



THE HISPANIC PROFILE **DATA BOOK FOR** **IDAHO** 4TH Edition

POPULATION
INCOME & POVERTY
EMPLOYMENT
EDUCATION
FAMILY & KIDS
HEALTH
HOUSING
CRIME & SAFETY

IDAHO COMMISSION ON HISPANIC AFFAIRS
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University of Idaho
McClure Center for Public Policy Research
www.uidaho.edu/mcclurecenter



Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs

Established 1987

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Governor

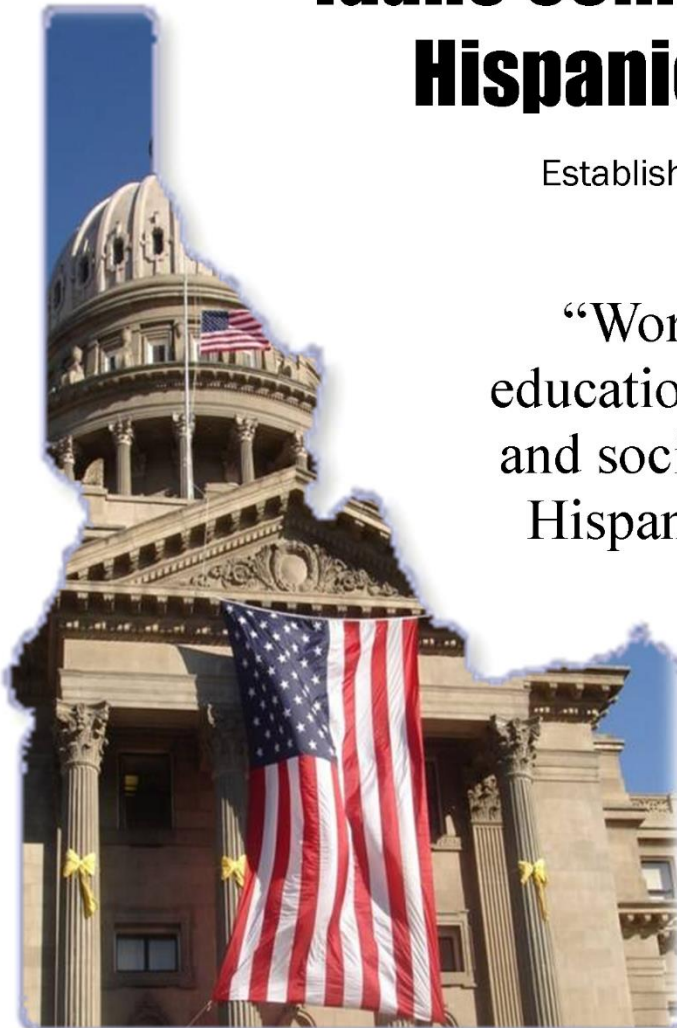
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“Working toward
educational, economic,
and social equality for
Hispanics in Idaho”



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Highlights

Idaho Hispanics make up ...

- ◆ 12% of the total population
- ◆ 18% of K-12 public school students
- ◆ 2% of Idaho public school teachers
- ◆ 12% of the labor force
- ◆ 27% of the uninsured
- ◆ 3% of registered voters

Three-fourths of Idaho's Hispanics were born in the U.S. 9-in-10 live south of a line from Payette County to Madison and Bonneville counties.

Hispanics accounted for:

- ◆ 30% of the state's population growth between 2010 and 2015
- ◆ 42% of K-12 public school enrollment growth between the 2010-11 and 2015-16 school years
- ◆ 37% of employment growth between 2009 and 2015

However, Hispanic population growth in Idaho is slowing. On an annual basis, the population grew 9% in the 1990s, 7% in the 2000s, and 2% from 2010-2015.

In terms of education, Idaho Hispanic students are less proficient in basic subjects and less prepared for college and career than non-Hispanics, based on standardized test scores. Students in the English Learner program score the lowest on standardized tests.

Compared to non-Hispanics, Hispanics in Idaho have higher unemployment and poverty rates. They also have lower average annual wages and household income. However, their economic well-being has improved since the recession.

- ◆ The Hispanic unemployment rate is down 8 percentage points; the non-Hispanic rate is down 4 points.
- ◆ The Hispanic poverty rate is down 5 percentage points; the non-Hispanic rate is up 1.5 points.
- ◆ The number of employed Hispanics is up 34%; the number of employed non-Hispanics is up 6%.

What accounts for these findings? First, Hispanics are more likely to be in the labor force and to work in growing occupations and industries. Second, the number of Hispanics in the labor force is going up in all age categories, but going down among non-Hispanics under age 25 and age 25-54. It may also be that younger Hispanic workers are becoming more educated and likely to work non-traditional, higher paying jobs. A better understanding of Idaho's Hispanic and non-Hispanic labor market dynamics could inform strategies to increase Idaho's economic prosperity overall.

Preface

For the past decade, United States Census data confirms the continuing growth of Idaho’s Hispanic population. With this growth, came a demand by the general public, policy makers, businesses, state agencies, educational institutions (K-20), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for data and analysis on Hispanic population trends in education, economics, health and welfare, and social and consumer choices.

The Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs (“Commission”) responded by publishing a series of data-rich reports starting with the “2004 Hispanic Profile Book,” a detailed breakdown of Idaho’s Hispanic community at the time.

Most recently, the Commission has partnered with the University of Idaho’s James A. and Louise McClure Center for Public Policy Research and the Idaho National Laboratory to publish a series of policy briefs—“Idaho at-a-Glance”—on Idaho Hispanics.

In 2017, the Commission continues its proud history of keeping Idaho informed on statewide trends on Hispanics by publishing the fourth edition of the “Hispanic Profile Data Book for Idaho.” This edition examines the changing trends and their impact—providing stakeholders with information on the needs and issues facing Idaho’s growing Hispanic population. By sharing this rich data set with the general public, policy makers, K-20 institutions, businesses, and NGOs, the Commission hopes to foster collaboration, seek resources, and assure sound public policy to address the complex issues resulting from the growth of Hispanics in our State.

The time for positive and meaningful change is now.



Margie Gonzalez,
Executive Director

Acknowledgements

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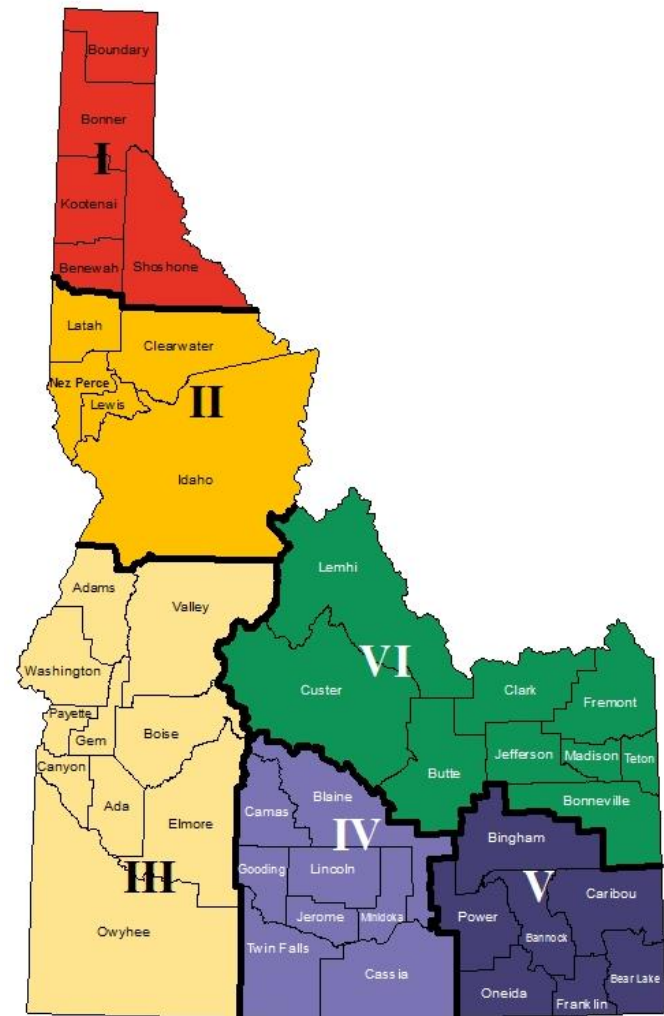
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Idaho geography

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

| EDD 1 | EDD 2 | EDD 3 | EDD 4 | EDD 5 | EDD 6 |
|----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Benewah | Clearwater | Ada | Blaine | Bannock | Bonneville |
| Bonner | Idaho | Adams | Camas | Bear 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 (EDD)



Population characteristics

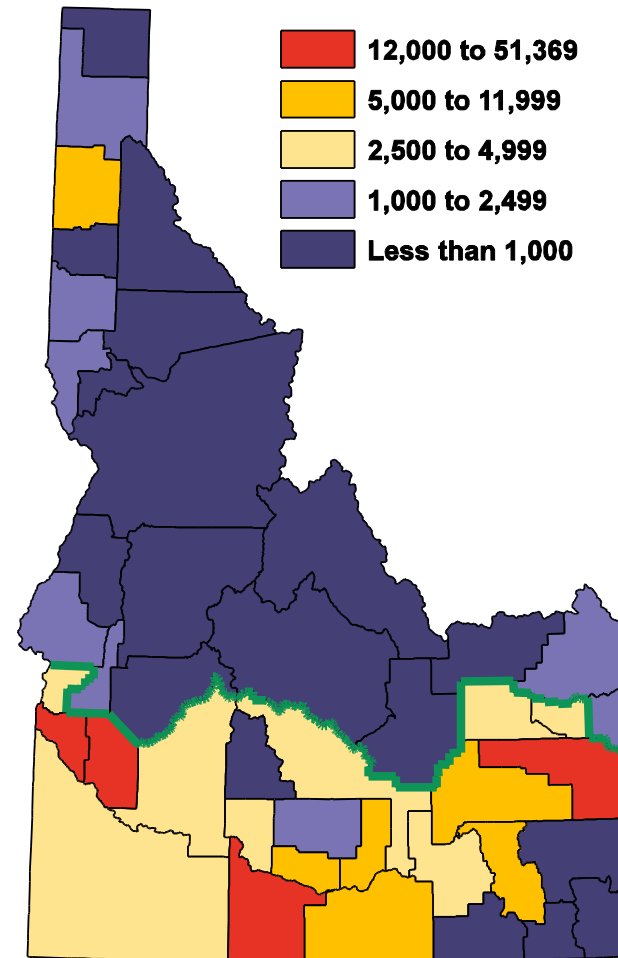
Hispanics are Idaho's largest minority group. In 2015, Idaho had 202,430 Hispanic residents, compared to 101,690 in 2000. While every county in Idaho has Hispanic residents, the population is heavily concentrated in the south. In 2015, 90% of the state's Hispanics lived below a line from Payette County in the west to Bonneville County in the east (see the green line on the map at right). Half lived in three counties: Canyon, Ada, and Bonneville.

In addition, Hispanics make up a growing share of Idaho's population. Hispanics accounted for 12% of Idaho's population in 2015, compared to 8% in 2000. Nationally, 18% of all Americans were Hispanic in 2015.

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

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

Number of Hispanics, 2015



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

Counties with high or low numbers of Hispanic residents

In 2015, Ada, Canyon, Bonneville, and Twin Falls counties had the largest number of Hispanics, followed by counties in south central Idaho where dairy, other agriculture, and services employ a large number of Hispanic workers: Jerome, Minidoka, Gooding, and others. Kootenai County is the only northern Idaho county among the top 15.

Most counties with fewer than 200 Hispanic residents are in the central portion of the state: Adams, Butte, Camas, Custer, Lewis, and Oneida. All six counties have fewer than 5,000 total residents.

**Number of Hispanics,
top 15 counties in Idaho, 2015**

| Hispanic (#) | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| IDAHO STATE | 202,430 |
| Canyon | 51,369 |
| Ada | 34,729 |
| Bonneville | 14,133 |
| Twin Falls | 12,833 |
| Bingham | 8,017 |
| Jerome | 7,910 |
| Minidoka | 6,971 |
| Bannock | 6,923 |
| Kootenai | 6,558 |
| Cassia | 6,376 |
| Blaine | 4,535 |
| Gooding | 4,415 |
| Elmore | 4,210 |
| Payette | 3,958 |
| Owyhee | 2,997 |

4

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

Counties where Hispanics make up a high or low percentage of residents

Counties where Hispanics made up a large share of the population in 2015 included ten of the south central Idaho counties in the previous table. The five other counties in this list include some of the state’s smallest counties: Clark, Power, Lincoln, Teton, and Washington.

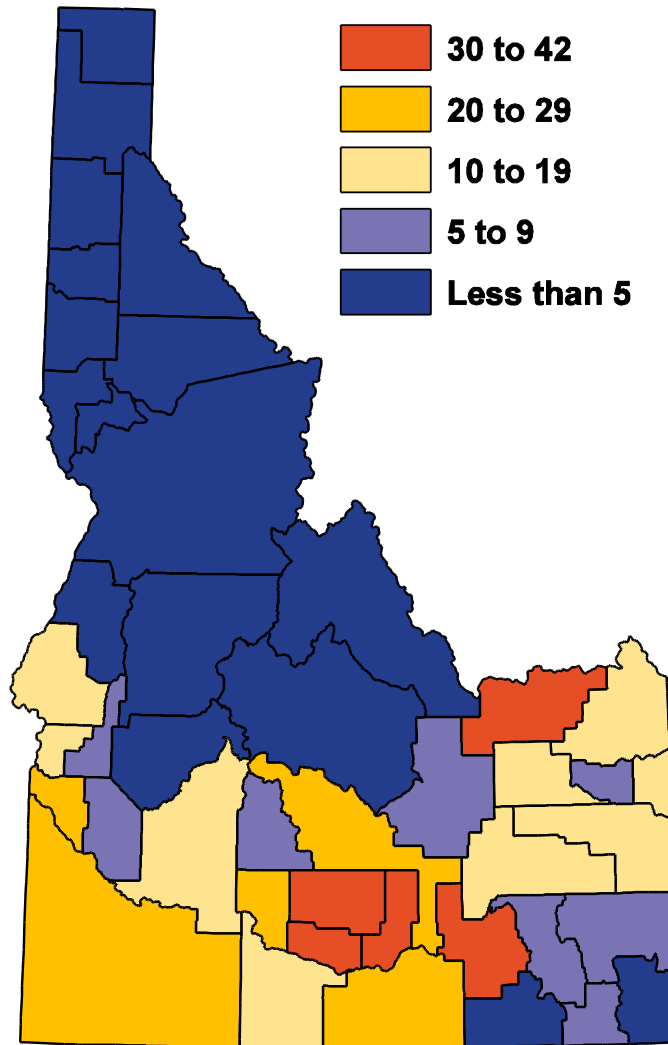
Five counties, almost all in northern Idaho, are only 3% Hispanic: Adams, Benewah, Bonner, Lemhi, and Shoshone.

