had birth rates of zero for Hispanics.

Birth rate by ethnicity and Idaho public health district, 2021

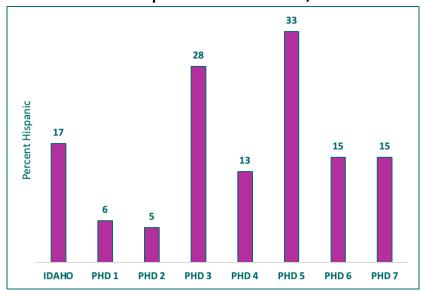


SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, VITAL STATISTICS ANNUAL REPORTS

NOTE: BIRTH RATE = NUMBER OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION

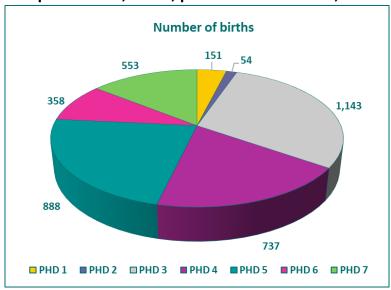
Hispanic births made up 17% of all births in Idaho in 2021, with significant variation across the state. In northern Idaho's PHD 1 and PHD 2, Hispanic births made up less than 7% of all births, compared to 28% in PHD 3 and 33% in PHD 5. PHD 3 and PHD 5 also had the largest number of Hispanic births in 2021: 1,143 and 888, respectively.

Hispanic births as a share of total, Idaho and public health districts, 2021



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DATA PROVIDED BY PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

Hispanic births, Idaho, public health districts, 2021



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DATA PROVIDED BY PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

Ethnicity of live births and birth rate, public health districts and counties, Idaho, 2021

	Total				Hispanic			Non-Hispanic			
		Total			Hispanic		1		C		
		Total live			Total live			Total live			
	Total pop	births	Birth rate	Total pop	births	Birth rate	Total pop	births	Birth rate		
			Per 1,000			Per 1,000			Per 1,000		
	Number	Number	рор	Number	Number	рор	Number	Number	рор		
IDAHO	1,900,923	22,427	11.8	251,919	3,884	15.4	1,649,004	18,439	11.2		
Public Health Di	stricts										
PHD 1	265,384	2,703	10.2	13,381	151	11.3	252,003	2,532	10.0		
PHD 2	112,417	1,134	10.1	5,130	54	10.5	107,287	1,069	10.0		
PHD 3	317,116	4,068	12.8	74,374	1,143	15.4	242,742	2,896	11.9		
PHD 4	561,093	5,679	10.1	52,919	737	13.9	508,174	4,924	9.7		
PHD 5	210,983	2,675	12.7	53,270	888	16.7	157,713	1,786	11.3		
PHD 6	180,676	2,384	13.2	22,416	358	16.0	158,260	2,010	12.7		
PHD 7	253,254	3,784	14.9	30,429	553	18.2	222,825	3,222	14.5		
Counties											
Ada	511,931	5,080	9.9	46,608	634	13.6	465,323	4,429	9.5		
Adams	4,625	26	5.6	218	3	13.8	4,407	23	5.2		
Bannock	88,263	1,102	12.5	8,517	134	15.7	79,746	956	12.0		
Bear Lake	6,545	78	11.9	301	2	6.6	6,244	76	12.2		
Benewah	9,931	80	8.1	475	4	8.4	9,456	71	7.5		
Bingham	48,876	685	14.0	8,949	134	15.0	39,927	549	13.8		
Blaine	24,766	205	8.3	5,912	67	11.3	18,854	138	7.3		
Boise	8,094	65	8.0	443	5	11.3	7,651	59	7.7		
Bonner	49,491	452	9.1	1,906	22	11.5	47,585	425	8.9		
Bonneville	127,930	1,820	14.2	17,949	322	17.9	109,981	1,495	13.6		
Boundary	12,561	146	11.6	697	6	8.6	11,864	139	11.7		
Butte	2,654	35	13.2	161	2	12.4	2,493	33	13.2		
Camas	1,139	13	11.4	82	NA	NA	1,057	13	12.3		
Canyon	243,115	3,257	13.4	62,562	978	15.6	180,553	2,252	12.5		
Caribou	7,111	87	12.2	474	8	16.9	6,637	78	11.8		
Cassia	25,164	380	15.1	7,090	152	21.4	18,074	228	12.6		
Clark	792	19	24.0	328	7	21.3	464	12	25.9		

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DATA PROVIDED BY PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Ethnicity of live births and birth rate, public health districts and counties, Idaho, 2021 (continued)

		Total			Hispanic		1	Non-Hispani	С
		Total live			Total live			Total live	
	Total pop	births	Birth rate	Total pop	births	Birth rate	Total pop	births	Birth rate
			Per 1,000			Per 1,000			Per 1,000
	Number	Number	рор	Number	Number	рор	Number	Number	рор
IDAHO	1,900,923	22,427	11.8	251,919	3,884	15.4	1,649,004	18,439	11.2
Counties (contin	ued)								
Clearwater	8,895	71	8.0	402	3	7.5	8,493	68	8.0
Custer	4,428	29	6.5	240	2	8.3	4,188	27	6.4
Elmore	28,827	451	15.6	5,246	92	17.5	23,581	359	15.2
Franklin	14,666	208	14.2	1,036	17	16.4	13,630	191	14.0
Fremont	13,592	171	12.6	1,659	21	12.7	11,933	149	12.5
Gem	19,792	195	9.9	1,793	20	11.2	17,999	175	9.7
Gooding	15,772	225	14.3	4,712	110	23.3	11,060	115	10.4
Idaho	17,040	167	9.8	652	10	15.3	16,388	156	9.5
Jefferson	32,202	428	13.3	3,454	55	15.9	28,748	372	12.9
Jerome	24,662	356	14.4	9,438	158	16.7	15,224	198	13.0
Kootenai	179,789	1,884	10.5	9,745	113	11.6	170,044	1,763	10.4
Latah	40,313	433	10.7	1,926	20	10.4	38,387	408	10.6
Lemhi	8,162	70	8.6	277	2	7.2	7,885	68	8.6
Lewis	3,715	33	8.9	189	NA	NA	3,526	33	9.4
Lincoln	5,282	60	11.4	1,717	22	12.8	3,565	38	10.7
Madison	53,881	1,119	20.8	4,554	110	24.2	49,327	1,007	20.4
Minidoka	21,955	307	14.0	7,897	130	16.5	14,058	177	12.6
Nez Perce	42,454	430	10.1	1,961	21	10.7	40,493	404	10.0
Oneida	4,611	69	15.0	207	2	9.7	4,404	66	15.0
Owyhee	12,336	162	13.1	3,172	44	13.9	9,164	118	12.9
Payette	26,350	334	12.7	4,810	73	15.2	21,540	260	12.1
Power	7,950	120	15.1	2,771	59	21.3	5,179	61	11.8
Shoshone	13,612	141	10.4	558	6	10.8	13,054	134	10.3
Teton	12,267	128	10.4	1,968	34	17.3	10,299	92	8.9
Twin Falls	92,243	1,129	12.2	16,422	249	15.2	75,821	879	11.6
Valley	12,241	83	6.8	622	6	9.6	11,619	77	6.6
Washington	10,898	94	8.6	1,819	25	13.7	9,079	68	7.5

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DATA PROVIDED BY PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

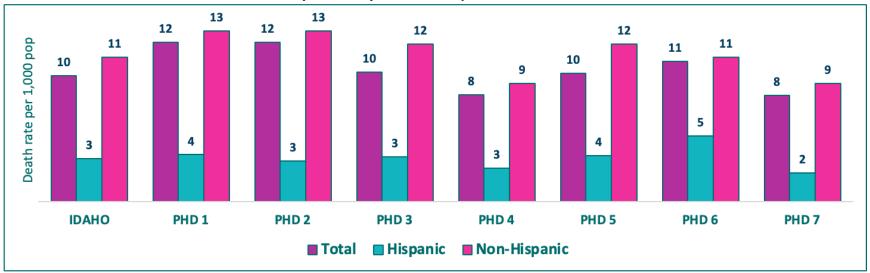
Number of deaths and death rate

There were approximately 18,300 resident deaths in Idaho in 2021. Of these, 4% occurred among Hispanics.

The death rate among Hispanics was 3 deaths per 1,000 population, compared to 11 deaths per 1,000 among non-Hispanics. The much lower death rate reflects the younger age structure of Hispanics in Idaho.

Hispanic death rates were highest in Lewis (16), Shoshone (9), and Butte (6) counties, and non-Hispanic death rates were highest in Lehmi (19), Butte (19), and Shoshone (18) counties. Four counties had zero Hispanic deaths in 2021: Adams, Bear Lake, Camas, and Custer.

Death rate by ethnicity, Idaho and public health districts, 2021



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, VITAL STATISTICS ANNUAL REPORTS

NOTE: DEATH RATE = NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 POPULATION

Ethnicity of deaths and death rate, public health districts and counties, Idaho, 2021

		Total			Hispanic			Non-Hispani	С
		Total			Total			Total	
	Total pop	deaths	Death rate	Total pop	deaths	Death rate	Total pop	deaths	Death rate
			Per 1,000			Per 1,000			Per 1,000
	Number	Number	рор	Number	Number	рор	Number	Number	рор
IDAHO	1,900,923	18,334	9.6	251,919	821	3.3	1,649,004	17,485	10.6
Public Health Districts									
PHD 1	265,384	3,222	12.1	13,381	48	3.6	252,003	3,164	12.6
PHD 2	112,417	1,366	12.2	5,130	16	3.1	107,287	1,347	12.6
PHD 3	317,116	3,129	9.9	74,374	255	3.4	242,742	2,872	11.8
PHD 4	561,093	4,576	8.2	52,919	135	2.6	508,174	4,431	8.7
PHD 5	210,983	2,061	9.8	53,270	188	3.5	157,713	1,873	11.9
PHD 6	180,676	1,930	10.7	22,416	112	5.0	158,260	1,817	11.5
PHD 7	253,254	2,050	8.1	30,429	67	2.2	222,825	1,981	8.9
Counties									
Ada	511,931	4,141	8.1	46,608	116	2.5	465,323	4,018	8.6
Adams	4,625	55	11.9	218	0	0.0	4,407	55	12.5
Bannock	88,263	936	10.6	8,517	46	5.4	79,746	890	11.2
Bear Lake	6,545	80	12.2	301	0	0.0	6,244	80	12.8
Benewah	9,931	159	16.0	475	1	2.1	9,456	158	16.7
Bingham	48,876	504	10.3	8,949	49	5.5	39,927	455	11.4
Blaine	24,766	156	6.3	5,912	4	0.7	18,854	152	8.1
Boise	8,094	94	11.6	443	1	2.3	7,651	92	12.0
Bonner	49,491	620	12.5	1,906	6	3.1	47,585	614	12.9
Bonneville	127,930	1,102	8.6	17,949	41	2.3	109,981	1,061	9.6
Boundary	12,561	179	14.3	697	4	5.7	11,864	175	14.8
Butte	2,654	47	17.7	161	1	6.2	2,493	46	18.5
Camas	1,139	6	5.3	82	0	0.0	1,057	6	5.7
Canyon	243,115	2,132	8.8	62,562	214	3.4	180,553	1,916	10.6
Caribou	7,111	78	11.0	474	1	2.1	6,637	77	11.6
Cassia	25,164	234	9.3	7,090	29	4.1	18,074	205	11.3
Clark	792	10	12.6	328	2	6.1	464	8	17.2

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, VITAL STATISTICS ANNUAL REPORTS

NOTE: DEATH RATES FOR HISPANIC PERSONS SHOULD BE INTERPRETED WITH CAUTION BECAUSE OF INCONSISTENCIES IN REPORTING HISPANIC ORIGIN OR RACE ON THE DEATH CERTIFICATE. STUDIES HAVE SHOWN UNDERREPORTING OF HISPANIC ORIGIN ON THE DEATH CERTIFICATE (BY AN ESTIMATED 5%).

ESTIMATES DO NOT INCLUDE DEATHS THAT WERE DOCUMENTED AS "ETHNICITY NOT STATED".

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Ethnicity of deaths and death rate, public health districts and counties, Idaho, 2021 (continued)

		Total			Hispanic			Non-Hispani	c
		Total			Total			Total	
	Total pop	deaths	Death rate	Total pop	deaths	Death rate	Total pop	deaths	Death rate
	rotal pop	ucatiis		Total pop	ucatiis		Total pop	deatils	
	Alama ta an	A4	Per 1,000		A4	Per 1,000	Alexandra a		Per 1,000
	Number	Number	рор	Number	Number	рор	Number	Number	рор
IDAHO	1,900,923	18,334	9.6	251,919	821	3.3	1,649,004	17,485	10.6
Counties (continued)									
Clearwater	8,895	132	14.8	402	1	2.5	8,493	131	15.4
Custer	4,428	69	15.6	240	0	0.0	4,188	69	16.5
Elmore	28,827	240	8.3	5,246	15	2.9	23,581	223	9.5
Franklin	14,666	134	9.1	1,036	2	1.9	13,630	132	9.7
Fremont	13,592	165	12.1	1,659	7	4.2	11,933	157	13.2
Gem	19,792	301	15.2	1,793	5	2.8	17,999	296	16.4
Gooding	15,772	170	10.8	4,712	12	2.5	11,060	158	14.3
Idaho	17,040	256	15.0	652	1	1.5	16,388	253	15.4
Jefferson	32,202	251	7.8	3,454	8	2.3	28,748	243	8.5
Jerome	24,662	243	9.9	9,438	38	4.0	15,224	205	13.5
Kootenai	179,789	2,018	11.2	9,745	32	3.3	170,044	1,978	11.6
Latah	40,313	304	7.5	1,926	2	1.0	38,387	302	7.9
Lemhi	8,162	149	18.3	277	1	3.6	7,885	147	18.6
Lewis	3,715	66	17.8	189	3	15.9	3,526	63	17.9
Lincoln	5,282	38	7.2	1,717	3	1.7	3,565	35	9.8
Madison	53,881	234	4.3	4,554	7	1.5	49,327	227	4.6
Minidoka	21,955	228	10.4	7,897	40	5.1	14,058	188	13.4
Nez Perce	42,454	608	14.3	1,961	9	4.6	40,493	598	14.8
Oneida	4,611	63	13.7	207	1	4.8	4,404	62	14.1
Owyhee	12,336	140	11.3	3,172	13	4.1	9,164	127	13.9
Payette	26,350	338	12.8	4,810	16	3.3	21,540	322	14.9
Power	7,950	88	11.1	2,771	12	4.3	5,179	75	14.5
Shoshone	13,612	246	18.1	558	5	9.0	13,054	239	18.3
Teton	12,267	70	5.7	1,968	1	0.5	10,299	69	6.7
Twin Falls	92,243	986	10.7	16,422	62	3.8	75,821	924	12.2
Valley	12,241	101	8.3	622	3	4.8	11,619	98	8.4
Washington	10,898	163	15.0	1,819	7	3.8	9,079	156	17.2

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, VITAL STATISTICS ANNUAL REPORTS

NOTE: DEATH RATES FOR HISPANIC PERSONS SHOULD BE INTERPRETED WITH CAUTION BECAUSE OF INCONSISTENCIES IN REPORTING HISPANIC ORIGIN OR RACE ON THE DEATH CERTIFICATE. STUDIES HAVE SHOWN UNDERREPORTING OF HISPANIC ORIGIN ON THE DEATH CERTIFICATE (BY AN ESTIMATED 5%).

ESTIMATES DO NOT INCLUDE DEATHS THAT WERE DOCUMENTED AS "ETHNICITY NOT STATED".

Birth-to-death ratio

Idaho Hispanics had a birth-to-death ratio of 5 in 2021, compared to a rate of 1 among non-Hispanics. The ratio has fallen among Hispanics in recent years, and among non-Hispanics to a lesser extent. In 2015, the ratio was 9 among Hispanics and 2 among non-Hispanics.

Birth-to-death ratio by ethnicity, Idaho, 2021

	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Births	3,884	18,439
Deaths	821	17,485
Birth-to-death ratio	4.7	1.1

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, VITAL STATISTICS ANNUAL REPORTS & IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DATA PROVIDED BY PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

The **birth-to-death ratio** is equal to the number of births divided by the number of deaths.

Ancestry

Idaho Hispanics were more likely than all U.S. Hispanics to be of Mexican descent. In 2021, 81% of Hispanics in Idaho were of Mexican descent, compared to 60% nationally. Compared to the United States, very few Hispanics in Idaho had ancestors from Central America or Puerto Rico.

Hispanics by country of origin, Idaho and the United States, 2021

	Idaho	United States			
Total number of Hispanics	251,919	62,529,064			
Country of origin	Percent of all Hispanics				
Mexican	81	60			
Puerto Rican	2	9			
Cuban	1	4			
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	0	4			
Central American	2	10			
South American	4	7			
Other Hispanic or Latino	8	6			

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE C03001

Nativity and citizenship

Nativity refers to whether someone is born in the United States ("native-born") or is an immigrant ("foreign-born"). U.S. citizens include people who are native-born as well as immigrants who become citizens through the naturalization process.

As of 2021, 73% of Hispanics in Idaho were born in the United States, compared to 68% nationwide.

Approximately eight in ten Idaho Hispanics were U.S. citizens, similar to the share nationwide.

Nativity and citizenship vary by age. Hispanic children are more likely than adults to have been born in the United States (and thus to be citizens), rather than coming here as immigrants. In 2021, all but 4% of Hispanics in Idaho under age 18 were native-born and/or U.S. citizens. In contrast, only 61% of Hispanic adults in Idaho aged 18 and older were native-born and 75% were citizens.

Nativity also varies across the state. Hispanics in south-central Idaho were most likely to be foreign-born and those in northern Idaho were least likely. The percentage of foreign-born Hispanics ranged from less than 7% in Latah, Lewis, Shoshone, and Valley Counties, to 50% or more in Blaine, Caribou, Clark, and Lincoln Counties.

Nativity and citizenship of Hispanics, Idaho and the United States, 2021

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE B05003I

Nativity of Hispanics, economic development districts and counties, Idaho, 2017-2021

	Hispanics Number	Native born Percent	Foreign born of total	
Economic Develop	ment Districts			
Region 1	11,689	87	13	
Region 2	4,808	92	8	
Region 3	117,711	76	24	
Region 4	50,612	62	38	
Region 5	21,328	80	20	
Region 6	28,413	72	28	
Counties				
Ada	42,203	81	19	
Adams	177	84	16	
Bannock	7,963	93	7	
Bear Lake	283	75	25	
Benewah	411	89	11	
Bingham	8,723	78	22	
Blaine	5,581	45	55	
Boise	395	66	34	
Bonner	1,656	87	13	
Bonneville	16,597	77	23	
Boundary	630	88	12	
Butte	167	71	29	
Camas	76	67	33	
Canyon	58,403	75	25	
Caribou	470	50	50	
Cassia	6,795	69	31	
Clark	329	42	58	
Clearwater	375	91	9	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2017-2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE B05003I

Nativity of Hispanics, economic development districts and counties, Idaho, 2017-2021 (continued)

	Hispanics Number	Native born Percent	Foreign born		
Counties (continue		rereem			
Custer	197	88	12		
Elmore	5,065	71	29		
Franklin	979	64	36		
Fremont	1,649	57	43		
Gem	1,647	66	34		
Gooding	4,598	62	38		
Idaho	590	86	14		
Jefferson	3,235	66	34		
Jerome	9,025	56	44		
Kootenai	8,489	87	13		
Latah	1,814	94	6		
Lemhi	278	92	8		
Lewis	177	97	3		
Lincoln	1,634	49	51		
Madison	4,070	75	25		
Minidoka	7,624	62	38		
Nez Perce	1,852	91	9		
Oneida	202	58	42		
Owyhee	3,074	68	32		
Payette	4,436	67	33		
Power	2,708	59	41		
Shoshone	503	97	3		
Teton	1,891	52	48		
Twin Falls	15,279	69	31		
Valley	551	94	6		
Washington	1,760	70	30		

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, Table B05003I

Place of birth and year of entry for foreign-born Idahoans

Approximately 60% of the 115,392 foreign-born residents in Idaho were born in Latin America, and 45% came to the United States before 2000.

Of foreign-born Idahoans born in Latin America, 26% came to the United States since 2010. Approximately 43% have lived in the United States since before 2000, and 21% have lived here since before 1990.

Place of birth and year of entry for the foreign-born population, Idaho and the United States, 2021

	Idaho	United States
	Nun	nber
Total foreign-born population	115,392	45,270,103
	Pero	cent
Foreign-born population by place of birth		
Latin America	60	50
Asia	17	31
Europe	15	11
Other areas	8	8
Foreign-born population by year of entry		
Entered 2010 or later	29	28
Entered 2000 to 2009	25	24
Entered 1990 to 1999	19	20
Entered before 1990	26	28
	Nun	nber
Foreign-born population born in Latin	68,838	22,691,727
	Pero	cent
Foreign-born population born in Latin Amo	erica by year of o	entry
Entered 2010 or later	26	25
Entered 2000 to 2009	31	25
Entered 1990 to 1999	22	22
Entered before 1990	21	28
	<u>"</u>	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE B05007

Citizenship status among foreign-born Idahoans

The longer foreign-born individuals are in the United States, the more likely they are to become naturalized citizens. In Idaho, 17% of all foreign-born residents arriving in the United States since 2010 have become citizens, compared to 80% of those arriving before 1990.

Immigrants in Idaho who entered before 2000 were less likely than those in the United States to have become citizens. For example, among immigrants who arrived before 1990, those living in Idaho were less likely than in the rest of the country to be naturalized citizens: 80% compared to 92%, respectively. However, citizenship rates among immigrants entering between 2000 and 2009 were higher among Idaho immigrants compared to the United States as a whole, and citizenship rates were similar between Idaho and the United States for those entering since 2010.

In contrast, citizenship rates for individuals from Latin America were more similar between Idaho and the United States as a whole, especially for those who immigrated between 1990-1999 and since 2010. There were larger discrepancies between citizenship rates for those who arrived in the United States before 1990 and between 2000-2009, but these differences are generally smaller than those found when assessing the total foreign-born population.

Citizenship status of foreign-born population by year of entry, Idaho and the United States, 2021

entry, radio and the office					
	Idaho	United States			
	Number				
Total foreign-born population	115,392	45,270,103			
	Per	cent			
Entered 2010 or later					
Naturalized U.S. citizen	17	19			
Not a U.S. citizen	83	81			
Entered 2000 to 2009					
Naturalized U.S. citizen	82	69			
Not a U.S. citizen	18	31			
Entered 1990 to 1999					
Naturalized U.S. citizen	74	86			
Not a U.S. citizen	26	14			
Entered before 1990					
Naturalized U.S. citizen	80	92			
Not a U.S. citizen	20	8			
	Nui	nber			
Foreign-born population from Latin America	68,838	22,691,727			
	Per	cent			
Entered 2010 or later					
Naturalized U.S. citizen	16	16			
Not a U.S. citizen	84	84			
Entered 2000 to 2009					
Naturalized U.S. citizen	27	35			
Not a U.S. citizen	73	65			
Entered 1990 to 1999					
Naturalized U.S. citizen	43	47			
Not a U.S. citizen	57	53			
Entered before 1990					
Naturalized U.S. citizen	66	73			
Not a U.S. citizen	34	27			

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE B05007

Language

Around one-fourth of Hispanics in Idaho aged 5 and older speak English less than "very well". Reduced English speaking ability is more common among Hispanics who are foreign-born: 61% of foreign-born Hispanics in Idaho, compared to 7% of those who are native-born, speak English less than "very well."

The share of Hispanics who speak only English at home varies across the state, with the lowest share in south-central Idaho (Economic Development District 4, 27%) and the highest in northern Idaho (Economic Development District 2, 73%; Economic Development District 1, 72%). Counties with the highest rates of Hispanics speaking only English at home in 2017-2021 included: Boundary (85%), Adams (84%), Nez Perce (76%), and Bannock (76%). Counties with the highest rates of Hispanics who speak English less than "very well" included: Oneida (100%), Camas (89%), Lewis (83%), and Butte (81%).

Hispanics in Idaho were more likely than Hispanics nationwide to speak only English at home: 42% compared to 32% in the United States.

Nativity of Hispanics by language spoken at home and ability to speak English, Idaho and the United States, 2021

	Idaho	United States
	Nur	nber
Total Hispanic population age 5 years and older	230,518	57,677,085
	Per	cent
Speaks only English	42	32
Speaks another language, but speaks English "very well"	35	40
Speaks another language, and speaks English less than "very well"	23	28
	Nur	nber
Native Hispanic population age 5 years and older	162,798	37,867,331
	Per	cent
Speaks only English	56	45
Speaks another language, but speaks English "very well"	36	46
Speaks another language, and speaks English less than "very well"	7	9
	Nur	nber
Foreign-born Hispanic population age 5 years and older	67,720	19,809,754
	Per	cent
Speaks only English	9	7
Speaks another language, but speaks English "very well"	30	31
Speaks another language, and speaks English less than "very well"	61	63

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE B16005I

Language spoken in Hispanic homes and ability to speak English, economic development districts and counties, Idaho, 2017-2021

					Spanish speakers' al	oility to speak English	1	Speak language
	Hispanics age 5 and older	Speak English only	Speak Spanish	Speak English "Very well"	Speak English "Well"	Speak English "Not well"	Speak English "Not at all"	other than English or Spanish
	Number	Perc	ent		Per	cent		Percent
Economic Develop	ment Districts							
Region 1	10,595	72	28	65	24	7	3	0
Region 2	4,369	73	26	67	25	7	1	1
Region 3	107,018	44	55	62	19	11	7	0
Region 4	45,705	27	73	56	16	17	12	0
Region 5	19,170	51	49	64	17	13	7	1
Region 6	25,276	41	58	66	16	14	4	1
Counties								
Ada	38,601	58	42	64	22	8	6	0
Adams	177	84	16	25	25	0	50	0
Bannock	7,153	76	24	74	19	4	3	1
Bear Lake	270	43	57	33	54	7	6	0
Benewah	355	72	25	50	22	28	0	3
Bingham	7,840	37	62	65	16	14	5	1
Blaine	5,115	18	82	50	12	14	24	1
Boise	370	52	44	34	36	30	1	4
Bonner	1,502	73	27	56	21	9	13	0
Bonneville	14,685	44	56	69	17	12	3	0
Boundary	589	85	15	44	56	0	0	0
Butte	162	68	32	19	0	79	2	0
Camas	76	41	59	11	29	60	0	0
Canyon	52,696	36	64	65	18	10	6	0
Caribou	463	47	53	51	30	8	11	0
Cassia	6,098	40	60	56	16	15	13	0
Clark	316	10	90	30	21	32	16	0
Clearwater	335	67	33	71	9	12	8	0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2017-2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE B16006

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Language spoken in Hispanic homes and ability to speak English, economic development districts and counties, Idaho, 2017-2021 (continued)

					Spanish speakers' al	oility to speak English	1	Speak language
	Hispanics age 5 and older	Speak English only	Speak Spanish	Speak English "Very well"	Speak English "Well"	Speak English "Not well"	Speak English "Not at all"	other than English or Spanish
	Number	Perc	ent		Per	cent		Percent
Counties (continue	ed)							
Custer	163	58	42	55	14	30	0	0
Elmore	4,535	51	48	49	17	29	5	1
Franklin	846	55	45	77	8	9	6	0
Fremont	1,515	19	81	52	14	29	5	0
Gem	1,547	40	60	42	30	21	8	0
Gooding	4,159	17	83	63	13	18	6	0
Idaho	547	73	27	66	31	3	0	0
Jefferson	2,891	34	66	57	15	21	7	0
Jerome	8,087	16	84	47	15	24	15	0
Kootenai	7,772	71	29	70	23	5	2	0
Latah	1,703	72	28	85	10	5	0	0
Lemhi	278	72	28	79	9	8	4	0
Lewis	129	73	27	17	83	0	0	0
Lincoln	1,487	19	81	56	19	20	5	0
Madison	3,557	49	47	82	12	3	2	4
Minidoka	6,930	27	71	54	18	18	10	2
Nez Perce	1,655	76	22	48	43	9	0	2
Oneida	202	53	47	0	73	27	0	0
Owyhee	2,941	22	78	51	16	15	17	0
Payette	3,963	38	62	50	18	15	17	0
Power	2,396	20	80	57	9	18	16	0
Shoshone	377	74	24	36	25	32	7	2
Teton	1,709	26	74	62	21	13	3	0
Twin Falls	13,753	35	65	65	17	12	7	0
Valley	524	51	49	95	5	0	0	0
Washington	1,664	36	64	58	11	27	5	0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2017-2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE B16006

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^{*}References used to calculate average annual Hispanic population growth rate at the state and national levels. Rates reported on page 11.