Percent Hispanic, top 15 counties in Idaho, 2015

| Hispanic (%) | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| IDAHO STATE | 12 |
| Clark | 42 |
| Jerome | 35 |
| Minidoka | 34 |
| Power | 33 |
| Lincoln | 30 |
| Gooding | 29 |
| Cassia | 27 |
| Owyhee | 26 |
| Canyon | 25 |
| Blaine | 21 |
| Bingham | 18 |
| Teton | 17 |
| Payette | 17 |
| Washington | 17 |
| Elmore | 16 |

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

Percent Hispanic, 2015



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

Population by ethnicity and percent Hispanic, 2015

| | Total population (#) | Non-Hispanic (#) | Hispanic (#) | Hispanic (%) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| IDAHO | 1,654,930 | 1,452,500 | 202,430 | 12 |
| Economic Development Districts | | | | |
| Region 1 | 225,007 | 215,942 | 9,065 | 4 |
| Region 2 | 107,383 | 103,133 | 4,250 | 4 |
| Region 3 | 749,611 | 648,440 | 101,171 | 13 |
| Region 4 | 192,395 | 147,677 | 44,718 | 23 |
| Region 5 | 166,429 | 147,267 | 19,162 | 12 |
| Region 6 | 214,105 | 190,041 | 24,064 | 11 |
| Counties | | | | |
| Ada | 434,211 | 399,482 | 34,729 | 8 |
| Adams | 3,843 | 3,728 | 115 | 3 |
| Bannock | 83,744 | 76,821 | 6,923 | 8 |
| Bear Lake | 5,922 | 5,659 | 263 | 4 |
| Benewah | 9,052 | 8,745 | 307 | 3 |
| Bingham | 44,990 | 36,973 | 8,017 | 18 |
| Blaine | 21,592 | 17,057 | 4,535 | 21 |
| Boise | 7,058 | 6,796 | 262 | 4 |
| Bonner | 41,859 | 40,577 | 1,282 | 3 |
| Bonneville | 110,089 | 95,956 | 14,133 | 13 |
| Boundary | 11,318 | 10,824 | 494 | 4 |
| Butte | 2,501 | 2,372 | 129 | 5 |
| Camas | 1,066 | 988 | 78 | 7 |
| Canyon | 207,478 | 156,109 | 51,369 | 25 |
| Caribou | 6,770 | 6,423 | 347 | 5 |
| Cassia | 23,506 | 17,130 | 6,376 | 27 |
| Clark | 880 | 507 | 373 | 42 |
| Clearwater | 8,496 | 8,168 | 328 | 4 |

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Population by ethnicity and percent Hispanic, 2015 (continued)

| | Total population (#) | Non-Hispanic (#) | Hispanic (#) | Hispanic (%) |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| IDAHO | 1,654,930 | 1,452,500 | 202,430 | 12 |
| Counties | | | | |
| Custer | 4,087 | 3,914 | 173 | 4 |
| Elmore | 25,876 | 21,666 | 4,210 | 16 |
| Franklin | 13,074 | 12,151 | 923 | 7 |
| Fremont | 12,819 | 11,247 | 1,572 | 12 |
| Gem | 16,852 | 15,500 | 1,352 | 8 |
| Gooding | 15,284 | 10,869 | 4,415 | 29 |
| Idaho | 16,272 | 15,701 | 571 | 4 |
| Jefferson | 27,157 | 24,337 | 2,820 | 10 |
| Jerome | 22,814 | 14,904 | 7,910 | 35 |
| Kootenai | 150,346 | 143,788 | 6,558 | 4 |
| Latah | 38,778 | 37,121 | 1,657 | 4 |
| Lemhi | 7,735 | 7,469 | 266 | 3 |
| Lewis | 3,789 | 3,614 | 175 | 5 |
| Lincoln | 5,297 | 3,697 | 1,600 | 30 |
| Madison | 38,273 | 35,518 | 2,755 | 7 |
| Minidoka | 20,461 | 13,490 | 6,971 | 34 |
| Nez Perce | 40,048 | 38,529 | 1,519 | 4 |
| Oneida | 4,281 | 4,104 | 177 | 4 |
| Owyhee | 11,310 | 8,313 | 2,997 | 26 |
| Payette | 22,896 | 18,938 | 3,958 | 17 |
| Power | 7,648 | 5,136 | 2,512 | 33 |
| Shoshone | 12,432 | 12,008 | 424 | 3 |
| Teton | 10,564 | 8,721 | 1,843 | 17 |
| Twin Falls | 82,375 | 69,542 | 12,833 | 16 |
| Valley | 10,103 | 9,640 | 463 | 5 |
| Washington | 9,984 | 8,268 | 1,716 | 17 |

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

Population growth

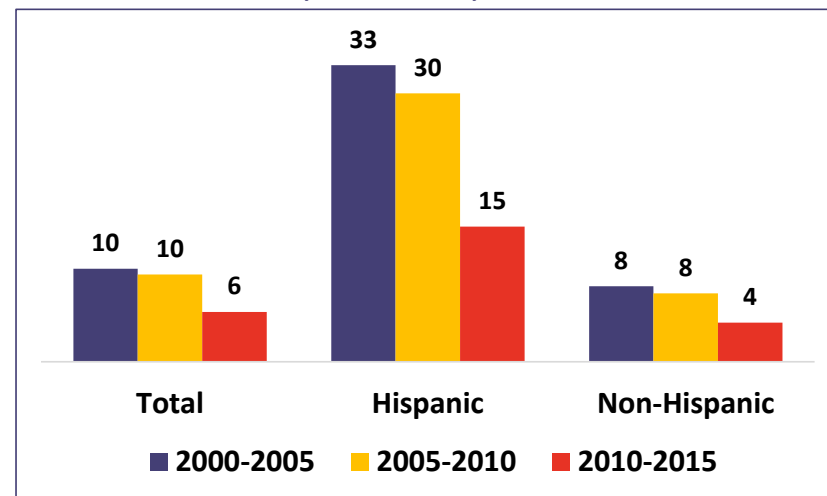
Between 2010 and 2015, Idaho's 6% population increase made it the nation's 10th fastest growing state. During this time, Idaho gained 26,529 Hispanic residents and 60,819 non-Hispanic residents. While Hispanics made up 12% of the state's population, they made up 30% of the state's overall growth during this period.

Between 2010 and 2015, Idaho's Hispanic population grew by 15%, compared to 4% among non-Hispanics. Looking further back, Idaho's Hispanic population grew 99% – or doubled – between 2000 and 2015, while the non-Hispanic population grew 22%.

In general, Hispanics had higher rates of year-to-year growth before the latest economic recession began in 2007 (see figures on next page). Between 2000 and 2007, Hispanic population growth averaged 5-7% each year, compared to 3-4% since then. Hispanics have consistently had higher year-to-year growth rates than non-Hispanics since at least 1990.

While Hispanic growth rates have slowed since the recession, they continue to be higher than non-Hispanic rates.

**Population change in Idaho (%),
2000-2005, 2005-2010, and 2010-2015**



**Share of Idaho's total population, 2015, and
share of Idaho population growth, 2010-2015**

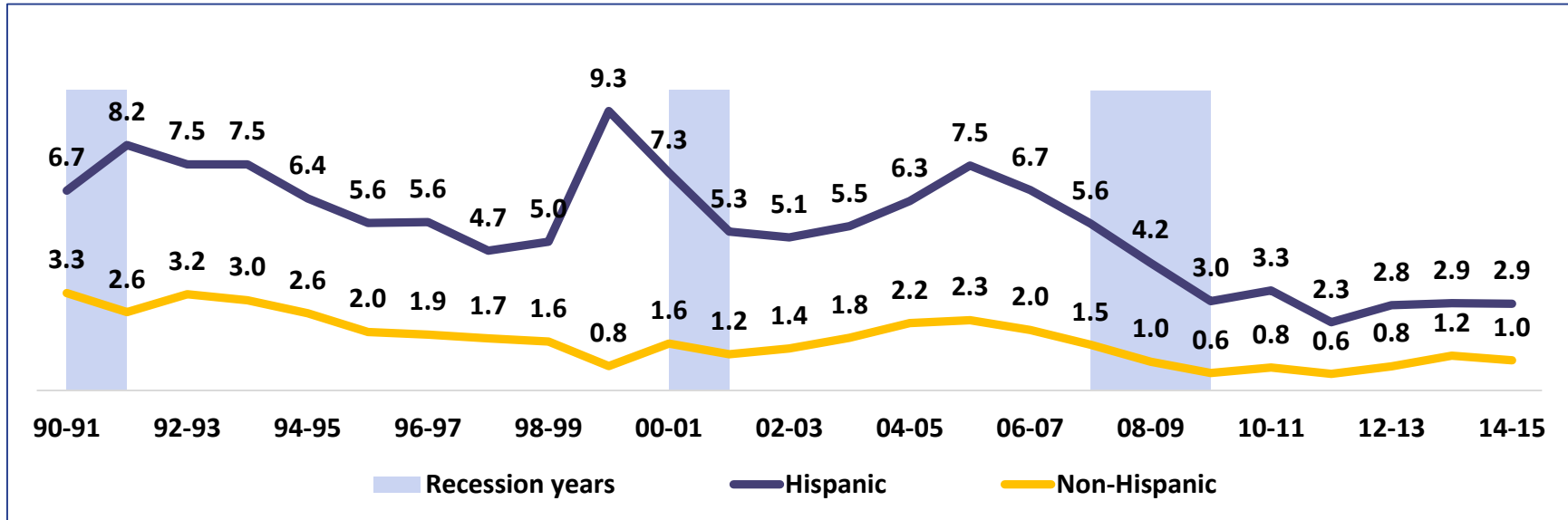
| | Share of Idaho's total population (%) 2015 | Share of Idaho population growth (%) 2010-2015 |
|--------------|---|---|
| Hispanic | 12 | 30 |
| Non-Hispanic | 88 | 70 |

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

Population by ethnicity in Idaho, 1990-2015

| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Total | 1,006,749 | 1,041,316 | 1,071,685 | 1,108,768 | 1,145,140 | 1,177,322 | 1,203,083 | 1,228,520 | 1,252,330 | 1,275,674 | 1,293,953 | 1,319,962 | 1,340,372 |
| Hispanic | 53,485 | 57,050 | 61,717 | 66,367 | 71,371 | 75,943 | 80,185 | 84,687 | 88,633 | 93,028 | 101,690 | 109,067 | 114,838 |
| Non-Hispanic | 953,264 | 984,266 | 1,009,968 | 1,042,401 | 1,073,769 | 1,101,379 | 1,122,898 | 1,143,833 | 1,163,697 | 1,182,646 | 1,192,263 | 1,210,895 | 1,225,534 |
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Total | 1,363,380 | 1,391,802 | 1,428,241 | 1,468,669 | 1,505,105 | 1,534,320 | 1,554,439 | 1,567,582 | 1,584,134 | 1,596,097 | 1,612,785 | 1,634,806 | 1,654,930 |
| Hispanic | 120,694 | 127,308 | 135,345 | 145,495 | 155,222 | 163,856 | 170,818 | 175,901 | 181,763 | 185,892 | 191,175 | 196,734 | 202,430 |
| Non-Hispanic | 1,242,686 | 1,264,494 | 1,292,896 | 1,323,174 | 1,349,883 | 1,370,464 | 1,383,621 | 1,391,681 | 1,402,371 | 1,410,205 | 1,421,610 | 1,438,072 | 1,452,500 |

Year-to-year population change in Idaho (%), 1990-2015



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

Population growth in Idaho compared to the U.S.

For both Hispanics and non-Hispanics, growth rates in Idaho are higher than the nation as a whole. However, population growth has slowed over the last five to ten years. While average annual growth rates among Idaho’s Hispanics were 9.0% in 1990s, they slowed to 7.3% in the 2000s and 1.5% since 2010. At the national level, average annual growth rates among Hispanics declined from 5.6% in 1990s to 4.3% in the 2000s and 1.2% in the 2010s. While Hispanic growth has slowed, this group continues to grow faster than the non-Hispanic population.

**Total population by ethnicity (#),
1990-2015**

| Total population | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 |
| U.S. | 248,709,873 | 281,424,600 | 308,745,538 | 321,418,820 |
| IDAHO | 1,006,749 | 1,293,957 | 1,567,582 | 1,654,930 |
| Hispanic | | | | |
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 |
| U.S. | 22,571,407 | 35,306,376 | 50,477,594 | 56,592,793 |
| IDAHO | 53,485 | 101,690 | 175,901 | 202,430 |
| Non-Hispanic | | | | |
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 |
| U.S. | 226,138,466 | 246,118,224 | 258,267,944 | 264,826,027 |
| IDAHO | 953,264 | 1,192,267 | 1,391,681 | 1,452,500 |

**Annual average population change by ethnicity (%),
1990-2015**

| Total population | | | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1990-2000 | 2000-2010 | 2010-2015 |
| U.S. | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| IDAHO | 2.9 | 2.1 | 0.6 |
| Hispanic | | | |
| | 1990-2000 | 2000-2010 | 2010-2015 |
| U.S. | 5.6 | 4.3 | 1.2 |
| IDAHO | 9.0 | 7.3 | 1.5 |
| Non-Hispanic | | | |
| | 1990-2000 | 2000-2010 | 2010-2015 |
| U.S. | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| IDAHO | 2.5 | 1.7 | 0.4 |

SOURCES FOR BOTH FIGURES: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
 2000 – DECENNIAL CENSUS, SUMMARY FILE 1-100% DATA, TABLE P004
 2010 – DECENNIAL CENSUS, SUMMARY FILE 1-100% DATA, TABLE QT-P10
 2005 & 2015 - POPULATION ESTIMATES PROGRAM

Hispanic growth at the county level

Between 2010 and 2015, Idaho's Hispanic population increased by 15%, faster than the non-Hispanic increase of 4%. Counties with the highest growth among Hispanics included:

- ◆ Lemhi (47%)
- ◆ Bonner (41%)
- ◆ Oneida (40%)
- ◆ Nez Perce (37%)
- ◆ Lewis (37%)
- ◆ Idaho (36%)
- ◆ Benewah (31%)

Many of these are located in northern and north central Idaho, where there are fewer Hispanics. And, many are counties with very small populations.