3. Economy

Highlights

- ♦ Hispanics made up 13% of the labor force in Idaho in 2021, up from 7% in 2000.
- ♦ Hispanic workers in Idaho were more likely than non-Hispanics to work in the "agricultural, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining" and the "arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services" sectors. Many jobs in these industries are considered "essential" by the federal and state government.
- Because Hispanics were more likely to work in lower-wage industries and occupations, they earned less than non-Hispanics, on a full-time, annual basis.
- ♦ By two measures of income, per capita income and median household income, Idaho Hispanics lagged behind non-Hispanics, but the gap has narrowed since the recession. While Hispanics continue to experience higher rates of poverty than non-Hispanics, this gap has also narrowed since the recession (2007-2009).
- ♦ Hispanics accounted for 8% of the total buying power (\$80.8 billion) in Idaho in 2020. Between 2010 and 2020, Hispanic buying power increased at a greater rate than among non-Hispanics: 121% compared to 72%, respectively.

Labor force and employment

Hispanics made up 13% of the labor force in Idaho in 2021, up from 7% in 2000. Since 2000, the number of Hispanics in the labor force has nearly tripled, from approximately 43,000 to 125,000.

Labor force participation

As in the United States as a whole, Hispanics in Idaho were more likely than non-Hispanics to be in the labor force: 73% of Hispanics compared to 62% of non-Hispanics in 2021.

More than three-quarters of Hispanic males were in the labor force, a significantly higher share than among non-Hispanic males. Similarly, a higher proportion of Hispanic females were in the labor force compared to non-Hispanic females.

A person is classified as being in the labor force if they are at least 16 years old and either employed or looking for work.

Over 80% of Idaho Hispanics from 20-24 years of age were in the labor force. Additionally, Hispanics from 55-64 years of age had the highest labor force participation rate both in Idaho and the United States.

Labor force participation rate by ethnicity, sex, and age, Idaho and the United States, 2021

		Idaho		United States			
	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	
		Percent			Percent		
Total	63	73	62	63	68	62	
By sex							
Male	69	80	67	68	75	66	
Female	58	65	57	58	60	58	
By age							
16 to 19 years	53	48	53	39	36	40	
20 to 24 years	79	81	79	75	76	74	
25 to 54 years	82	82	82	82	81	83	
55 to 64 years	64	75	63	66	67	66	
65 years and	17	15	17	19	19	19	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLES B23001 AND B23002I

Number of employed persons

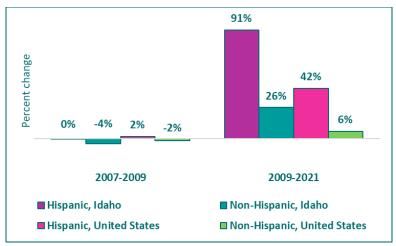
Hispanics made up 13.3% of employed Idahoans in 2021, nearly the same as their share of the general population.

Since 2009, Hispanic employment in Idaho increased by 91%, compared to 26% among non-Hispanics. Hispanics accounted for 78% of the employment growth in Idaho from 2009 to 2021.

Across all six regions of Idaho, Hispanic employment has grown at a faster rate than non-Hispanic employment. Regionally, Hispanic employment grew the fastest in northern and southwestern Idaho, and the least in northcentral and southeastern Idaho.

Large increases in the number of employed Hispanics occurred mainly in counties with very few Hispanics. This included Butte (up 168%), Caribou (up 65%), and Adams (up 62%) counties.

Change in number of employed persons by ethnicity, Idaho and the United States, 2007-2009 (recession years) and 2009-2021 (post-recession)



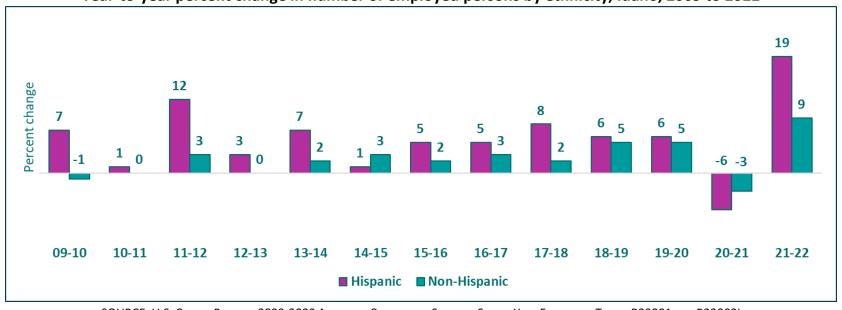
SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2009-2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS,
SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND B23002I

Employed persons by ethnicity, Idaho, 2009 to 2021

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
							Number						
Total	685,475	681,907	684,916	710,247	710,293	726,768	744,228	762,788	786,913	806,802	848,223	818,085	901,819
Hispanic	62,935	67,141	67,529	75,547	77,611	83,324	84,508	88,723	92,968	100,850	106,999	100,985	120,210
Non-Hispanic	622,540	614,766	617,387	634,700	632,682	643,444	659,720	674,065	693,945	705,952	741,224	717,100	781,609

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2009-2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND B23002I

Year-to-year percent change in number of employed persons by ethnicity, Idaho, 2009 to 2022



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2022 American Community Surveys, Single-Year Estimates, Tables B23001 and B23002I

On the following page, we present county-level data from the U.S. Census Bureau's **2017-2021 American Community Survey** (ACS). To make these sub-state estimates, the U.S. Census Bureau averages five years of ACS sample survey data and reports data for the five-year periods. For example, when county-level data for 2017-2021 is presented, the data represent the average value during that time.

Employed persons by ethnicity, Idaho, 2013-2017 and 2017-2021

	Total			Hispani	ic		Non-Hisp	Non-Hispanic	
	2013-2017	2017-2021	Change 2013-2017 to 2017-2021	2013-2017	2017-2021	Change 2013-2017 to 2017-2021	2013-2017	2017-2021	Change 2013-2017 to 2017-2021
	Nun	nber	Percent	Nun	nber	Percent	Nun	nber	Percent
Economic Develo	Economic Development Districts								
Region 1	183,775	200,192	9	6,184	8,184	32	177,591	192,008	8
Region 2	89,085	90,545	2	2,943	3,377	15	86,142	87,168	1
Region 3	593,331	648,649	9	66,005	79,505	20	527,326	569,144	8
Region 4	145,658	153,885	6	28,863	33,757	17	116,795	120,128	3
Region 5	125,700	130,674	4	12,467	14,268	14	113,233	116,406	3
Region 6	160,988	181,300	13	15,188	18,669	23	145,800	162,631	12
Counties									
Ada	350,351	385,124	10	23,542	29,650	26	326,809	355,474	9
Adams	3,387	3,694	9	84	136	62	3,303	3,558	8
Bannock	64,963	66,562	2	4,654	5,458	17	60,309	61,104	1
Bear Lake	4,551	4,812	6	166	212	28	4,385	4,600	5
Benewah	7,206	7,655	6	187	255	36	7,019	7,400	5
Bingham	32,779	34,712	6	5,178	5,658	9	27,601	29,054	5
Blaine	17,744	19,311	9	2,983	3,878	30	14,761	15,433	5
Boise	6,106	6,564	8	201	293	46	5,905	6,271	6
Bonner	35,274	38,454	9	830	1,159	40	34,444	37,295	8
Bonneville	81,028	88,451	9	8,637	10,461	21	72,391	77,990	8
Boundary	9,200	9,517	3	370	447	21	8,830	9,070	3
Butte	2,076	2,039	-2	56	150	168	2,020	1,889	-6
Camas	681	768	13	45	32	-29	636	736	16
Canyon	156,717	170,450	9	32,602	38,291	17	124,115	132,159	6
Caribou	5,094	5,349	5	276	455	65	4,818	4,894	2
Cassia	16,792	17,687	5	4,029	4,571	13	12,763	13,116	3
Clark	790	680	-14	306	290	-5	484	390	-19
Clearwater	7,419	7,480	1	242	276	14	7,177	7,204	0

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 and 2017-2021 American Community Surveys, Five-Year Estimates, Tables B23001 and C23002I

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Employed persons by ethnicity, Idaho, 2013-2017 and 2017-2021 (continued)

		Total			Hispani	ic		Non-Hisp	anic
	2013-2017	2017-2021 nber	Change 2013-2017 to 2017-2021 Percent	2013-2017 Nun	2017-2021	Change 2013-2017 to 2017-2021 Percent	2013-2017	2017-2021 nber	Change 2013-2017 to 2017-2021 Percent
			rereene	7001		rereent	7007	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	rereent
Counties (continu	,	2.664	2	164	00	45	2.411	2.574	-
Custer	3,575	3,661	7	164	90	-45	3,411	3,571	5
Elmore	20,375	21,705	,	2,805	3,445	23	17,570	18,260	4
Franklin	9,424	10,105	7	551	666	21	8,873	9,439	6
Fremont	9,917	10,489	6	1,041	1,212	16	8,876	9,277	5
Gem	13,580	14,950	10	932	1,053	13	12,648	13,897	10
Gooding	11,463	11,651	2	2,788	3,015	8	8,675	8,636	0
Idaho	13,491	13,621	1	360	401	11	13,131	13,220	1
Jefferson	19,525	21,317	9	1,753	2,039	16	17,772	19,278	8
Jerome	16,823	17,530	4	4,855	5,755	19	11,968	11,775	-2
Kootenai	121,743	133,889	10	4,479	5,971	33	117,264	127,918	9
Latah	32,698	32,820	0	1,261	1,419	13	31,437	31,401	0
Lemhi	6,530	6,647	2	211	253	20	6,319	6,394	1
Lewis	3,057	2,861	-6	99	86	-13	2,958	2,775	-6
Lincoln	3,890	3,941	1	995	1,133	14	2,895	2,808	-3
Madison	29,165	38,965	34	1,811	2,849	57	27,354	36,116	32
Minidoka	15,331	15,814	3	4,713	5,198	10	10,618	10,616	0
Nez Perce	32,420	33,763	4	981	1,195	22	31,439	32,568	4
Oneida	3,219	3,463	8	127	172	35	3,092	3,291	6
Owyhee	8,753	9,158	5	1,995	2,163	8	6,758	6,995	4
Payette	17,452	18,957	9	2,433	2,766	14	15,019	16,191	8
Power	5,670	5,671	0	1,515	1,647	9	4,155	4,024	-3
Shoshone	10,352	10,677	3	318	352	11	10,034	10,325	3
Teton	8,382	9,051	8	1,209	1,325	10	7,173	7,726	8
Twin Falls	62,934	67,183	7	8,455	10,175	20	54,479	57,008	5
Valley	8,695	9,757	12	295	524	78	8,400	9,233	10
Washington	7,915	8,290	5	1,116	1,184	6	6,799	7,106	5

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 and 2017-2021 American Community Surveys, Five-Year Estimates, Tables B23001 and C23002I

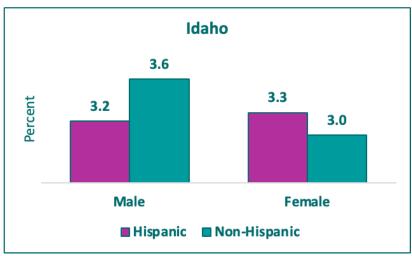
Unemployment

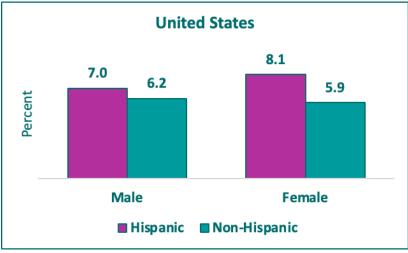
Hispanics made up 13% of unemployed Idahoans in 2021, which is nearly the same as their share of the general population.

The Hispanic unemployment rate in Idaho peaked at 15% in 2011. The peak for non-Hispanics was 10% in 2010. In 2021, the rate among both groups dropped and has remained below pre-recession levels (Hispanics: 3%, Non-Hispanics: 3%).

Regionally, unemployment rates among Hispanics fell the most in northern Idaho and increased in southwestern Idaho. Counties with the highest unemployment rates among Hispanics in 2017-2021 tended to be those in which few Hispanics lived. These included Lincoln, Nez Perce, and Shoshone. Counties with the largest reduction in unemployment rate for Hispanics between 2013-2017 and 2017-2021 were Boundary (31%) and Camas (24%) counties.

Unemployment rate by sex and ethnicity, 2021





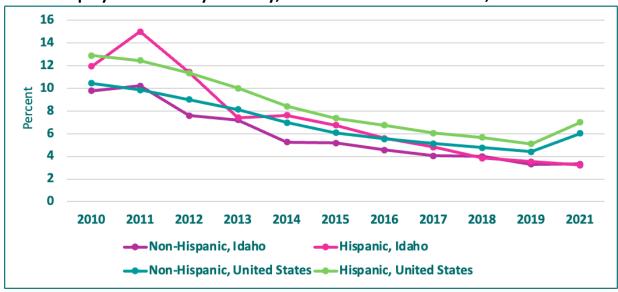
SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY,
SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND B23002I

Unemployed persons (Idaho) and unemployment percentages (Idaho and the United States) by ethnicity, 2010 to 2021

	-		•		_						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021
Unemployed persons	oyed persons Number										
IDAHO	75,683	75,817	61,864	55,466	42,569	42,149	37,503	34,000	33,438	29,127	30,858
Hispanic	9,108	11,925	9,747	6,216	6,863	6,113	5,250	4,702	4,025	3,911	3,990
Non-Hispanic	66,575	63,892	52,117	49,250	35,706	36,036	32,253	29,298	29,413	25,216	26,868
Unemployment						Percent					
Idaho											
Hispanic	12	15	11	7	8	7	6	5	4	4	3
Non-Hispanic	10	10	8	7	5	5	5	4	4	3	3
United States											
Hispanic	13	12	11	10	8	7	7	6	6	5	7
Non-Hispanic	10	10	9	8	7	6	6	5	5	4	6

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2010-2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND B23002I; 2020 DATA UNAVAILABLE

Unemployment rates by ethnicity, Idaho and the United States, 2010 to 2021



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2010-2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND B23002I; 2020 DATA UNAVAILABLE

Unemployment percent and change in percent, by ethnicity, Idaho, 2013-2017 and 2017-2021

		Total			Hispani	С		Non-Hispa	anic
	2013-2017	2017-2021	Change in percentages 2013-2017 to 2017-2021	2013-2017	2017-2021	Change in percentages 2013-2017 to 2017-2021	2013-2017	2017-2021	Change in percentages 2013-2017 to 2017-2021
		Percen	t		Percent		Percent		
Economic Developm	nent Districts								
Region 1	6	4	-2	9	4	-5	6	3	-3
Region 2	6	4	-1	7	6	-1	6	4	-1
Region 3	5	4	-2	8	4	-4	5	4	-1
Region 4	5	4	0	4	5	1	5	4	-1
Region 5	6	5	-1	5	5	0	6	5	-1
Region 6	5	5	-1	6	5	-1	5	5	-1
Counties									
Ada	4	3	-1	5	2	-2	4	4	-1
Adams	9	10	1	0	0	0	9	10	1
Bannock	6	5	-1	9	7	-2	6	5	-1
Bear Lake	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	1
Benewah	10	4	-5	0	0	0	10	5	-5
Bingham	5	5	0	4	5	1	5	6	0
Blaine	4	2	-1	4	1	-4	4	3	-1
Boise	6	1	-5	8	6	-2	6	1	-5
Bonner	4	4	-1	1	0	-1	4	4	-1
Bonneville	4	4	0	5	5	1	4	4	0
Boundary	4	4	0	31	0	-31	2	4	2
Butte	7	3	-4	3	2	-1	7	3	-4
Camas	4	2	-2	24	0	-24	3	3	0
Canyon	7	4	-3	10	4	-6	7	5	-2
Caribou	3	3	0	2	0	-2	3	3	0
Cassia	4	3	-1	3	3	-1	5	3	-1
Clark	5	2	-3	10	1	-9	0	2	2
Clearwater	6	6	0	7	0	-7	6	6	0

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 and 2017-2021 American Community Surveys, Five-Year Estimates, Tables B23001 and C23002I

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Unemployment rate and change in rate, by ethnicity, Idaho, 2013-2017 and 2017-2021 (continued)

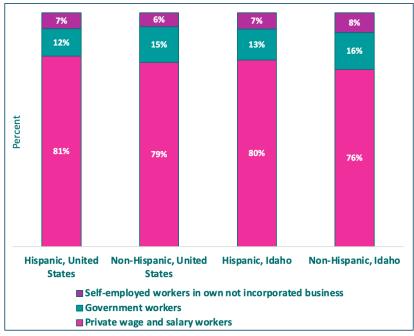
		Total			Hispani	c		Non-Hisp	anic
	2013-2017	2017-2021	Change in percentages 2013-2017 to 2017-2021	2013-2017	2017-2021	Change in percentages 2013-2017 to 2017-2021	2013-2017	2017-2021	Change in percentages 2013-2017 to 2017-2021
		Percen	t		Percent			Percen	t
Counties (continued	n								
Custer	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	0
Elmore	7	7	0	10	7	-3	7	7	0
Franklin	2	1	-2	1	0	-1	3	1	-2
Fremont	6	5	-1	5	9	5	6	5	-1
Gem	6	4	-2	7	5	-2	6	3	-2
Gooding	6	6	0	5	4	-1	6	6	1
Idaho	5	4	-1	9	2	-8	5	4	-1
Jefferson	5	4	-1	3	5	2	5	3	-1
Jerome	5	4	-1	4	3	-1	5	4	-1
Kootenai	6	4	-3	10	5	-5	6	3	-2
Latah	7	5	-2	9	1	-8	7	6	-2
Lemhi	4	3	-1	0	0	0	5	4	-1
Lewis	6	4	-2	0	0	0	6	4	-2
Lincoln	3	7	4	1	13	12	4	4	0
Madison	9	7	-3	5	6	1	9	7	-3
Minidoka	4	4	0	3	4	1	4	4	-1
Nez Perce	4	3	-1	4	15	11	4	3	-1
Oneida	5	0	-5	0	0	0	6	0	-5
Owyhee	6	3	-3	7	5	-2	6	2	-4
Payette	6	4	-2	4	7	3	6	4	-3
Power	10	6	-4	0	6	6	14	6	-8
Shoshone	9	6	-3	17	18	1	9	6	-3
Teton	6	3	-3	21	0	-21	3	4	1
Twin Falls	4	4	-1	4	6	2	4	3	-1
Valley	4	1	-4	0	0	0	4	1	-4
Washington	9	7	-3	11	4	-7	9	7	-1

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU 2013-2017 AND 2017-2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND C23002I

Employees and self-employment

Based on the 2021 data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey, 80% of Hispanic workers in Idaho were employed in the private sector for wages or salary. This is higher than among non-Hispanics in Idaho, and slightly lower than among Hispanics nationwide. A smaller proportion of Hispanics in Idaho were self-employed: 7% in 2021, compared to 8% among non-Hispanics in the state.

Private and public sector jobs by ethnicity, Idaho and the United States, 2021



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE S0201

Hispanic-owned businesses

Additional information on self-employed Hispanics who had employees comes from the U.S. Census Bureau's Annual Business Survey. Roughly 1,400 Hispanic-owned businesses in Idaho had at least one employee in 2021. Around half of these businesses were in transportation and warehousing.

Employer businesses by ethnicity of business owner, Idaho, 2020

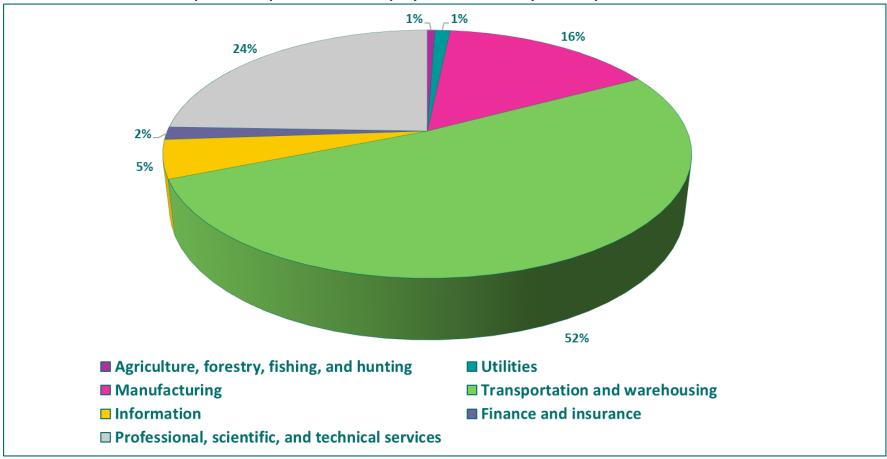
	2020		
	Number	Percent	
Total	42,181	100	
Hispanic	1,452	3	
Non-Hispanic	37,833	90	
Equally Hispanic and Non-Hispanic	422	<1	
Unknown	2,415	6	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2020 ANNUAL BUSINESS SURVEY,

TABLE AB2000CSA01

NOTE: 2021 DATA WAS UNAVAIJABLE.

Reported Hispanic-owned employer businesses by industry, Idaho, 2020



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2020 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE AB2000CSA01

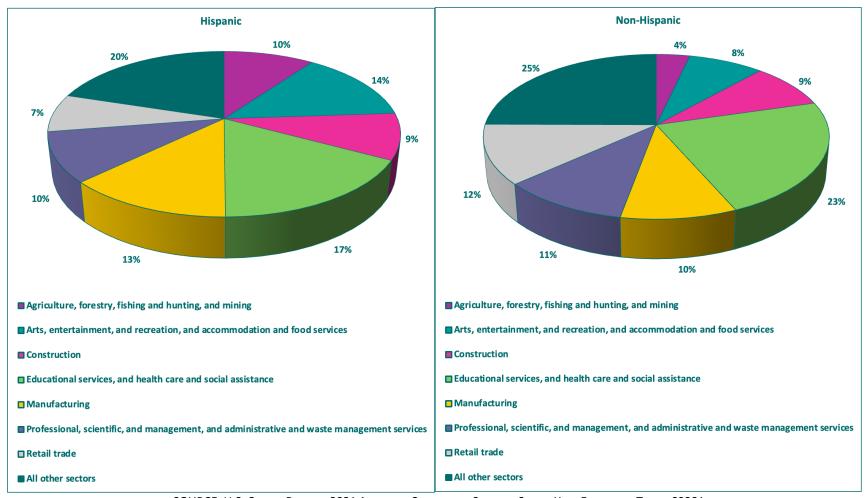
Industries and occupations

In 2021, Hispanic workers in Idaho were more likely than non-Hispanics to work in the natural resource industry (including agriculture): 10% of Hispanic workers compared to 4% of non-Hispanic workers. Hispanics were also more likely than non-Hispanics to work in the "Arts, entertainment, recreation, and accommodation and food service" employment category—14% versus 8%. They were less likely than non-Hispanics to work in educational services, and health care and social assistance.

In 2021, Hispanics were more likely than non-Hispanics to have low-skill occupations, such as farming and construction. Nearly one-quarter of the employed Hispanics in Idaho had service jobs, and only 23% worked in management and professional occupations, compared to 40% of non-Hispanics.

The U.S. Census Bureau defines natural resource industries as agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining.

Employment by industry by ethnicity, Idaho, 2021



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Surveys, Single-Year Estimates, Tables S0201

Employment by industry and occupation by ethnicity, Idaho, 2021 and 2010-2021 change

	2021		2010	-2021
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
	Number of em	ployed workers	Change in e	employment
Employed workers age 16+	120,210	781,609	53,069	166,843
	Percent of emp	ployed workers	Change in e	mployment
Employment by industry				
Education, health, social assistance	17	23	10,365	41,896
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, mining	10	4	2,031	1,088
Manufacturing	13	10	4,765	17,080
Retail trade	7	12	1,980	12,143
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, waste management services	10	11	5,618	17,519
Construction	9	9	6,388	26,978
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, food service	14	8	10,115	10,440
All other sectors	20	25	11,943	40,314
	Percent of emp	ployed workers	Change in e	employment
Employment by occupation				
Natural resources, construction, maintenance	18	10	5,443	15,507
Sales, administrative	16	21	7,915	6,257
Service	24	16	13,666	18,088
Production, transportation	19	13	7,974	31,640
Management, professional	23	40	18,072	94,569

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2010 AND 2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES S0201

Agricultural workers

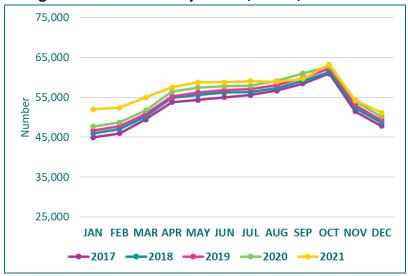
As described earlier in this chapter, a disproportionate share of Hispanics were employed in agriculture, an industry for which the Idaho Department of Labor reports detailed statistics.

In 2021, the average monthly agricultural employment in Idaho was approximately 57,000, with peak monthly employment occurring in October when there were about 63,000 agricultural employees. While the number of agricultural employees varies throughout the year, there was a substantial spike in 2021 during the peak month of October. Some of this variation is due to the changing number of migrant and seasonal farmworkers throughout the year.

Migrant and seasonal farmworkers

The number of migrant and seasonal farmworkers changes month to month as seasons change and workers move to find employment. In 2021, the employment of migrant and seasonal farmworkers in Idaho reached its peak of 12,304 in October, when they made up 28% of the state's hired agricultural workforce. Counties with the highest peak employment of migrant and seasonal farmworkers included Bingham (1,872 in October), Canyon (1,786 in July), and Madison (1,045 in October) counties.

Agricultural workers by month, Idaho, 2017-2021



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FARM EMPLOYMENT

The Idaho Department of Labor defines a **migrant farmworker** as "a person who during the preceding 12 months was employed in farm work that was seasonal or temporary (nature of the work is not continuous) and was not required to be absent overnight from his/her permanent place of residency." The agency defines a **seasonal farmworker** as an individual "who had to travel to do the farm work so that he/she was unable to return to his/her permanent residence on a daily basis." According to the National Center for Farmworker Health, nearly 70% of the nation's migrant and seasonal farmworkers were born in Mexico.

Agricultural employment and peak employment of migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFW), Idaho, 2021

		Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers				
	Average monthly agricultural employment	Peak monthly MSFW employment	Peak month of MSFW employment	Peak MSFW employment as a share of all agricultural workers		
	Number	Number	Month	Percent		
IDAHO	56,748	12,304	October	28		
Counties						
Ada	2,119	601	August	32		
Adams	380	22	October	13		
Bannock	1,003	168	October	27		
Bear Lake	442	63	October	28		
Benewah	380	95	May	49		
Bingham	2,956	1,872	October	54		
Blaine	408	109	October	31		
Boise	133	24	December	29		
Bonner	1,370	228	May	48		
Bonneville	1,629	241	October	21		
Boundary	803	347	May	48		
Butte	374	42	October	21		
Camas	268	57	October	31		
Canyon	5,796	1,786	July	35		
Caribou	928	177	October	27		
Cassia	3,038	765	October	25		
Clark	172	28	October	21		
Clearwater	411	82	May	49		
Custer	495	57	October	22		
Elmore	1,527	476	July	33		
Franklin	1,407	289	October	27		
Fremont	905	805	October	68		

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FARM EMPLOYMENT

Agricultural employment and peak employment of migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFW), Idaho, 2021 (continued)

		Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers							
	Average monthly agricultural employment Number	Peak monthly MSFW employment <i>Number</i>	Peak month of MSFW employment <i>Month</i>	Peak MSFW employment as a share of all agricultural workers Percent					
IDAHO	56,748	12,304	October	28					
Counties (continu	Counties (continued)								
Gem	1,187	78	October	13					
Gooding	2,887	210	October	8					
Idaho	983	232	May	49					
Jefferson	1,976	342	October	21					
Jerome	3,357	307	September	10					
Kootenai	1,068	285	May	50					
Latah	1,193	369	May	49					
Lemhi	569	68	October	22					
Lewis	313	103	May	49					
Lincoln	811	198	October	31					
Madison	1,236	1,045	October	68					
Minidoka	2,556	722	October	31					
Nez Perce	773	257	May	50					
Oneida	556	100	October	27					
Owyhee	1,628	434	July	33					
Payette	1,473	140	October	13					
Power	1,299	859	October	54					
Shoshone	59	14	May	56					
Teton	531	360	October	70					
Twin Falls	4,044	360	July	12					
Valley	227	11	October	12					
Washington	1,080	78	October	13					

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FARM EMPLOYMENT

Earnings, income, and poverty

Earnings

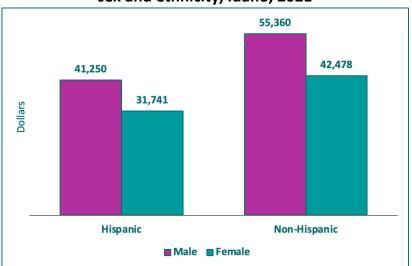
How much people earn for full-time, year-round work is one important measure of economic well-being.

Because Hispanics are more likely to work in lower-wage industries and occupations, they earn less than non-Hispanics on a full-time, annual basis. Median earnings for full-time, year-round workers in 2021 was \$41,250 for Hispanic males in Idaho, \$14,110 less than for non-Hispanic males. Earnings for Hispanic female workers were \$31,741, \$10,737 less than for non-Hispanic females.