Only three Idaho counties, all of which have very small populations, had a decline in their Hispanic population during this period:

- ◆ Fremont (-7%)
- ◆ Clark (-6%)
- ◆ Custer (-2%)

Counties in which overall population would be in decline if not for Hispanic growth

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

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

Total population by ethnicity, 2000-2015

| | Total population (#) | | | | Hispanic population (#) | | | | Non-Hispanic population (#) | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| IDAHO | 1,293,953 | 1,428,241 | 1,567,582 | 1,654,930 | 101,690 | 135,345 | 175,901 | 202,430 | 1,192,263 | 1,292,896 | 1,391,681 | 1,452,500 |
| Economic Development Districts | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | 178,333 | 197,816 | 212,393 | 225,007 | 3,875 | 5,708 | 7,196 | 9,065 | 174,458 | 192,108 | 205,197 | 215,942 |
| Region 2 | 100,533 | 101,875 | 105,358 | 107,383 | 1,940 | 2,656 | 3,252 | 4,250 | 98,593 | 99,219 | 102,106 | 103,133 |
| Region 3 | 535,652 | 616,974 | 690,258 | 749,611 | 49,180 | 66,626 | 87,215 | 101,171 | 486,472 | 550,348 | 603,043 | 648,440 |
| Region 4 | 162,397 | 171,146 | 185,790 | 192,395 | 23,367 | 30,686 | 39,883 | 44,718 | 139,030 | 140,460 | 145,907 | 147,677 |
| Region 5 | 154,007 | 157,274 | 166,284 | 166,429 | 11,857 | 14,185 | 17,295 | 19,162 | 142,150 | 143,089 | 148,989 | 147,267 |
| Region 6 | 163,031 | 183,156 | 207,499 | 214,105 | 11,471 | 15,484 | 21,060 | 24,064 | 151,560 | 167,672 | 186,439 | 190,041 |
| Counties | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ada | 300,904 | 348,755 | 392,365 | 434,211 | 13,467 | 20,187 | 27,905 | 34,729 | 287,437 | 328,568 | 364,460 | 399,482 |
| Adams | 3,476 | 3,817 | 3,976 | 3,843 | 54 | 75 | 94 | 115 | 3,422 | 3,742 | 3,882 | 3,728 |
| Bannock | 75,565 | 77,419 | 82,839 | 83,744 | 3,540 | 4,422 | 5,587 | 6,923 | 72,025 | 72,997 | 77,252 | 76,821 |
| Bear Lake | 6,411 | 6,077 | 5,986 | 5,922 | 154 | 176 | 216 | 263 | 6,257 | 5,901 | 5,770 | 5,659 |
| Benewah | 9,171 | 9,053 | 9,285 | 9,052 | 142 | 183 | 235 | 307 | 9,029 | 8,870 | 9,050 | 8,745 |
| Bingham | 41,735 | 43,173 | 45,607 | 44,990 | 5,550 | 6,562 | 7,864 | 8,017 | 36,185 | 36,611 | 37,743 | 36,973 |
| Blaine | 18,991 | 20,897 | 21,376 | 21,592 | 2,030 | 3,306 | 4,272 | 4,535 | 16,961 | 17,591 | 17,104 | 17,057 |
| Boise | 6,670 | 6,981 | 7,028 | 7,058 | 228 | 243 | 249 | 262 | 6,442 | 6,738 | 6,779 | 6,796 |
| Bonner | 36,835 | 39,576 | 40,877 | 41,859 | 604 | 795 | 911 | 1,282 | 36,231 | 38,781 | 39,966 | 40,577 |
| Bonneville | 82,522 | 91,709 | 104,234 | 110,089 | 5,703 | 8,098 | 11,912 | 14,133 | 76,819 | 83,611 | 92,322 | 95,956 |
| Boundary | 9,871 | 10,303 | 10,972 | 11,318 | 335 | 398 | 402 | 494 | 9,536 | 9,905 | 10,570 | 10,824 |
| Butte | 2,899 | 2,825 | 2,891 | 2,501 | 120 | 115 | 119 | 129 | 2,779 | 2,710 | 2,772 | 2,372 |
| Camas | 991 | 1,069 | 1,117 | 1,066 | 55 | 69 | 75 | 78 | 936 | 1,000 | 1,042 | 988 |
| Canyon | 131,441 | 163,947 | 188,923 | 207,478 | 24,455 | 33,947 | 45,069 | 51,369 | 106,986 | 130,000 | 143,854 | 156,109 |
| Caribou | 7,304 | 6,963 | 6,963 | 6,770 | 289 | 290 | 336 | 347 | 7,015 | 6,673 | 6,627 | 6,423 |
| Cassia | 21,416 | 21,372 | 22,952 | 23,506 | 4,013 | 4,755 | 5,724 | 6,376 | 17,403 | 16,617 | 17,228 | 17,130 |
| Clark | 1,022 | 925 | 982 | 880 | 350 | 353 | 398 | 373 | 672 | 572 | 584 | 507 |
| Clearwater | 8,930 | 8,659 | 8,761 | 8,496 | 165 | 226 | 268 | 328 | 8,765 | 8,433 | 8,493 | 8,168 |

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Total population by ethnicity, 2000-2015 (continued)

| | Total population (#) | | | | Hispanic population (#) | | | | Non-Hispanic population (#) | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| IDAHO | 1,293,953 | 1,428,241 | 1,567,582 | 1,654,930 | 101,690 | 135,345 | 175,901 | 202,430 | 1,192,263 | 1,292,896 | 1,391,681 | 1,452,500 |
| Counties (continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Custer | 4,342 | 4,084 | 4,368 | 4,087 | 183 | 192 | 176 | 173 | 4,159 | 3,892 | 4,192 | 3,914 |
| Elmore | 29,130 | 25,919 | 27,038 | 25,876 | 3,492 | 3,584 | 4,118 | 4,210 | 25,638 | 22,335 | 22,920 | 21,666 |
| Franklin | 11,329 | 12,079 | 12,786 | 13,074 | 591 | 737 | 838 | 923 | 10,738 | 11,342 | 11,948 | 12,151 |
| Fremont | 11,819 | 12,610 | 13,242 | 12,819 | 1,255 | 1,526 | 1,694 | 1,572 | 10,564 | 11,084 | 11,548 | 11,247 |
| Gem | 15,181 | 16,304 | 16,719 | 16,852 | 1,050 | 1,226 | 1,336 | 1,352 | 14,131 | 15,078 | 15,383 | 15,500 |
| Gooding | 14,155 | 14,614 | 15,464 | 15,284 | 2,414 | 3,336 | 4,344 | 4,415 | 11,741 | 11,278 | 11,120 | 10,869 |
| Idaho | 15,511 | 15,522 | 16,267 | 16,272 | 243 | 335 | 421 | 571 | 15,268 | 15,187 | 15,846 | 15,701 |
| Jefferson | 19,155 | 21,674 | 26,140 | 27,157 | 1,907 | 2,201 | 2,641 | 2,820 | 17,248 | 19,473 | 23,499 | 24,337 |
| Jerome | 18,342 | 19,654 | 22,374 | 22,814 | 3,150 | 4,672 | 6,929 | 7,910 | 15,192 | 14,982 | 15,445 | 14,904 |
| Kootenai | 108,685 | 125,972 | 138,494 | 150,346 | 2,528 | 4,013 | 5,268 | 6,558 | 106,157 | 121,959 | 133,226 | 143,788 |
| Latah | 34,935 | 35,958 | 37,244 | 38,778 | 740 | 1,085 | 1,326 | 1,657 | 34,195 | 34,873 | 35,918 | 37,121 |
| Lemhi | 7,806 | 7,708 | 7,936 | 7,735 | 170 | 166 | 181 | 266 | 7,636 | 7,542 | 7,755 | 7,469 |
| Lewis | 3,747 | 3,665 | 3,821 | 3,789 | 71 | 103 | 128 | 175 | 3,676 | 3,562 | 3,693 | 3,614 |
| Lincoln | 4,044 | 4,694 | 5,208 | 5,297 | 542 | 991 | 1,476 | 1,600 | 3,502 | 3,703 | 3,732 | 3,697 |
| Madison | 27,467 | 33,807 | 37,536 | 38,273 | 1,078 | 1,739 | 2,218 | 2,755 | 26,389 | 32,068 | 35,318 | 35,518 |
| Minidoka | 20,174 | 19,013 | 20,069 | 20,461 | 5,137 | 5,643 | 6,493 | 6,971 | 15,037 | 13,370 | 13,576 | 13,490 |
| Nez Perce | 37,410 | 38,071 | 39,265 | 40,048 | 721 | 907 | 1,109 | 1,519 | 36,689 | 37,164 | 38,156 | 38,529 |
| Oneida | 4,125 | 4,137 | 4,286 | 4,281 | 95 | 107 | 126 | 177 | 4,030 | 4,030 | 4,160 | 4,104 |
| Owyhee | 10,644 | 10,993 | 11,526 | 11,310 | 2,459 | 2,641 | 2,979 | 2,997 | 8,185 | 8,352 | 8,547 | 8,313 |
| Payette | 20,578 | 21,484 | 22,623 | 22,896 | 2,453 | 2,894 | 3,363 | 3,958 | 18,125 | 18,590 | 19,260 | 18,938 |
| Power | 7,538 | 7,426 | 7,817 | 7,648 | 1,638 | 1,891 | 2,328 | 2,512 | 5,900 | 5,535 | 5,489 | 5,136 |
| Shoshone | 13,771 | 12,912 | 12,765 | 12,432 | 266 | 319 | 380 | 424 | 13,505 | 12,593 | 12,385 | 12,008 |
| Teton | 5,999 | 7,814 | 10,170 | 10,564 | 705 | 1,094 | 1,721 | 1,843 | 5,294 | 6,720 | 8,449 | 8,721 |
| Twin Falls | 64,284 | 69,833 | 77,230 | 82,375 | 6,026 | 7,914 | 10,570 | 12,833 | 58,258 | 61,919 | 66,660 | 69,542 |
| Valley | 7,651 | 8,779 | 9,862 | 10,103 | 150 | 283 | 386 | 463 | 7,501 | 8,496 | 9,476 | 9,640 |
| Washington | 9,977 | 9,995 | 10,198 | 9,984 | 1,372 | 1,546 | 1,716 | 1,716 | 8,605 | 8,449 | 8,482 | 8,268 |

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

Population change by ethnicity, 2000-2015

| | Total population (% change) | | | Hispanic (% change) | | | Non-Hispanic (% change) | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 |
| IDAHO | 10 | 10 | 6 | 33 | 30 | 15 | 8 | 8 | 4 |
| Economic Development Districts | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 47 | 26 | 26 | 10 | 7 | 5 |
| Region 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 37 | 22 | 31 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Region 3 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 35 | 31 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 8 |
| Region 4 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 31 | 30 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Region 5 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 20 | 22 | 11 | 1 | 4 | -1 |
| Region 6 | 12 | 13 | 3 | 35 | 36 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 2 |
| Counties | | | | | | | | | |
| Ada | 16 | 13 | 11 | 50 | 38 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 10 |
| Adams | 10 | 4 | -3 | 39 | 25 | 22 | 9 | 4 | -4 |
| Bannock | 2 | 7 | 1 | 25 | 26 | 24 | 1 | 6 | -1 |
| Bear Lake | -5 | -1 | -1 | 14 | 23 | 22 | -6 | -2 | -2 |
| Benewah | -1 | 3 | -3 | 29 | 28 | 31 | -2 | 2 | -3 |
| Bingham | 3 | 6 | -1 | 18 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 3 | -2 |
| Blaine | 10 | 2 | 1 | 63 | 29 | 6 | 4 | -3 | 0 |
| Boise | 5 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Bonner | 7 | 3 | 2 | 32 | 15 | 41 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| Bonneville | 11 | 14 | 6 | 42 | 47 | 19 | 9 | 10 | 4 |
| Boundary | 4 | 6 | 3 | 19 | 1 | 23 | 4 | 7 | 2 |
| Butte | -3 | 2 | -13 | -4 | 3 | 8 | -2 | 2 | -14 |
| Camas | 8 | 4 | -5 | 25 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 4 | -5 |
| Canyon | 25 | 15 | 10 | 39 | 33 | 14 | 22 | 11 | 9 |
| Caribou | -5 | 0 | -3 | 0 | 16 | 3 | -5 | -1 | -3 |
| Cassia | 0 | 7 | 2 | 18 | 20 | 11 | -5 | 4 | -1 |
| Clark | -9 | 6 | -10 | 1 | 13 | -6 | -15 | 2 | -13 |
| Clearwater | -3 | 1 | -3 | 37 | 19 | 22 | -4 | 1 | -4 |

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Population change by ethnicity, 2000-2015 (continued)

| | Total population (% change) | | | Hispanic (% change) | | | Non-Hispanic (% change) | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 |
| IDAHO | 10 | 10 | 6 | 33 | 30 | 15 | 8 | 8 | 4 |
| Counties (continued) | | | | | | | | | |
| Custer | -6 | 7 | -6 | 5 | -8 | -2 | -6 | 8 | -7 |
| Elmore | -11 | 4 | -4 | 3 | 15 | 2 | -13 | 3 | -5 |
| Franklin | 7 | 6 | 2 | 25 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 2 |
| Fremont | 7 | 5 | -3 | 22 | 11 | -7 | 5 | 4 | -3 |
| Gem | 7 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Gooding | 3 | 6 | -1 | 38 | 30 | 2 | -4 | -1 | -2 |
| Idaho | 0 | 5 | 0 | 38 | 26 | 36 | -1 | 4 | -1 |
| Jefferson | 13 | 21 | 4 | 15 | 20 | 7 | 13 | 21 | 4 |
| Jerome | 7 | 14 | 2 | 48 | 48 | 14 | -1 | 3 | -4 |
| Kootenai | 16 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 31 | 24 | 15 | 9 | 8 |
| Latah | 3 | 4 | 4 | 47 | 22 | 25 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Lemhi | -1 | 3 | -3 | -2 | 9 | 47 | -1 | 3 | -4 |
| Lewis | -2 | 4 | -1 | 45 | 24 | 37 | -3 | 4 | -2 |
| Lincoln | 16 | 11 | 2 | 83 | 49 | 8 | 6 | 1 | -1 |
| Madison | 23 | 11 | 2 | 61 | 28 | 24 | 22 | 10 | 1 |
| Minidoka | -6 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 15 | 7 | -11 | 2 | -1 |
| Nez Perce | 2 | 3 | 2 | 26 | 22 | 37 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Oneida | 0 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 18 | 40 | 0 | 3 | -1 |
| Owyhee | 3 | 5 | -2 | 7 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 2 | -3 |
| Payette | 4 | 5 | 1 | 18 | 16 | 18 | 3 | 4 | -2 |
| Power | -1 | 5 | -2 | 15 | 23 | 8 | -6 | -1 | -6 |
| Shoshone | -6 | -1 | -3 | 20 | 19 | 12 | -7 | -2 | -3 |
| Teton | 30 | 30 | 4 | 55 | 57 | 7 | 27 | 26 | 3 |
| Twin Falls | 9 | 11 | 7 | 31 | 34 | 21 | 6 | 8 | 4 |
| Valley | 15 | 12 | 2 | 89 | 36 | 20 | 13 | 12 | 2 |
| Washington | 0 | 2 | -2 | 13 | 11 | 0 | -2 | 0 | -3 |

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

Hispanic growth at a smaller scale

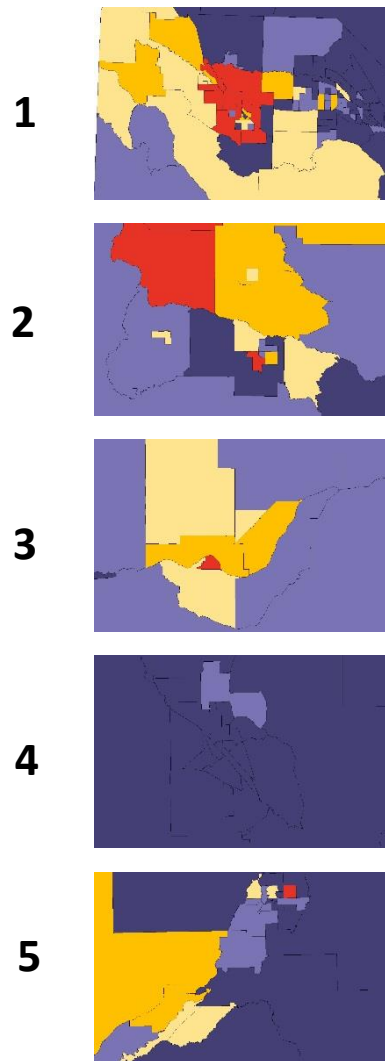
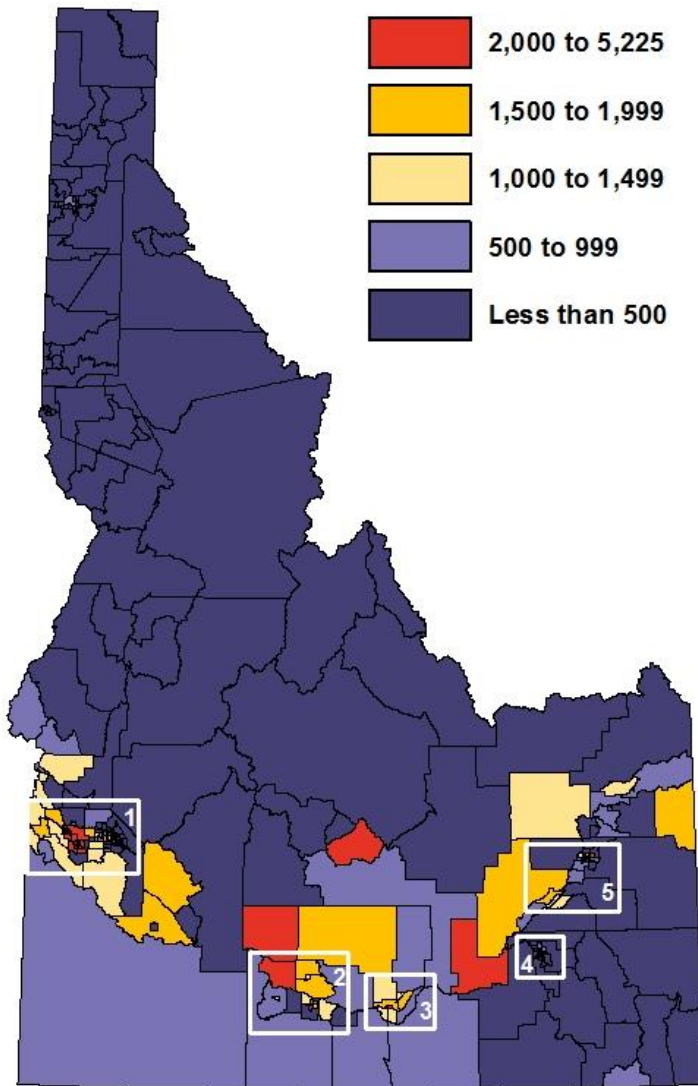
The maps on the next two pages show the number of Hispanics and their share of total population in 2011-2015, both by census tract (see text boxes below). Idaho's Hispanics are concentrated along the Snake River Plain of southern Idaho and its population centers. There is also a small concentration of Hispanics in the Coeur d'Alene area of northern Idaho. Idaho had three census tracts, all in Canyon County, with more than 3,000 Hispanics.