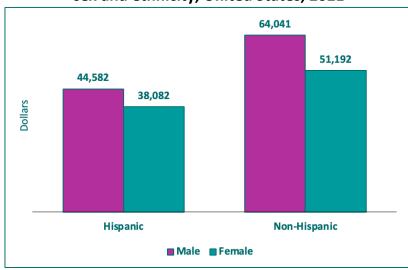
Median earnings of Hispanic males in Idaho increased by 17% from 2018 to 2021, while earnings increased by 24% among Hispanic females, 9% among non-Hispanic males, and 9% among non-Hispanic females.

Median earnings for full-time workers in Idaho lagged behind earnings in the United States among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics.

Median earnings for full-time, year-round workers, by sex and ethnicity, Idaho, 2021



Median earnings for full-time, year-round workers, by sex and ethnicity, United States, 2021



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey, Single-Year, Estimates, Table S0201

Per capita and median household income

Two additional measures of economic well-being are per capita income (total income divided by total number of people) and the poverty rate (share of the population with income less than the federal poverty threshold).

As in the rest of the United States, per capita income and median household income were both lower among Hispanics than among non-Hispanics in Idaho.

Per capita income among Hispanics in Idaho was \$21,154 in 2021, compared to \$35,779 among non-Hispanics. When adjusted for inflation, Hispanic per capita income in 2021 was 52% higher than in 2010. Non-Hispanic per capita income in 2021 was 29% higher than in 2010.

Counties with the highest Hispanic per capita income during the period 2017-2021 included Oneida (\$37,838), Butte (\$30,650), and Idaho (\$29,814). Counties with the lowest Hispanic per capita income included Lewis (\$11,108), Custer (\$9,351), and Camas (\$8,242).

Median household income among Hispanics in Idaho was \$59,663 in 2021, compared to \$68,324 among non-Hispanics. When adjusted for inflation, Hispanic median household income reached a low of \$34,100 in 2011, recovered to pre-recession levels by 2013, and by 2021 was 39% higher than in 2010. Non-Hispanic median household income in 2021 was 23% higher than in 2010.

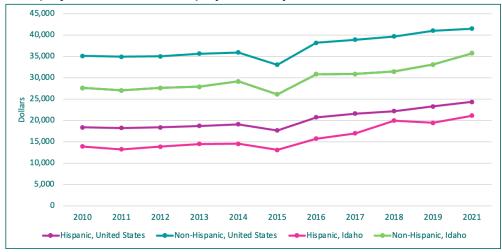
Counties with the highest median household income among Hispanics during the period 2017 – 2021 included Boundary (\$87,056), Lemhi (\$82,2250), and Payette (\$75,995). Counties with the lowest median household among Hispanics included Clearwater (\$28,194), Custer (\$21,005), and Shoshone (\$16,364).

Median earnings, per capita income, and median household income by ethnicity, Idaho and the United States, 2021

	Idaho	United States
	Do	llars
Median earnings for full-time year-round workers		
Males		
Hispanic	41,250	44,582
Non-Hispanic	55,360	64,041
Amount by which non-Hispanic is greater than Hispanic	14,110	19,459
Females		
Hispanic	31,741	38,082
Non-Hispanic	42,478	51,192
Amount by which non-Hispanic is greater than Hispanic	10,737	13,110
Per capita income		
Hispanic	21,154	24,377
Non-Hispanic	35,779	41,572
Amount by which non-Hispanic is greater than Hispanic	14,625	17,195
Median household income		
Hispanic	59,663	60,566
Non-Hispanic	68,324	71,495
Amount by which non-Hispanic is greater than Hispanic	8,661	10,929

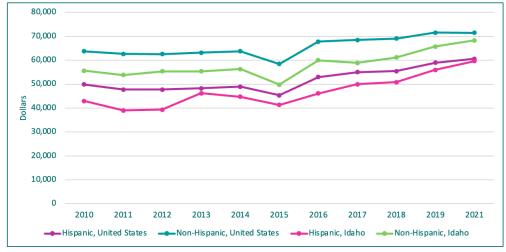
SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201

Per capita income (adjusted for inflation) by ethnicity, Idaho and the United States, 2010 to 2021



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2021 American Community Surveys, Single-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2020 data unavailable NOTE: Data are adjusted for inflation to 2021 Real Dollars.

Median household income (adjusted for inflation) by ethnicity, Idaho and the United States, 2010 to 2021



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2021 American Community Surveys, Single-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2020 data unavailable NOTE: Data are adjusted for inflation to 2021 Real Dollars.

Per capita and median household income by ethnicity, Idaho, 2017-2021

	Per capit	a income	Median hous	ehold income		
	Total	Hispanic	Total	Hispanic		
	Dol	lars	Dol	Dollars		
IDAHO	31,509	19,671	63,377	54,344		
Counties						
Ada	39,979	25,400	75,115	61,385		
Adams	32,594	16,144	52,746	56,875		
Bannock	27,544	17,907	56,472	43,982		
Bear Lake	27,793	17,399	60,337	NA		
Benewah	25,269	12,264	50,257	38,500		
Bingham	26,098	15,836	63,106	53,787		
Blaine	40,739	15,881	71,749	49,904		
Boise	33,418	20,575	64,125	74,167		
Bonner	31,671	19,949	55,206	60,735		
Bonneville	29,989	18,316	64,928	52,975		
Boundary	27,426	19,728	51,261	87,056		
Butte	26,419	30,650	41,552	40,549		
Camas	29,680	8,242	37,367	NA		
Canyon	25,777	18,252	60,716	57,688		
Caribou	27,357	18,677	65,528	61,250		
Cassia	25,913	18,917	57,547	50,127		
Clark	22,148	23,016	48,088	38,333		
Clearwater	26,337	16,154	50,787	28,194		
Custer	23,356	9,371	47,663	21,005		
Elmore	24,777	16,184	48,475	32,837		
Franklin	24,537	14,701	56,677	NA		

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, Five-Year Estimates, Tables B19301, B193011, B19013, and B190131

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Per capita and median household income by ethnicity, 2017-2021 (continued)

	Per capit	a income	Median household income		
	Total	Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	
	Dol	lars	Dollars		
IDAHO	31,509	19,671	63,377	54,344	
Counties					
Fremont	24,371	13,934	61,875	57,906	
Gem	29,625	15,651	59,957	65,437	
Gooding	25,877	16,608	56,734	55,500	
Idaho	26,346	29,814	47,508	NA	
Jefferson	26,438	15,948	69,097	45,625	
Jerome	25,582	19,760	61,280	53,452	
Kootenai	33,131	26,632	64,936	66,250	
Latah	31,027	18,622	56,673	33,051	
Lemhi	29,145	12,983	46,105	82,250	
Lewis	26,272	11,108	44,028	NA	
Lincoln	24,795	18,098	55,988	54,110	
Madison	20,983	15,355	53,498	40,397	
Minidoka	25,033	18,702	56,140	50,764	
Nez Perce	33,304	18,960	61,810	54,667	
Oneida	26,742	37,838	64,766	71,806	
Owyhee	24,760	14,902	54,669	42,733	
Payette	28,291	18,917	59,540	75,995	
Power	23,650	17,028	52,116	46,741	
Shoshone	25,411	11,920	43,188	16,364	
Teton	34,714	18,592	75,837	46,719	
Twin Falls	29,436	19,505	57,430	50,511	
Valley	30,630	26,188	67,528	NA	
Washington	23,918	20,798	45,065	52,383	

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, Five-Year Estimates, Tables B19301, B19301I, B19013, and B19013I

Poverty

As with other measures of economic well-being, Hispanics had higher poverty rates than non-Hispanics in Idaho and the United States.

In 2021, the overall Hispanic poverty rate in Idaho was 12%, compared to 11% among non-Hispanics. Rates were even higher among the state's Hispanic children under age 18, with 14% living in poverty. Overall poverty rates in Idaho were slightly lower than the rest of the United States.

Hispanic poverty rates vary considerably by family type, both nationally and in Idaho. The highest rate in Idaho was among single female-headed households with children under 5 years only. In Idaho, the rate for this group was 73% in 2021, much higher than in the United States as a whole. At both the state and national levels, the lowest Hispanic poverty rates were among married-couple families (5% and 9%).

Poverty percentages by age, family type, and ethnicity, Idaho and the United States, 2021

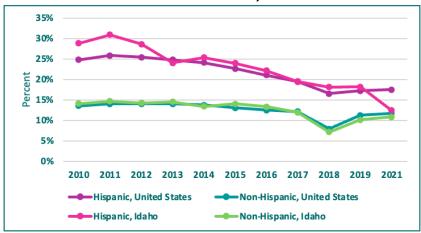
		Idaho		United States			
	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	
		Percent			Percent		
All people	11	12	11	13	18	12	
Under 18 years	13	14	13	17	23	15	
65 years and over	10	20	9	10	18	10	
All families	8	11	7	9	15	8	
By family type							
With related children under 18 years	12	14	12	14	20	13	
With related children under 5 years only	16	18	16	13	18	12	
Married-couple family	5	5	5	5	9	4	
With related children under 18 years	7	7	7	6	12	5	
With related children under 5 years only	9	NA	9	5	9	4	
Female househodler, no husband present	23	34	21	24	30	23	
With related children under 18 years	32	41	30	34	38	32	
With related children under 5 years only	51	73	46	38	39	38	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201

Both overall and child poverty rates among Hispanics peaked in 2011 after the recession. This was true at both the state and national levels. By 2013, both overall and child poverty rates among Idaho Hispanics had declined to levels lower than those at the end of the recession. Non-Hispanic rates in Idaho did not decline to levels lower than those at the end of the recession until 2017.

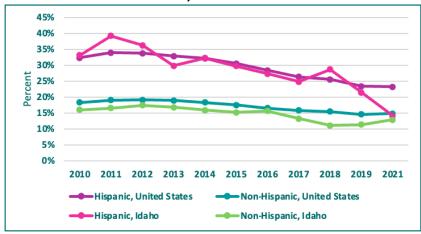
Since the recession, the gap between Hispanic and non-Hispanic poverty rates shrank until 2017. The overall Hispanic poverty rate in Idaho declined by 16 percentage points from 2010 to 2021, while the overall non-Hispanic rate fell by 3 percentage points.

Overall poverty rates by ethnicity, Idaho and the United States, 2010 to 2021



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2010-2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201; 2020 DATA UNAVAILABLE

Child poverty rates by ethnicity, Idaho and the United States, 2010 to 2021



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2010-2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201; 2020 DATA UNAVAILABLE

Overall and child poverty rates by ethnicity, Idaho, 2013-2017 and 2017-2021

	Overall				Children				
	Hisp	oanic	Non-H	ispanic	Hisp	anic	Non-H	ispanic	
	2013-2017	2017-2021	2013-2017	2017-2021	2013-2017	2017-2021	2013-2017	2017-2021	
		Perc	ent			Pero	ent		
IDAHO	23	17	13	11	29	21	15	12	
Economic Developm	nent Districts								
Region 1	12	13	14	11	14	18	20	15	
Region 2	32	23	17	14	29	22	18	15	
Region 3	23	15	12	9	29	18	14	10	
Region 4	23	21	13	11	32	27	16	19	
Region 5	22	15	14	11	28	18	17	13	
Region 6	23	18	14	12	27	22	14	12	
Counties									
Ada	18	11	11	9	22	12	12	9	
Adams	5	10	14	16	0	0	23	25	
Bannock	25	17	17	12	26	18	20	13	
Bear Lake	30	24	14	13	36	40	21	18	
Benewah	32	16	15	15	53	12	20	20	
Bingham	21	14	12	10	30	19	14	11	
Blaine	30	17	11	8	46	21	19	13	
Boise	35	2	10	12	76	3	15	24	
Bonner	8	12	14	12	8	20	19	15	
Bonneville	20	12	11	9	25	13	13	12	
Boundary	25	19	18	17	9	45	28	26	
Butte	2	14	17	24	0	52	19	35	
Camas	46	47	20	12	39	70	36	21	
Canyon	25	17	14	9	31	20	16	9	
Caribou	22	8	9	7	27	6	9	9	
Cassia	25	15	11	8	35	20	10	8	
Clark	42	5	11	6	49	13	18	0	
Clearwater	18	14	14	14	12	0	17	17	

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 and 2017-2021 American Community Surveys, Five-Year Estimates, Tables B17001 and B17001

Overall and child poverty percentages by ethnicity, Idaho, 2013-2017 and 2017-2021 (continued)

	Overall			Children					
	Hisp	panic	Non-H	ispanic	Hisp	anic	Non-H	ispanic	
	2013-2017	2017-2021	2013-2017	2017-2021	2013-2017	2017-2021	2013-2017	2017-2021	
		Pero	cent		Percent				
IDAHO	23	17	13	11	29	21	15	12	
Counties									
Custer	4	10	19	15	0	8	21	31	
Elmore	26	21	13	13	27	24	17	15	
Franklin	44	30	10	10	60	38	13	13	
Fremont	32	28	9	10	32	43	12	9	
Gem	43	27	19	9	58	27	23	12	
Gooding	18	25	15	11	23	35	23	14	
Idaho	42	29	13	11	37	17	14	12	
Jefferson	19	24	8	6	24	28	10	6	
Jerome	22	23	13	11	31	33	17	15	
Kootenai	10	12	13	9	12	15	19	13	
Latah	43	25	22	16	33	25	19	11	
Lemhi	17	25	17	12	24	0	26	17	
Lewis	20	38	15	15	0	69	21	20	
Lincoln	14	17	10	10	23	31	12	12	
Madison	41	42	31	23	34	52	21	14	
Minidoka	25	27	14	13	40	39	18	13	
Nez Perce	21	21	14	14	30	18	19	19	
Oneida	7	0	13	12	0	0	21	14	
Owyhee	47	31	15	10	68	56	13	9	
Payette	19	3	15	12	26	3	16	17	
Power	12	7	11	11	16	10	21	17	
Shoshone	26	37	17	14	37	33	27	20	
Teton	15	13	7	7	26	18	7	4	
Twin Falls	21	20	13	12	27	0	15	25	
Valley	2	1	11	11	0	0	4	8	
Washington	15	24	16	12	19	35	23	10	

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 and 2017-2021 American Community Surveys, Five-Year Estimates, Tables B17001 and B17001I

Buying power

In 2020, Hispanics accounted for 8% of Idaho's total buying power (\$80.8 billion). This was an increase from 2010 when Hispanic buying power accounted for 6% of Idaho's total. Between 2010 and 2020, Hispanic buying power increased at a greater rate than among non-Hispanics: 121% compared to 72%, respectively.

Despite this increase, per capita buying power among Hispanics in Idaho continued to be much lower: \$28,766 among Hispanics compared to \$48,557 among non-Hispanics.

Buying power, defined as total personal income after taxes, is the amount of money available to spend on both household necessities and luxury items. It does not include savings or borrowed money.

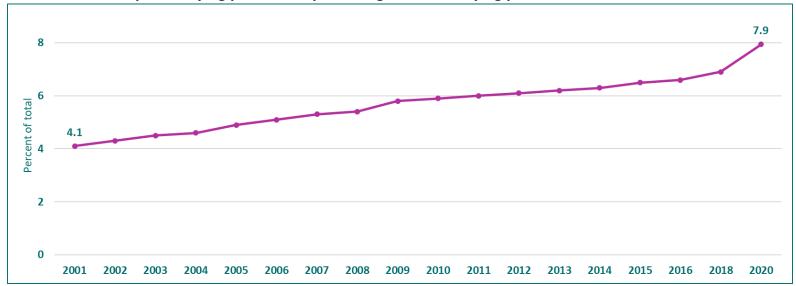
Buying power by ethnicity, Idaho, 2010 and 2020

	2010	2020	Change 2010-2020
Buying Power	Billions o	of dollars	Percent
Total	46.2	80.8	75
Hispanic	2.9	6.4	121
Non-Hispanic	43.3	74.4	72
Percent of total buying power	Per	cent	Percent
Total	100	100	0
Hispanic	6	8	27
Non-Hispanic	94	92	-2
Per capita buying power	Dol	lars	Percent
Total	30,258	46,042	52
Hispanic	17,956	28,766	60
Non-Hispanic	31,712	48,557	53

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BASED ON ESTIMATES FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA'S SELIG CENTER FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH,

DATA PROVIDED BY PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

Hispanic buying power as a percentage of total buying power, Idaho, 2010-2021



SOURCE: Idaho Department of Labor, based on estimates from the University of Georgia's Selig Center for Economic Growth
*NOTE: Data for 2017 and 2019 are not available.

Hispanic buying power by county, Idaho, 2020

	Hispanic buying power*
	Dollar
IDAHO	6,413,944,443
Counties	
Ada	1,324,774,565
Adams	3,737,944
Bannock	193,908,192
Bear Lake	6,862,388
Benewah	8,051,842
Bingham	242,848,943
Blaine	165,350,640
Boise	8,842,615
Bonner	35,309,178
Bonneville	463,167,396
Boundary	13,514,565
Butte	2,495,524
Camas	317,131
Canyon	1,583,197,856
Caribou	11,893,055
Cassia	170,253,562
Clark	8,156,817
Clearwater	7,867,465
Custer	3,958,847
Elmore	105,320,579
Franklin	27,536,383

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BASED ON ESTIMATES FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA'S SELIG CENTER FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH
*NOTE: DOES NOT ADD TO STATE TOTAL DUE TO ROUNDING

Hispanic buying power by county, Idaho, 2020 (cont.)

	Hispanic buying power*
	Dollars
Counties	
Fremont	46,787,546
Gem	39,397,908
Gooding	111,399,501
Idaho	12,677,783
Jefferson	99,568,328
Jerome	240,355,680
Kootenai	223,791,115
Latah	44,764,061
Lemhi	5,258,343
Lewis	3,747,712
Lincoln	43,510,701
Madison	66,545,198
Minidoka	195,648,971
Nez Perce	45,570,141
Oneida	5,425,065
Owyhee	74,456,203
Payette	107,631,860
Power	67,452,315
Shoshone	9,187,318
Teton	71,404,679
Twin Falls	374,638,345
Valley	15,790,923
Washington	36,473,491

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BASED ON ESTIMATES FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA'S SELIG CENTER FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH
*NOTE: DOES NOT ADD TO STATE TOTAL DUE TO ROUNDING

Data sources

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4. Health

Highlights

- ♦ Hispanic adults were more likely to report having delayed seeking medical care because of cost and also more likely to report that they did not have a personal healthcare provider.
- ♦ Both Hispanic and non-Hispanic youth in grades 9-12 reported behavior and experiences that were of concern; however, Hispanic youth were more likely to report seriously considering suicide, to be obese or overweight, and to use electronic vapor products. Hispanic youth were also more likely to report being sexually active.
- ◆ A higher share of Hispanic deaths occurred during prime working years than that among non-Hispanics, and a lower share at age 65 or older.
- ♦ In 2021, Hispanics were more likely than non-Hispanics in Idaho to be without health insurance coverage, especially among adults aged 35-44 and 45-54.
- ♦ Although COVID-19 vaccination rates among Idaho Hispanics of all ages were comparable to non-Hispanics, when only adults (aged 18 and over) were considered, the vaccination proportion was 13% lower for Hispanics compared to white, non-Hispanics in Idaho.

This chapter includes data for Idaho, the seven public health districts, and counties. Two types of health data are presented. The first is self-reported data collected in surveys of the general population or specific groups like youth. The second is administrative data collected by public agencies that are legally obligated to register events like births and deaths. For more information on data sources, please see the note at the end of the chapter.

Adult health status and behaviors

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System is a survey conducted annually by states and funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Random samples of the population are drawn from each public health district. The survey of adults aged 18 and over includes questions on health conditions, healthcare access and utilization, and health-related behaviors. Data were used to identify emerging health issues. Idaho results from the 2021 survey identified several differences between Hispanics and non-Hispanics.

Hispanics in Idaho were more likely than non-Hispanics to report that they:

- ♦ Did not have a personal healthcare provider: 25% compared to 16%
- ♦ Did not have healthcare insurance: 17% compared to 7%
- ♦ Delayed medical care due to cost: 16% compared to 8%
- Had not had their cholesterol checked within the past 5 years: 25% compared to 17%
- ♦ Did not receive a flu vaccination in the past 12 months: 66% compared to 58%

Hispanics were less likely to report that they:

- ◆ Had ever been told they had coronary heart disease or angina: 1% compared to 4%
- ♦ Had ever been told they had arthritis: 12% compared to 26%
- ♦ Had ever been told they had skin cancer: 1% compared to 9%
- ♦ Had ever been told they had cancer other than skin cancer: 3% compared to 8%
- ♦ Had ever been told they had high blood pressure: 20% compared to 32%
- ♦ Had been told they had high cholesterol (among those screened): 25% compared to 34%

These data are gathered through a telephone survey of adults, which means the information is self-reported rather than based on medical or other records. Translation services are available for survey participants who speak a language other than English.

Idaho adult health and risk factors by ethnicity (self-reported), 2021

Topic	Question	Total	Hispanic Percent	Non-Hispanic	Significant difference? Yes/No
	Idaho adults				
General health status	reporting "fair" or "poor" general health	14	16	13	No
Personal health care provider	without a personal health care provider	17	25	16	YES
Health care coverage	without health care coverage	8	17	7	YES
Coronary heart disease	ever told they had coronary heart disease or angina	4	1	4	YES
Stroke	ever told they had a stroke	3	2	3	No
Diabetes	who had ever been told they had diabetes	10	11	10	No
Asthma	who were diagnosed with and still had asthma	10	11	10	No
Arthritis	ever told they had arthritis	25	12	26	YES
Skin cancer	ever told they had skin cancer	8	1	9	YES
Non-skin cancer	ever told they had cancer other than skin cancer	7	3	8	YES
Overweight	who were overweight (BMI ≥ 25)	67	70	67	No
Obesity	who were obese (BMI ≥ 30)	32	36	31	No
Cigarette smoking	who smoked cigarettes	13	13	13	No
Smokeless tobacco use	who used smokeless tobacco	5	4	5	No
Binge drinking (1)	binge drinking on an occasion in the last 30 days	14	18	14	No
Heavy drinking (2)	who were heavy drinkers in the last 30 days	7	7	7	No
Delayed health care	who delayed medical care due to cost	9	16	8	YES
High blood pressure	who had been told they had high blood pressure	31	20	32	YES
Cholesterol screening	who have not had cholesterol checked in past 5 years	18	25	17	YES
High cholesterol	told they had high cholesterol (among those screened)	33	25	34	YES
Flu vaccination	without a flu vaccination in the past 12 months	59	66	58	YES

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, IDAHO DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, IDAHO BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM NOTE: (1) 5+ DRINKS PER OCCASION FOR MALES AND 4+ DRINKS PER OCCASION FOR FEMALES;

(2) MORE THAN 60 DRINKS IN THE PAST 30 DAYS FOR MALES AND MORE THAN 30 DRINKS IN THE PAST 30 DAYS FOR FEMALES

Youth health-related behaviors

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System is a national school-based survey that assesses high schoolers in grades 9-12 on health-risk behaviors. Idaho's survey is administered every two years by the Idaho Department of Education with funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Here, we report three categories of findings from the 2021 Idaho survey:

- ♦ Safety and mental health
- ♦ Substance use
- ♦ Exercise, diet, and sexual activity

Statistical significance in this section was determined based on non-overlapping 95% confidence intervals associated with each of the compared measures.

These data are gathered through a written and online survey of high schoolers across the nation, which means the information is self-reported rather than based on medical or other records. The survey is conducted every other year.

Safety and mental health

Overall, youth in Idaho reported high rates of unsafe behavior and serious mental health issues. Almost half reported texting or emailing while driving. Fifteen percent reported experiencing sexual violence. Ten percent said they had attempted suicide.

Hispanic and non-Hispanic youth were similar in most measures related to safety and mental health. However, Hispanic youth were more likely to report seriously considering suicide in the previous 12 months (25% versus 19%, respectively). Hispanic youth were less likely to experience being bullied at school but more likely to report not going to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school.

Idaho youth behaviors by ethnicity (self-reported): safety and mental health, 2021

Question	Total	Hispanic Percent of total	Non-Hispanic White	Significant difference? (Yes/No)
Transportation				
Did not always wear a seat belt				
(when riding in a car driven by someone else)	45	52	43	No
Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol				
(in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	14	19	13	No
Drove when they had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)	3	3	3	No
Texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)	48	44	49	No
Weapons use				
Carried a weapon on school property (such as, a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	5	6	5	No

SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION, 2021 HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Idaho youth behaviors by ethnicity (self-reported): safety and mental health, 2021 (continued)

Question	Total	Hispanic Percent of total	Non-Hispanic White	Significant difference? (Yes/No)
Personal safety				
Were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as, a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	9	9	8	No
Were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	6	7	6	No
Were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through email, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey)	16	11	17	No
Were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	17	12	18	YES
Did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	8	14	7	YES

SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION, 2021 HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Idaho youth behaviors by ethnicity (self-reported): safety and mental health, 2021 (continued)

Question	Total	Hispanic Percent of total	Non-Hispanic White	Significant difference? (Yes/No)
Sex and dating				
Were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)	12	15	11	No
Experienced sexual violence by anyone (including kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	16	16	15	No
Experienced physical dating violence (counting being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)	10	13	10	No
Mental well-being and suicide				
Felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey)	45	50	42	No
Seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	21	25	19	YES
Made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	20	24	18	No
Actually attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	11	13	10	No
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)	3	4	3	No

SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION, 2021 HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

Substance use

Overall, youth in Idaho reported significant rates of substance use. Slightly less than a quarter said they currently drink alcohol; 19% reported that they currently smoke tobacco in some form; and 17% reported current marijuana use. Almost one-fifth say they had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property.

Hispanic and non-Hispanic youth were similar on most behaviors related to alcohol and tobacco use, with the exceptions of using electronic vapor products (53% of Hispanic youth compared to 34% of non-Hispanic youth) and having tried marijuana before age 13 (9% of Hispanic youth compared to 5% of non-Hispanics). Hispanic youth were also more likely to report ever using synthetic marijuana or inhalants and ever taking prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it.

Idaho youth behaviors by ethnicity (self-reported): substance use, 2021

Question	Total	Hispanic Percent of total	Non-Hispanic White	Significant difference?
Tobacco use				
Ever tried cigarette smoking				
(even one or two puffs)	19	23	17	No
Currently smoked cigarettes				
(on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	4	4	3	No
Currently smoked cigarettes frequently				
(on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)	1	1	1	No
Currently smoked cigarettes daily				
(on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)	0	1	0	No
Did not try to quit smoking cigarettes				
(during the 12 months before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes)	39	37	38	No
Currently used smokeless tobacco				
(chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products, not counting any electronic vapor				
products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	2	2	2	No
Currently smoked cigars				
(cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	2	3	1	No
Ever used electronic vapor products				
(including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens)	39	53	34	YES
Currently used electronic vapor products				
(including e-cigarettes, vapes, vaping pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods on at least 1 day				
during the 30 days before the survey)	18	23	16	No
Currently used electronic vapor products frequently				
(including e-cigarettes, vapes, vaping pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods on 20 or more days	_		_	N I-
during the 30 days before the survey)	7	8	7	No
Currently used electronic vapor products daily				
(including e-cigarettes, vapes, vaping pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods on all 30 days	5	6	5	No
during the 30 days before the survey)	3	6	3	NU
Currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	5	6	4	No
Currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco	3	0	4	NU
(on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	5	6	4	No
Currently used smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco or electronic vapor products	,		4	140
(on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	19	23	17	No

SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION, 2021 HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

Idaho youth behaviors by ethnicity (self-reported): substance use, 2021 (continued)

Question	Total	Hispanic Percent of total	Non-Hispanic White	Significant difference? (Yes/No)
Alcohol use				
Had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years				
(for the first time other than a few sips)	17	20	17	No
Currently drank alcohol				
(at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	23	21	24	No
Usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them				
(during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)	46	30	51	No
Currently were binge drinking				
(four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students,				
that is, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	12	11	12	No
Drug use				
Tried marijuana before age 13 years				
(for the first time)	6	9	5	YES
Currently used marijuana				
(one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	14	16	13	No
Ever used synthetic marijuana				
(also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during				
their life)	6	10	6	YES
Ever used ecstasy				
(also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)	3	5	2	No
Ever used heroin				
(also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life)	1	2	0	No
Ever used methamphetamines				
(also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)	1	2	1	No
Ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it				
(counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, Oxycontin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)	14	22	12	YES
Ever used inhalants				
(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)	10	14	8	YES
Ever injected any illegal drug				
(used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life)	1	2	1	No
Were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property	10	22	10	N.
(during the 12 months before the survey)	19	22	18	No

SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION, 2021 HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

Exercise, diet, and sexual activity

Overall, Idaho youth reported multiple health behaviors that raise concern: over half said they had not exercised at least 60 minutes a day for five or more days in the last week; more than two-thirds spent three or more hours on screen time (unrelated to school); and one-fifth said they were currently sexually active. While only 12% of youth reported being overweight or obese, more than a quarter described themselves as slightly or very overweight and more than half said they were trying to lose weight. These results may indicate a high percentage of body image issues in this population.

Survey results indicate some differences by ethnicity. Hispanic youth in Idaho were more likely than non-Hispanic youth to report that they:

- Spent 3 or more hours per day on screen time (not school related): 73% compared to 67%
- ♦ Had obesity: 21% compared to 10%
- ♦ Were overweight: 18% compared to 11%
- ♦ Described themselves as slightly or very overweight: 39% compared to 26%
- ♦ Drank soda or pop in the past week: 76% compared to 69%
- ♦ Ever had sexual intercourse: 44% compared to 27%
- ♦ Were currently sexually active: 31% compared to 18%

Hispanic youth in Idaho were less likely than non-Hispanic youth to report that they:

- ♦ Were not trying to lose weight: 42% compared to 60%
- ♦ Did not attend physical education classes on one or more days during an average school week: 47% compared to 62%

Idaho youth behaviors by ethnicity (self-reported): exercise, diet, and sexual activity, 2021

Question	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Significant difference?
		Percent of total		(Yes/No)
Physical activity				
Were not physically active for at least 60 minutes on at least 1 day				
(in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of				
the time, during the 7 days before the survey)	12	17	11	No
Were not physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days				
(doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some				
of the time during the 7 days before the survey)	51	52	50	No
Were not physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days				
(doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some				
of the time during the 7 days before the survey)	82	82	81	No
Spent 3 or more hours per day on screen time				
(in front of a TV, computer, smart phone, or other electronic device watching shows or videos,				
playing games, accessing the Internet, or using social media, not counting time spent doing				
schoolwork, on an average school day)	68	73	67	YES
Did not attend physical education classes on 1 or more days				
(in an average week when they were in school)	59	47	62	YES
Did not attend physical education classes on all 5 days				
(in an average week when they were in school)	81	75	81	No
Did not play on at least one sports team				
(run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey)	50	53	48	No
Had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active				
(one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	16	19	15	No

SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION, 2021 HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Idaho youth behaviors by ethnicity (self-reported): exercise, diet, and sexual activity, 2021 (continued)

Question	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Significant difference?
		Percent of total		(Yes/No)
Weight				
Had obesity				
(>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000				
CDC growth charts)	12	21	10	YES
Were overweight				
(>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference				
data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)	12	18	11	YES
Described themselves as slightly or very overweight	28	39	26	YES
Were not trying to lose weight	57	42	60	YES
Dietary behaviors				
Did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices				
(during the 7 days before the survey)	6	7	6	No
Did not eat vegetables				
(green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other				
vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)	7	9	6	No
Did not drink milk				
(during the 7 days before the survey)	32	31	32	No
Drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop				
(not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)	70	76	69	YES
Drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day				
(not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)	10	12	10	No
Drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day				
(not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)	4	5	4	No

SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION, 2021 HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Idaho youth behaviors by ethnicity (self-reported): exercise, diet, and sexual activity, 2021 (continued)

Question	Total	Hispanic Percent of total	Non-Hispanic White	Significant difference? (Yes/No)
Sexual activity				
Ever had sexual intercourse	31	44	27	YES
Were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey)	21	31	18	YES
Did not use a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)	47	46	47	No
Drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)	18	14	21	No
Were never tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)	95	95	95	No
Other health topics				
Usually did not sleep in their parent's or guardian's home (during the 30 days before the survey)	3	2	2	No
Never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)	1	1	0	No

SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION, 2021 HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

Mothers and infants

Behaviors and experiences

The Pregnancy Risk Assessment Tracking System (PRATS) is an annual survey of new Idaho mothers. The survey assesses health behaviors and experiences related to pregnancy and early motherhood. The survey also assesses risk factors related to pregnancy outcomes and infant health. PRATS is modeled after the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Based on the 2021 survey, one-fourth of new mothers in Idaho reported unintended pregnancies while approximately half (51%) reported being overweight or obese before pregnancy. However, high percentages of new mothers reported receiving prenatal care in their first trimester (93%), initiating breastfeeding (94%), and that their baby's hearing was screened (97%).

New Hispanic and non-Hispanic mothers were very similar on many indicators, but Hispanic mothers were more likely to report having an unintended pregnancy (42% versus 23%) and to receive HIV testing during pregnancy (48% versus 33%). They were also more likely to be without health insurance prior to pregnancy (57% versus 27%), to use Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery (53% versus 31%), and to participate in WIC during pregnancy (43% versus 18%). Furthermore, new Hispanic mothers were more likely to report that their baby's immunizations were up to date (95% versus 86%). However, Hispanic mothers were less likely to breastfeed their baby for six or more months (48% versus 67%).

Key maternal and child health indicators by ethnicity (self-reported), Idaho, 2021

	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Significant difference?
		Percent		Yes/No
Maternal health indicators				
Unintended pregnancy	25	42	23	YES
No birth control use (1)	64	57	66	No
Overweight or obese prior to pregnancy (2)	51	59	50	No
Exercised during third trimester (3)	59	59	59	No
Regular use of a multivitamin during third trimester (4)	84	81	85	No
Received prenatal care during first trimester	93	92	93	No
Received HIV testing during pregnancy	35	48	33	YES
Received a flu vaccination during pregnancy	57	68	56	No
No routine dental care during pregnancy	39	53	37	YES
Experienced high prenatal stress in the 12 months prior to delivery	19	26	19	No
Experienced physical abuse during pregnancy	3	8	3	No
Smoking during third trimester (5)	4	2	5	No
Alcohol use during third trimester (6)	5	5	5	No
Reported being moderately or severely depressed (7)	25	22	26	No
Health insurance				
No health insurance prior to pregnancy (8)	30	57	27	YES
Medicaid use for prenatal care and/or delivery	34	53	31	YES
WIC participation during pregnancy	21	43	18	YES
Child health indicators				
Mothers who ever breastfed	94	92	94	No
Breastfed baby 6 or more months (9)	64	48	67	YES
Never took baby for routine well-baby care	2	1	2	No
Baby's hearing was screened	97	95	97	No
Baby's immunizations are reported to be up-to-date	87	95	86	YES
Reported receiving information about importance of immunizing their baby from a prenatal care	69	74	69	No
Baby is placed on his/her back to sleep	86	79	87	No

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, 2021 IDAHO PREGNANCY RISK ASSESSMENT TRACKING SYSTEM (PRATS) DASHBOARD

NOTE: 1) ONLY ASKED OF MOTHERS WHO WERE NOT TRYING TO GET PREGNANT AT THE TIME OF CONCEPTION; 2) MOTHERS WITH A BODY MASS INDEX OF 25.0 OR GREATER;

3) Among mothers who exercised one or more days per week during pregnancy; 4) Multivitamin use four or more times per week during the last three months of pregnancy; 5) Smoking one or more cigarettes during the last three months of pregnancy; 6) Consuming one or more

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES DURING THE LAST THREE MONTHS OF PREGNANCY; 7) DURING THE THREE MONTHS AFTER DELIVERY; 8) DOES NOT INCLUDE MEDICAID;

9) BABIES WHO WERE NOT AT LEAST SIX MONTHS OLD AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY WERE EXCLUDED FROM ANALYSIS

Initiation of prenatal care

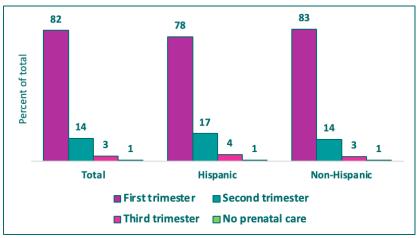
In the prior section, we presented self-reported survey data on maternal and infant indicators from the state health department. More detailed information on birth events is available from the Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics. This information is reported at the state level, as well as for health districts and counties. Data were reported for three years at a time (here, 2019-2021).

Over the three-year period from 2019-2021, Hispanic mothers were less likely to begin prenatal care in the first trimester: 78% of Hispanic mothers compared to 83% of non-Hispanic mothers. Public Health District 4 had the highest share of mothers who began care in the first trimester, among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics. District 6 had the lowest share for Hispanics, while District 7 had the lowest share for non-Hispanics.

Five counties reported that 100 percent of Hispanic mothers received care in the first trimester, including Butte, Camas, Custer, Lemhi, and Lewis. The counties with the lowest percentages of first-trimester care among Hispanics were Oneida (57%) and Clearwater (40%).

Two counties had at least 10% of Hispanic mothers waiting to receive care until the third trimester: Clearwater (20%) and Power (12%). Counties with the highest percentages of Hispanic mothers receiving no prenatal care included Adams (10%), Benewah (7%), and Boundary (6%).

Trimester when prenatal care began, Idaho, three-year aggregate: 2019-2021 (percentages)



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL
RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED BY
PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD; PERCENTAGES
ARE BASED ON RECORDS WITH STATED DATE OF FIRST PRENATAL CARE VISIT.

Trimester of first prenatal care visit, by ethnicity, three-year aggregate: 2019-2021

				<u>- </u>											
		Total	population	1			ı	Hispanic				No	n-Hispanic		
			Trimeste	er of first		Live births to		Trimeste	er of first		Live births to		Trimeste	r of first	
	Total live		prenat	al visit		Hispanic		prenat	al visit		non-Hispanic		prenat	al visit	
	births	First	Second	Third	No care	mothers	First	Second	Third	No care	mothers	First	Second	Third	No care
	Number		Perc	ent		Number		Perc	ent		Number		Perc	ent	
IDAHO	66,033	82	14	3	1	11,272	78	17	4	1	54,573	83	14	3	1
Public Health Distri	cts														
PHD 1	8,015	81	15	3	1	451	76	19	4	1	7,528	82	15	3	1
PHD 2	3,373	80	17	2	1	161	77	19	4	0	3,198	80	17	2	1
PHD 3	11,873	80	15	3	2	3,412	77	18	4	1	8,404	81	13	3	3
PHD 4	16,620	88	10	2	0	2,078	84	12	3	0	14,506	89	10	2	0
PHD 5	7,900	82	15	3	1	2,590	76	19	4	1	5,308	85	12	3	1
PHD 6	6,935	78	16	5	1	977	74	19	6	1	5,929	80	16	4	1
PHD 7	11,317	77	18	5	0	1,603	75	19	6	1	9,700	77	18	5	0
Counties															
Ada	14,886	88	10	2	0	1,767	84	12	3	0	13,085	88	10	2	0
Adams	98	83	15	1	1	10	70	20	0	10	88	84	15	1	0
Bannock	3,274	80	15	5	1	365	75	19	6	1	2,888	81	14	5	0
Bear Lake	238	85	12	3	0	9	89	11	0	0	229	85	12	3	0
Benewah	295	75	17	5	2	17	78	14	0	7	270	75	17	6	2
Bingham	1,938	74	20	6	1	377	75	19	5	1	1,557	74	20	6	1
Blaine	550	87	10	3	0	202	92	13	5	0	347	90	9	1	0
Boise	157	88	9	2	1	14	93	7	0	0	142	87	9	2	1
Bonner	1,289	78	17	4	1	60	65	26	7	2	1,222	79	17	4	1
Bonneville	5,433	76	20	5	0	920	76	18	6	1	4,510	76	19	4	0
Boundary	432	70	25	5	2	19	72	17	6	6	412	70	25	5	2
Butte	88	71	23	5	1	7	100	0	0	0	81	69	25	5	1
Camas	33	94	6	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	31	94	7	0	0
Canyon	9,498	81	14	3	2	2,948	78	17	4	1	6,498	83	13	2	2
Caribou	270	77	21	3	0	18	89	11	0	0	251	76	21	3	0
Cassia	1,173	79	17	4	1	435	74	22	4	1	738	82	14	4	1
Clark	38	79	21	0	0	15	67	33	0	0	23	87	13	0	0

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED BY PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD; PERCENTAGES ARE BASED ON RECORDS WITH STATED DATE OF FIRST PRENATAL CARE VISIT.

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Trimester of first prenatal care visit, by ethnicity, three-year aggregate: 2019-2021 (continued)

		Total	population				ı	lispanic				No	n-Hispanic		
	Total live		Trimeste prenat			Live births to Hispanic		Trimeste prenat			Live births to non-Hispanic		Trimeste prenat		
	births	First	Second	Third	No care	mothers	First	Second	Third	No care	mothers	First	Second	Third	No care
	Number		Perc	ent		Number		Perd	cent		Number		Perc	ent	
IDAHO	66,033	82	14	3	1	11,272	78	17	4	1	54,573	83	14	3	1
Counties (continue	d)														
Clearwater	217	82	14	4	1	6	40	40	20	0	211	83	13	4	1
Custer	84	72	22	5	1	4	100	0	0	0	80	70	23	5	1
Elmore	1,320	89	10	1	0	277	85	13	3	0	1,043	90	9	1	0
Franklin	639	84	13	2	1	53	77	17	6	0	586	85	12	2	1
Fremont	501	80	16	4	0	66	70	21	9	0	434	82	15	4	1
Gem	591	83	13	2	2	65	79	19	0	2	526	83	13	3	2
Gooding	586	80	14	5	1	269	75	17	8	1	317	85	11	3	1
Idaho	445	70	26	2	3	26	68	32	0	0	418	70	25	2	3
Jefferson	1,321	76	19	4	0	155	81	16	3	1	1,165	76	20	4	0
Jerome	1,022	81	16	3	1	463	75	21	4	1	559	86	12	2	0
Kootenai	5,577	83	14	2	1	331	78	18	4	1	5,227	84	13	2	1
Latah	1,266	79	18	2	1	66	84	11	5	0	1,193	79	18	2	1
Lemhi	211	68	26	6	1	3	100	0	0	0	207	68	26	6	1
Lewis	109	74	19	4	3	4	100	0	0	0	104	74	19	4	3
Lincoln	185	80	17	2	1	87	72	22	5	1	98	87	12	0	1
Madison	3,351	79	16	5	0	348	73	18	8	1	3,001	79	16	5	0
Minidoka	905	80	17	2	0	376	75	24	2	0	529	84	13	3	1
Nez Perce	1,336	83	14	2	1	59	76	20	3	0	1,272	84	13	2	1
Oneida	164	84	14	1	1	7	57	43	0	0	156	85	13	1	1
Owyhee	449	77	13	4	6	122	81	13	6	0	326	76	12	3	9
Payette	966	73	18	4	5	213	69	26	4	2	751	74	16	4	6
Power	324	74	17	8	1	141	67	20	12	1	181	79	15	5	1
Shoshone	422	79	17	4	0	24	79	17	4	0	397	79	17	4	0
Teton	378	76	20	4	0	92	63	33	3	1	280	80	16	4	0
Twin Falls	3,446	83	14	3	1	756	79	18	2	1	2,689	85	12	3	1
Valley	257	89	9	2	0	20	80	15	5	0	236	91	8	1	0
Washington	271	77	17	4	2	54	70	23	6	2	215	78	16	4	2

SOURCE: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Division of Public Health, Data provided by Public Records Request NOTE: Data have been aggregated over a three-year period; percentages are based on records with stated date of first prenatal care visit.

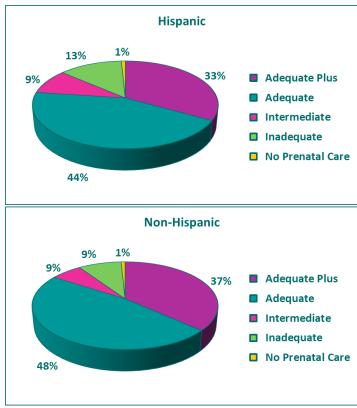
Adequacy of prenatal care

The Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APCU) Index measures whether mothers receive the amount of prenatal care recommended by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.⁶

Index classifications include adequate plus (110% of expected visits or more), adequate (80-109%), intermediate (50-79%), inadequate (1-49%), and no prenatal care (0%).

For the period 2019-2021, 77% of Hispanic mothers in Idaho received adequate or adequate plus care, compared to 85% of non-Hispanic mothers. Counties with 100% of Hispanic mothers receiving adequate or adequate plus care included Bear Lake, Custer, Lemhi, and Lewis. Counties with the lowest percentages of Hispanic mothers receiving at least adequate care included Adams (40%), Clearwater (40%), Oneida (57%), and Teton (67%).

Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APCU) Index, Idaho, three-year aggregate: 2019-2021



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED BY PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD; PERCENTAGES DO NOT ADD TO STATE TOTAL DUE TO ROUNDING.

⁶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Vital Statistics Reports. Changes in Prenatal Care Utilization: United States, 2019-2021, https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr72/nvsr72-04.pdf

Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APCU) Index, by ethnicity, Idaho, three-year aggregate: 2019-2021

		-																
			otal pop	ulation					Hispa	nic					Non-His	panic		
,	Total live births	Adequate plus	Adequate	Intermediate	Inadequate	No prenatal care	Live births to Hispanic mothers	Adequate plus	Adequate	Intermediate	Inadequate	No prenatal care	Live births to Non- Hispanic mothers	Adequate plus	Adequate	Intermediate	Inadequate	No prenatal care
	Number			Percent			Number			Percent			Number			Percent		
IDAHO	66,033	36	47	7	9	1	11,272	33	44	9	13	1	54,573	37	48	6	9	1
Public Health District	ts																	
PHD 1	8,015	43	43	4	10	1	451	44	37	4	15	1	7,528	43	43	4	10	1
PHD 2	3,373	32	52	7	9	1	161	31	45	10	15	0	3,198	32	52	6	8	1
PHD 3	11,873	30	47	11	10	2	3,412	28	43	14	14	1	8,404	31	48	10	9	3
PHD 4	16,620	39	48	6	6	0	2,078	39	45	6	9	0	14,506	39	49	6	6	0
PHD 5	7,900	37	48	6	9	1	2,590	33	46	9	12	1	5,308	38	49	4	8	1
PHD 6	6,935	29	52	7	11	1	977	29	48	7	15	1	5,929	29	52	7	11	1
PHD 7	11,317	38	44	7	12	0	1,603	38	41	6	15	1	9,700	38	44	7	11	0
Counties																		
Ada	14,886	40	48	6	7	0	1,767	40	44	6	10	0	13,085	40	48	6	6	0
Adams	98	22	55	8	14	1	10	20	20	10	40	10	88	22	59	8	12	0
Bannock	3,274	26	55	8	11	1	365	23	54	7	15	1	2,888	27	55	8	11	0
Bear Lake	238	25	63	6	6	0	9	33	67	0	0	0	229	25	63	6	6	0
Benewah	295	34	44	5	15	2	17	36	36	14	7	7	270	34	44	5	15	2
Bingham	1,938	35	45	6	14	1	377	36	43	6	14	1	1,557	35	45	6	14	1
Blaine	550	35	51	7	8	0	202	32	49	8	11	0	347	37	52	6	6	0
Boise	157	39	46	7	7	1	14	36	50	7	7	0	142	40	46	7	7	1
Bonner	1,289	38	43	5	13	1	60	39	37	7	16	2	1,222	38	43	5	13	1
Bonneville	5,433	43	42	4	11	0	920	42	39	4	14	1	4,510	43	42	4	11	0
Boundary	432	27	46	9	17	2	19	39	33	6	17	6	412	26	46	10	17	2
Butte	88	28	45	14	13	1	7	57	29	14	0	0	81	25	46	14	14	1
Camas	33	36	55	9	0	0	2	0	50	50	0	0	31	39	55	7	0	0
Canyon	9,498	31	46	11	10	2	2,948	28	43	15	14	1	6,498	32	48	10	8	2
Caribou	270	27	56	8	9	0	18	17	67	6	11	0	251	28	55	8	9	0
Cassia	1,173	32	51	6	11	1	435	30	47	9	13	1	738	33	54	4	9	1
Clark	38	42	45	0	13	0	15	33	47	0	20	0	23	48	44	0	9	0

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED BY PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD; PERCENTAGES ARE BASED ON RECORDS WITH STATED DATA NEEDED TO CALCULATE APCU.

Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APCU) Index, by ethnicity, Idaho, three-year aggregate: 2019-2021 (continued)

Total population							<u> </u>						<u> </u>				<u> </u>		
Total live births Percent Percent Percent Percent Number Percent Number				Total pop	ulation					Hispa	nic					Non-His	oanic		
IDAHO		births	Adequate plus	Adequate		Inadequate		to Hispanic mothers	Adequate plus	Adequate		Inadequate	No prenatal care	to Non- Hispanic mothers	Adequate plus	Adequate		Inadequate	No prenatal care
Clearwater 217 28 52 9 10 1 6 0 40 0 60 0 211 29 53 10 9 Custer 84 21 52 9 17 1 4 0 100 0 0 0 880 22 49 9 18 Elmore 1,320 41 48 5 6 0 277 36 50 6 8 0 1,043 42 48 5 5 Franklin 639 31 54 7 8 1 53 29 53 4 14 0 586 31 54 7 7 Fremont 501 33 45 11 11 0 66 32 35 20 14 0 434 33 47 10 10 Gem 591 31 49 9 9 9 2 65 24 46 16 13 2 526 32 49 8 8 Gooding 586 34 47 8 10 1 269 28 45 12 14 1 317 39 48 4 7 Idaho 445 20 57 8 13 3 26 24 40 12 24 0 418 20 58 8 12 Jefferson 1,321 39 44 6 11 0 155 47 31 9 13 1 1,165 38 45 6 11 Jerome 1,022 35 48 7 10 1 463 35 43 8 13 1 559 36 51 6 7 Kootenai 5,577 45 43 4 8 1 66 28 54 8 10 0 1,193 26 57 8 8 Latah 1,266 26 57 8 8 8 1 66 28 54 8 10 0 1,193 26 57 8 8 Lembi 211 49 26 7 17 1 3 3 33 67 0 0 0 0 0 207 50 26 6 18 Lewis 109 32 47 7 10 13 0 348 28 51 8 13 1 9 8 46 42 5 6 Madison 3,351 31 47 10 13 0 348 28 46 7 18 1 3,001 31 47 10 12 Minidoka 905 34 52 6 8 0 376 32 51 9 8 0 529 35 53 3 8 8																			
Clearwater 217 28 52 9 10 1 6 0 40 0 60 0 211 29 53 10 9 Custer 84 21 52 9 17 1 4 0 100 0 0 0 80 22 49 9 18 Elmore 1,320 41 48 5 6 0 277 36 50 6 8 0 1,043 42 48 5 5 Franklin 639 31 54 7 8 1 53 29 53 4 14 0 586 31 54 7 7 Fremont 501 33 45 11 11 0 66 32 35 20 14 0 434 33 47 10 10 Gem 591 31 49 9 9 <th< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>36</th><th>47</th><th>7</th><th>9</th><th>1</th><th>11,272</th><th>33</th><th>44</th><th>9</th><th>13</th><th>1</th><th>54,573</th><th>37</th><th>48</th><th>6</th><th>9</th><th>1</th></th<>			36	47	7	9	1	11,272	33	44	9	13	1	54,573	37	48	6	9	1
Custer 84 21 52 9 17 1 4 0 100 0 0 0 80 22 49 9 18 Elmore 1,320 41 48 5 6 0 277 36 50 6 8 0 1,043 42 48 5 5 Franklin 639 31 54 7 8 1 53 29 53 4 14 0 586 31 54 7 7 Fremont 501 33 45 11 11 0 66 32 35 20 14 0 434 33 47 10 10 Gem 591 31 49 9 9 2 65 24 46 16 13 2 526 32 49 8 8 Gooding 586 34 47 8 10	•			ı	ı	ı	ı	ı		ı	ı		ı			ı	ı	ı	
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Gooding 586 34 47 8 10 1 269 28 45 12 14 1 317 39 48 4 7 Idaho 445 20 57 8 13 3 26 24 40 12 24 0 418 20 58 8 12 Jefferson 1,321 39 44 6 11 0 155 47 31 9 13 1 1,165 38 45 6 11 Jerome 1,022 35 48 7 10 1 463 35 43 8 13 1 559 36 51 6 7 Kootenai 5,577 45 43 4 8 1 331 46 36 3 15 1 5,227 45 43 4 8 Lemhi 1,266 26 57 8 8																			1
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Owyhee 449 27 48 10 10 7 122 34 42 12 12 0 326 24 50 9 9						_													9
Payette 966 26 44 12 14 5 213 22 47 13 16 2 751 27 43 11 14																		_	6
Power 324 24 50 10 15 1 141 25 44 10 20 1 181 23 55 10 12	,											_				_			1
Shoshone 422 43 41 3 13 0 24 38 42 0 21 0 397 43 41 3 13						_		+			_	_							0
Teton 378 23 53 11 13 0 92 16 51 13 19 1 280 26 54 10 11													_						0
Twin Falls 3,446 40 46 5 9 1 756 37 44 7 11 1 2,689 41 47 4 8			_			-			_		-	-				-			1
Valley 257 24 66 5 4 0 20 20 60 10 10 0 236 25 66 5 4		_				_													0
Washington 271 23 54 11 11 2 54 32 40 15 11 2 215 21 57 9 10	,		23	54	11	11	2		32	40	15	11	2		21	57	9	10	2

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED BY PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD; PERCENTAGES ARE BASED ON RECORDS WITH STATED DATA NEEDED TO CALCULATE APCU.

Birth weights

From 2019-2021, 7% of all Idaho resident births were low birth weight (< 2,500 grams or roughly 5.5 pounds). The incidence was similar among Hispanic and non-Hispanic mothers (8% among Hispanics and 7% among non-Hispanics).

The incidence of low birth weights was similar across regions of the state for Hispanics, except in Public Health Districts 6 and 7, in which 9% of babies had a low birth weight compared to 8% of all Idaho Hispanic births.

Counties with high rates of low-birth-weight babies for Hispanics included Lemhi (33%), Custer (25%), and Bear Lake (22%); counties with zero percent low-birth-weight babies for Hispanics included Clark, Lewis, and Oneida.

Low birth weight babies, three-year aggregate: 2019-2021 | Supplementaries | Supple

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS,

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED BY PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

NOTE: Data have been aggregated over a three-year period; percentages are based on records with stated birth weight. Data labels in figure above represent percentages rounded to the nearest whole number.

Weight at birth by ethnicity, Idaho, three-year aggregate: 2019-2021

		Tot	al populatio	n				Hispanic				N	lon-Hispanic		
	Total live births	Low birt (< 2,500	and the same of th	Very low b (<1,500	irth weight grams)	Live births to Hispanic mothers		h weight grams)		irth weight grams)	Live births to non-Hispanic mothers		h weight) grams)		oirth weight grams)
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
IDAHO	66,033	4,504	7	680	1	11,272	868	8	125	1	54,573	3,620	7	553	1
Public Health District	S														
PHD 1	8,015	451	6	65	1	451	27	6	6	1	7,528	422	6	57	1
PHD 2	3,373	199	6	31	1	161	8	5	2	1	3,198	189	6	29	1
PHD 3	11,873	772	7	120	1	3,412	233	7	31	1	8,404	533	6	89	1
PHD 4	16,620	1,038	6	170	1	2,078	154	7	20	1	14,506	881	6	150	1
PHD 5	7,900	627	8	79	1	2,590	218	8	31	1	5,308	409	8	48	1
PHD 6	6,935	596	9	84	1	977	87	9	16	2	5,929	506	9	68	1
PHD 7	11,317	821	7	131	1	1,603	141	9	19	1	9,700	680	7	112	1
Counties															
Ada	14,886	912	6	152	1	1,767	136	8	18	1	13,085	773	6	134	1
Adams	98	10	10	0	0	10	2	20	0	0	88	8	9	0	0
Bannock	3,274	300	9	50	2	365	34	9	6	2	2,888	265	9	44	2
Bear Lake	238	16	7	3	1	9	2	22	0	0	229	14	6	3	1
Benewah	295	24	8	2	1	17	2	12	0	0	270	22	8	2	1
Bingham	1,938	167	9	12	1	377	33	9	6	2	1,557	133	9	6	0
Blaine	550	39	7	6	1	202	18	9	4	2	347	21	6	2	1
Boise	157	14	9	2	1	14	2	14	0	0	142	12	8	2	1
Bonner	1,289	81	6	5	0	60	4	7	1	2	1,222	77	6	4	0
Bonneville	5,433	431	8	78	1	920	86	9	15	2	4,510	345	8	63	1
Boundary	432	19	4	0	0	19	1	5	0	0	412	18	4	0	0
Butte	88	5	6	1	1	7	1	14	0	0	81	4	5	1	1
Camas	33	1	3	0	0	2	0	14	0	0	31	1	3	0	0
Canyon	9,498	612	6	102	1	2,948	202	7	28	1	6,498	405	6	74	1
Caribou	270	21	8	0	0	18	1	6	0	0	251	20	8	0	0
Cassia	1,173	94	8	13	1	435	36	8	7	2	738	58	8	6	1
Clark	38	2	5	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	23	2	9	0	0

SOURCE: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Division of Public Health, Data provided by Public Records Request NOTE: Data have been aggregated over a three-year period; percentages are based on records with stated birth weight.