Census tracts in which Hispanics made up at least 15% of total population were all located in southern Idaho. Idaho had ten census tracts in which Hispanics made up more than 40% of total population: six were located in Canyon County, and the others were located in Cassia, Clark, Jerome, and Minidoka counties.

Many of the county- and regional-level Census numbers presented here are estimates based on the **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 2007—2011 or 2011—2015. So, for example, when we show county-level data for **2011-2015**, the data represent the average value for that indicator during that time period.

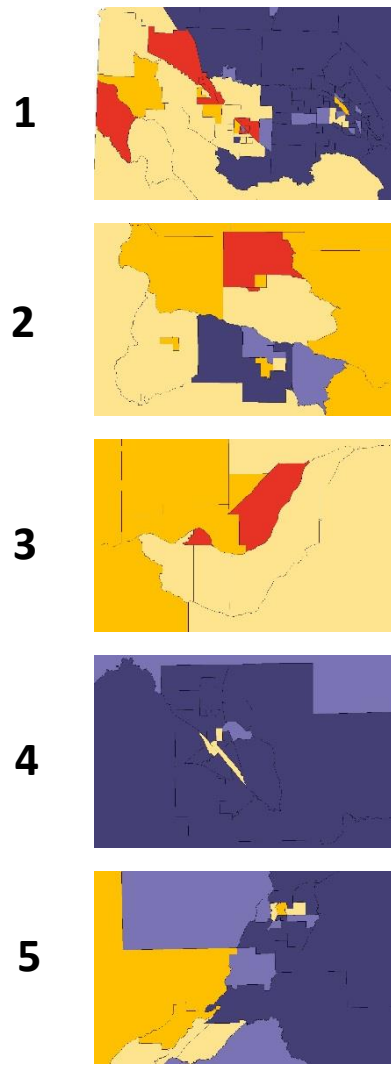
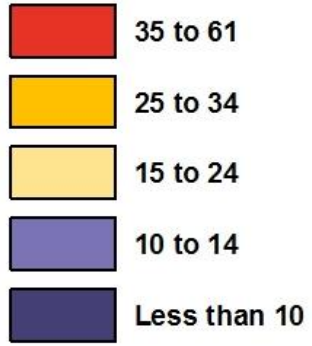
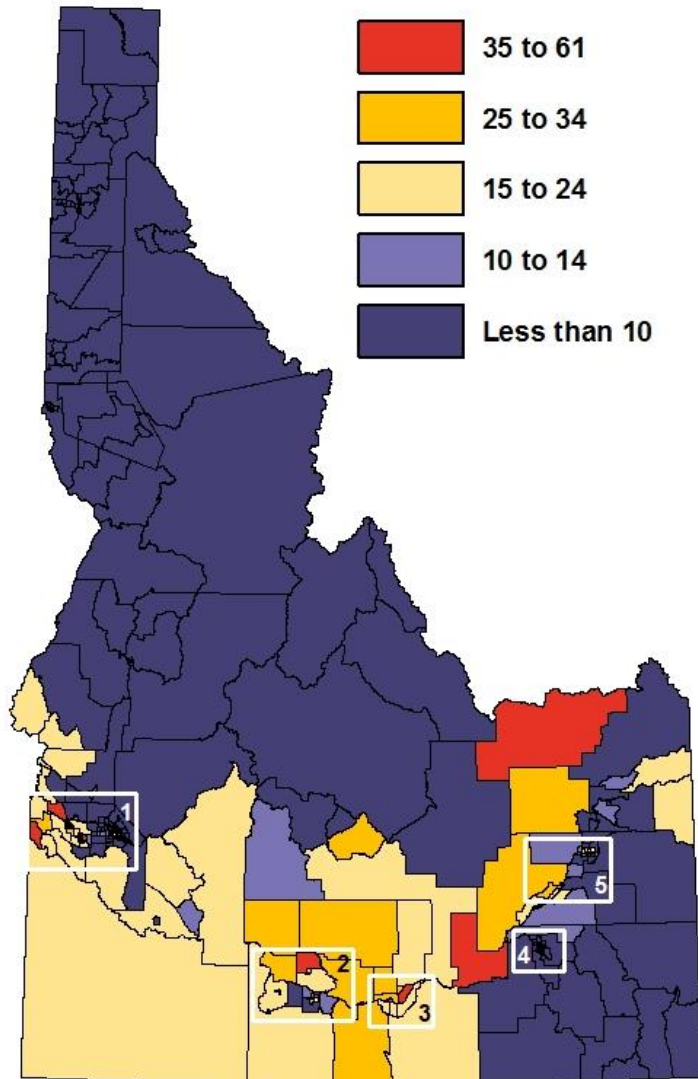
Census tracts are subdivisions of counties. Each census tract generally contains between 2,500 and 8,000 people. Idaho has 298 census tracts.

Number of Hispanics by census tract, 2011-2015



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2011-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE B03003

Percent Hispanics by census tract, 2011-2015



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2011-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE B03003

Births and deaths

One major difference between Hispanics and non-Hispanics is the birth-to-death ratio. Hispanics had a birth-to-death ratio of 8.8 in 2015, which was much higher than the non-Hispanic ratio of 1.5.

Birth-to-death ratio in Idaho, 2015

| | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic |
|----------------------|----------|--------------|
| Births | 3,643 | 19,122 |
| Deaths | 416 | 12,612 |
| Birth-to-death ratio | 8.8 | 1.5 |

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

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

Data for births and deaths are reported by **Public Health District**. For a list of counties in each district, please refer to the Health chapter.

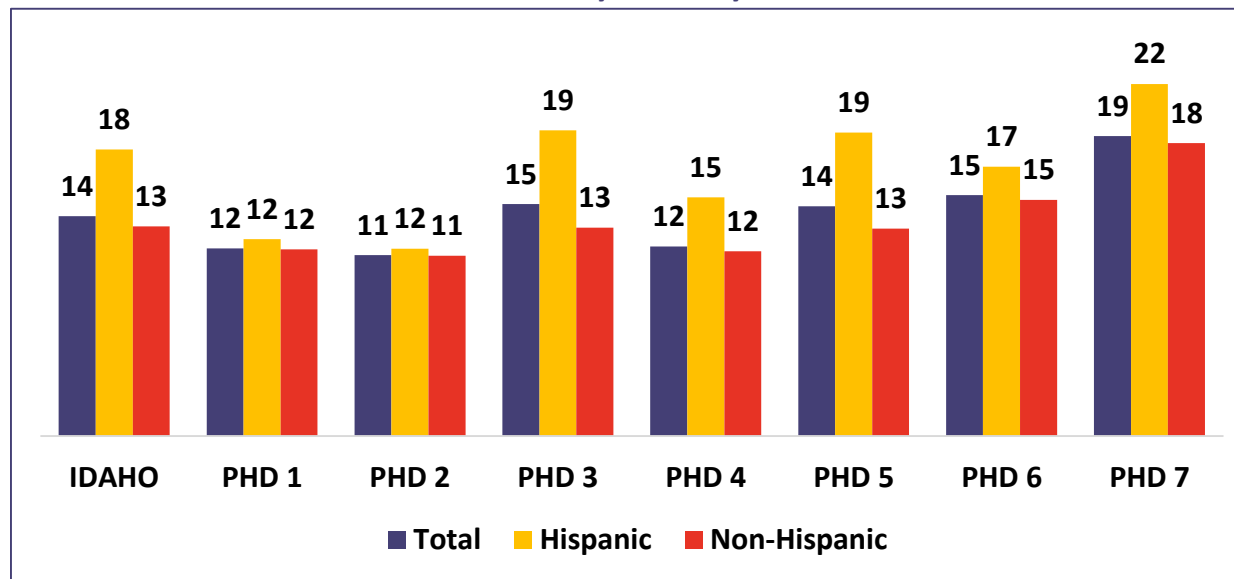
Number of births and birth rate

In 2015, there were 22,832 live resident births in the state of Idaho. Of these, 3,643 births – or 16% – were to Hispanic mothers. Hispanics had a higher birth rate: 18 births per 1,000 population, compared to 13 among non-Hispanics. This is one reason the Hispanic population is growing faster.

For Hispanics and non-Hispanics alike, the birth rate varies across the state. For Hispanics, rates were highest in Public Health District

(PHD) 3, PHD 5, and PHD 7 in southern and eastern Idaho and lowest in PHD 1 and PHD 2 in northern Idaho. For non-Hispanics, rates were highest in eastern Idaho’s PHD 7, and lowest in northern Idaho’s PHD 1. Madison County had the highest birth rates: 29 for Hispanics and 28 for non-Hispanics. Other counties with a high Hispanic birth rate included Power (23), Jerome (23), and Jefferson (25). Three counties had zero Hispanic births in 2015: Butte, Camas, and Clearwater.

Birth rate by ethnicity, 2015

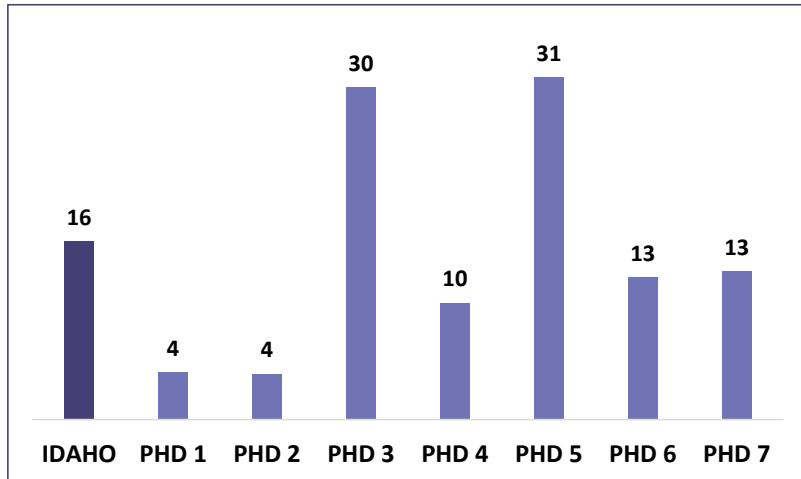


SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, IDAHO VITAL STATISTICS

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

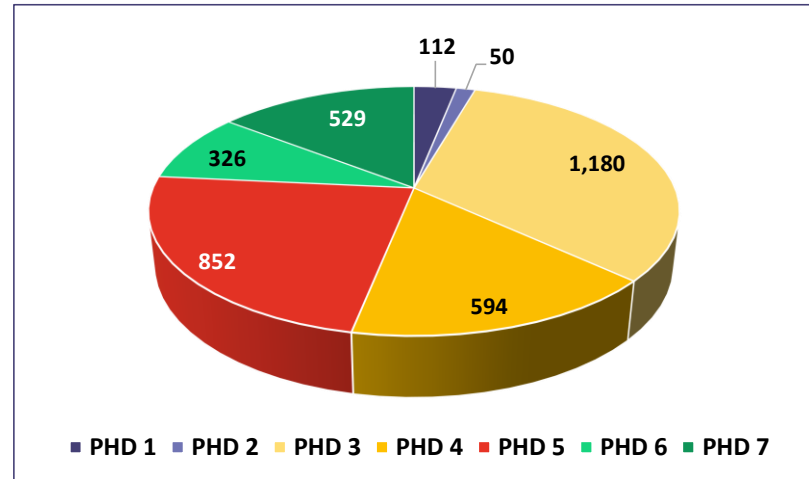
Hispanic births made up 16% of all Idaho births in 2015, but the percentage varied considerably across the state. Hispanic births made up 4% of all births in northern Idaho’s PHD 1 and PHD 2, compared to 30% in PHD 3 and 31% in PHD 5. PHD 3 and PHD 5 also had the largest number of Hispanic births in 2015: 1,180 and 852, respectively.