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Weight at birth by ethnicity, Idaho, three-year aggregate: 2019-2021 (continued)

		Tot	al populatio	n				Hispanic	7180			N	on-Hispanic	:	
	Total live births		h weight grams)		irth weight grams)	Live births to Hispanic mothers	Low birt (< 2,500	h weight grams)		irth weight grams)	Live births to non-Hispanic mothers	Low birt (< 2,500	h weight grams)	(<1,500	oirth weight grams)
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
IDAHO Counties (continued)	66,033	4,504	7	680	1	11,272	868	8	125	1	54,573	3,620	7	553	1
Clearwater	217	16	7	2	1	6	1	17	0	0	211	15	7	2	1
Custer	84	7	8	1	1	4	1	25	0	0	80	6	8	1	1
Elmore	1,320	85	6	12	1	277	15	5	2	1	1,043	70	7	10	1
Franklin	639	42	7	11	2	53	4	8	2	4	586	38	6	9	2
Fremont	501	34	7	7	1	66	5	8	1	2	434	29	7	6	1
Gem	591	35	6	3	1	65	3	5	0	0	526	32	6	3	1
Gooding	586	45	8	8	1	269	18	7	2	1	317	27	9	6	2
Idaho	445	17	4	1	0	26	1	4	0	0	418	16	4	1	0
Jefferson	1,321	107	8	19	1	155	16	10	1	1	1,165	91	8	18	2
Jerome	1,022	80	8	8	1	463	38	8	4	1	559	42	8	4	1
Kootenai	5,577	297	5	55	1	331	16	5	5	2	5,227	279	5	48	1
Latah	1,266	66	5	8	1	66	5	8	2	3	1,193	60	5	6	1
Lemhi	211	12	6	2	1	3	1	33	0	0	207	11	5	2	1
Lewis	109	10	9	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	104	10	10	4	4
Lincoln	185	16	9	3	2	87	6	7	0	0	98	10	10	3	3
Madison	3,351	200	6	21	1	348	25	7	2	1	3,001	175	6	19	1
Minidoka	905	65	7	12	1	376	29	8	7	2	529	36	7	5	1
Nez Perce	1,336	90	7	16	1	59	1	2	0	0	1,272	88	7	16	1
Oneida	164	18	11	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	156	18	12	1	1
Owyhee	449	33	7	4	1	122	12	10	1	1	326	21	6	3	1
Payette	966	71	7	10	1	213	12	6	1	1	751	58	8	9	1
Power	324	27	8	6	2	141	12	9	2	1	181	14	8	4	2
Shoshone	422	30	7	3	1	24	4	17	0	0	397	26	7	3	1
Teton	378	28	7	3	1	92	7	8	0	0	280	21	8	3	1
Twin Falls	3,446	287	8	29	1	756	73	10	7	1	2,689	214	8	22	1
Valley	257	27	11	4	2	20	1	5	0	0	236	26	11	4	2
Washington	271	11	4	1	0	54	2	4	1	2	215	9	4	0	0

SOURCE: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Division of Public Health, Data provided by Public Records Request NOTE: Data have been aggregated over a three-year period; percentages are based on records with stated birth weight.

Mortality

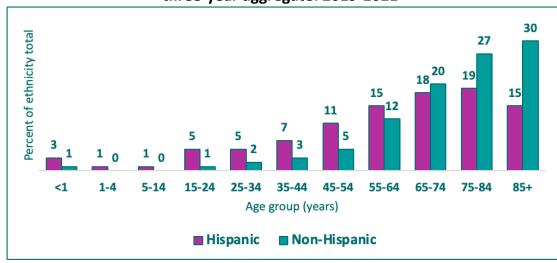
Age of death

Hispanics and non-Hispanics differed significantly in terms of the age of death.

For the 2019-2021 period:

- ◆ 3% of Hispanic deaths occurred under one year of age, compared to 1% for non-Hispanics.
- ◆ 38% of Hispanic deaths occurred between the ages of 25 and 64, compared to 22% for non-Hispanics.
- ◆ 52% of Hispanic deaths occurred at age 65 or older, compared to 77% for non-Hispanics.

Deaths by age group and ethnicity, Idaho, three-year aggregate: 2019-2021



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS,

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED BY PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD.

Deaths by age group and ethnicity, Idaho, three-year aggregate: 2019-2021

			Total_re	esident o	leaths_					Hispanic	resident	deaths				Nor	n-Hisp <u>ar</u>	nic reside	nt de <u>at</u>	hs	
		<1	1-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+		<1	1-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+		<1	1-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	Number		Percent			e group		Number		Percent			e group		Number		Percent	of deat	hs by ag	e group	
IDAHO	49.088	1	0	1	5	17	76	2,084	3	2	5	12	26	52	47,004	1	0	1	4	16	77
Public Health Dis		-					70	2,004						32	47,004			_		10	,,
PHD 1	8,204	1	0	1	5	15	79	118	2	3	0	10	16	69	8,204	1	0	1	4	15	80
PHD 2	3,556	1	0	1	4	16	79	35	0	0	6	9	23	63	3,556	1	0	1	4	15	79
PHD 3	7,609	1	0	1	4	17	75	690	3	1	5	12	28	52	7,609	0	0	1	4	16	78
PHD 4	12,045	1	0	1	5	16	77	338	4	1	5	10	26	54	12,045	1	0	1	4	16	78
PHD 5	5,347	1	0	2	4	17	76	463	3	3	5	13	25	51	5,347	0	0	1	4	16	79
PHD 6	4,906	1	0	1	4	19	73	253	2	1	5	16	25	51	4,906	0	0	1	5	18	74
PHD 7	5,337	1	1	2	6	18	73	187	4	2	6	13	28	46	5,337	1	1	1	5	18	74
Counties																					
Ada	11,218	1	0	1	4	16	78	291	4	1	5	10	24	55	10,903	1	0	1	4	15	78
Adams	140	1	0	1	4	19	78	2	0	0	0	0	50	50	138	1	0	1	4	18	78
Bannock	2,521	1	0	1	7	18	72	105	2	0	6	19	23	50	2,416	1	0	1	6	18	73
Bear Lake	215	0	1	1	4	13	80	2	0	50	0	0	0	50	213	0	0	1	4	13	81
Benewah	416	0	0	1	5	16	77	4	0	0	0	25	25	50	411	0	0	1	5	16	77
Bingham	1.356	0	0	1	6	22	69	104	2	1	5	15	25	52	1,251	0	0	1	6	22	71
Blaine	431	0	0	2	5	15	78	20	5	0	5	30	30	30	411	0	0	2	4	14	80
Boise	232	0	0	2	6	29	62	2	0	0	0	0	50	50	229	0	0	2	6	29	62
Bonner	1,580	1	0	1	4	15	79	14	7	14	0	21	7	50	1,565	1	0	1	4	15	79
Bonneville	3,153	1	1	1	6	18	72	121	5	2	6	13	28	46	3,029	1	1	1	6	18	73
Boundary	429	1	0	0	3	15	80	5	0	0	0	20	20	60	424	1	0	0	3	15	80
Butte	114	1	0	0	3	25	71	1	0	0	0	0	100	0	113	1	0	0	3	25	72
Camas	33	0	0	3	3	33	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	3	3	33	61
Canyon	5,672	1	1	2	5	18	74	571	3	1	5	12	27	51	5,095	0	0	1	5	17	77
Caribou	234	0	1	0	3	16	79	3	0	0	0	33	33	33	231	0	1	0	3	16	80
Cassia	677	1	1	3	4	17	75	73	1	1	4	8	25	60	604	1	0	2	3	16	77
Clark	20	0	0	0	5	10	85	3	0	0	0	33	33	33	17	0	0	0	0	6	94

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED BY PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD.

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Deaths by age group and ethnicity, Idaho, three-year aggregate: 2019-2021 (continued)

			Total re	esident c	leaths_				ŀ	lispan <u>ic</u>	resident	deaths				Nor	n-Hispan	ic resi <u>d</u> e	ent de <u>at</u>	hs	
		<1	1-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+		<1	1-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+		<1	1-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	Number		Percent	of deat	hs by ag	e group		Number		Percent	of deat	hs by ag	e group		Number		Percent	of deat	hs by ag	e group	
IDAHO	49.088	1	0	1	5	17	76	2,084	3	2	5	12	26	52	47,004	1	0	1	4	16	77
Counties (continu							, 0	2,004						-	-17,001	_					
Clearwater	351	1	1	1	2	15	80	2	3	2	5	12	26	52	349	1	1	1	2	15	80
Custer	167	1	0	2	3	22	72	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	1	0	2	3	22	72
Elmore	688	1	1	1	4	22	71	38	0	0	0	0	0	100	650	1	1	1	4	21	73
Franklin	338	1	1	0	5	15	78	9	0	0	0	0	50	50	329	1	1	0	5	14	79
Fremont	399	1	1	1	4	16	77	16	3	3	3	8	42	42	383	0	1	1	4	16	79
Gem	769	0	0	1	4	14	81	14	0	0	0	11	44	44	755	0	0	1	4	4	81
Gooding	500	0	0	1	4	16	78	39	6	0	13	19	25	38	461	0	0	1	3	16	80
Idaho	655	0	0	1	3	15	82	7	0	0	7	7	36	50	648	0	0	1	2	15	82
Jefferson	620	1	1	2	6	21	68	24	5	3	10	13	10	59	596	2	1	2	6	21	69
Jerome	604	1	1	0	5	20	73	67	0	0	0	14	43	43	537	1	1	0	3	19	77
Kootenai	5,272	0	0	1	4	15	80	86	0	0	4	13	33	50	5,186	0	0	1	4	15	80
Latah	753	1	0	1	4	17	78	6	4	1	4	21	33	36	747	1	0	1	4	17	78
Lemhi	392	0	0	1	5	15	79	3	1	0	0	8	16	74	389	0	0	1	5	15	79
Lewis	170	1	1	1	4	19	75	5	0	0	17	0	0	83	165	1	1	1	4	19	75
Lincoln	132	2	0	2	5	14	77	10	0	0	0	33	33	33	122	2	0	2	4	11	81
Madison	598	2	1	2	4	13	78	13	0	0	0	0	40	60	585	2	1	2	4	13	78
Minidoka	659	0	0	3	4	15	78	105	10	0	0	20	50	20	554	0	0	2	3	13	81
Nez Perce	1,662	1	0	1	4	15	79	15	8	8	8	8	8	62	1,647	1	0	1	4	15	80
Oneida	153	1	1	2	3	9	84	1	1	2	4	8	25	61	152	1	1	2	3	9	84
Owyhee	389	1	0	2	6	21	71	42	0	0	7	13	20	60	347	1	0	2	5	19	73
Payette	867	1	0	1	3	18	77	36	0	0	0	0	0	100	831	1	0	0	3	17	78
Power	229	1	0	2	3	20	75	28	2	0	2	10	33	52	201	0	0	1	1	19	78
Shoshone	627	0	0	0	4	18	77	9	3	3	3	3	31	58	618	0	0	0	4	18	77
Teton	178	2	2	3	8	25	61	5	7	0	7	11	21	54	173	2	2	2	8	24	62
Twin Falls	2,774	0	1	1	4	16	77	149	0	1	0	0	22	67	2,625	0	1	1	4	16	78
Valley	270	0	0	1	4	17	78	7	0	0	20	0	60	20	263	0	1	1	5	16	78
Washington	468	0	0	1	3	13	82	25	2	5	6	13	25	49	443	0	1	1	2	12	84

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED BY PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD.

Causes of death

The leading causes of death during the period 2019-2021 included COVID-19, cancer (malignant neoplasms), and diseases of the heart for Hispanics and non-Hispanics. Among Hispanics, COVID-19 accounted for the largest proportion of deaths (16%), followed by cancer (15%) and diseases of the heart (13%). Among non-Hispanics, diseases of the heart and cancer accounted for 20% and 19% of deaths, respectively. Deaths due to COVID-19 accounted for a much larger proportion among Hispanics (16%) compared to non-Hispanics (7%).

Ten leading causes of death by ethnicity, Idaho, three-year aggregate: 2019-2021

	,	Hispanic		
Rank	Leading cause of death	Number	Percent of total	Rate per 10,000 pop
Total		2,084	100	827
1	COVID-19	331	16	131
2	Malignant neoplasms	310	15	123
3	Diseases of heart	263	13	104
4	Accident	221	11	88
5	Diabetes mellitus	88	4	35
6	Cerebrovascular diseases	84	4	33
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	80	4	32
8	Suicide	79	4	31
9	Alzheimer's disease	56	3	22
10	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	47	2	19
	All other causes	525	25	NA

	No	n-Hispanio	:	
Rank Total	Leading cause of death	<i>Number</i> 47,004	Percent of total 100	Rate per 10,000 pop 2,962
1	Diseases of heart	9,402	20	592
2	Malignant neoplasms	8,728	19	550
3	COVID-19	3,428	7	216
4	Accident	2,849	6	180
5	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	2,729	6	172
6	Alzheimer's disease	2,130	5	134
7	Cerebrovascular diseases	2,121	5	134
8	Diabetes mellitus	1,362	3	86
9	Suicide	1,092	2	69
10	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	842	2	53
	All other causes	12,321	26	NA

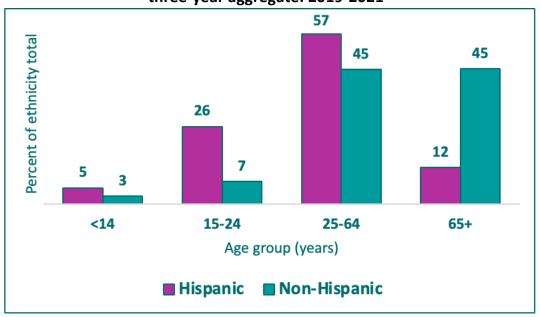
SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED BY PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD; RATES ARE PER 100,000 BY CORRESPONDING ETHNICITY POPULATION.

Accidental deaths

From 2019-2021, there were 3,300 accidental deaths in Idaho, and 7% occurred in the Hispanic population. The rate of accidental death varied by age and ethnicity. Hispanics were three times as likely as non-Hispanics to die of an accident under the age of 25. Non-Hispanics were nearly four times as likely as Hispanics to die of an accident after turning 65.

Motor vehicle accidents accounted for a large percentage of accidental deaths: 46% of Hispanic deaths and 26% of non-Hispanic deaths. Other top causes of accidental death among Hispanics included poisoning by drugs (26%), falls (11%), and drowning and submersion (5%). Other top causes of accidental death among non-Hispanics included falls (29%) and poisoning by drugs (25%).

Accidental deaths by age group and ethnicity, Idaho, three-year aggregate: 2019-2021



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED BY PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD.

Accidental deaths by age group and ethnicity, Idaho, three-year aggregate: 2019-2021

	, ,	<u> </u>		,,		<u>, </u>								
				c resident										
	Percent of		Total	<1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Cause of death	total	Number				Pe	rcent of a	ccidental	deaths b	y age gro	ир			
Total	100	221	100	2	2	1	26	21	17	10	9	3	5	5
Transport accidents:	47	103	100	1	2	2	29	20	18	9	8	3	4	3
Motor vehicle accidents	46	102	100	0	3	2	36	20	20	8	7	3	2	0
Water transportation accident	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air and space transportation accident	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other land transport accidents	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Other and unspecified transport accident	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-transport accidents:	53	118	100	2	2	1	23	21	17	11	9	3	5	6
Poisoning by drugs	26	57	100	0	0	0	19	37	21	12	5	2	4	0
Accidental drowning and submersion	5	10	100	0	10	0	60	10	10	0	10	0	0	0
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames	0	1	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol	3	6	100	0	0	0	0	17	17	50	17	0	0	0
Accidental suffocation and strangulation in bed	2	5	100	80	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accidental falls	11	24	100	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	17	13	25	38
Accidental discharge of firearms	1	2	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accidental explosion	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other accidents	6	13	100	0	0	8	8	15	15	31	15	0	0	8
	Percent	Total	Non-Hispa Total	nic reside	ent death	s 5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Cause of Death	of total	accidental	Total				rcent of a					03-74	75-04	
Total	100	3,079	100	1	1	1	7	10	11	11	13	12	15	18
Transport accidents:	29	886	100	2	0	0	0	1	2	3	5	14	28	44
Motor vehicle accidents	26	813	100	0	1	3	17	14	13	14	13	12	9	4
Water transportation accident	0	15	100	0	0	7	7	20	13	13	13	13	7	7
Air and space transportation accident	1	26	100	0	0	8	4	12	15	12	15	23	12	0
Other land transport accidents	0	10	100	0	0	0	0	22	11	33	11	11	0	11
Other and unspecified transport accident	1	22	100	0	0	0	0	0	5	27	14	32	9	14
Non-transport accidents:	71	2,193	100	1	1	1	9	12	13	13	15	11	11	13
Poisoning by drugs	25	757	100	0	0	0	8	20	22	19	21	7	1	0
Accidental drowning and submersion	2	76	100	2	6	3	20	11	12	11	15	8	9	5
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames	2	52	100	0	4	4	4	2	6	12	22	20	16	10
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol	1	41	100	0	0	0	9	9	11	29	29	14	0	0
Accidental suffocation and strangulation in bed	1	27	100	68	5	5	0	0	18	0	0	5	0	0
Accidental falls	29	880	100	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	5	14	30	48
Accidental discharge of firearms	0	15	100	0	8	0	23	15	23	0	23	8	0	0
<u> </u>	_			_	_	-	_	-	_	_	_	_	-	
Accidental explosion All other accidents	0 11	4 341	100	0 1	0	25	0	0 5	0 7	0	25 13	50 18	0 22	0 19

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED BY PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD; DATA IN TABLE ARE ROUNDED TO NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER.

Health insurance coverage

15

10

Total

<6

6-18

19-25

26-34

Age group (years)

■ Total ■ Hispanic ■ Non-Hispanic

35-44

45-54

55-64

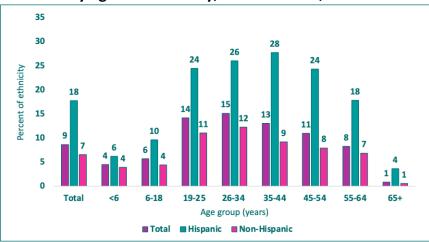
Among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics, children and the elderly were the most likely to have health insurance due to federal programs like Medicaid, CHIP, and Medicare; these programs are limited to people with legal status. In 2021 in Idaho:

- Hispanics were more likely than non-Hispanics to be without health insurance coverage: 20% compared to 6%.
- ◆ The percentage of Hispanic adults aged 35-44 and 45-54 without health insurance was especially high: 30% and 31%, respectively, were without insurance compared to 9% of non-Hispanics of the same age.
- Idaho Hispanics were more likely than U.S. Hispanics to be without health insurance coverage in almost every age group.

Persons without health insurance by age and ethnicity, Idaho, 2021

35 30 30 25 Percent of ethnicity 20

Persons without health insurance by age and ethnicity, United States, 2021



SOURCE FOR BOTH FIGURES: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE B27001 AND B27001I NOTE: DATA LABELS IN FIGURE ABOVE REPRESENT PERCENTAGES ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER.

65+

COVID-19

Highlights

- ♦ Hispanics made up 7.4% (N = 409) of all Idaho deaths (N = 5,506) related to COVID-19 through August 2, 2023.
- ♦ Across all ages, Hispanics and non-Hispanics in Idaho had similar vaccination rates.
- ♦ Among adults aged 18 and over, Hispanics in Idaho had lower vaccination rates than white, non-Hispanics, based on the National Immunization Survey Adult COVID Module.

COVID-19 update

The national public health emergency in response to SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) officially ended on May 11, 2023. However, the impacts of COVID-19 across Idaho were notable. As of August 2, 2023, there had been 5,506 COVID-19-related deaths in Idaho.⁷ Of these, Hispanics accounted for 7.4% of deaths, while non-Hispanics accounted for 92.6% of deaths.⁷

As COVID-19 vaccination availability has increased since 2021, data tracking has shifted away from case counts and toward vaccination rates. In general, Hispanics of all ages in Idaho had similar vaccination rates to non-Hispanics. However, recent data from the National Immunization Survey Adult COVID Module indicated a 13% discrepancy in the proportion of Hispanics and white, non-Hispanics aged 18 and over in Idaho who had received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccination. Discrepancies between data sources may have resulted from several factors, including the population sampled (e.g., all age groups versus adults 18+; non-Hispanics of all race groups versus only white, non-Hispanics), and sampling methods. In contrast, across the United States, vaccination rates reported in the National Immunization Survey Adult COVID Module are relatively equivalent among Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic adults. It appears that in Idaho, among adults aged 18 and over, there is a larger discrepancy between vaccination rates in Hispanics and white, non-Hispanics compared to national rates or when considering state data across all age groups.

COVID-19 vaccination status in Idaho by ethnicity, 2021-2023

,	.,	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
	Ре	rcent
Vaccination Status		
Primary series complete	38	43
At least one dose		
Idaho Division of Public Health (all ages)	43	47
National Immunization Survey Adult COVID Module*	72	85
Do not intend to get vaccinated*	22	13

SOURCE: IDAHO DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, COVID-19 VACCINE DATA DASHBOARD AND CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION, COVID-19 DATA TRACKER
*NOTE: DATA FROM THE NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION SURVEY ADULT COVID MODULE, ADULTS AGES 18 AND OLDER. RESULTS FROM THE NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION SURVEY ADULT COVID

MODULE PRESENTED FOR HISPANIC ADULTS VERSUS WHITE, NON-HISPANIC ADULTS AMONGST A SAMPLE OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS.

⁷ Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Idaho Division of Public Health, "Idaho Department of Health and Welfare's COVID-19 Dashboard," August 2, 2023, DPH Idaho COVID-19 Dashboard. Retrieved from https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/idaho.division.of.public.health/viz/DPHIdahoCOVID-19Dashboard/Home

⁸ Idaho Division of Public Health, "Demographics: Individuals with Idaho ZIP Code," July 28, 2023, COVID-19 Vaccine Data Dashboard. Retrieved from https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/idaho.division.of.public.health/viz/COVID-19VaccineDataDashboard/LandingPage

⁹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Trends in COVID-19 Vaccine Confidence in the US," June 30, 2023, COVID-19 Data Tracker. Retrieved from https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#vaccine-confidence

Data sources

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5. Education

Highlights

- ♦ Hispanic students made up 19% of the K-12 enrollment in Idaho in 2020-2021. Hispanic administrators, teachers, and staff made up only 3% of all employees, notably less than the share of Hispanic student enrollment.
- As a group, Hispanic students in Idaho score lower than non-Hispanics on standardized achievement tests.
- ◆ The Hispanic high school graduation rate in Idaho in the 2020-2021 school year was 72%. Compared to four years earlier, the graduation rate decreased by three percentage points, while the rate for all students remained the same.
- ♦ The share of Hispanics in postsecondary education in Idaho is increasing. Of the state's public 4-year institutions, Boise State University has the highest number of Hispanic students, while the three community colleges in southern and eastern Idaho have the highest percentage of Hispanic students.

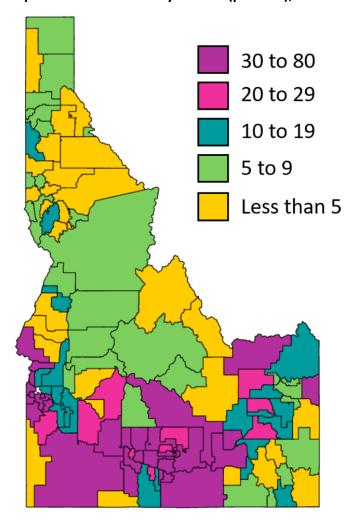
K-12 public school enrollment

The 58,000 Hispanic students in Idaho made up 19% of public school enrollment in the 2020-2021 school year, up from 18% nine years earlier.

Like the overall Hispanic population, Hispanic K-12 students are concentrated in southern Idaho. In 2020-21:

- ◆ Five school districts in the Boise metro area accounted for more than one-third of all Hispanic students: Nampa (5,097), West Ada District (4,339), Vallivue (3,540), Caldwell (3,407), and Boise Independent (3,258).
- ◆ School districts with at least 50% Hispanic students were located in both rural and urban areas across southern Idaho: Wilder (73%), Heritage Community Charter School, Inc. (70%), Elevate Academy Inc. (65%), Clark County (63%), Aberdeen (63%), Caldwell (62%), Wendell (62%), Jerome Joint (56%), Shoshone Joint (53%), American Falls Joint (52%), and Bliss Joint (50%).

Hispanic K-12 students by district (percent), 2020-2021



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Hispanic students accounted for 40% of the enrollment growth in the previous six years despite making up only 19% of K-12 enrollment in 2020-2021.

In several districts, Hispanic enrollment more than doubled from 2014-2015 to 2020-2021. These districts were spread across the state and many were charters: Idaho College and Career Readiness Academy, Inc., Rolling Hills Public Charter School, Inc., Meadows Valley, The Academy, Inc., Blackfoot Charter Community Learning Center, Syringa Mountain School, Inc., Sandpoint Charter School, Inc., American Heritage Charter School, Inc., Monticello Montessori Charter, White Pine Charter, Orofino Joint, North Idaho STEM Charter Academy, Inc., Genessee Joint, Highland Joint, Nez Perce Joint, Culdesac Joint, and Oneida County.

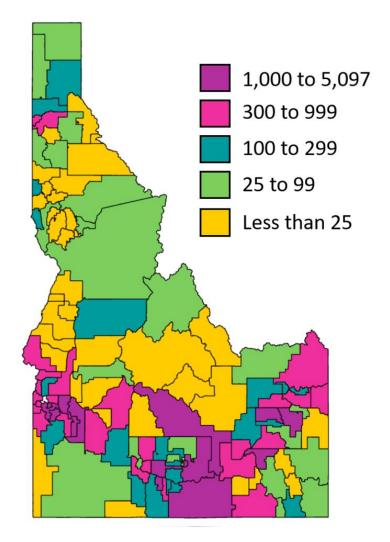
Fifteen districts—both rural and urban—would have experienced negative enrollment if not for Hispanic growth: Rolling Hills Public Charter School, Inc., Meadows Valley, Idaho Science and Technology Charter, Heritage Community Charter School, Inc., Vision Charter School, Inc., Cassia County Joint, Gooding Joint, Jerome Joint, Genessee Joint, Minidoka County Joint, Madison, American Falls Joint, Teton County, Castleford, and Xavier Charter School, Inc.

More school districts experienced a reduction in non-Hispanic student enrollment than in Hispanic student enrollment: 83 districts saw reduced non-Hispanic student enrollment while 43 districts saw reduced Hispanic student enrollment.

Online public school districts (statewide)

Idaho has eight online public school districts that serve students across the state. Students in these districts account for 2% of all Hispanic and 3% of all non-Hispanic enrollment. The 1,179 Hispanic students enrolled in these districts accounted for 14% of total online enrollment.

Hispanic K-12 students by district (number), 2020-2021



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Idaho K-12 public school enrollment (2020-2021) and change in enrollment (2014-2015 to 2020-2021), by ethnicity

	K-12	public school en	rollment, 202		Enrollme	ent change, 2014 2020-2021	l-2015 to
				Hispanic			
	Total	Non-Hispanic Number	Hispanic	2020-2021 Percent	Total	Non-Hispanic Percent	Hispanic
IDAHO	306.048	247,874	58.174	19	3	1	12
School districts, by county	306,048	247,874	58,174	19	3	1	12
Ada County Total	72.647	63,603	9.044	12	3	1	19
Anser of Idaho, Inc.	430	387	43	10	NA	NA NA	NA
Boise Independent	23,525	20,267	3,258	14	-8	-10	2
Compass Public Charter School, Inc.	1,213	1,096	117	10	84	83	92
Doral Academy Of Idaho, Inc.	146	121	25	17	NA	NA NA	NA
Falcon Ridge Public Charter School, Inc.	274	250	24	9	-1	-2	14
Future Public School, Inc.	326	284	42	13	NA	NA	NA
Gem Prep: Meridian, LLC.	467	420	47	10	NA	NA NA	NA
Idaho College and Career Readiness Academy, Inc.	293	235	58	20	551	518	729
Kuna	5,357	4,546	811	15	3	-2	53
Meridian Medical Arts Charter High School, Inc.	195	174	21	11	NA	NA	NA NA
Meridian Technical Charter High School, Inc.	202	183	19	9	NA	NA NA	NA
North Star Charter School, Inc.	969	896	73	8	-2	-5	49
Peace Valley Charter School, Inc.	293	256	37	13	NA	NA	NA
Project Impact Stem Academy, Inc.	201	187	14	7	NA	NA NA	NA
Rolling Hills Public Charter School, Inc.	263	237	26	10	4	-2	100
The Sage International School of Boise, a Public Charter School, Inc.	976	921	55	6	16	15	38
The Village Charter School, Inc.	245	210	35	14	-21	-28	59
West Ada (Joint School Dsistric No. 2)	37,272	32.933	4,339	12	3	1	18
Adams County Total	438	411	27	6	16	12	108
Council	288	283	5	2	22	25	-17
Meadows Valley	150	128	22	15	2	-9	214
Bannock County Total	14,238	12,566	1,672	12	0	-2	22
Gem Prep: Pocatello, Inc.	414	363	51	12	NA	NA	NA
Marsh Valley Joint	1,182	1,140	42	4	-6	-6	-14
Pocatello	11,756	10,257	1,499	13	-5	-7	16
The Academy, Inc.	540	478	62	11	96	80	589
The Pocatello Community Charter School, Inc.	346	328	18	5	1	0	29
Bear Lake County	1,293	1,263	30	2	20	23	-45
Bear Lake County	1,293	1,263	30	2	20	23	-45
Benewah Count Total	1,254	1,182	72	6	-1	-1	3
Plummer-Worley Joint	373	330	43	12	3	5	-7
St. Maries Joint	881	852	29	3	-3	-4	21

Idaho K-12 public school enrollment (2020-2021) and change in enrollment (2014-2015 to 2020-2021), by ethnicity (continued)

	K-12 _I	public school en	rollment, 202		Enrollm	ent change, 2014 2020-2021	-2015 to
	Total	Non-Hispanic Number	Hispanic	Hispanic 2020-2021 Percent	Total	Non-Hispanic Percent	Hispanic
IDAHO	306,048	247,874	58,174	19	3	1	12
School districts, by county (continued)							
Bingham County Total	10,852	8,652	2,200	20	7	9	0
Aberdeen	680	254	426	63	-6	-15	0
Blackfoot	3,888	2,925	963	25	-2	-2	-3
Blackfoot Charter Community Learning Center	439	344	95	22	30	11	228
Chief Tahgee Elementary Academy	111	107	4	4	11	18	-56
Firth	813	721	92	11	6	10	-18
Idaho Science and Technology Charter	314	276	38	12	2	-1	27
Idaho STEM Academy	115	96	19	17	80	78	90
Shelley Joint	2,230	1,945	285	13	2	2	4
Snake River	2,262	1,984	278	12	34	45	-14
Blaine County Total	3,210	1,840	1,370	43	-4	-11	6
Blaine County	3,080	1,731	1,349	44	-4	-11	6
Syringa Mountain School, Inc.	130	109	21	16	-2	-11	110
Boise County Total	847	791	56	7	3	3	8
Basin	321	311	10	3	-11	-11	-9
Garden Valley	307	278	29	9	47	48	38
Horseshoe Bend	219	202	17	8	-14	-14	-15
Bonner County Total	4,544	4,279	265	6	-9	-10	18
Lake Pend Oreille	3,313	3,106	207	6	-7	-8	14
Sandpoint Charter School, Inc.	295	272	23	8	-11	-15	109
West Bonner County	936	901	35	4	-16	-17	9
Bonneville County Total	24,724	20,252	4,472	18	6	4	14
Alturas International Academy, Inc.	579	535	44	8	NA	NA	NA
American Heritage Charter School, Inc.	447	421	26	6	84	79	225
Bonneville Joint	13,160	11,130	2,030	15	12	9	28
Forrester Academy, Inc.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idaho Falls	9,876	7,615	2,261	23	-4	-5	0
Monticello Montessori Charter	198	153	45	23	-12	-27	200
Swan Valley Elementary	62	61	1	2	29	36	-67
Taylor's Crossing Charter	348	329	19	5	-16	-16	-14
White Pine Charter	633	543	90	14	39	32	105

Idaho K-12 public school enrollment (2020-2021) and change in enrollment (2014-2015 to 2020-2021), by ethnicity (continued)

	K-12	public school en		Enrollm	ent change, 2014 2020-2021	-2015 to	
	Total	Non-Hispanic Number	Hispanic	Hispanic 2020-2021 Percent	Total	Non-Hispanic Percent	Hispanic
IDAHO	306,048	247,874	58,174	19	3	1	12
School districts, by county (continued)				_			
Boundary County	1,295	1,207	88	7	-3	-3	4
Boundary County	1,295	1,207	88	7	-3	-3	4
Butte County	364	351	13	4	-13	-11	-43
Butte County Joint	364	351	13	4	-13	-11	-43
Camas County	188	174	14	7	26	28	8
Camas County	188	174	14	7	26	28	8
Canyon County Total	39,941	24,705	15,236	38	7	2	14
Caldwell	5,527	2,120	3,407	62	-10	-11	-9
Canyon	337	245	92	27	NA	NA	NA
Canyon-Owyhee School Service Agency (COSSA)	130	87	43	33	11	21	-4
Elevate Academy Inc.	413	145	268	65	NA	NA	NA
Forge International, LLC.	378	338	40	11	NA	NA	NA
Gem Prep: Nampa, LLC.	425	299	126	30	NA	NA	NA
Heritage Community Charter School, Inc.	494	147	347	70	0	-47	63
Idaho Arts Charter School, Inc.	1,275	921	354	28	NA	NA	NA
Legacy Public Charter School, Inc.	276	241	35	13	-8	-14	59
Liberty Charter School, Inc.	500	447	53	11	19	25	-17
Melba Joint	867	674	193	22	8	6	15
Middleton	3,865	3,353	512	13	3	2	15
Mosaics Public School, Inc.	271	172	99	37	NA	NA	NA
Nampa School	13,041	7,944	5,097	39	-12	-18	0
Parma	1,010	699	311	31	-2	-5	5
Pathways In Education - Nampa, Inc.	293	179	114	39	NA	NA	NA
Thomas Jefferson Charter School, Inc.	365	261	104	28	NA	NA	NA
Vallivue School	8,820	5,280	3,540	40	14	5	28
Victory Charter School, Inc.	448	416	32	7	8	7	23
Vision Charter School, Inc.	715	602	113	16	5	-3	82
Wilder	491	135	356	73	12	27	7
Caribou County Total	1,513	1,442	71	5	5	7	-25
Grace Joint	505	482	23	5	12	19	-50
North Gem	147	146	1	1	-23	-19	-91
Soda Springs Joint	861	814	47	5	8	7	24

Idaho K-12 public school enrollment (2020-2021) and change in enrollment (2014-2015 to 2020-2021), by ethnicity (continued)

	K-12	public school en	rollment, 202		Enrollm	ent change, 2014 2020-2021	-2015 to
	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic 2020-2021	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
		Number		Percent		Percent	
IDAHO	306,048	247,874	58,174	19	3	1	12
School districts, by county (continued)							
Cassia County	5,337	3,458	1,879	35	1	-1	6
Cassia County Joint	5,337	3,458	1,879	35	1	-1	6
Clark County	118	44	74	63	-17	-39	4
Clark County	118	44	74	63	-17	-39	4
Clearwater County	1,004	961	43	4	-5	-8	153
Orofino Joint	1,004	961	43	4	-5	-8	153
Custer County Total	520	480	40	8	-8	-8	-7
Challis Joint	305	285	20	7	-24	-22	-38
Mackay Joint	215	195	20	9	30	26	82
Elmore County Total	3,987	2,928	1,059	27	-6	-9	6
Glenns Ferry Joint	385	247	138	36	-9	11	-31
Mountain Home	3,595	2,674	921	26	-6	-11	15
Prairie Elementary	7	7	0	0	17	75	-100
Franklin County Total	3,523	3,236	287	8	12	12	13
Preston Joint	2,347	2,121	226	10	-6	-7	3
S E I Tec Charter School, Inc.	407	389	18	4	NA	NA	NA
West Side Joint	769	726	43	6	20	20	26
Fremont County Total	2,117	1,753	364	17	-3	-2	-9
Fremont County Joint	2,102	1,740	362	17	-4	-2	-10
Island Park Charter School, Inc.	15	13	2	13	NA	NA	NA
Gem County Total	3,021	2,591	430	14	20	17	38
Emmett Independent	2,454	2,106	348	14	-3	-5	12
Payette River Technical Academy, Inc.	567	485	82	14	NA	NA	NA
Gooding County Total	3,114	1,789	1,325	43	-3	-8	5
Bliss Joint	102	51	51	50	-22	-26	-18
Gooding Joint	1,273	804	469	37	0	-8	19
Hagerman Joint	382	306	76	20	13	15	6
ID Bureau of Educational Services for the Deaf & Blind	89	69	20	22	25	41	-9
North Valley Academy	194	146	48	25	-27	-29	-20
Wendell	1,074	413	661	62	-5	-14	1

Idaho K-12 public school enrollment (2020-2021) and change in enrollment (2014-2015 to 2020-2021), by ethnicity (continued)

	K-12 ¡	public school en	rollment, 202		Enrollm	ent change, 2014 2020-2021	-2015 to
		ll		Hispanic		ll	
	Total	Non-Hispanic Number	Hispanic	2020-2021 Percent	Total	Non-Hispanic Percent	Hispanic
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
IDAHO	306,048	247,874	58,174	19	3	1	12
School districts, by county (continued)							
Idaho County Total	1,613	1,523	90	6	-2	-4	50
Cottonwood Joint	404	395	9	2	5	4	13
Mountain View	1,095	1,022	73	7	-5	-8	62
Salmon River Joint	114	106	8	7	8	7	14
Jefferson County Total	7,499	6,589	910	12	16	16	12
Jefferson County Joint	6,198	5,478	720	12	20	20	21
Ririe Joint	705	658	47	7	2	0	21
West Jefferson	596	453	143	24	-2	6	-20
Jerome County Total	4,743	2,155	2,588	55	5	-7	18
Heritage Academy	167	101	66	40	-8	-27	53
Jerome Joint	4,038	1,784	2,254	56	8	-3	19
Valley	538	270	268	50	-9	-18	3
Kootenai County Total	22,361	20,838	1,523	7	4	3	22
Coeur d'Alene	9,969	9,225	744	7	-4	-5	12
Coeur d'Alene Charter Academy, Inc.	618	574	44	7	-12	-13	7
Hayden Canyon Charter School, Inc.	292	279	13	4	NA	NA	NA
Kootenai	150	141	9	6	-9	-8	-18
Kootenai Bridge Academy, Inc.	351	325	26	7	36	38	18
KTEC - Kootenai Tech Ed Campus	364	340	24	7	NA	NA	NA
Lakeland	4,268	4,045	223	5	3	2	30
North Idaho STEM Charter Academy, Inc.	576	554	22	4	47	45	144
Post Falls	5,773	5,355	418	7	4	3	24
Latah County Total	3,946	3,740	206	5	0	-1	23
Genessee Joint	291	282	9	3	0	-2	200
Kendrick Joint	251	247	4	2	7	11	-69
Moscow	2,114	1,977	137	6	-7	-8	17
Moscow Charter School, Inc.	187	177	10	5	NA	NA	NA
Palouse Prairie Educational Organization, Inc.	191	178	13	7	15	16	8
Potlach	428	415	13	3	-10	-11	44
Troy School	269	255	14	5	-6	-8	56
Whitepine Joint	215	209	6	3	0	0	20

Idaho K-12 public school enrollment (2020-2021) and change in enrollment (2014-2015 to 2020-2021), by ethnicity (continued)

	K-12 ;	oublic school en	rollment, 202		Enrollme	ent change, 2014 2020-2021	-2015 to
	Total	Non-Hispanic Number	Hispanic	Hispanic 2020-2021 Percent	Total	Non-Hispanic Percent	Hispanic
IDAHO	306,048	247,874	58,174	19	3	1	12
School districts, by county (continued)							
Lemhi County Total	894	864	30	3	-5	-5	-12
Fern-Waters Public Charter School, Inc.	61	61	0	0	NA	NA	NA
Salmon	670	645	25	4	-13	-13	-11
South Lemhi	110	106	4	4	33	34	0
Upper Carmen Public Charter School, Inc.	53	52	1	2	-37	-37	-50
Lewis County Total	720	669	51	7	-2	-2	-2
Highland Joint	160	143	17	11	-10	-16	143
Kamiah Joint	402	371	31	8	-7	-4	-30
Nez Perce Joint	158	155	3	2	27	26	200
Lincoln County Total	886	525	361	41	-6	-14	8
Dietrich	208	155	53	25	-7	-11	10
Richfield	185	140	45	24	-10	-12	-2
Shoshone Joint	493	230	263	53	-4	-17	10
Madison County Total	6,833	6,224	609	9	2	-1	46
Madison	5,277	4,784	493	9	3	-1	66
Sugar-Salem Joint	1,556	1,440	116	7	1	1	-4
Minidoka County Total	4,201	2,155	2,046	49	2	-3	8
Advanced Regional Technical Education Industrial, Inc.	418	307	111	27	NA	NA	NA
Minidoka County Joint	4,201	2,155	2,046	49	2	-3	8
Nez Perce County Total	5,081	4,843	238	5	-4	-4	9
Culdesac Joint	95	91	4	4	10	7	300
Lapwai	479	452	27	6	-3	-5	35
Lewiston Independent	4,507	4,300	207	5	-4	-4	5
Oneida County	7,863	7,234	629	8	764	726	1,750
Oneida County	7,863	7,234	629	8	764	726	1,750
Owyee County Total	2,347	1,533	814	35	0	6	-9
Bruneau-Grand View Joint	284	191	93	33	-1	5	-11
Homedale Joint	1,220	829	391	32	1	16	-21
Marsing Joint	832	502	330	40	-1	-6	9
Pleasant Valley Elementary	11	11	0	0	0	0	0

Idaho K-12 public school enrollment (2020-2021) and change in enrollment (2014-2015 to 2020-2021), by ethnicity (continued)

	K-12 p	oublic school en	rollment, 202		Enrollmo	ent change, 2014 2020-2021	-2015 to
	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic 2020-2021	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
	1014	Number		Percent	1010	Percent	
IDAHO	306,048	247,874	58,174	19	3	1	12
School districts, by county (continued)							
Payette County Total	4,287	3,129	1,158	27	3	0	12
Fruitland	1,631	1,144	487	30	-4	-9	10
New Plymouth	949	815	134	14	2	1	11
Payette Joint	1,291	830	461	36	-15	-21	-2
Treasure Valley Classical Academy, Inc.	416	340	76	18	NA	NA	NA
Power County Total	1,685	897	788	47	3	-5	13
American Falls Joint	1,497	712	785	52	5	-4	14
Arbon Elementary	17	15	2	12	-15	-25	NA
Rockland	171	170	1	1	-7	-5	-80
Shoshone County Total	1,558	1,498	60	4	-12	-12	0
Avery Elementary	23	23	0	0	64	64	NA
Kellogg Joint	999	961	38	4	-12	-12	-12
Mullan	87	83	4	5	-19	-20	33
Wallace	449	431	18	4	-13	-14	29
Teton County	1,745	1,198	547	31	3	-2	16
Teton County	1,745	1,198	547	31	3	-2	16
Twin Falls County Total	15,950	12,302	3,648	23	8	5	20
Advanced Regional Technical Education, Inc.	409	301	108	26	NA	NA	NA
Buhl Joint	1,210	731	479	40	-4	-9	5
Casteleford	334	215	119	36	7	-10	65
Filer	1,584	1,359	225	14	4	4	1
Hansen	324	214	110	34	2	7	-7
Kimberly	1,848	1,547	301	16	8	4	39
Murtaugh Joint	387	238	149	39	53	102	10
Pinecrest Academy Of Idaho, Inc.	127	113	14	11	NA	NA	NA
Three Creek Joint Elementary	3	3	0	0	-75	-67	-100
Twin Falls	9,054	7,006	2,048	23	4	1	16
Xavier Charter School, Inc.	670	575	95	14	2	-6	94
Valley County Total	1,465	1,346	119	8	18	18	16
Cascade	205	194	11	5	-20	-19	-27
McCall-Donnelly Joint	1,260	1,152	108	9	27	28	23

Idaho K-12 public school enrollment (2020-2021) and change in enrollment (2014-2015 to 2020-2021), by ethnicity (continued)

	K-12	oublic school en	rollment, 202	Enrollment change, 2014-2015 to 2020-2021			
	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic 2020-2021	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
	Total	Number	mspanic	Percent	10141	Percent	mapanic
IDAHO	306,048	247,874	58,174	19	3	1	12
School districts, by county (continued)							
Washington County Total	1,748	1,299	449	26	2	2	3
Cambridge Joint	167	161	6	4	59	59	50
Midvale	119	114	5	4	-4	-4	0
Weiser	1,462	1,024	438	30	-1	-3	3
Online districts that serve students across the state							
Online Totals	8,534	7,355	1,179	14	-35	-35	-30
Another Choice Virtual Charter, Inc.	508	361	147	29	38	27	79
Gem Prep: Online LLC.	579	527	52	9	NA	NA	NA
Idaho Digital Learning Academy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idaho Virtual Academy, Inc.	3,794	3,306	488	13	57	49	150
Idaho Virtual Education Partners, Inc.	236	203	33	14	3	0	22
Idaho Virtual High School, Inc.	566	485	81	14	107	106	108
Inspire Academies, INC.	1,834	1,608	226	12	90	84	143
iSucceed Virtual High School, Inc.	1,017	865	152	15	346	346	347

Support programs

Migrant Education Program

The Migrant Education Program (MEP) is a federally funded, supplemental program for the children of migrant agricultural workers.

Here, we report the number of children who actually receive MEP services. The number of children who are eligible for the program is higher, but not known.

In 2020-2021, MEP in Idaho served 5,877 migrant students, an increase of 64% from 2015-2016.

MEP serves children and youth from birth through high school: 18% of those served are age 5 or younger and not yet in kindergarten, and 47% are in grades K-6. An additional 342 students were identified as migrant students who should be in school but were not.

Migrant Education Program enrollment change, Idaho, 2015-2016 to 2020-2021

	Migrant	students	Change
	2015-2016	2020-2021	2015-2016 to 2020-2021
	Nun	nber	Percent
Total	3,585	5,877	64
Birth to age 5			
(but not in Kindergarten)	735	1,053	43
Kindergarten to 6th grade	1,787	2,768	55
7th to 8th grade	423	781	85
9th to 12th grade	640	1,275	99

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, DATA PROVIDED BY PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

Migrant Education Program enrollment, Idaho, 2020-2021

	Migrant students 2020-2021	Share of total 2020-2021
	Number	Percent
Total	5,877	100
Birth to age 5		
(but not in Kindergarten)	1,053	18
Kindergarten	374	6
1st grade	380	6
2nd grade	385	7
3rd grade	415	7
4th grade	398	7
5th grade	419	7
6th grade	397	7
7th grade	405	7
8th grade	376	6
9th grade	384	7
10th grade	367	6
11th grade	305	5
12th grade	219	4

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
DATA PROVIDED BY PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

English Learner Program

The English Learner (EL) program helps school districts meet state and federal requirements for providing equal learning opportunities. Here we report the number of children receiving EL services. The total number of eligible children is not known.

In the 2020-2021 school year, over 21,000 Idaho students participated in the EL program. These students made up 7% of total K-12 enrollment, and 81% spoke Spanish as their native language. At least one-third of all students in four districts were EL students: Aberdeen (38%), Wendell (37%), Heritage Community Charter (36%), and Wilder (33%). In each of these four districts, Hispanic students made up at least 60% of total enrollment.

Native language of students enrolled in the English Learner (EL) program, Idaho, 2020-2021

EL students Percent of Idaho total
81
3
2
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, DATA PROVIDED BY PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

Idaho school districts with the largest share of English Learner (EL) students, 2020-2021

Total students Number	EL students Percent of district total
685	38
1,113	37
488	36
506	33
471	29
114	28
4,137	24
3,277	23
1,511	23
5,862	21
571	20
837	19
	Number 685 1,113 488 506 471 114 4,137 3,277 1,511 5,862 571

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, DATA PROVIDED BY PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

Students are eligible for the English Learner (EL) Program if they meet three criteria: 1) they have a home language other than English; 2) they do not show proficiency on an English language test; and 3) their parents do not waive EL services.

K-12 public school personnel

Nearly 600 Hispanics worked in Idaho public schools in the 2020-2021 school year. They made up only 3% of all employees, slightly up from 2% five years earlier, but dramatically less than the 19% share of Hispanic student enrollment.

In the seven largest job classifications, Hispanic employees included:

- ♦ 510 teachers (3% of the total)
- ♦ 27 school counselors (4% of the total)
- ♦ 8 principals (1% of the total)
- ♦ 10 assistant principals (3% of the total)
- ♦ 8 instructional coordinators (3% of the total)
- ♦ 4 speech/language pathologists (2% of the total)
- ♦ 5 school psychologists (3% of the total)

There were no Hispanic superintendents.

Sex differences exist across categories of school employees; while 75% of all Idaho teachers are female, only 43% of principals and 26% of superintendents are female. Among Hispanic school personnel, however, Latinas comprise greater shares of leadership roles than their Latino counterparts: 60% of Hispanic assistant principals (N=10) and 100% of principals (N=8) are female. 10

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¹⁰ Idaho Department of Education, Public Records Request

Idaho public school administrators, teachers, and staff, by race and ethnicity, 2020-2021

				, ,				
	Total	White	Hispanic or Latino	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Two or more races
Totals								
Number	21,438	20,499	602	55	70	121	25	66
Percent of total	100	96	3	0	0	1	0	0
Classification								
Teacher	18,157	17,359	510	44	61	106	19	58
Counselor	765	725	27	5	2	4	2	0
Principal	676	659	8	3	2	2	0	2
Assistant Principal	304	291	10	2	0	0	1	0
Instructional Cordinator	242	230	8	0	1	1	0	2
Speech/Language Pathologist	234	228	4	0	0	1	1	0
School Psychologist	182	175	5	0	0	1	0	1
School Nurse	168	162	5	0	0	1	0	0
Technology Services	141	131	6	0	0	4	0	0
Supervisor/Coordinator	133	124	6	1	0	0	1	1
Superintendent	114	111	0	0	1	0	1	1
Education Media Generalist	90	88	1	0	1	0	0	0
Charter Administration	59	56	2	0	1	0	0	0
Director	57	52	3	0	0	1	0	1
School Social Worker	56	50	5	0	1	0	0	0
Occupational/Physical Therapist	33	32	1	0	0	0	0	0
Asst. Superintendent	19	18	1	0	0	0	0	0
Audiologist	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Head Teacher	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activity Group								
Instructional Services	18,353	17,545	515	44	63	107	19	60
Student Services	1,436	1,370	47	5	3	7	3	1
School Administration	977	947	18	5	2	2	1	2
District Administration	375	354	12	1	2	1	2	3

Achievement on standardized tests

Idaho uses two types of standardized tests, 1) grade-level competency assessment tests and 2) college admissions tests:

- ◆ The Department of Education uses two grade-level competency tests for all public-school students to measure how well they are meeting grade-level educational goals: the Idaho Reading Indicator (IRI) and the Idaho Standards Achievement Test (ISAT).
- ◆ Students who want to continue their education after high school may take the **Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT)** or the **American College Testing (ACT)**, as required by their school of choice. These college admissions tests are administered to students across the country and measure student readiness for college-level work.

Idaho Reading Indicator

The IRI is designed to measure whether students' reading skills are at, near, or below grade level. The test is administered to K-3 students in the fall and spring. Students who do not score at grade level receive additional instruction to improve their skills.

At the state level, the share of Hispanic students reading at grade level has been consistently below the share of all students in recent years. In the 2021-2022 school year, this was true at all grade levels. However, the gaps between Hispanic students compared to all students were reduced throughout elementary school. For example, only 21% of incoming Hispanic Kindergarteners were reading at grade level in fall 2021 (compared to 41% of all Kindergarteners); by the spring of 2022, however, 59% of Hispanic 3rd graders were assessed to be reading at grade level, compared to 72% of the total population of 3rd graders. (The Department of Education does not report IRI data specifically for non-Hispanic students.)

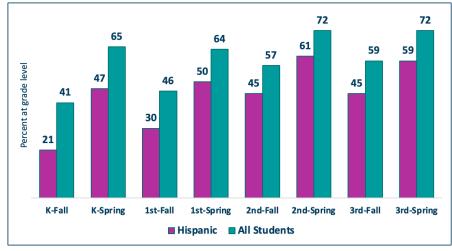
Note that some datasets do not provide information for both Hispanics and non-Hispanics. When this is the case, we provide data for "all students" or "total population" as a basis for comparison.

Idaho K-3 students' IRI reading levels, Hispanic compared to all students, fall 2021 and spring 2022

	K-Fall		K-Sp	ring	1st-	-Fall	1st-Spring	
		All		All		All		All
	Hispanic	students	Hispanic	students	Hispanic	students	Hispanic	students
				ent				
IRI reading level								
At grade level	21	41	47	65	30	46	50	64
Near grade level	28	30	25	20	30	28	26	21
Below grade level	52	30	29	16	40	26	25	15

	2nd-Fall		2nd-S	pring	3rd	-Fall	3rd-Spring		
	All			All		All		All	
	Hispanic	students	Hispanic	students	Hispanic	students	Hispanic	students	
				Perc	ent				
IRI reading level									
At grade level	45	57	61	72	45	59	59	72	
Near grade level	22	20	19	14	26	21	20	15	
Below grade level	34	22	21	13	29	19	21	13	

Idaho K-3 students reading at grade level, Hispanic compared to all students, fall 2021 and spring 2022



SOURCE FOR BOTH FIGURES: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, ACCOUNTABILITY PROGRAM, IRI RESULTS, 2021-2022 SCHOOL YEAR

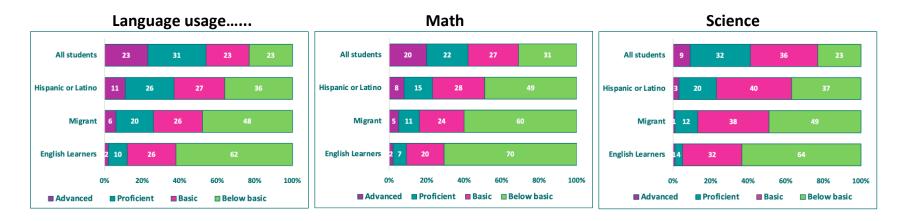
Idaho Standards Achievement Test

The ISAT is intended to measure student proficiency in language usage, math, and science. The test is administered to students in grades 3-10. In 2022:

- ♦ Hispanic students were less likely than all students to have proficient or advanced scores on all three ISAT tests.
- Hispanic students performed better in language usage than in science or math.
- Nearly half (49%) of all Hispanic students had below basic scores in math, compared to 31% among all students.

Very few students in the English Learner program received an advanced or proficient score on any of the subject tests, and at least half received below basic scores on each of the three tests. Migrant students were more likely than English Learners but less likely than all Hispanic students to receive an advanced or proficient score on all three of the subject tests.

Idaho Standards Achievement Test scores by subject and selected student groups, 2022



SOURCE FOR ALL FIGURES: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, ACCOUNTABILITY PROGRAM, ISAT RESULTS, 2022 ISAT RESULTS

Idaho Standards Achievement Test, student scores by subject, race or ethnicity, and student characteristics, 2022

		Languag	ge usage			Ma	ath			Scie	ence	
	Advanced	Proficient	Basic	Below basic	Advanced	Proficient	Basic	Below basic	Advanced	Proficient	Basic	Below basic
						Per	cent					
All students	23	31	23	23	20	22	27	31	9	32	36	23
By race or ethnicity												
White	27	33	22	19	23	25	27	26	10	36	35	19
Hispanic or Latino	11	26	27	36	8	15	28	49	3	20	40	37
Black/African American	10	22	24	45	7	12	23	58	2	14	34	50
American Indian or Alaskan Native	10	21	26	44	6	13	26	55	4	18	39	40
Asian or Pacific Islander	36	32	18	15	35	22	21	22	15	38	30	17
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	18	26	26	30	12	19	31	38	6	32	34	31
Two or more races	26	33	21	20	21	23	28	29	10	34	35	20
By characteristic												
In the English Learner program	2	10	26	62	2	7	20	70	<1	<4	<32	>64
Not in the English Learner program	25	33	23	20	21	23	28	28	<10	<34	<37	<21
Economically disadvantaged	13	26	26	35	10	18	28	44	5	23	39	33
Not economically disadvantaged	28	34	21	17	24	25	27	25	10	36	35	20
Students with disabilities	5	10	21	64	5	8	16	72	2	10	27	62
Students without disabilities	26	34	23	17	22	24	29	26	9	35	37	19
Migrant	6	20	26	48	5	11	24	60	1	12	38	49
Homeless	8	22	26	45	5	15	25	55	2	18	37	43
Male	20	30	23	26	21	23	26	30	10	32	33	25
Female	27	33	22	19	18	22	28	32	7	32	39	22
Foster	7	22	21	50	4	13	29	54	<6	<24	<36	<47
Military connected	25	33	24	19	18	26	30	27	10	38	36	17

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, ACCOUNTABILITY PROGRAM, 2022 ISAT RESULTS

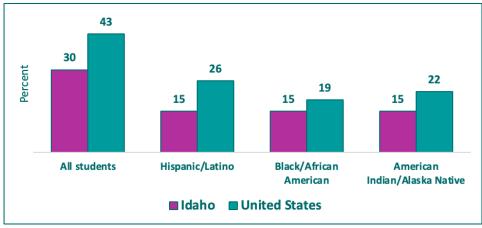
Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT)

The SAT's College and Career Readiness Benchmark is intended to measure whether students are ready for college-level work. These benchmarks are based on actual student success in entry-level college courses and represent a 75% likelihood of a student achieving at least a C grade in a first-semester, credit-bearing college course in a related subject. Nationwide, less than half of all students who took the test in 2022 met the benchmark.

Idaho students were less likely than their national peers to meet the benchmark in 2022: only 30% of test-takers in Idaho compared to 43% at the national level.

Consistent with the national pattern, Hispanic/Latino, Black/African American, and American Indian/Alaska Native students in Idaho scored lower than all students statewide.