Hispanic births as a percentage of total births (%), 2015



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

Hispanic births by Public Health District (#), 2015



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

Live births and birth rate by ethnicity, 2015

| | TOTAL | | | HISPANIC | | | NON-HISPANIC | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Total pop | Total live births | Birth rate per 1,000 pop | Total pop | Live births to Hispanic mothers | Birth rate per 1,000 pop | Total pop | Live births to non-Hispanic mothers | Birth rate per 1,000 pop |
| IDAHO | 1,654,930 | 22,832 | 14 | 202,430 | 3,643 | 18 | 1,452,500 | 19,122 | 13 |
| Public Health Districts | | | | | | | | | |
| PHD 1 | 225,007 | 2,652 | 12 | 9,065 | 112 | 12 | 215,942 | 2,530 | 12 |
| PHD 2 | 107,383 | 1,219 | 11 | 4,250 | 50 | 12 | 103,133 | 1,167 | 11 |
| PHD 3 | 272,363 | 3,965 | 15 | 61,507 | 1,180 | 19 | 210,856 | 2,758 | 13 |
| PHD 4 | 477,248 | 5,679 | 12 | 39,664 | 594 | 15 | 437,584 | 5,075 | 12 |
| PHD 5 | 192,395 | 2,777 | 14 | 44,718 | 852 | 19 | 147,677 | 1,923 | 13 |
| PHD 6 | 168,930 | 2,556 | 15 | 19,291 | 326 | 17 | 149,639 | 2,219 | 15 |
| PHD 7 | 211,604 | 3,984 | 19 | 23,935 | 529 | 22 | 187,669 | 3,450 | 18 |
| Counties | | | | | | | | | |
| Ada | 434,211 | 5,118 | 12 | 34,729 | 508 | 15 | 399,482 | 4,601 | 12 |
| Adams | 3,843 | 26 | 7 | 115 | 2 | 17 | 3,728 | 24 | 6 |
| Bannock | 83,744 | 1,258 | 15 | 6,923 | 90 | 13 | 76,821 | 1,161 | 15 |
| Bear Lake | 5,922 | 70 | 12 | 263 | 4 | 15 | 5,659 | 66 | 12 |
| Benewah | 9,052 | 115 | 13 | 307 | 4 | 13 | 8,745 | 111 | 13 |
| Bingham | 44,990 | 734 | 16 | 8,017 | 158 | 20 | 36,973 | 573 | 15 |
| Blaine | 21,592 | 237 | 11 | 4,535 | 88 | 19 | 17,057 | 149 | 9 |
| Boise | 7,058 | 41 | 6 | 262 | 5 | 19 | 6,796 | 36 | 5 |
| Bonner | 41,859 | 378 | 9 | 1,282 | 13 | 10 | 40,577 | 364 | 9 |
| Bonneville | 110,089 | 1,969 | 18 | 14,133 | 306 | 22 | 95,956 | 1,661 | 17 |
| Boundary | 11,318 | 143 | 13 | 494 | 8 | 16 | 10,824 | 135 | 12 |
| Butte | 2,501 | 27 | 11 | 129 | 0 | 0 | 2,372 | 27 | 11 |
| Camas | 1,066 | 11 | 10 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 988 | 11 | 11 |
| Canyon | 207,478 | 3,174 | 15 | 51,369 | 1,023 | 20 | 156,109 | 2,126 | 14 |
| Caribou | 6,770 | 86 | 13 | 347 | 2 | 6 | 6,423 | 84 | 13 |
| Cassia | 23,506 | 345 | 15 | 6,376 | 115 | 18 | 17,130 | 230 | 13 |
| Clark | 880 | 9 | 10 | 373 | 6 | 16 | 507 | 3 | 6 |

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Live births and birth rate by ethnicity, 2015 (continued)

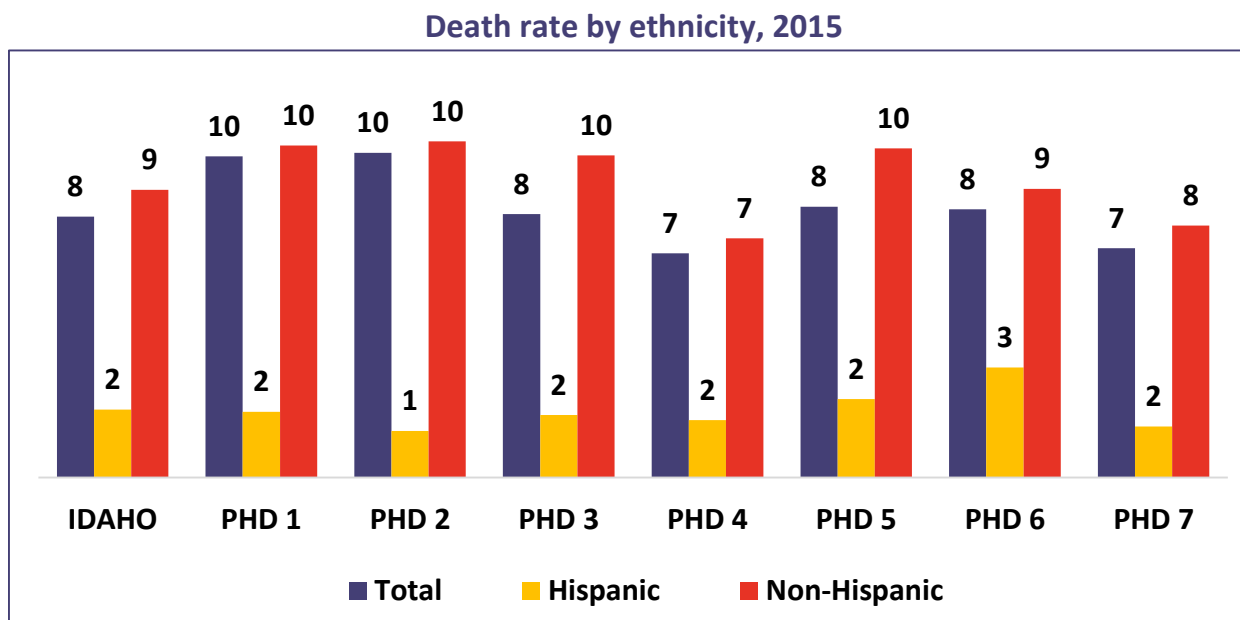
| | TOTAL | | | HISPANIC | | | NON-HISPANIC | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Total pop | Total live births | Birth rate per 1,000 pop | Total pop | Live births to Hispanic mothers | Birth rate per 1,000 pop | Total pop | Live births to non-Hispanic mothers | Birth rate per 1,000 pop |
| IDAHO | 1,654,930 | 22,832 | 14 | 202,430 | 3,643 | 18 | 1,452,500 | 19,122 | 13 |
| Counties (continued) | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearwater | 8,496 | 56 | 7 | 328 | 0 | 0 | 8,168 | 56 | 7 |
| Custer | 4,087 | 35 | 9 | 173 | 1 | 6 | 3,914 | 34 | 9 |
| Elmore | 25,876 | 432 | 17 | 4,210 | 72 | 17 | 21,666 | 359 | 17 |
| Franklin | 13,074 | 198 | 15 | 923 | 10 | 11 | 12,151 | 188 | 15 |
| Fremont | 12,819 | 174 | 14 | 1,572 | 32 | 20 | 11,247 | 142 | 13 |
| Gem | 16,852 | 215 | 13 | 1,352 | 20 | 15 | 15,500 | 193 | 12 |
| Gooding | 15,284 | 202 | 13 | 4,415 | 81 | 18 | 10,869 | 121 | 11 |
| Idaho | 16,272 | 168 | 10 | 571 | 8 | 14 | 15,701 | 160 | 10 |
| Jefferson | 27,157 | 483 | 18 | 2,820 | 70 | 25 | 24,337 | 413 | 17 |
| Jerome | 22,814 | 422 | 18 | 7,910 | 185 | 23 | 14,904 | 236 | 16 |
| Kootenai | 150,346 | 1,856 | 12 | 6,558 | 84 | 13 | 143,788 | 1,764 | 12 |
| Latah | 38,778 | 466 | 12 | 1,657 | 24 | 14 | 37,121 | 440 | 12 |
| Lemhi | 7,735 | 88 | 11 | 266 | 4 | 15 | 7,469 | 84 | 11 |
| Lewis | 3,789 | 46 | 12 | 175 | 1 | 6 | 3,614 | 45 | 12 |
| Lincoln | 5,297 | 86 | 16 | 1,600 | 30 | 19 | 3,697 | 56 | 15 |
| Madison | 38,273 | 1,060 | 28 | 2,755 | 80 | 29 | 35,518 | 979 | 28 |
| Minidoka | 20,461 | 304 | 15 | 6,971 | 125 | 18 | 13,490 | 179 | 13 |
| Nez Perce | 40,048 | 483 | 12 | 1,519 | 17 | 11 | 38,529 | 466 | 12 |
| Oneida | 4,281 | 53 | 12 | 177 | 3 | 17 | 4,104 | 50 | 12 |
| Owyhee | 11,310 | 145 | 13 | 2,997 | 44 | 15 | 8,313 | 101 | 12 |
| Payette | 22,896 | 292 | 13 | 3,958 | 71 | 18 | 18,938 | 221 | 12 |
| Power | 7,648 | 130 | 17 | 2,512 | 59 | 23 | 5,136 | 70 | 14 |
| Shoshone | 12,432 | 160 | 13 | 424 | 3 | 7 | 12,008 | 156 | 13 |
| Teton | 10,564 | 166 | 16 | 1,843 | 30 | 16 | 8,721 | 134 | 15 |
| Twin Falls | 82,375 | 1,170 | 14 | 12,833 | 228 | 18 | 69,542 | 941 | 14 |
| Valley | 10,103 | 88 | 9 | 463 | 9 | 19 | 9,640 | 79 | 8 |
| Washington | 9,984 | 113 | 11 | 1,716 | 20 | 12 | 8,268 | 93 | 11 |

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

Number of deaths and death rate

In 2015, there were 13,031 resident deaths in the state of Idaho. Of these, 416 were Hispanic deaths. The Hispanic death rate of 2 deaths per 1,000 population was much lower than the non-Hispanic rate of 9 per 1,000. This reflects the Hispanic age structure with its large number of younger people and small number of older people.

At the county level, Hispanic death rates were highest in Custer (6) and Oneida (6) counties, and non-Hispanic rates were highest in Lemhi (15) and Benewah (16). Twelve counties had zero Hispanic deaths in 2015: Adams, Bear Lake, Benewah, Boise, Boundary, Butte, Camas, Clark, Clearwater, Fremont, Lemhi, and Lewis.



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

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

Number of deaths and death rate by ethnicity, 2015

| | TOTAL | | | HISPANIC | | | NON-HISPANIC | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| | Total pop | Deaths | Death rate per 1,000 pop | Total pop | Deaths | Death rate per 1,000 pop | Total pop | Deaths | Death rate per 1,000 pop |
| IDAHO | 1,654,930 | 13,031 | 8 | 202,430 | 416 | 2 | 1,452,500 | 12,612 | 9 |
| Public Health Districts | | | | | | | | | |
| PHD 1 | 225,007 | 2,181 | 10 | 9,065 | 18 | 2 | 215,942 | 2,163 | 10 |
| PHD 2 | 107,383 | 1,052 | 10 | 4,250 | 6 | 1 | 103,133 | 1,046 | 10 |
| PHD 3 | 272,363 | 2,165 | 8 | 61,507 | 116 | 2 | 210,856 | 2,049 | 10 |
| PHD 4 | 477,248 | 3,230 | 7 | 39,664 | 69 | 2 | 437,584 | 3,159 | 7 |
| PHD 5 | 192,395 | 1,572 | 8 | 44,718 | 106 | 2 | 147,677 | 1,466 | 10 |
| PHD 6 | 168,930 | 1,367 | 8 | 19,291 | 64 | 3 | 149,639 | 1,303 | 9 |
| PHD 7 | 211,604 | 1,464 | 7 | 23,935 | 37 | 2 | 187,669 | 1,426 | 8 |
| Counties | | | | | | | | | |
| Ada | 434,211 | 2,892 | 7 | 34,729 | 62 | 2 | 399,482 | 2,828 | 7 |
| Adams | 3,843 | 34 | 9 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 3,728 | 34 | 9 |
| Bannock | 83,744 | 676 | 8 | 6,923 | 26 | 4 | 76,821 | 650 | 8 |
| Bear Lake | 5,922 | 46 | 8 | 263 | 0 | 0 | 5,659 | 46 | 8 |
| Benewah | 9,052 | 141 | 16 | 307 | 0 | 0 | 8,745 | 141 | 16 |
| Bingham | 44,990 | 369 | 8 | 8,017 | 22 | 3 | 36,973 | 347 | 9 |
| Blaine | 21,592 | 112 | 5 | 4,535 | 8 | 2 | 17,057 | 104 | 6 |
| Boise | 7,058 | 51 | 7 | 262 | 0 | 0 | 6,796 | 51 | 8 |
| Bonner | 41,859 | 442 | 11 | 1,282 | 3 | 2 | 40,577 | 439 | 11 |
| Bonneville | 110,089 | 817 | 7 | 14,133 | 27 | 2 | 95,956 | 789 | 8 |
| Boundary | 11,318 | 101 | 9 | 494 | 0 | 0 | 10,824 | 101 | 9 |
| Butte | 2,501 | 25 | 10 | 129 | 0 | 0 | 2,372 | 25 | 11 |
| Camas | 1,066 | 4 | 4 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 988 | 4 | 4 |
| Canyon | 207,478 | 1,477 | 7 | 51,369 | 95 | 2 | 156,109 | 1,382 | 9 |
| Caribou | 6,770 | 59 | 9 | 347 | 1 | 3 | 6,423 | 58 | 9 |
| Cassia | 23,506 | 214 | 9 | 6,376 | 25 | 4 | 17,130 | 189 | 11 |
| Clark | 880 | 7 | 8 | 373 | 0 | 0 | 507 | 7 | 14 |

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

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%)

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Number of deaths and death rate by ethnicity, 2015 (continued)

| | TOTAL | | | HISPANIC | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| | Total pop | Deaths | Death rate per 1,000 pop | Total pop | Deaths | Death rate per 1,000 pop | Total pop | Deaths | Death rate per 1,000 pop |
| IDAHO | 1,654,930 | 13,031 | 8 | 202,430 | 416 | 2 | 1,452,500 | 12,612 | 9 |
| Counties (continued) | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearwater | 8,496 | 114 | 13 | 328 | 0 | 0 | 8,168 | 114 | 14 |
| Custer | 4,087 | 49 | 12 | 173 | 1 | 6 | 3,914 | 48 | 12 |
| Elmore | 25,876 | 193 | 7 | 4,210 | 6 | 1 | 21,666 | 187 | 9 |
| Franklin | 13,074 | 87 | 7 | 923 | 3 | 3 | 12,151 | 84 | 7 |
| Fremont | 12,819 | 126 | 10 | 1,572 | 0 | 0 | 11,247 | 126 | 11 |
| Gem | 16,852 | 208 | 12 | 1,352 | 6 | 4 | 15,500 | 202 | 13 |
| Gooding | 15,284 | 124 | 8 | 4,415 | 11 | 2 | 10,869 | 113 | 10 |
| Idaho | 16,272 | 184 | 11 | 571 | 2 | 4 | 15,701 | 182 | 12 |
| Jefferson | 27,157 | 171 | 6 | 2,820 | 4 | 1 | 24,337 | 167 | 7 |
| Jerome | 22,814 | 156 | 7 | 7,910 | 12 | 2 | 14,904 | 144 | 10 |
| Kootenai | 150,346 | 1,330 | 9 | 6,558 | 13 | 2 | 143,788 | 1,317 | 9 |
| Latah | 38,778 | 206 | 5 | 1,657 | 1 | 1 | 37,121 | 205 | 6 |
| Lemhi | 7,735 | 115 | 15 | 266 | 0 | 0 | 7,469 | 115 | 15 |
| Lewis | 3,789 | 35 | 9 | 175 | 0 | 0 | 3,614 | 35 | 10 |
| Lincoln | 5,297 | 41 | 8 | 1,600 | 1 | 1 | 3,697 | 40 | 11 |
| Madison | 38,273 | 137 | 4 | 2,755 | 3 | 1 | 35,518 | 134 | 4 |
| Minidoka | 20,461 | 171 | 8 | 6,971 | 19 | 3 | 13,490 | 152 | 11 |
| Nez Perce | 40,048 | 513 | 13 | 1,519 | 3 | 2 | 38,529 | 510 | 13 |
| Oneida | 4,281 | 42 | 10 | 177 | 1 | 6 | 4,104 | 41 | 10 |
| Owyhee | 11,310 | 100 | 9 | 2,997 | 8 | 3 | 8,313 | 92 | 11 |
| Payette | 22,896 | 228 | 10 | 3,958 | 4 | 1 | 18,938 | 224 | 12 |
| Power | 7,648 | 63 | 8 | 2,512 | 11 | 4 | 5,136 | 52 | 10 |
| Shoshone | 12,432 | 167 | 13 | 424 | 2 | 5 | 12,008 | 165 | 14 |
| Teton | 10,564 | 42 | 4 | 1,843 | 2 | 1 | 8,721 | 40 | 5 |
| Twin Falls | 82,375 | 750 | 9 | 12,833 | 30 | 2 | 69,542 | 720 | 10 |
| Valley | 10,103 | 94 | 9 | 463 | 1 | 2 | 9,640 | 93 | 10 |
| Washington | 9,984 | 118 | 12 | 1,716 | 3 | 2 | 8,268 | 115 | 14 |

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

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%)