High school students meeting the SAT College and Career Readiness Benchmark, Idaho and the United States, class of 2022



SOURCE: COLLEGE BOARD, 2022 SAT SUITE OF ASSESSMENTS ANNUAL REPORT,
IDAHO AND TOTAL GROUP

American College Testing (ACT)

The ACT, another college entrance exam, is designed to measure students' readiness for college-level work in English, reading, math, and science. If students' test scores indicate they are ready for college-level work, then it is said that they have met the benchmark.

Each year from 2013 to 2022, Idaho students were more likely than ACT-takers nationwide to meet the benchmark in individual subjects, as well as in all four subjects combined. However, because only 15% of students in Idaho take the ACT, these numbers should be interpreted with caution. (For comparison, 97% of high school graduates in Idaho take the SAT.)¹¹

Students meeting the ACT College Readiness Benchmark, by subject, Idaho and the United States, 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
					Per	cent				
Idaho - all students										
All four subjects	32	34	37	36	34	34	35	37	40	39
English	74	75	77	77	73	73	73	74	75	75
Reading	54	55	60	60	58	58	59	61	61	60
Mathematics	52	53	55	54	50	49	51	52	53	55
Science	43	45	48	46	45	46	47	49	51	50
Idaho - Hispanic students										
All four subjects	13	15	16	18	15	16	17	17	19	18
English	47	51	51	55	43	49	49	47	49	54
Reading	29	33	37	40	34	36	36	39	37	37
Mathematics	29	29	32	32	26	28	28	29	25	31
Science	20	24	24	29	22	24	26	26	27	30
United States - all students										
All four subjects	26	26	28	26	27	27	26	26	25	22
English	64	64	64	61	61	60	59	58	56	53
Reading	44	44	46	44	47	46	45	45	44	41
Mathematics	44	43	42	41	41	40	39	37	36	31
Science	36	37	38	36	37	36	36	36	35	32
United States - Hispanic student	s									
All four subjects	14	14	15	14	14	15	14	14	14	12
English	48	48	48	46	46	46	44	43	41	38
Reading	29	29	31	31	33	33	32	32	31	28
Mathematics	30	29	29	27	26	27	25	24	23	19
Science	21	21	23	21	22	23	22	22	22	19

SOURCE: ACT "TABLEAU" DATA VISUALIZATION TOOL

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¹¹ College Board, 2022 SAT Suite of Assessments Annual Report

In 2022, White and Asian American students in both Idaho and the United States were more likely than other students to meet three or more ACT College Readiness Benchmarks. In Idaho, 29% of Hispanic ACT-takers met at least three benchmarks, compared to 19% at the national level.

High school graduates meeting three or more
ACT College Readiness Benchmarks, by race and ethnicity, Idaho and the United States, 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Percent of tested students									
Idaho										
All students	48	50	53	52	49	49	51	52	53	53
White	52	54	56	55	53	53	54	56	56	55
Hispanic	22	26	27	30	24	25	27	27	27	29
African American	21	16	22	33	19	22	21	18	5	NA
American Indian	22	9	23	26	9	9	19	25	22	NA
Asian American	49	50	53	57	65	67	59	63	67	71
Pacific Islander	17	16	NA	35	32	21	NA	25	22	NA
United States										
All students	39	39	40	38	39	38	37	37	36	33
White	49	49	50	49	50	48	47	47	45	42
Hispanic	24	23	25	23	24	24	23	23	22	19
African American	10	11	12	11	12	11	11	12	10	10
American Indian	19	18	18	17	16	14	13	12	13	11
Asian American	57	57	59	60	62	62	62	64	63	62
Pacific Islander	30	24	26	25	23	22	20	19	17	17

SOURCE: ACT "TABLEAU" DATA VISUALIZATION TOOL

High school graduation rate

The Hispanic high school graduation rate in Idaho in the 2020-2021 school year was 72%, compared to 80% among all students. Compared to four years earlier, the Hispanic graduation rate decreased by three percentage points, while the rate for all students remained the same.

Graduation rates, Idaho, 2016-2017 and 2020-2021

	2016-2017 Percent of adjusted	
All students	80	80
By race or ethnicity		
White	81	83
Hispanic or Latino	75	72
Black / African American	71	68
Asian or Pacific Islander	86	86
Native American or Alaskan Native	66	69
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	78	75
Two or more races	76	77
By characteristic		
Students learning English	75	61
Students from low-income families	72	70
Students with disabilities	61	56

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, REPORT CARD (2016-2017)
AND ACADEMIC INDICATORS, GRADUATION RATE (2020-2021)

Postsecondary education

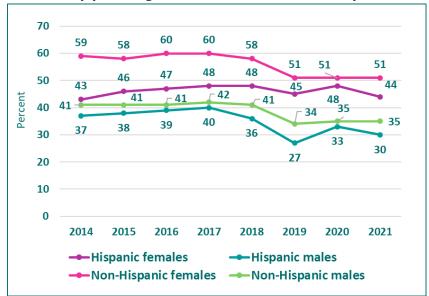
"Go-on" rate

The go-on rate measures how many high school graduates enroll in postsecondary education in the fall following graduation. Included are graduates who enroll in two- or four-year colleges, as well as certificate programs that participate in the federal student loan program.

The go-on rate in Idaho in fall 2021 was 42%. Among Hispanics in Idaho, the rate was 38%, compared to 43% among non-Hispanics. In Idaho and the nation as a whole, go-on rates among female high school graduates are higher than among males. This is true for both Hispanics and non-Hispanics: 44% of Hispanic female high school graduates in Idaho but only 30% of Hispanic male graduates enrolled in postsecondary education in fall 2021 compared to 51% of non-Hispanic females and 35% of non-Hispanic males, respectively.

From 2014 to 2021, the go-on rate decreased across all groups except for Hispanic females in Idaho.

High school students going on to postsecondary education directly after high school, by year of graduation, sex, and ethnicity, Idaho, 2014-2021



SOURCE: IDAHO STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, DATA PROVIDED BY PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

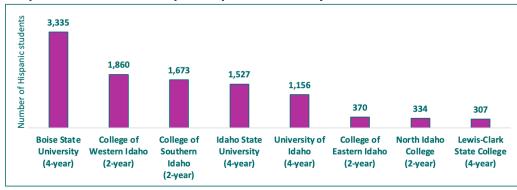
Postsecondary enrollment

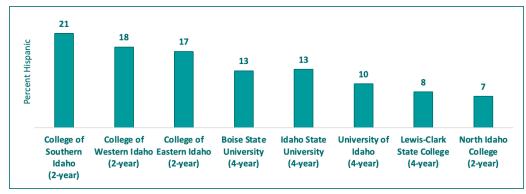
The share of Hispanics in postsecondary education has increased: Hispanics made up 14% of postsecondary enrollment in fall 2021, up from 11% in 2016 and 8% in 2013. Hispanic students attended all types of postsecondary institutions, including public and private institutions, and institutions that offer less than 2-year; 2-year; 4-year; and graduate programs.

Of the public postsecondary institutions in Idaho, Boise State University had the highest number of Hispanic students (at just over 3,300 in 2021), while the three community colleges in southern and eastern Idaho had the highest percentage of Hispanic students.

Of the state's public and private institutions together, those with the highest percentage of Hispanic students in 2021 were all private certificate or license programs. They included the Academy di Firenze in Jerome (46%), the Aveda Institute in Twin Falls (42%), the Milan Institute in Boise (39%), The Salon Professional Academy in Nampa (35%), and the Cosmetology School of Arts and Science LLC (30%).

Hispanic enrollment at public postsecondary institutions in Idaho, 2021





SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS,
INTEGRATED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DATA SYSTEM, DATA CENTER

Total fall enrollment by Idaho postsecondary institution, institutional characteristics, and ethnicity, 2021

	Total	Non- Hispanic	Hisp	anic
	Number	Number	Number	Percent
IDAHO	128,912	114,107	14,805	11
Enrollment by institutional characteristic				
Public institutions	78,007	67,478	10,529	0
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree)	25,065	20,828	4,237	17
Four or more years	52,942	46,650	6,292	12
Private institutions	50,905	46,629	4,276	8
Less than 2 years (below associate's degree)	1,640	1,339	301	18
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree)	564	437	127	23
Four or more years	48,701	44,853	3,848	8
Enrollment at individual postsecondary institutions				
Public institutions				
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree)				
College of Eastern Idaho	2,156	1,786	370	0
College of Southern Idaho	7,927	6,254	1,673	21
College of Western Idaho	10,403	8,543	1,860	0
North Idaho College	4,579	4,245	334	7
Four or more years				
Boise State University	25,794	22,459	3,335	0
Idaho State University	12,135	10,608	1,527	13
Lewis-Clark State College	3,710	3,403	307	8
University of Idaho	11,303	10,180	1,123	12

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS, INTEGRATED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DATA SYSTEM, DATA CENTER NOTE: TOTAL ENROLLMENT INCLUDES ALL CLASSIFICATIONS OF STUDENTS, INCLUDING DUALLY ENROLLED HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS.

Total fall enrollment by Idaho postsecondary institution, institutional characteristics, and ethnicity, 2021 (continued)

	Total	Non- Hispanic	Hispanic			
	Number	Number	Number	Percen		
IDAHO	128,912	114,107	14,805	11		
Enrollment at individual postsecondary institutions (continued)						
Private institutions						
Less than 2 years (below associate's degree)						
Academy di Firenze	11	6	5	46		
Austin Kade Academy	119	91	28	24		
Aveda Institute-Boise	71	61	10	14		
Aveda Institute-Twin Falls	90	52	38	42		
Boise Barber College	61	44	17	28		
Carrington College-Boise	489	365	124	25		
College of Massage Therapy	25	23	2	8		
Cosmetology School of Arts & Sciences	30	21	9	30		
Evans Hairstyling College-Rexburg	75	72	3	4		
Headmasters School of Hair Design	26	24	2	8		
Milan Institute-Boise	113	69	44	39		
Mr Leon's School of Hair Design-Lewiston	13	11	2	15		
Mr Leon's School of Hair Design-Moscow	11	11	0	0		
Oliver Finley Academy of Cosmetology	268	240	28	10		
Nathan Layne Institute of Cosmetology	43	39	4	9		
Paul Mitchell the School-Boise	202	178	24	12		
Paul Mitchell the School-Nampa	123	97	26	21		
Paul Mitchell the School-Rexburg	197	185	12	6		
Paul Mitchell the School-Twin Falls	90	72	18	20		
Rexburg College of Massage Therapy	56	56	0	0		
The Salon Professional Academy-Nampa	91	59	32	35		
Four or more years						
Boise Bible College	89	86	3	3		
Brigham Young University-Idaho	44,304	40,927	3,377	8		
Eagle Gate College-Boise Campus	151	129	22	15		
Idaho College of Osteopathic Medicine	622	588	34	6		
New Saint Andrews College	241	231	10	4		
Northwest Nazarene University	2,044	1,817	227	11		
Provo College-Idaho Falls Campus	105	82	23	22		
The College of Idaho	1,145	993	152	13		

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS, INTEGRATED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DATA SYSTEM, DATA CENTER NOTE: TOTAL ENROLLMENT INCLUDES ALL CLASSIFICATIONS OF STUDENTS, INCLUDING DUALLY ENROLLED HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS.

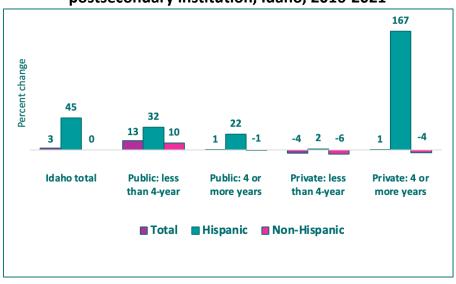
Change in postsecondary enrollment

Hispanic enrollment in postsecondary education rose from 10,183 in 2016 to 14,805 in 2021, a 45% increase. By comparison, enrollment among non-Hispanics increased by 3%.

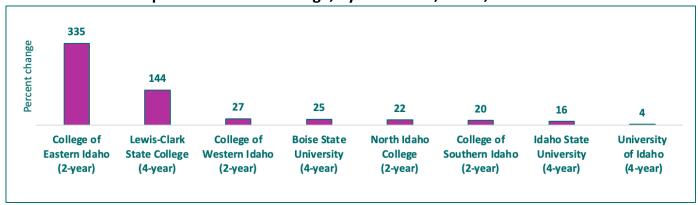
How much Hispanic enrollment changed over this five-year period (and in what direction) varied by type of institution. Hispanic enrollment increased by 25% in public institutions and by 139% in private institutions. Non-Hispanic enrollment increased by 2% in public institutions and decreased by 3% in private institutions.

All of Idaho's 2-year and 4-year public institutions had increased Hispanic enrollment from 2016 to 2021. The College of Eastern Idaho and Lewis-Clark State College saw the largest percentage increases: 335% and 144%, respectively.

Enrollment change by type of postsecondary institution, Idaho, 2016-2021



Hispanic enrollment change, by institution, Idaho, 2016-2021



SOURCE FOR BOTH FIGURES: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS, INTEGRATED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DATA SYSTEM, DATA CENTER

Enrollment and enrollment change by Idaho postsecondary institution, institutional characteristics, and ethnicity, 2016-2021

	Enrollment Fall 2016			Enrollment Fall 2021			Enrollment change Fall 2016 to Fall 2021		
	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
	Number			Number			Percent change		
IDAHO	124,668	10,183	114,485	128,912	14,805	114,107	3	45	0
Enrollment by institutional characteristic									
Public institutions	74,667	8,392	66,275	78,007	10,529	67,478	4	25	2
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree)	22,193	3,215	18,978	25,065	4,237	20,828	13	32	10
Four or more years	52,474	5,177	47,297	52,942	6,292	46,650	1	22	-1
Private institutions	50,001	1,791	48,210	50,905	4,276	46,629	2	139	-3
Less than 2 years (below associate's degree)	1,260	274	986	1,640	301	1,339	30	10	36
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree)	476	78	398	564	127	437	18	63	10
Four or more years	48,265	1,439	46,826	48,701	3,848	44,853	1	167	-4
Enrollment at individual postsecondary institutions									
Public institutions									
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree)									
College of Eastern Idaho	676	85	591	2,156	370	1,786	219	335	202
College of Southern Idaho	7,053	1,393	5,660	7,927	1,673	6,254	12	20	10
College of Western Idaho	9,120	1,463	7,657	10,403	1,860	8,543	14	27	12
North Idaho College	5,344	274	5,070	4,579	334	4,245	-14	22	-16
Four or more years								100	
Boise State University	23,854	2,658	21,196	25,794	3,335	22,459	8	25	6
Idaho State University	12,916	1,311	11,605	12,135	1,527	10,608	-6	16	-9
Lewis-Clark State College	3,924	126	3,798	3,710	307	3,403	-5	144	-10
University of Idaho	11,780	1,082	10,698	11,303	1,123	10,180	-4	4	-5

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS, INTEGRATED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DATA SYSTEM, DATA CENTER NOTE: TOTAL ENROLLMENT INCLUDES ALL CLASSIFICATIONS OF STUDENTS, INCLUDING DUALLY ENROLLED HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS.

Enrollment and enrollment change by Idaho postsecondary institution, institutional characteristics, and ethnicity, 2016-2021 (continued)

	Enrollment Fall 2016				Enrollment Fall 2021			rollment char 2016 to Fall 2	_
	Total	Hispanic	Non- Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	Non- Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	Non- Hispanic
		Number			Number		ı	Percent Chang	e
IDAHO	124,668	10,183	114,485	128,912	14,805	114,107	3	45	0
Enrollment at individual postsecondary institutions (continued)									
Private institutions									
Less than 2 years (below associate's degree)									
Academy di Firenze	9	2	7	11	5	6	22	150	-14
Austin Kade Academy	119	26	93	119	28	91	0	8	-2
Aveda Institute-Boise	49	5	44	71	10	61	45	100	39
Aveda Institute-Twin Falls	50	19	31	90	38	52	80	100	68
Boise Barber College	59	20	39	61	17	44	3	-15	13
Carrington College-Boise	440	76	364	489	124	365	11	63	0
College of Massage Therapy	24	1	23	25	2	23	4	100	0
Cosmetology School of Arts & Sciences	22	5	17	30	9	21	36	80	24
Evans Hairstyling College-Rexburg	36	2	34	75	3	72	108	50	112
Headmasters School of Hair Design	22	2	20	26	2	24	18	0	20
Milan Institute-Boise	160	76	84	113	44	69	-29	-42	-18
Mr Leon's School of Hair Design-Lewiston	18	0	18	13	2	11	-28	NA	-39
Mr Leon's School of Hair Design-Moscow	15	2	13	11	0	11	-27	-100	-15
Oliver Finley Academy of Cosmetology	197	18	179	268	28	240	36	56	34
Nathan Layne Institute of Cosmetology	23	1	22	43	4	39	87	300	77
Paul Mitchell the School-Boise	184	45	139	202	24	178	10	-47	28
Paul Mitchell the School-Nampa	83	24	59	123	26	97	48	8	64
Paul Mitchell the School-Rexburg	137	11	126	197	12	185	44	9	47
Paul Mitchell the School-Twin Falls	17	3	14	90	18	72	429	500	414
Rexburg College of Massage Therapy	NA	NA	NA	56	0	56	NA	NA	NA
The Salon Professional Academy-Nampa	72	14	58	91	32	59	26	129	2
Four or more years									
Boise Bible College	138	6	132	89	3	86	-36	-50	-35
Brigham Young University-Idaho	44,821	1,116	43,705	44,304	3,377	40,927	-1	203	-6
Eagle Gate College-Boise Campus	NA	NA	NA	151	22	129	NA	NA	NA
Idaho College of Osteopathic Medicine	NA	NA	NA	622	34	588	NA	NA	NA
New Saint Andrews College	178	5	173	241	10	231	35	100	34
Northwest Nazarene University	2,157	181	1,976	2,044	227	1,817	-5	25	-8
Provo College-Idaho Falls Campus	NA	NA	NA	105	23	82	NA	NA	NA
The College of Idaho	971	131	840	1,145	152	993	18	16	18

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS, INTEGRATED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DATA SYSTEM, DATA CENTER NOTE: TOTAL ENROLLMENT INCLUDES ALL CLASSIFICATIONS OF STUDENTS, INCLUDING DUALLY ENROLLED HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS.

Characteristics of postsecondary students

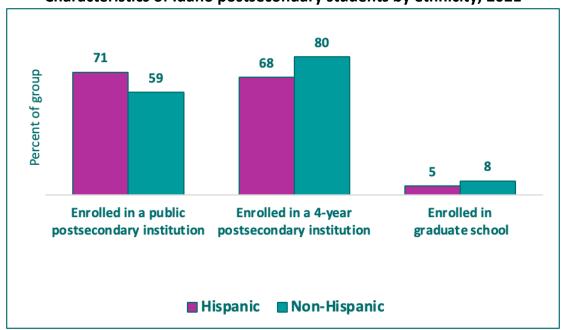
Hispanic postsecondary students in Idaho differ from non-Hispanics in several ways. In 2021, Hispanic students were:

- 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;
- ♦ Nearly 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.





SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS,
INTEGRATED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DATA SYSTEM, DATA CENTER

Total fall enrollment by Idaho postsecondary institution, student characteristics, and ethnicity, 2021

			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic				
	Full-time Graduate								Full-time	Graduate
	Total	Male	Female	enrollment		Total	Male	Female		enrollment
	Number		Per	cent		Number		Per	cent	•
IDAHO	44,610	40	60	45	5	343,434	42	58	49	8
Enrollment by institutional characteristic										
Public institutions	10,529	39	61	48	6	67,478	43	57	50	11
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's)	4,237	38	62	27	NA	20,828	42	58	27	NA
Four or more years	6,292	39	61	62	10	46,650	43	57	60	17
Private institutions	34,081	43	57	36	2	275,956	42	58	48	3
Less than 2 years (below associate's degree)	15,233	16	84	95	NA	115,883	9	91	92	NA
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's)	15,000	13	87	100	NA	115,220	12	88	100	NA
Four or more years	3,848	46	54	29	3	44,853	43	57	46	3
Enrollment at individual postsecondary institutions										
Public institutions										
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's de	egree)									
College of Eastern Idaho	370	36	64	38	NA	1,786	37	63	27	NA
College of Southern Idaho	1,673	32	68	25	NA	6,254	38	62	22	NA
College of Western Idaho	1,860	44	56	25	NA	8,543	48	52	25	NA
North Idaho College	334	42	58	42	NA	4,245	38	62	38	NA
Four or more years										
Boise State University	3,335	40	60	58	7	22,459	42	58	56	14
Idaho State University	1,527	36	64	62	16	10,608	41	59	57	20
Lewis-Clark State College	307	32	68	61	NA	3,403	35	65	55	0
University of Idaho	1,123	44	56	74	14	10,180	49	51	72	25
Private institutions										
Less than 2 years (below associate's degree)	_									
Academy di Firenze	5	20	80	80	NA	6	0	100	83	NA
Austin Kade Academy	28	7	93	100	NA	91	4	96	100	NA
Aveda Institute-Boise	10	20	80	100	NA	61	5	95	100	NA
Aveda Institute-Twin Falls	38	18	82	74	NA	52	6	94	69	NA
Boise Barber College	17	76	24	100	NA	44	66	34	100	NA
Carrington College-Boise	124	14	86	100	NA	365	14	86	100	NA
College of Massage Therapy	2	0	100	100	NA	23	22	78	100	NA
Cosmetology School of Arts & Sciences	9	22	78	100	NA	21	5	95	100	NA
Evans Hairstyling College-Rexburg	3	0	100	100	NA	72	1	99	100	NA
Headmasters School of Hair Design	2	0	100	100	NA	24	0	100	100	NA
Milan Institute-Boise	44	5	95	100	NA	69	9	91	100	NA

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS, INTEGRATED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DATA SYSTEM, DATA CENTER NOTE: TOTAL ENROLLMENT INCLUDES ALL CLASSIFICATIONS OF STUDENTS, INCLUDING DUALLY ENROLLED HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS.

Total fall enrollment by Idaho postsecondary institution, student characteristics, and ethnicity, 2021 (continued)

	Hispanic					Non-Hispanic				
	Total Number	Male	Female	Full-time enrollment cent	Graduate enrollment	Total Number	Male	Female <i>Per</i>	Full-time enrollment cent	Graduate enrollment
IDAHO	14,805	40	60	45	5	114,107	42	58	49	8
Enrollment at individual postsecondary institutions (continu	ıed)									
Private institutions (continued)										
Less than 2 years (below associate's degree)										
Mr Leon's School of Hair Design-Lewiston	2	0	100	100	NA	11	18	82	100	NA
Mr Leon's School of Hair Design-Moscow	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	9	91	100	NA
Oliver Finley Academy of Cosmetology	28	4	96	86	NA	240	1	99	86	NA
Nathan Layne Institute of Cosmetology	4	0	100	100	NA	39	0	100	100	NA
Paul Mitchell the School-Boise	24	13	88	100	NA	178	11	89	99	NA
Paul Mitchell the School-Nampa	26	35	65	96	NA	97	13	87	99	NA
Paul Mitchell the School-Rexburg	12	58	42	100	NA	185	12	88	100	NA
Paul Mitchell the School-Twin Falls	18	0	100	100	NA	72	4	96	100	NA
Rexburg College of Massage Therapy	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	56	20	80	0	NA
The Salon Professional Academy-Nampa	32	0	100	100	NA	59	0	100	100	NA
Four or more years										
Boise Bible College	3	67	33	33	NA	86	57	43	85	NA
Brigham Young University-Idaho	3,377	48	52	21	NA	40,927	43	57	42	NA
Eagle Gate College-Boise Campus	22	14	86	100	NA	129	11	89	100	2
Idaho College of Osteopathic Medicine	34	53	47	100	100	588	63	37	100	100
New Saint Andrews College	10	30	70	100	20	231	49	51	89	18
Northwest Nazarene University	227	31	69	81	29	1,817	39	61	79	36
Provo College-Idaho Falls Campus	23	4	96	100	NA	82	12	88	100	NA
The College of Idaho	152	40	60	99	1	993	50	50	87	2

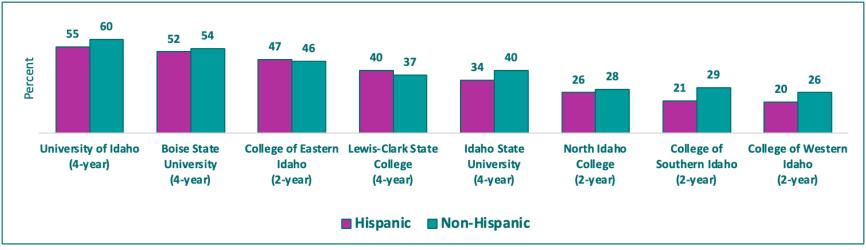
SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS, INTEGRATED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DATA SYSTEM, DATA CENTER NOTE: TOTAL ENROLLMENT INCLUDES ALL CLASSIFICATIONS OF STUDENTS, INCLUDING DUALLY ENROLLED HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS.

Postsecondary completion rate

In 2021, only 46% of the graduating postsecondary students in Idaho had completed their degree within 150% of normal time (within 3 years for a 2-year degree and within 6 years for a 4-year degree). Hispanic students were less likely to complete their degree within this amount of time: 39% compared to 47% among non-Hispanics. Private 2-year institutions had the highest completion rates: 74% among Hispanics and 64% among non-Hispanics.

Postsecondary completion rates varied considerably among the public institutions in Idaho. At most schools, completion rates were lower among Hispanic students. However, Hispanic students had higher completion rates than non-Hispanic students at the College of Eastern Idaho and Lewis-Clark State College. Completion rates for both Hispanic and non-Hispanic students were highest at the University of Idaho.

Postsecondary students completing degree or certificate within 150% of normal time by Idaho public institution, 2021



SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS, INTEGRATED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DATA SYSTEM, DATA CENTER

Postsecondary students completing certificate or degree within 150% of normal time, Idaho, 2021

	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic			
	Percent					
IDAHO	46	47	39			
Enrollment by institutional characteristic						
Public institutions	44	45	38			
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree)	28	29	22			
Four or more years	50	50	48			
Private institutions	52	53	48			
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree)	67	64	74			
Four or more years	52	52	41			
Enrollment at individual postsecondary institutions						
Public institutions						
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree)						
College of Eastern Idaho	46	46	47			
College of Southern Idaho	27	29	21			
College of Western Idaho	25	26	20			
North Idaho College	28	28	26			
Four or more years						
Boise State University	54	54	52			
Idaho State University	39	40	34			
Lewis-Clark State College	37	37	40			
University of Idaho	59	60	55			
Private institutions						
Four or more years						
Boise Bible College	50	50	NA			
Brigham Young University-Idaho	50	50	42			
New Saint Andrews College	63	63	NA			
Northwest Nazarene University	63	65	39			
The College of Idaho	56	58	42			

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS, INTEGRATED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DATA SYSTEM, DATA CENTER

Educational attainment among adults

On average, Hispanic adults in Idaho had lower educational attainment levels than non-Hispanics. In Idaho in 2021, Hispanic adults were:

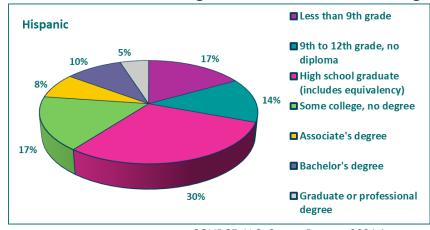
- ♦ More likely to have less than a 9th-grade education (17% compared to 2%);
- ♦ Less likely to have a high school diploma (79% compared to 92%); and
- ♦ Less likely to have a bachelor's degree (10% compared to 30%).

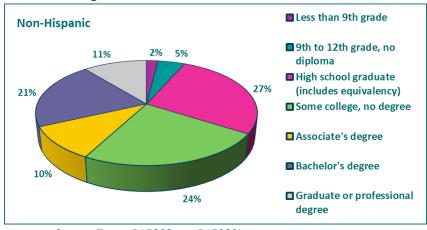
Compared to 2018, attainment among both Hispanic and non-Hispanic adults had increased slightly.

Idaho Hispanics were less likely than Hispanics nationwide to have a bachelor's degree (10% compared to 21%).

Among Hispanics in Idaho, females were likely to have higher educational attainment than males; 45% of females and 33% of males had at least attended some college. Among non-Hispanics, 65% of males and 69% of females had attended at least some college.