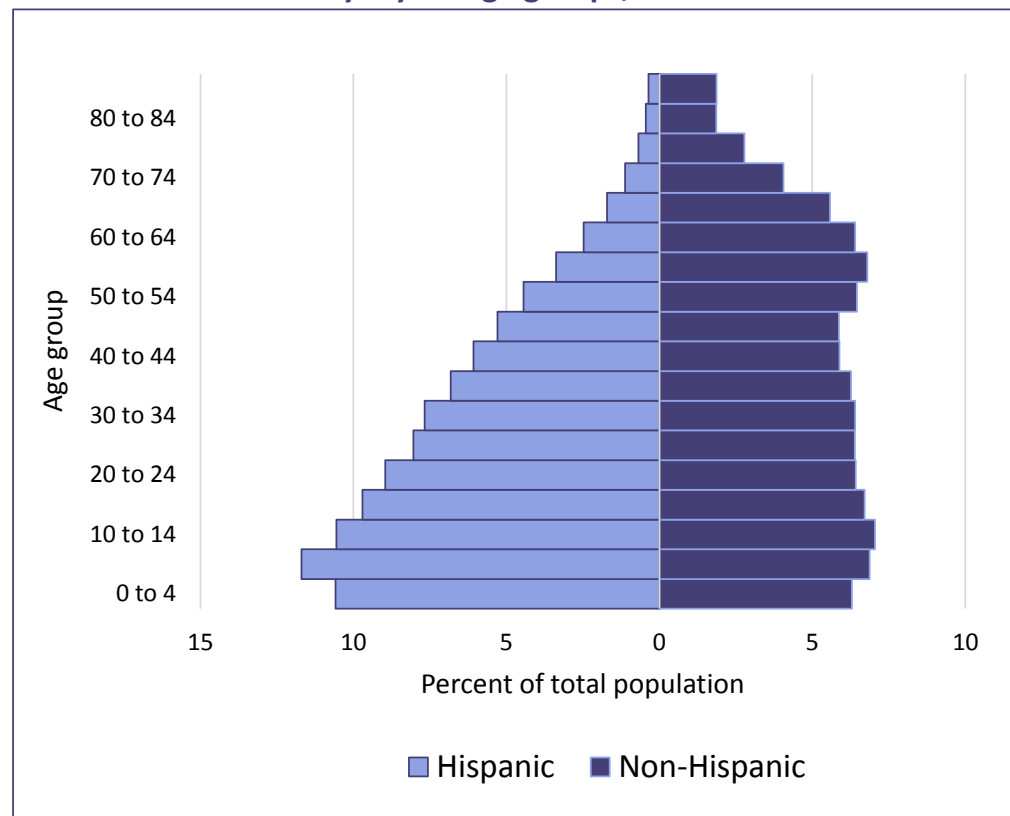
Age distribution

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

In 2015, the median age among Hispanics was 24, meaning one-half of Hispanics were younger and one half were older. This was younger than the median age of 29 among Hispanics in the U.S. The median age among Idaho's non-Hispanics was 38.

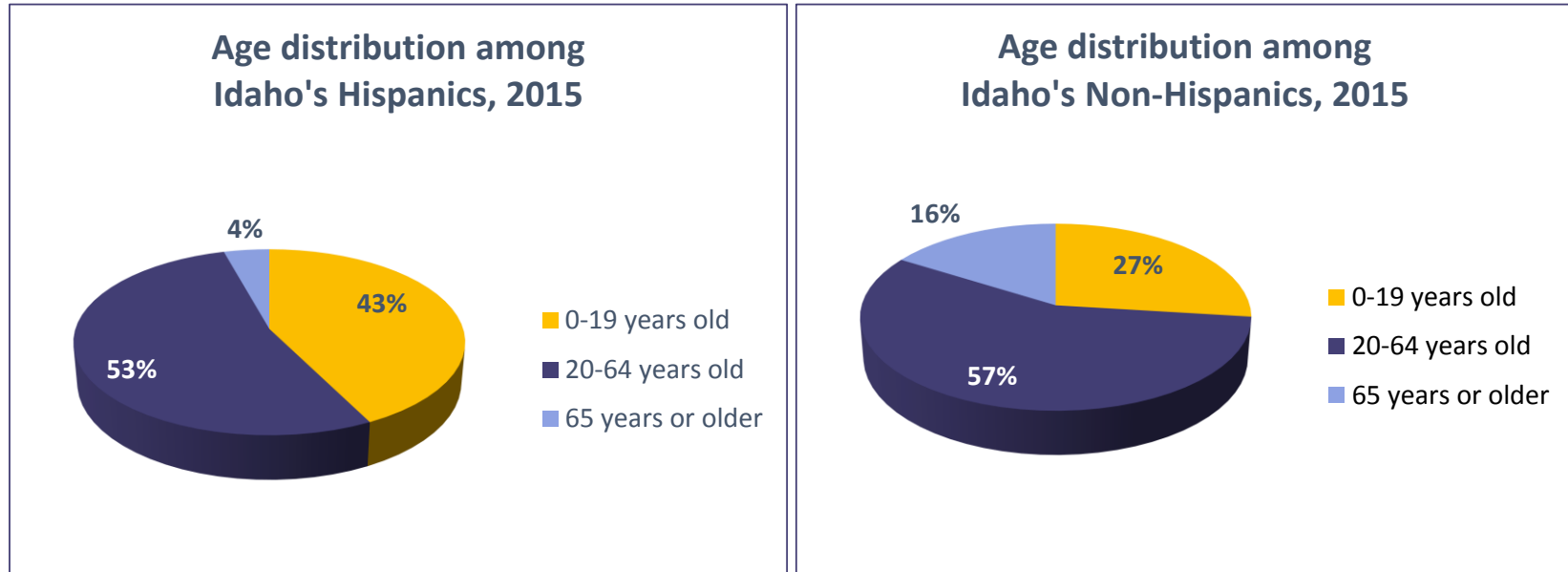
In 2015, 43% of Idaho Hispanics were under age 20, compared to 27% among non-Hispanics. In contrast, only 4% of Hispanics were over age 65, compared to 16% of non-Hispanics.

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



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

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



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

Country of origin

In 2015, Idaho Hispanics were more likely than all U.S. Hispanics to be of Mexican descent: 87% in Idaho, compared to 63% nationally. Compared to the U.S., very few Hispanics in Idaho were from Central America or Puerto Rico.

Hispanics by country of origin, 2015

| | Idaho | U.S. |
|---|---------|------------|
| Total number of Hispanics | 199,840 | 56,496,122 |
| Country of origin (% of all Hispanics) | | |
| Mexican | 87 | 63 |
| Puerto Rican | 2 | 10 |
| Cuban | 1 | 4 |
| Dominican (Dominican Republic) | 0 | 3 |
| Central American: | 1 | 9 |
| South American: | 2 | 6 |
| Other Hispanic or Latino: | 6 | 5 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY,
TABLE B03001

Nativity and citizenship

In 2015, 74% of Idaho's Hispanics had been born in the U.S., compared to 65% nationwide. In addition, 82% of Idaho Hispanics were U.S. citizens (either native born or a naturalized citizen), compared to 77% in the U.S.

Nativity, whether someone is native born or an immigrant, and citizenship vary by age. In 2015, all but 3% of Idaho's Hispanics under age 18 were native born and U.S. citizens. In contrast, only 59% of Idaho's Hispanic adults were native born and 72% were citizens.

Nativity among Hispanics varied widely across the state in 2011-2015. 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 6% or less in Adams, Benewah, and Nez Perce counties, to 60% or more in Butte and Clark counties.

Nativity and citizenship of Hispanics, 2015

| | Idaho | U.S. |
|--|----------------|-------------------|
| Total number of Hispanics | 199,840 | 56,496,122 |
| <i>Percent</i> | | |
| Native born | 74 | 65 |
| Foreign born, naturalized U.S. citizen | 8 | 12 |
| Foreign born, not a U.S. citizen | 18 | 23 |
| Number of foreign-born Hispanics | 52,101 | 19,499,397 |
| <i>Percent</i> | | |
| Naturalized U.S. citizen | 30 | 34 |
| Not a U.S. citizen | 70 | 66 |
| Number of Hispanics under age 18 | 77,845 | 18,113,195 |
| <i>Percent</i> | | |
| Native born | 97 | 94 |
| Foreign born, naturalized U.S. citizen | 0 | 1 |
| Foreign born, not a U.S. citizen | 3 | 5 |
| Number of Hispanics age 18 and over | 121,995 | 38,382,927 |
| <i>Percent</i> | | |
| Native born | 59 | 52 |
| Foreign born, naturalized U.S. citizen | 13 | 17 |
| Foreign born, not a U.S. citizen | 28 | 31 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE B050031

Nativity of Idaho Hispanics, 2011-2015

| | Number of Hispanics | Native born (%) | Foreign born (%) |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Economic Development Districts | | | |
| Region 1 | 8,330 | 89 | 11 |
| Region 2 | 3,862 | 83 | 17 |
| Region 3 | 94,910 | 72 | 28 |
| Region 4 | 42,795 | 59 | 41 |
| Region 5 | 18,551 | 74 | 26 |
| Region 6 | 22,866 | 66 | 34 |
| Counties | | | |
| Ada | 31,830 | 75 | 25 |
| Adams | 120 | 94 | 6 |
| Bannock | 6,442 | 87 | 13 |
| Bear Lake | 245 | 82 | 18 |
| Benewah | 291 | 99 | 1 |
| Bingham | 8,034 | 67 | 33 |
| Blaine | 4,362 | 51 | 49 |
| Boise | 245 | 86 | 14 |
| Bonner | 1,102 | 84 | 16 |
| Bonneville | 13,316 | 69 | 31 |
| Boundary | 457 | 75 | 25 |
| Butte | 162 | 40 | 60 |
| Camas | 119 | 53 | 47 |
| Canyon | 48,640 | 72 | 28 |
| Caribou | 363 | 59 | 41 |
| Cassia | 6,129 | 60 | 40 |
| Clark | 373 | 33 | 67 |
| Clearwater | 310 | 75 | 25 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2011-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE B050031

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Nativity of Idaho Hispanics, 2011-2015 (continued)

| | Number of Hispanics | Native born (%) | Foreign born (%) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Counties (continued) | | | |
| Custer | 113 | 76 | 24 |
| Elmore | 4,209 | 66 | 34 |
| Franklin | 883 | 55 | 45 |
| Fremont | 1,598 | 68 | 32 |
| Gem | 1,341 | 74 | 26 |
| Gooding | 4,381 | 52 | 48 |
| Idaho | 506 | 90 | 10 |
| Jefferson | 2,771 | 63 | 37 |
| Jerome | 7,558 | 53 | 47 |
| Kootenai | 6,061 | 90 | 10 |
| Latah | 1,520 | 74 | 26 |
| Lemhi | 226 | 86 | 14 |
| Lewis | 155 | 72 | 28 |
| Lincoln | 1,557 | 56 | 44 |
| Madison | 2,515 | 67 | 33 |
| Minidoka | 6,775 | 63 | 37 |
| Nez Perce | 1,371 | 94 | 6 |
| Oneida | 149 | 81 | 19 |
| Owyhee | 2,955 | 62 | 38 |
| Payette | 3,695 | 68 | 32 |
| Power | 2,435 | 69 | 31 |
| Shoshone | 419 | 89 | 11 |
| Teton | 1,792 | 52 | 48 |
| Twin Falls | 11,914 | 67 | 33 |
| Valley | 133 | 92 | 8 |
| Washington | 1,742 | 72 | 28 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2011-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE B050031

Place of birth and year of entry

More than half of Idaho's 94,364 foreign-born residents were born in Latin America, which includes Mexico. Also, more than half came to the U.S. before 2000.

Of foreign-born Idahoans born in Latin America, only 8% came to the U.S. since 2010. Over 60% have lived in the U.S. for at least 15 years, and over 30% have lived here for at least 25 years.

Place of birth and year of entry for the foreign-born population, 2015

| | Idaho | U.S. |
|--|---------------|-------------------|
| Total foreign-born population (#) | 94,364 | 43,290,372 |
| Total foreign-born population by place of birth (%) | | |
| Latin America | 56 | 51 |
| Asia | 20 | 31 |
| Europe | 16 | 11 |
| Other areas | 9 | 7 |
| Total foreign-born population by year of entry (%) | | |
| Entered 2010 or later | 19 | 16 |
| Entered 2000 to 2009 | 25 | 28 |
| Entered 1990 to 1999 | 25 | 24 |
| Entered before 1990 | 31 | 33 |
| Total foreign-born population born in Latin America (#) | 52,690 | 22,111,409 |
| Foreign-born population from Latin America by year of entry (%) | | |
| Entered 2010 or later | 8 | 11 |
| Entered 2000 to 2009 | 30 | 30 |
| Entered 1990 to 1999 | 30 | 26 |
| Entered before 1990 | 32 | 32 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE B05007

Citizenship status of foreign-born population by year of entry, 2015

| | Idaho | U.S. |
|---|-------|------|
| Total foreign-born population | | |
| Entered 2010 or later | | |
| Naturalized U.S. citizen | 11 | 8 |
| Not a U.S. citizen | 89 | 92 |
| Entered 2000 to 2009 | | |
| Naturalized U.S. citizen | 29 | 33 |
| Not a U.S. citizen | 71 | 67 |
| Entered 1990 to 1999 | | |
| Naturalized U.S. citizen | 40 | 53 |
| Not a U.S. citizen | 60 | 47 |
| Entered before 1990 | | |
| Naturalized U.S. citizen | 60 | 76 |
| Not a U.S. citizen | 40 | 24 |
| Foreign-born population from Latin America | | |
| Entered 2010 or later | | |
| Naturalized U.S. citizen | 16 | 8 |
| Not a U.S. citizen | 84 | 92 |
| Entered 2000 to 2009 | | |
| Naturalized U.S. citizen | 20 | 20 |
| Not a U.S. citizen | 80 | 80 |
| Entered 1990 to 1999 | | |
| Naturalized U.S. citizen | 25 | 35 |
| Not a U.S. citizen | 75 | 65 |
| Entered before 1990 | | |
| Naturalized U.S. citizen | 47 | 66 |
| Not a U.S. citizen | 53 | 34 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE B05007

The longer foreign-born Hispanics are in the U.S., the more likely they are to be naturalized citizens. In Idaho, for example, 11% of all foreign-born residents arriving in the U.S. since 2010 have become citizens, compared to 60% of those arriving before 1990. However, among those who arrived over 25 years ago, those living in Idaho are less likely than in the rest of the country to have become citizens: 60% compared to 76%, respectively.

A similar trend is seen among the foreign-born population from Latin America. In Idaho, 16% of those arriving since 2010 have become citizens, compared to 47% of those arriving before 1990. Among those who arrived more than 25 years ago, 47% in Idaho have become citizens, compared to 66% in the U.S.

Language

The share of Hispanics who speak only English at home varies across the state, with the lowest share in south central Idaho (EDD 4, 24 %) and the highest in northern Idaho (EDD 1, 78%). Counties with the highest rates of Hispanics speaking only English at home in 2011-2015 included: Shoshone (80%), Kootenai (81%), Nez Perce (82%), Benewah (88%), and Boise (88%). Counties with the highest rates of Spanish-speaking Hispanics who speak English less than “very well” included: Butte (72%), Caribou (79%), Oneida (86%), and Adams (96%).

Idaho’s Hispanics are much more likely than Hispanics nationwide to speak only English at home: 42% compared to 27% in the U.S.

About a quarter of Idaho’s Hispanics speak English less than “very well,” and they are more likely than other Hispanics to be foreign born: 65% of Idaho’s foreign-born Hispanics speak English less than “very well,” compared to 6% of those who are native-born.

Nativity of Hispanics by language spoken at home and ability to speak English, 2015

| | Idaho | U.S. |
|---|----------------|-------------------|
| Total Hispanic population age 5 years and older | 178,950 | 51,401,258 |
| Speak only English | 42 | 27 |
| Speak another language, but speak English "very well" | 35 | 42 |
| Speak another language, and speak English less than "very well" | 23 | 31 |
| Native Hispanic population age 5 years and older | 127,114 | 31,998,259 |
| Speak only English | 57 | 40 |
| Speak another language, but speak English "very well" | 36 | 50 |
| Speak another language, and speak English less than "very well" | 6 | 10 |
| Foreign-born Hispanic population age 5 years and older | 51,836 | 19,402,999 |
| Speak only English | 4 | 5 |
| Speak another language, but speak English "very well" | 31 | 30 |
| Speak another language, and speak English less than "very well" | 65 | 66 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE B160051

Hispanics age 5 and older by language spoken at home and ability to speak English, 2011-2015

| | Total number of Hispanics age 5 and older | Speak English only (%) | Speak Spanish (%) | Spanish speakers' ability to speak English (%) | | | | Speak language other than English or Spanish (%) |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | | | | Speak English "Very well" | Speak English "Well" | Speak English "Not well" | Speak English "Not at all" | |
| Economic Development Districts | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | 7,440 | 78 | 21 | 77 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 0 |
| Region 2 | 3,502 | 65 | 34 | 78 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 1 |
| Region 3 | 84,484 | 39 | 60 | 60 | 17 | 16 | 7 | 1 |
| Region 4 | 37,662 | 24 | 76 | 49 | 17 | 22 | 12 | 0 |
| Region 5 | 16,327 | 39 | 59 | 59 | 16 | 17 | 8 | 1 |
| Region 6 | 19,989 | 33 | 66 | 55 | 20 | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| Counties | | | | | | | | |
| Ada | 28,543 | 54 | 45 | 61 | 23 | 13 | 3 | 1 |
| Adams | 103 | 34 | 66 | 4 | 85 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Bannock | 5,695 | 67 | 30 | 71 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 2 |
| Bear Lake | 218 | 77 | 23 | 42 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Benewah | 246 | 88 | 12 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bingham | 7,087 | 21 | 78 | 56 | 16 | 21 | 7 | 1 |
| Blaine | 3,872 | 13 | 87 | 54 | 20 | 22 | 4 | 0 |
| Boise | 242 | 88 | 12 | 57 | 13 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Bonner | 1,014 | 70 | 29 | 89 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Bonneville | 11,427 | 36 | 64 | 57 | 21 | 19 | 3 | 0 |
| Boundary | 409 | 58 | 42 | 44 | 29 | 21 | 6 | 0 |
| Butte | 157 | 30 | 70 | 28 | 50 | 17 | 5 | 0 |
| Camas | 107 | 0 | 100 | 47 | 38 | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| Canyon | 42,964 | 33 | 67 | 62 | 15 | 16 | 8 | 0 |
| Caribou | 334 | 45 | 55 | 21 | 18 | 8 | 52 | 0 |
| Cassia | 5,410 | 25 | 75 | 45 | 17 | 23 | 15 | 0 |
| Clark | 352 | 9 | 91 | 39 | 13 | 23 | 26 | 0 |
| Clearwater | 302 | 33 | 67 | 73 | 14 | 13 | 0 | 0 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2011-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE B16006

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Hispanics age 5 and older by language spoken at home and ability to speak English, 2011-2015 (continued)

| | Total number of Hispanics age 5 and older | Speak English only (%) | Speak Spanish (%) | Spanish speakers' ability to speak English (%) | | | | Speak language other than English or Spanish (%) |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | | | | Speak English "Very well" | Speak English "Well" | Speak English "Not well" | Speak English "Not at all" | |
| Counties (continued) | | | | | | | | |
| Custer | 113 | 37 | 63 | 34 | 0 | 65 | 1 | 0 |
| Elmore | 3,725 | 31 | 67 | 50 | 23 | 20 | 7 | 2 |
| Franklin | 767 | 41 | 59 | 48 | 20 | 24 | 8 | 0 |
| Fremont | 1,435 | 36 | 64 | 44 | 21 | 26 | 8 | 0 |
| Gem | 1,217 | 24 | 76 | 72 | 12 | 11 | 4 | 0 |
| Gooding | 3,881 | 20 | 80 | 45 | 22 | 24 | 10 | 0 |
| Idaho | 481 | 64 | 36 | 72 | 7 | 19 | 2 | 0 |
| Jefferson | 2,458 | 22 | 78 | 57 | 17 | 20 | 6 | 0 |
| Jerome | 6,451 | 15 | 85 | 41 | 17 | 26 | 16 | 0 |
| Kootenai | 5,434 | 81 | 19 | 78 | 10 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Latah | 1,400 | 57 | 41 | 82 | 11 | 7 | 0 | 2 |
| Lemhi | 226 | 79 | 20 | 57 | 33 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Lewis | 141 | 62 | 38 | 57 | 13 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Lincoln | 1,371 | 13 | 87 | 42 | 27 | 21 | 10 | 0 |
| Madison | 2,221 | 42 | 53 | 63 | 17 | 15 | 5 | 5 |
| Minidoka | 6,058 | 23 | 77 | 54 | 14 | 19 | 13 | 0 |
| Nez Perce | 1,178 | 82 | 16 | 84 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 2 |
| Oneida | 127 | 78 | 22 | 14 | 0 | 86 | 0 | 0 |
| Owyhee | 2,681 | 18 | 81 | 53 | 9 | 27 | 11 | 0 |
| Payette | 3,263 | 34 | 66 | 55 | 19 | 17 | 8 | 0 |
| Power | 2,099 | 16 | 84 | 63 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 0 |
| Shoshone | 337 | 80 | 20 | 81 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Teton | 1,600 | 20 | 80 | 42 | 25 | 28 | 5 | 0 |
| Twin Falls | 10,512 | 36 | 63 | 54 | 12 | 21 | 13 | 1 |
| Valley | 133 | 78 | 22 | 41 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Washington | 1,613 | 30 | 70 | 59 | 21 | 11 | 9 | 0 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2011-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE B16006

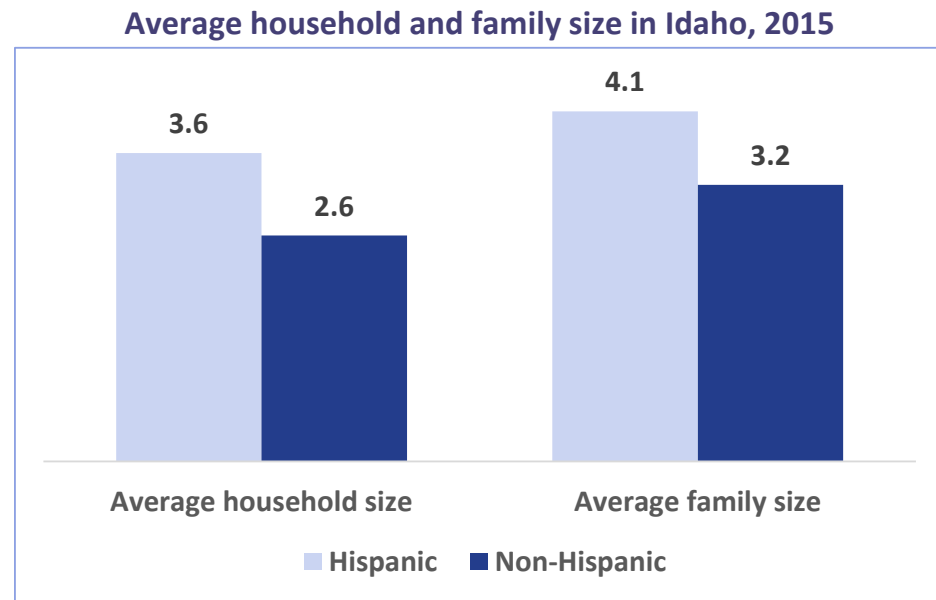
Household and family size

In 2015, Idaho's 47,653 Hispanic-headed households made up 8% of the state total. These households tend to be larger than those of non-Hispanics:

- ◆ The average household size among Hispanics was 3.6 persons, compared to 2.6 among non-Hispanics.
- ◆ The average family size among Hispanics was 4.1 persons, compared to 3.2 among non-Hispanics.

Hispanic households are more likely to include children and be multigenerational households:

- ◆ In 2015, 73% of Hispanic family households included children under age 18, compared to 45% among non-Hispanics.
- ◆ In 2010-2014, Hispanic households were twice as likely as non-Hispanic households to be multigenerational: 10% among Hispanics, compared to 5% among non-Hispanics.



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE S0201

Similar to Hispanics nationwide, Idaho’s Hispanics are more likely to live in family households – 75% compared to 66% among non-Hispanics. Within family households, Hispanics are less likely than non-Hispanics to live in married-couple families – 66% compared to 82%– and almost twice as likely to live in single-female headed households – 24% compared to 13%. Especially in Idaho, Hispanics are less likely to live alone: 68%, compared to 83% among non-Hispanics.

Household type by ethnicity, 2015

| | Idaho | | | U.S. | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Total | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic | Total | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic |
| Total number of households | 597,421 | 47,653 | 549,768 | 118,208,250 | 15,062,452 | 103,145,798 |
| Family households (%) | 67 | 75 | 66 | 66 | 76 | 64 |
| Nonfamily households (%) | 33 | 25 | 34 | 34 | 24 | 36 |
| Total number of family households | 400,347 | 35,511 | 364,836 | 77,530,756 | 11,498,898 | 66,031,858 |
| Married-couple family (%) | 80 | 66 | 82 | 73 | 63 | 75 |
| Male householder, no wife present (%) | 6 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 7 |
| Female householder, no husband present (%) | 14 | 24 | 13 | 19 | 26 | 18 |
| Total number of nonfamily households | 197,074 | 12,142 | 184,932 | 40,677,494 | 3,563,554 | 37,113,940 |
| Householder living alone (%) | 82 | 68 | 83 | 81 | 75 | 82 |
| Householder not living alone (%) | 18 | 32 | 17 | 19 | 25 | 18 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLES B11001 AND B11001I

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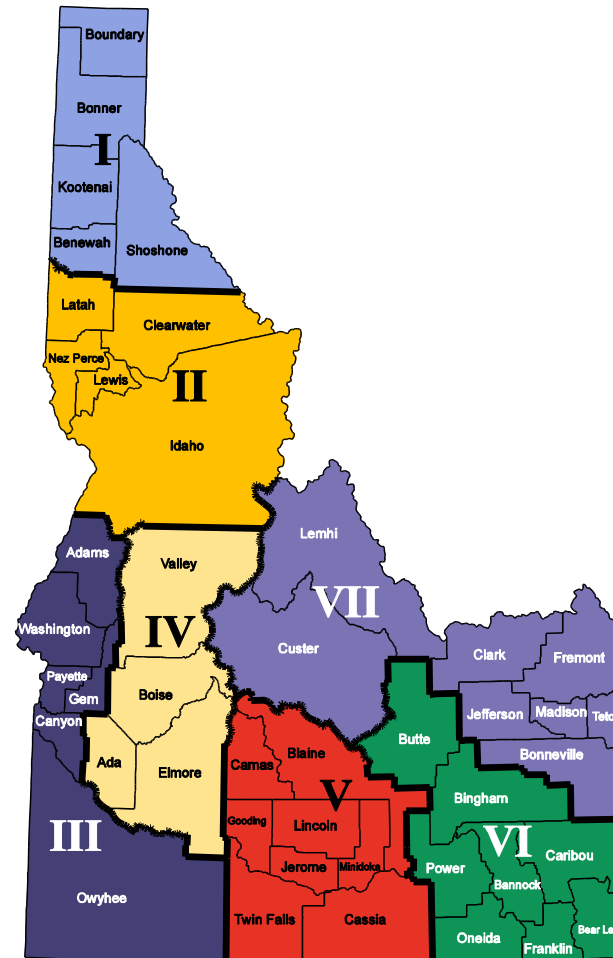
Health status and behaviors

Data in this chapter are reported by county and by public health district. Idaho's seven districts are shown in the map at the right. We report indicators for child and maternal health, causes of death, youth health behaviors, adult health and risk behaviors, and health insurance coverage.

| PHD 1 | PHD 2 | PHD 3 | PHD 4 |
|----------|------------|------------|--------|
| Benewah | Clearwater | Adams | Ada |
| Bonner | Idaho | Canyon | Boise |
| Boundary | Latah | Gem | Elmore |
| Kootenai | Lewis | Owyhee | Valley |
| Shoshone | Nez Perce | Payette | |
| | | Washington | |

| PHD 5 | PHD 6 | PHD 7 |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| Blaine | Bannock | Bonneville |
| Camas | Bear Lake | Clark |
| Cassia | Bingham | Custer |
| Gooding | Butte | Fremont |
| Jerome | Caribou | Jefferson |
| Lincoln | Franklin | Lemhi |
| Minidoka | Oneida | Madison |
| Twin Falls | Power | Teton |

Idaho's seven Public Health Districts (PHD)



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

Maternal and child health indicators

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. From the 2014 survey, we know:

- ◆ almost half of all new moms were overweight or obese before pregnancy (45%)
- ◆ most mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester (91%) and took prenatal vitamins during the third trimester (84%)
- ◆ few mothers smoked (6%) or drank alcohol (4%) during the third trimester
- ◆ a number of mothers reported postpartum depression (15%)
- ◆ one-third of new mothers did not have health insurance prior to pregnancy (33%)
- ◆ most mothers initiated breastfeeding (93%), but fewer than two-thirds continued for at least six months (62%)
- ◆ most mothers sought out appropriate health screenings (98% had ever taken their baby for routine well-baby care; 96% had their baby's hearing screened)
- ◆ most mothers placed their babies on their back to sleep (82%)

New Hispanic and non-Hispanic mothers were very similar on most indicators, but Hispanics were more likely to:

- ◆ be overweight or obese prior to pregnancy: 54% compared to 44%
- ◆ use Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery: 60% compared to 39%
- ◆ participate in WIC during pregnancy: 66% compared to 29%
- ◆ report that their baby's immunizations are up-to-date: 98% compared to 89%

They were less likely to:

- ◆ receive dental care during pregnancy: 39% compared to 58%
- ◆ have health insurance prior to pregnancy: 31% compared to 72%
- ◆ breastfeed for six months or longer: 47% compared to 64%

Key maternal and child health indicators by ethnicity, Idaho, 2014

| | Total | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic |
|--|-------|----------|--------------|
| MATERNAL HEALTH INDICATORS | | | |
| Unintended pregnancy | 31 | 35 | 30 |
| No birth control use (1) | 61 | 62 | 60 |
| Overweight or obese prior to pregnancy (2) | 45 | 54 | 44 |
| Exercised regularly during third trimester (3) | 62 | 55 | 62 |
| Regular use of a multivitamin during third trimester (4) | 84 | 82 | 84 |
| Received prenatal care during first trimester | 91 | 89 | 92 |
| Received HIV testing during pregnancy | 45 | 49 | 44 |
| No dental care during pregnancy | 44 | 61 | 42 |
| Experienced 3 or more stressful life events during 12 months prior to delivery | 22 | 25 | 22 |
| Physically abused during pregnancy | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Smoking during third trimester (5) | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| Alcohol use during third trimester (6) | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Self-reported postpartum depression (7) | 15 | 13 | 16 |
| HEALTH INSURANCE | | | |
| No private health insurance prior to pregnancy (8) | 33 | 69 | 28 |
| Medicaid use for prenatal care and/or delivery | 41 | 60 | 39 |
| WIC participation during pregnancy | 33 | 66 | 29 |
| CHILD HEALTH INDICATORS | | | |
| Mothers who ever breastfed | 93 | 85 | 95 |
| Breastfed baby 6 or more months (9) | 62 | 47 | 64 |
| Never took baby for routine well-baby care | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| Baby's hearing was screened | 96 | 94 | 96 |
| Baby's immunizations are reported to be up-to-date | 90 | 98 | 89 |
| Baby is placed on his/her back to sleep | 82 | 81 | 83 |