Highest level of education among Idaho adults aged 25 and older, 2021





SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLES B15002 AND B15002I

Educational attainment among Idaho adults aged 25 and older, 2021

		Idaho		United States			
	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	
			Perc	ent			
Total population age 25 and older							
Less than 9th grade	3	17	2	5	16	3	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6	14	5	6	11	5	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27	30	27	26	28	26	
Some college, no degree	24	17	24	19	17	20	
Associate's degree	10	8	10	9	7	9	
Bachelor's degree	20	10	21	21	13	23	
Graduate or professional degree	11	5	11	14	7	15	
Males age 25 and older							
Less than 9th grade	3	18	1	5	17	3	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6	17	5	6	12	5	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29	32	28	28	30	27	
Some college, no degree	24	16	25	19	17	20	
Associate's degree	9	7	9	8	6	8	
Bachelor's degree	19	7	21	21	12	22	
Graduate or professional degree	10	3	11	13	6	15	
Females age 25 and older							
Less than 9th grade	3	16	2	5	16	3	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5	11	4	5	10	4	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25	28	25	25	27	25	
Some college, no degree	24	18	24	19	18	20	
Associate's degree	11	9	12	10	8	10	
Bachelor's degree	21	13	22	22	14	23	
Graduate or professional degree	11	6	11	14	7	16	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLES B15002 AND B15002I

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6. Housing

Highlights

- ♦ Idaho Hispanic households were less likely than non-Hispanics to live in single-unit dwellings, and more likely to live in mobile homes. In 2021, 15% of Idaho Hispanics lived in mobile homes.
- Over half of Hispanic household heads in Idaho owned their own homes in 2021, compared to 74% of non-Hispanic household heads in Idaho.
- ♦ Hispanics in Idaho were more likely to own their homes than Hispanics nationwide (57% compared to 51%).
- ♦ The median value of housing units owned by Idaho Hispanics in 2021 was only 48% of that for units owned by non-Hispanics: \$312,200 compared to \$375,300.

Idaho had roughly 775,500 housing units in 2021. Idaho Hispanics were less likely than non-Hispanics to live in single-unit dwellings, and more likely to live in mobile homes. In fact, 15% of Idaho Hispanics live in mobile homes, compared to only 6% nationwide.

Housing units and types by ethnicity of householder, Idaho and the United States, 2021

		Idaho		United States								
	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic						
Total number of housing units	775,330	68,206	707,124	142,148,050	18,293,521	123,854,529						
Type of unit		Percent										
Single	77	65	78	68	59	69						
Duplex	2	3	2	3	5	3						
3-9 units in structure	7	11	7	9	12	8						
10-19 units in structure	3	2	3	4	6	4						
20 or more units in structure	3	3	3	10	12	10						
Mobile home	7	15	7	6	6	6						

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B25024 AND B25032I

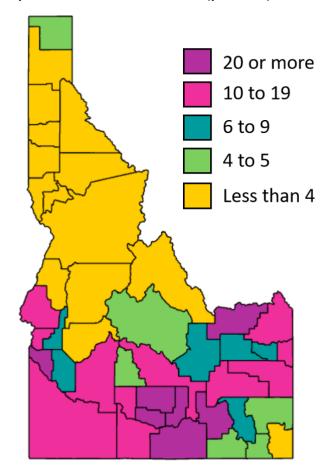
Heads of household

The Census Bureau counts one household (and one head of household) for each occupied housing unit. In 2021, 9% percent of the heads of household in Idaho were Hispanic, compared to 14% nationally.

Counties with at least 20% Hispanic heads of household in 2018-2021 included Clark (48%), Jerome (28%), Lincoln (28%), Minidoka (28%), Power (25%), Cassia (23%), and Canyon (20%).

Here we present county-level data from the U.S. Census Bureau's **2018-2021 American Community Survey** (ACS). To make these sub-state estimates, the U.S. Census Bureau averages five years of ACS sample survey data and reports data for the five-year periods, for example, for 2014-2018 or 2018-2021. So, for example, when we show county-level data for 2014-2018, the data represent the average value for that indicator during that period.

Hispanic heads of household (percent), 2018-2021

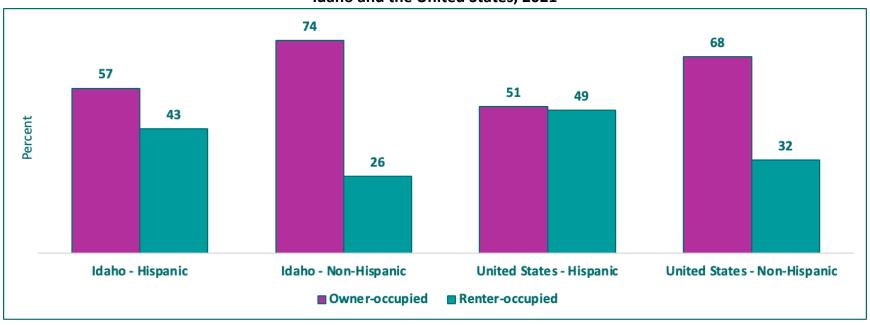


SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2021 American Community Survey, Five-Year Estimates, Tables B25003 and B25003I

Housing tenure

In 2021, roughly half of the Hispanic household heads in Idaho owned their own homes (a slightly higher share than nationwide) and the other half were renters. Hispanics in Idaho were much less likely to own their homes than non-Hispanics. Homeownership was 57% among Hispanics, compared to 74% among non-Hispanics.

Household heads by ethnicity and housing tenure, Idaho and the United States, 2021



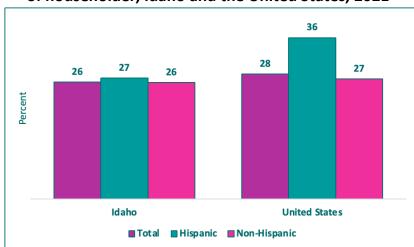
SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B25003 AND B25003I

Housing affordability

Owner-occupied housing is considered "unaffordable" if the household spends more than 30% of its income on housing expenses. In Idaho, 27% of Hispanic-headed households that owned their own homes (and had a mortgage) in 2021 spent more than 30% of their income on housing, compared to 26% of non-Hispanic-headed households.

Over the last five years, the percentage of Hispanic-headed households with a mortgage that lived in housing they could not afford varied from a high of 28% in 2017 to a low of 18% in 2018. The large year-to-year variation is unexpected and may indicate problems with the data.

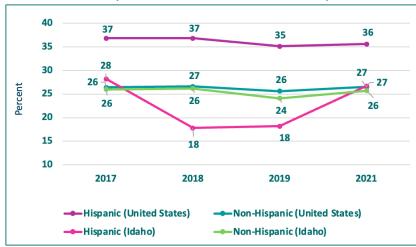
Owner-occupied households spending more than 30% of income on housing costs, by ethnicity of householder, Idaho and the United States, 2021



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201

NOTE: Data are for owner-occupied households with a mortgage.

Owner-occupied households spending more than 30% of income on housing costs, by ethnicity of householder, Idaho and the United States, 2017-2021



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2017-2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY,
SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201

NOTE: Data are for owner-occupied households with a mortgage; 2020 data unavailable.

Median value of housing

The difference in median value of housing units owned by Idaho Hispanics vs non-Hispanics was 48% in 2021, while the difference nationwide was only 18%.

Median housing value of owner-occupied housing units, by ethnicity of householder, Idaho and the United States, 2021



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201

Data sources

- U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, Single-Year Estimates. Retrieved from https://data.census.gov/
- U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2021 American Community Survey, Five-Year Estimates. Retrieved from https://data.census.gov/
- U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey, Single-Year Estimates. Retrieved from https://data.census.gov/

7. Voting

Highlights

- ♦ In 2022—the last statewide election for which we have data—there were roughly 165,000 Idaho Hispanics of voting age. They made up 11.1% of the state's voting-age population.
- ♦ The population of Idaho's Congressional District 1 is 10% Hispanic, compared to 13% in Congressional District 2.
- ♦ Hispanics voter turnout decreased by two percentage points from the 2018 to the 2022 mid-term elections.

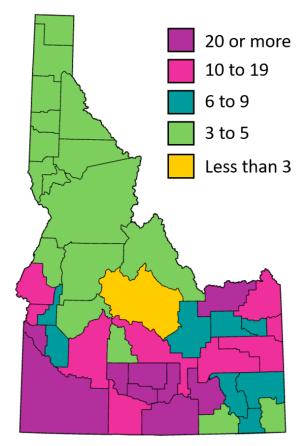
In 2022—the last mid-term election—there were roughly 165,000 Idaho Hispanics of voting age. They made up 11.1% of the voting-age population in Idaho in 2022, down from 14.0% in 2018.

Geography

As with the Hispanic population as a whole, voting-age Hispanics live mainly in southwest and south-central Idaho. For the period 2018-2021, in ten counties, at least 20% of the voting-age population was Hispanic: Clark, Minidoka, Jerome, Power, Lincoln, Gooding, Cassia, Owyhee, and Blaine.

Here, we present county-level data from the U.S. Census Bureau's **2018-2021 American Community Survey** (ACS). To make these sub-state estimates, the U.S. Census Bureau averages five years of ACS sample survey data and reports data for the five-year periods, for example, for 2011-2015 or 2014-2018. So, for example, when we show county-level data for 2018-2021, the data represent the average value for that indicator during that period.

Hispanics as a share of voting-age population (percent), 2018-2021 average



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2018-2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B01001 AND B01001I

Voting-age population (aged 18 or older) by ethnicity, economic development district, and county, Idaho, 2018-2021

	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic
		Number		Percent
Economic Developmen	t Districts			
Region 1	193,987	186,241	7,746	4
Region 2	88,154	84,907	3,247	4
Region 3	625,593	550,089	75,504	12
Region 4	147,559	115,913	31,646	21
Region 5	124,537	111,258	13,279	11
Region 6	172,957	155,482	17,475	10
Counties				
Ada	371,775	343,420	28,355	8
Adams	3,626	3,490	136	4
Bannock	63,813	58,705	5,108	8
Bear Lake	4,586	4,392	194	4
Benewah	7,360	7,122	238	3
Bingham	32,914	27,603	5,311	16
Blaine	18,647	14,989	3,658	20
Boise	6,357	6,085	272	4
Bonner	37,275	36,170	1,105	3
Bonneville	84,271	74,532	9,739	12
Boundary	9,164	8,735	429	5
Butte	1,983	1,837	146	7
Camas	745	713	32	4
Canyon	163,530	127,539	35,991	22
Caribou	5,009	4,647	362	7
Cassia	16,756	12,570	4,186	25
Clark	652	371	281	43
Clearwater	7,320	7,053	267	4

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2018-2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B01001 AND B01001I

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Voting-age population (aged 18 or older) by ethnicity, economic development district and county, Idaho, 2018-2021 (continued)

	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic
		Number		Percent
Counties				
Custer	3,550	3,460	90	3
Elmore	21,155	17,847	3,308	16
Franklin	9,523	8,924	599	6
Fremont	10,003	8,902	1,101	11
Gem	14,419	13,399	1,020	7
Gooding	11,200	8,362	2,838	25
Idaho	13,266	12,865	401	3
Jefferson	20,089	18,173	1,916	10
Jerome	16,720	11,327	5,393	32
Kootenai	129,773	124,138	5,635	4
Latah	32,036	30,677	1,359	4
Lemhi	6,528	6,281	247	4
Lewis	2,770	2,686	84	3
Lincoln	3,724	2,680	1,044	28
Madison	37,160	34,439	2,721	7
Minidoka	15,125	10,208	4,917	33
Nez Perce	32,762	31,626	1,136	3
Oneida	3,278	3,124	154	5
Owyhee	8,777	6,773	2,004	23
Payette	18,384	15,646	2,738	15
Power	5,414	3,863	1,551	29
Shoshone	10,415	10,076	339	3
Teton	8,721	7,487	1,234	14
Twin Falls	64,642	55,064	9,578	15
Valley	9,543	9,023	520	5
Washington	8,027	6,867	1,160	14

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2021 American Community Survey, Five-Year Estimates, Tables B01001 and B01001I

Congressional districts

The 1st Congressional District in Idaho includes the western counties running from north to south plus a portion of Ada County. The population of District 1 is 12% Hispanic, and the voting-age population is 10% Hispanic.

The 2nd Congressional District includes the eastern part of the state plus the remainder of Ada County. The population of District 2 is 15% Hispanic, and the voting-age population is 13% Hispanic.

Total and voting-age population (aged 18 or older) by ethnicity, Congressional Districts, Idaho, 2021

	7	otal populatio	n	Vot	ing-age popula	tion	
	Total	Hisp	anic	Total	Hispanic		
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	
IDAHO	1,900,923	251,916	13	1,430,937	162,884	11	
Disctrict 1	1,007,769	118,842	12	768,864	77,674	10	
Disctrict 2	893,154	133,074	15	662,073	85,210	13	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, SINGLE YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B01001 AND B010011

Voter registration and voting rates

Data from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey allows us to compare registration and voting rates among Idaho Hispanics for the presidential elections in 2016 and 2020, as well as for the mid-term elections in 2018 and 2022. Both registration and voting rates tend to be higher across all demographics in presidential election years than in mid-term election years.¹²

Hispanics made up approximately 4% of Idaho voters in the 2020 presidential election. For this election, 69% of eligible adults in Idaho were registered to vote and 65% voted. In comparison, 40% of Hispanic voting-age adults in Idaho were registered to vote and 24% voted. In the 2016 presidential election, 48% of Hispanic voting-age adults in Idaho were registered to vote and 43% voted. Thus, Hispanic voter turnout decreased by nineteen percentage points from the 2016 presidential elections to the 2020 presidential elections.

Hispanics made up about 4% of Idaho voters in the 2022 mid-term election. For this election, 65% of eligible adults in Idaho¹³ were registered to vote and 48% voted. In comparison, 36% of Hispanic voting-age adults in Idaho were registered to vote and 22% voted. This compares to the 2018 mid-term election, in which 40% of Hispanic voting-age adults in Idaho were registered to vote and 24% voted. Thus, Hispanic voter turnout decreased by two percentage points from the 2018 midterms to the 2022 mid-terms.

Hispanics made up 11% of the voting-age population in Idaho in 2022, 13% in 2020, 14% in 2018, and 13% in 2016. While the voting-age population for Idaho Hispanics is steadily increasing, registration and voting rates tend to be lower among Hispanics than non-Hispanics, especially for mid-term elections.

¹² U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, "Who Votes? Congressional Elections and the American Electorate: 1978-2014"

¹³ Eligible voters are adults aged 18 and over who are U.S. citizens.

Voting-age population (VAP), registered voters, and voters, by ethnicity, Idaho and the United States, 2016 and 2020 presidential elections

		Idaho							United States					
				Citizens						Citizens				
			Regi	stered	Vo	ted			Registered		Voted			
	Total VAP (1,000s)	Citizen VAP (1,000s)	Number (1,000s)	Percent of citizens VAP	Number (1,000s)	Percent of citizens VAP	Total VAP (1,000s)	Citizen VAP (1,000s)	Number (1,000s)	Percent of citizens VAP	Number (1,000s)	Percent of citizens VAP		
2020 Presidential Ele	ctions													
Total VAP	1,370	1,299	900	69	843	65	252,274	231,593	168,308	73	154,628	67		
By sex														
Male	679	643	434	68	410	64	121,870	111,485	79,340	71	72,474	65		
Female	691	656	466	71	433	66	130,404	120,108	88,968	74	82,154	68		
By selected race														
White alone	1,279	1,227	857	70	806	66	195,227	181,891	134,889	74	124,301	68		
Black alone	10	7	5	NA	4	NA	32,219	30,204	20,844	69	18,922	63		
Asian alone	22	12	7	NA	5	NA	16,094	11,530	7,354	64	6,881	60		
By ethnicity														
Hispanic	182	126	51	40	30	24	42,468	30,627	18,719	61	16,459	54		
Non-Hispanic	1,188	1,173	849	72	813	69	209,806	200,966	149,589	74	138,169	69		
2016 Presidential Ele	ctions													
Total VAP	1,224	1,150	790	69	714	62	245,502	224,059	157,596	70	137,537	61		
By sex														
Male	607	571	386	68	346	61	118,488	107,554	73,761	69	63,801	59		
Female	618	579	404	70	368	64	127,013	116,505	83,835	72	73,735	63		
By selected race														
White alone	1,151	1,095	757	69	687	63	192,129	177,865	127,463	72	111,891	63		
Black alone	6	5	3	NA	2	NA	30,608	28,808	19,984	69	17,119	59		
Asian alone	27	12	7	NA	6	NA	14,881	10,283	5,785	56	5,043	49		
By ethnicity														
Hispanic	163	114	55	48	49	43	38,990	26,662	15,267	57	12,682	48		
Non-Hispanic	1,061	1,036	735	71	665	64	206,512	197,397	142,329	72	124,855	63		

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Voting and Registration

Voting-age population (VAP), registered voters, and voters, by ethnicity, Idaho and the United States, 2018 and 2022 mid-term elections

	Idaho								United	l States		
				Citizens						Citizens		
			Regi	stered	Vo	ted			Regi	stered	Vo	ted
	Total VAP (1,000s)	Citizen VAP (1,000s)	Number (1,000s)	Percent of Citizens VAP	Number (1,000s)	Percent of Citizens VAP	Total VAP (1,000s)	Citizen VAP (1,000s)	Number (1,000s)	Percent of Citizens VAP	Number (1,000s)	Percent of Citizens VAP
2022 Congressional E	lections											
Total VAP	1,489	1,417	917	65	685	48	255,457	233,546	161,422	69	121,916	52
By sex												
Male	742	706	437	62	332	47	124,329	112,996	77,021	68	57,966	51
Female	746	711	480	68	353	50	131,128	120,549	84,401	70	63,950	53
By selected race												
White alone	1,397	1,337	888	66	668	50	196,926	182,214	129,133	71	99,600	55
Black alone	6	0	0	0	0	0	32,833	30,825	19,770	64	13,899	45
Asian alone	22	18	2	11	1	5	16,510	12,111	7,256	60	4,869	40
By ethnicity												
Hispanic	165	113	40	36	25	22	44,273	31,187	18,025	58	11,807	38
Non-Hispanic	1,324	1,304	877	67	660	51	211,184	202,359	143,397	71	110,109	54
2018 Congressional E	lections											
Total VAP	1,299	1,226	743	61	587	48	249,748	228,832	153,066	67	122,281	53
By sex												
Male	645	608	362	60	286	47	120,573	110,006	71,726	65	56,964	52
Female	654	618	381	62	301	49	129,176	118,826	81,340	69	65,317	55
By selected race												
White alone	1,214	1,163	708	61	555	48	194,127	180,522	123,727	69	99,255	55
Black alone	8	8	8	NA	6	NA	31,623	29,758	19,023	64	15,194	51
Asian alone	33	22	9	NA	8	NA	15,659	11,128	5,898	53	4,519	41
By ethnicity												
Hispanic	182	126	51	40	30	24	41,049	28,955	15,558	54	11,695	40
Non-Hispanic	1,117	1,100	692	63	55,700	51	208,699	199,877	137,508	69	110,586	55

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, VOTING AND REGISTRATION

Data sources

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8. Crime

Highlights

- ♦ Hispanics made up 14% of all Idahoans who were arrested in 2021, similar to the proportion of Hispanics in Idaho's general population. The top arrest offenses were the same for Hispanics and non-Hispanics in Idaho. Drug and narcotic violations and DUIs accounted for over half the total arrests for both groups in Idaho.
- ♦ Among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics in Idaho, the number of arrests for crimes against persons has gone down over the past 12 years. Hispanic arrests have declined by 23% and non-Hispanic arrests have declined by 42%.
- Over the last ten years, Idaho Hispanics' share of arrests for crimes against property has declined from 14% of arrests in 2009 to 13% in 2021.
- ♦ Hispanics made up 13% of the incarcerated population in Idaho in FY 2021, which is the same as their share of the population.

To explore patterns in Idaho arrest rates, we mainly report data in this chapter from the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. This program compiles data from police departments, sheriff's offices, and the Idaho State Police. Individual states compile data from local jurisdictions and the FBI compiles state data into a comprehensive national system.

In 2021, there were 49,946 arrests made in Idaho – 278 arrests per 10,000 people. ¹⁴ The rate per 10,000 was down 42.2% from 2009. Nationally, there were 165 arrests per 10,000 people in 2021 compared to 244 arrests per 10,000 people in 2019.

Hispanics made up 14% of all Idahoans who were arrested in 2021, similar to the proportion of Hispanics making up Idaho's general population.

The top arrest offenses were the same for Hispanics and non-Hispanics in Idaho. For both groups, drug and narcotic violations and DUIs accounted for over half the total.

For crimes committed against persons (bodily harm, threat of bodily harm, or other actions against a person's will), 13% of all victims in Idaho were Hispanic. Nationally, 18% of all victims were Hispanic.

Most common arrest offenses by ethnicity of arrestee and crimes against persons by ethnicity of victim, Idaho, 2021

	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Unknown ethnicity	Hispanic
		Percent		
Most common arrest offenses by ethnic	ity of arrestee			
Drug/narcotic violations	1,460	6,885	2,191	14
DUI	1,042	4,336	2,023	14
Simple assault	444	2,176	595	14
Drug equipment violations	300	1,591	450	13
Aggravated assault	273	1,045	164	18
Larceny/theft offenses	240	1,518	358	11
Disorderly conduct	218	846	398	15
Liquor law violations	115	464	437	11
Most common crimes against persons b	y ethnicity of victim			
Simple assault	1,219	7,055	2,219	12
Aggravated assault	401	2,071	600	13
Intimidation	151	1,128	347	9
Fondling	99	698	370	8

SOURCE: IDAHO STATE POLICE, UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING, CRIME IN IDAHO 2021

¹⁴ "Arrest" refers to a physical arrest, citation, or summons served. Data show the number of persons arrested rather than the number of charges lodged.

Arrests for major types of crime

Crimes against persons¹⁵

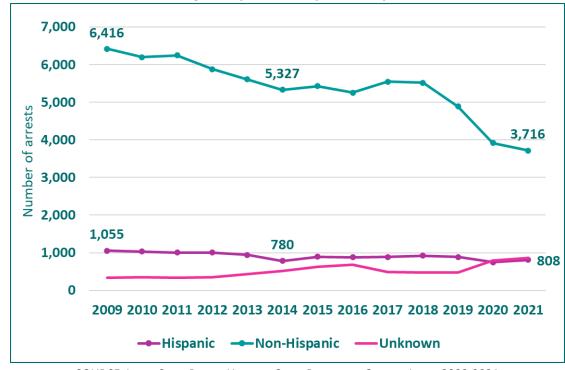
Here we present Idaho data on arrests for four main types of offenses: crimes against persons, property, and society, and Group "B" offenses.

In 2021, roughly 17,788 crimes against persons were reported in Idaho – 99 offenses per 10,000 people.

These offenses resulted in 5,390 arrests. Hispanics made up 14% of those arrested in 2009 and 15% in 2021.

Among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics in Idaho, the number of arrests for crimes against persons has gone down over the past 12 years. Hispanic arrests have declined by 23% and non-Hispanic arrests have declined by 42%.

Arrests for crimes against persons, by ethnicity, Idaho, 2009-2021



SOURCE: IDAHO STATE POLICE, UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING, CRIME IN IDAHO 2009-2021

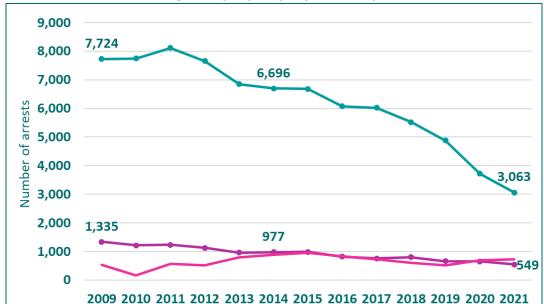
¹⁵ Crimes against persons include murder, negligent manslaughter, rape, sodomy, sexual assault with object, fondling, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation, kidnapping, incest, and statutory rape.

Crimes against property¹⁶

In 2021, a total of 32,162 crimes against property were reported in Idaho – 179 offenses per 10,000 people. These offenses resulted in roughly 4,330 arrests.

Idaho Hispanics' share of arrests for crimes against property declined from 14% of such arrests in 2009 to 13% in 2021.

Among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics, the number of arrests has gone down over the past 12 years. Hispanic arrests have declined by 59% and non-Hispanic arrests have declined by 60%.



Arrests for crimes against property, by ethnicity, Idaho, 2009-2021

SOURCE: IDAHO STATE POLICE, UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING, CRIME IN IDAHO 2009-2021

Unknown

→ Hispanic → Non-Hispanic

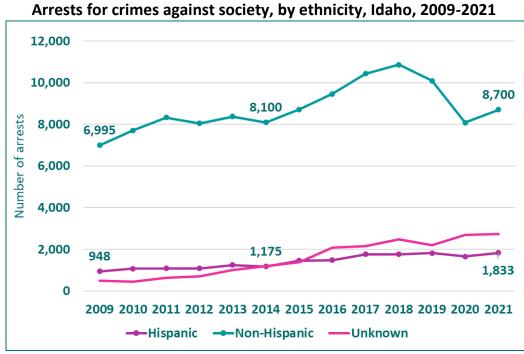
¹⁶ Crimes against property include larceny/theft, destruction of property, burglary/breaking and entering, fraud offenses, motor vehicle theft, counterfeiting/forgery, stolen property, arson, robbery, embezzlement, extortion/blackmail, and bribery.

Crimes against society¹⁷

Patterns in arrests for criminal activity often reflect changes in law enforcement priorities and practices. This is true for crimes generally but especially for crimes against society. In other words, increasing numbers of arrests for crimes against society may be the result of law enforcement making these crimes a higher priority relative to other types of crime.

In 2021, roughly 27,000 crimes against society were reported in Idaho – 142 offenses per 10,000 people. These offenses resulted in around 13,200 total arrests.

Hispanics made up 14% of those arrested for crimes against society in 2021 in Idaho, compared to 11% in 2009. Among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics, the number of arrests has increased over the past 12 years. Hispanic arrests are up 93% and non-Hispanic arrests are up 24%.



SOURCE: IDAHO STATE POLICE, UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING, CRIME IN IDAHO 2009-2021

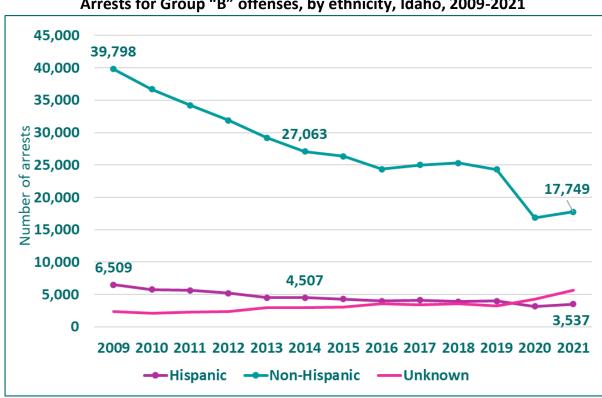
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¹⁷ Crimes against society include drug/narcotic violation, drug equipment violations, weapon law violations, pornography/obscene material, prostitution offenses, gambling offenses, and animal cruelty.

Group "B" offenses 18

The Uniform Crime Reporting system does not report the total number of Group "B" offenses. Instead, only arrest data are available. In 2021, Group "B" offenses resulted in 26,900 arrests. Hispanics made up 13% of those arrested in both 2009 and 2021.

Among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics, the number of arrests has gone down over the past 12 years. Hispanic arrests declined by 46% while non-Hispanic arrests have declined by 55%.



Arrests for Group "B" offenses, by ethnicity, Idaho, 2009-2021

SOURCE: IDAHO STATE POLICE, UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING, CRIME IN IDAHO 2009-2021

¹⁸ Group "B" offenses include bad checks, curfew/loitering/vagrancy, disorderly conduct, DUI, drunkenness, nonviolent family offenses, liquor law violations, peeping Tom, trespass of real property, and all other offenses.

Incarcerated population

In FY 2021, the Idaho Department of Correction incarcerated about 6,000 offenders, down 27% from seven years earlier. Hispanics made up 15% of this population, only slightly higher than their share of the population as a whole. Seven years earlier, Hispanics also made up 15% of the incarcerated population.

The community offender population includes people who are on probation or parole. In FY 2021, there were roughly 16,600 people in the community correction population. Hispanics made up 11% of this population.

Incarcerated and community offender populations, by ethnicity, Idaho, FY 2021

	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Incarcerated population as of June 2021			
Number	8,518	1,290	7,228
Percent	100	15	85
Community offender population in FY2021 Total			
Number	16,579	1,868	14,711
Percent	100	11	89
Probation			
Number	11,918	1,272	10,646
Percent	100	11	89
Parole			
Number	4,661	596	4,065
Percent	100	13	87

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, EVALUATION AND COMPLIANCE, POPULATION REPORT FY2021

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IN MEMORY

In 2023, we mourned the loss of one of our own, Juan J. Saldaña. Juan graced our lives—a leader whose fervor for the Hispanic community in the heart of Idaho burned like a brilliant star. He left a legacy that was nothing short of transformative, a legacy that is interwoven into the very fabric of our Hispanic community in Idaho. Juan was a bright hope for us all, a guiding light in a world that sometimes felt dim. His love for our community was not passive; it was an active force that propelled us forward. Through tireless advocacy, Juan broke down barriers, forged connections, and opened doors that had long been closed to us. Juan's work elevated our voices, ensured our rights, and built bridges of understanding. With this report, we carry forward the torch of his passion, for his work was not just important; it was the heartbeat of our community. Together, as a united family, we honor his memory to ensure that his vision of a stronger, more vibrant Hispanic community in Idaho continues to flourish.

With love and gratitude, in his memory, Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs.