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, 2014 PREGNANCY RISK ASSESSMENT TRACKING SYSTEM ANNUAL REPORT

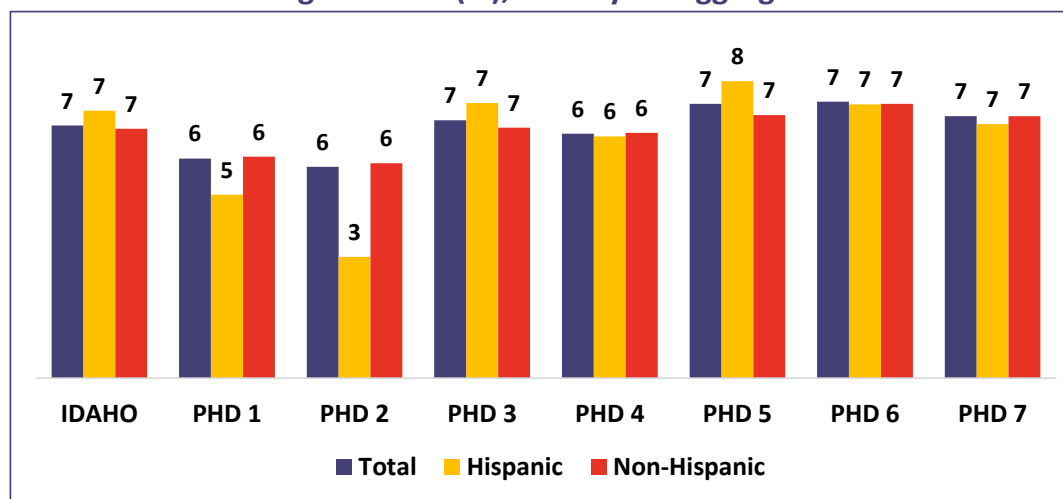
NOTES: 1) ONLY ASKED OF MOTHERS WHO WERE NOT TRYING TO GET PREGNANT AT THE TIME OF CONCEPTION; 2) MOTHERS WITH A BODY MASS INDEX OF 25.0 OR GREATER;
 3) AMONG MOTHERS WHO EXERCISED ONE OR MORE DAYS PER WEEK DURING PREGNANCY; 4) MULTIVITAMIN USE FOUR OR MORE TIMES PER WEEK DURING THE LAST THREE MONTHS 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

Low birth weight

From 2013-2015,¹ 7% of all Idaho resident births were low birth weight, and 1% were very low birth weight. Babies born with a low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams, or about 5.5 pounds) are at increased risk for many problems. These include infant mortality and health complications such as heart and lung problems; infections; intestinal disorders; obesity; and future learning, behavior, and health problems.² Babies born with a very low birth weight (less than 1,500 grams, or about 3.3 pounds) are at even greater risk.

At the state and district levels, there were few differences between Hispanics and non-Hispanics. The biggest difference was that Hispanics in public health district (PHD) 2 had the lowest percentage of low birth weight babies: 3%, compared to 7% of all Idaho births. Counties with high rates of low birth weight babies (for Hispanics and non-Hispanics alike) included Bear Lake (12%) and Clark (14%); counties with high rates of very low birth weight babies included Clark (3%), Clearwater (3%), Custer (3%), and Teton (3%).

Low birth weight babies (%), three-year aggregate: 2013-2015



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON SEPTEMBER 15, 2016

NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD; PERCENTAGES ARE BASED ON RECORDS WITH STATED BIRTHWEIGHT

¹ Data provided by Idaho Department of Health and Welfare were aggregated 2013-2015 numbers.

² United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings, http://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/2016-health-of-women-and-children-report/measure/lowbirthweight_MCH/state/ID

Weight at birth by ethnicity, three-year aggregate: 2013-2015

| | TOTAL POPULATION | | | | | HISPANIC | | | | | NON-HISPANIC | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|--|----------|---|------------------------------------|----------|--|----------|---|------------------------------------|----------|--|----------|
| | Total live births Number | Low Birthweight (< 2,500 grams) | | Very Low Birthweight (<1,500 Grams) | | Live births to Hispanic mothers Number | Low Birthweight (< 2,500 grams) | | Very Low Birthweight (<1,500 grams) | | Live births to non-Hispanic mothers Number | Low Birthweight (< 2,500 grams) | | Very Low Birthweight (<1,500 grams) | |
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| IDAHO | 68,068 | 4,531 | 7 | 720 | 1 | 10,715 | 755 | 7 | 115 | 1 | 57,183 | 3,758 | 7 | 598 | 1 |
| Public Health Districts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PHD 1 | 7,740 | 448 | 6 | 72 | 1 | 331 | 16 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 7,384 | 431 | 6 | 68 | 1 |
| PHD 2 | 3,556 | 198 | 6 | 31 | 1 | 125 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3,426 | 194 | 6 | 30 | 1 |
| PHD 3 | 11,816 | 803 | 7 | 112 | 1 | 3,462 | 251 | 7 | 33 | 1 | 8,303 | 548 | 7 | 79 | 1 |
| PHD 4 | 17,024 | 1,097 | 6 | 175 | 1 | 1,759 | 112 | 6 | 17 | 1 | 15,242 | 985 | 6 | 158 | 1 |
| PHD 5 | 8,411 | 608 | 7 | 100 | 1 | 2,606 | 204 | 8 | 37 | 1 | 5,798 | 402 | 7 | 62 | 1 |
| PHD 6 | 7,716 | 562 | 7 | 68 | 1 | 998 | 72 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 6,678 | 483 | 7 | 58 | 1 |
| PHD 7 | 11,805 | 815 | 7 | 162 | 1 | 1,434 | 96 | 7 | 17 | 1 | 10,352 | 715 | 7 | 143 | 1 |
| Counties | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ada | 15,226 | 977 | 6 | 157 | 1 | 1,495 | 94 | 6 | 15 | 1 | 13,714 | 883 | 6 | 142 | 1 |
| Adams | 85 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Bannock | 3,831 | 268 | 7 | 35 | 1 | 295 | 23 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 3,518 | 243 | 7 | 32 | 1 |
| Bear Lake | 239 | 28 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 229 | 27 | 12 | 1 | 0 |
| Benewah | 328 | 23 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 319 | 23 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Bingham | 2,166 | 162 | 7 | 22 | 1 | 436 | 34 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1,718 | 127 | 7 | 18 | 1 |
| Blaine | 670 | 41 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 256 | 17 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 412 | 24 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Boise | 123 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 117 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Bonner | 1,203 | 71 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 47 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1,152 | 68 | 6 | 10 | 1 |
| Bonneville | 5,691 | 417 | 7 | 77 | 1 | 838 | 55 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 4,844 | 359 | 7 | 66 | 1 |
| Boundary | 404 | 26 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 20 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 383 | 25 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Butte | 83 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Camas | 26 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Canyon | 9,480 | 625 | 7 | 81 | 1 | 2,955 | 217 | 7 | 26 | 1 | 6,483 | 405 | 6 | 55 | 1 |
| Caribou | 269 | 20 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 257 | 20 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| Cassia | 1,102 | 72 | 7 | 17 | 2 | 373 | 34 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 729 | 38 | 5 | 10 | 1 |
| Clark | 29 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 17 | 3 | 18 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 |

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON SEPTEMBER 15, 2016

NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD; PERCENTAGES ARE BASED ON RECORDS WITH STATED BIRTHWEIGHT

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Weight at birth by ethnicity, three-year aggregate: 2013-2015 (continued)

| | TOTAL POPULATION | | | | | HISPANIC | | | | | NON-HISPANIC | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------|------------|----------|
| | Total live births | | Low Birthweight (< 2,500 grams) | | Very Low Birthweight (<1,500 Grams) | | Live births to Hispanic mothers | | Low Birthweight (< 2,500 grams) | | Very Low Birthweight (<1,500 grams) | | Live births to non-Hispanic mothers | | Low Birthweight (< 2,500 grams) | | Very Low Birthweight (<1,500 grams) | | | | |
| | Number | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | | |
| IDAHO | 68,068 | | 4,531 | 7 | 720 | 1 | | 10,715 | | 755 | 7 | | 115 | 1 | | 57,183 | | 3,758 | 7 | 598 | 1 |
| Counties (continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearwater | 189 | | 15 | 8 | 5 | 3 | | 7 | | 1 | 14 | | 1 | 14 | | 182 | | 14 | 8 | 4 | 2 |
| Custer | 119 | | 10 | 8 | 3 | 3 | | 6 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 112 | | 10 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| Elmore | 1,413 | | 99 | 7 | 17 | 1 | | 232 | | 17 | 7 | | 2 | 1 | | 1,175 | | 82 | 7 | 15 | 1 |
| Franklin | 577 | | 46 | 8 | 3 | 1 | | 37 | | 3 | 8 | | 0 | 0 | | 535 | | 42 | 8 | 3 | 1 |
| Fremont | 551 | | 34 | 6 | 9 | 2 | | 83 | | 4 | 5 | | 1 | 1 | | 468 | | 30 | 6 | 8 | 2 |
| Gem | 606 | | 52 | 9 | 10 | 2 | | 58 | | 4 | 7 | | 0 | 0 | | 545 | | 48 | 9 | 10 | 2 |
| Gooding | 612 | | 42 | 7 | 5 | 1 | | 252 | | 18 | 7 | | 2 | 1 | | 360 | | 24 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| Idaho | 461 | | 26 | 6 | 6 | 1 | | 14 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 444 | | 26 | 6 | 6 | 1 |
| Jefferson | 1,412 | | 104 | 7 | 17 | 1 | | 170 | | 9 | 5 | | 1 | 1 | | 1,238 | | 94 | 8 | 15 | 1 |
| Jerome | 1,215 | | 111 | 9 | 24 | 2 | | 548 | | 50 | 9 | | 12 | 2 | | 664 | | 61 | 9 | 12 | 2 |
| Kootenai | 5,359 | | 293 | 5 | 49 | 1 | | 248 | | 11 | 4 | | 2 | 1 | | 5,093 | | 282 | 6 | 47 | 1 |
| Latah | 1,348 | | 71 | 5 | 8 | 1 | | 57 | | 2 | 4 | | 0 | 0 | | 1,289 | | 69 | 5 | 8 | 1 |
| Lemhi | 215 | | 18 | 8 | 4 | 2 | | 6 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 209 | | 18 | 9 | 4 | 2 |
| Lewis | 124 | | 10 | 8 | 3 | 2 | | 3 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 121 | | 10 | 8 | 3 | 2 |
| Lincoln | 223 | | 14 | 6 | 2 | 1 | | 78 | | 2 | 3 | | 0 | 0 | | 145 | | 12 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| Madison | 3,341 | | 193 | 6 | 39 | 1 | | 230 | | 20 | 9 | | 3 | 1 | | 3,109 | | 173 | 6 | 36 | 1 |
| Minidoka | 961 | | 76 | 8 | 14 | 1 | | 400 | | 33 | 8 | | 5 | 1 | | 561 | | 43 | 8 | 9 | 2 |
| Nez Perce | 1,434 | | 76 | 5 | 9 | 1 | | 44 | | 1 | 2 | | 0 | 0 | | 1,390 | | 75 | 5 | 9 | 1 |
| Oneida | 144 | | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | 6 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 137 | | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Owyhee | 410 | | 35 | 9 | 7 | 2 | | 132 | | 12 | 9 | | 1 | 1 | | 275 | | 22 | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| Payette | 903 | | 64 | 7 | 10 | 1 | | 225 | | 13 | 6 | | 5 | 2 | | 676 | | 51 | 8 | 5 | 1 |
| Power | 407 | | 30 | 7 | 5 | 1 | | 194 | | 11 | 6 | | 0 | 0 | | 209 | | 16 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| Shoshone | 446 | | 35 | 8 | 7 | 2 | | 7 | | 2 | 29 | | 0 | 0 | | 437 | | 33 | 8 | 7 | 2 |
| Teton | 447 | | 35 | 8 | 12 | 3 | | 84 | | 5 | 6 | | 1 | 1 | | 360 | | 30 | 8 | 11 | 3 |
| Twin Falls | 3,602 | | 250 | 7 | 35 | 1 | | 699 | | 50 | 7 | | 8 | 1 | | 2,901 | | 198 | 7 | 26 | 1 |
| Valley | 262 | | 12 | 5 | 1 | 0 | | 26 | | 1 | 4 | | 0 | 0 | | 236 | | 11 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Washington | 332 | | 21 | 6 | 3 | 1 | | 87 | | 5 | 6 | | 1 | 1 | | 244 | | 16 | 7 | 2 | 1 |

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON SEPTEMBER 15, 2016

NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD; PERCENTAGES ARE BASED ON RECORDS WITH STATED BIRTHWEIGHT

Trimester when prenatal care began

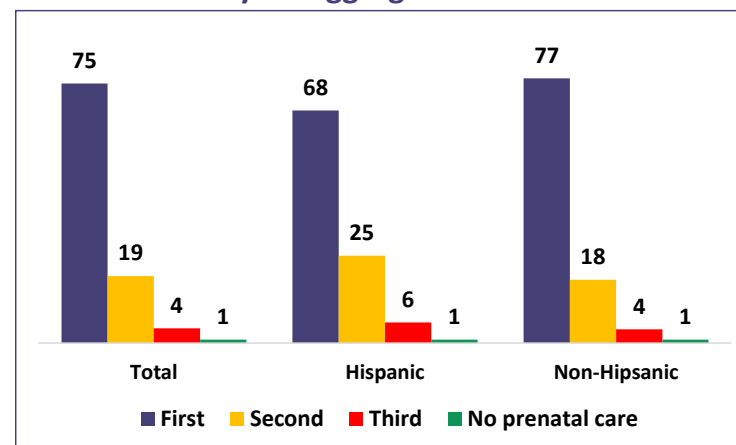
Receiving prenatal care early and consistently throughout pregnancy is key to maternal and infant health. Early and regular care helps mothers stay healthy during pregnancy and address any health issues that may arise. It also reduces an infant’s risk of problems such as sudden infant death syndrome and fetal alcohol syndrome. When prenatal care is late, inconsistent, or absent, risks increase for problems such as low birth weight, preterm birth, and infant death.³

From 2013-2015, Hispanic mothers were less likely to begin prenatal care in the first trimester: 68% of Hispanic mothers, compared to 77% of non-Hispanic. Bear Lake County had the highest percentage of mothers receiving care in the first trimester: at least 80% for Hispanic and non-Hispanic mothers alike. Counties in which a high percentage of Hispanic mothers received care in the first trimester included Butte (88%) and Oneida (83%). Counties with the lowest percentages among Hispanics included: Custer (50%), Lemhi (50%), Teton (53%), Gem (56%), and Payette (56%).

Many counties had more than 10% of Hispanic mothers waiting to receive care until the third trimester: Fremont (11%), Jefferson (11%), Benewah (13%), Lincoln (14%), Shoshone (14%), Boise (17%), Caribou (17%), Lemhi (17%), and Oneida (17%). Counties with the

highest percentages of Hispanic mothers receiving no prenatal care included: Gooding (3%), Jerome (3%), Twin Falls (3%), Latah (4%), and Lincoln (4%).

**Trimester when prenatal care began (% of total),
three-year aggregate: 2013-2015**



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON 9/15/16
NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD; PERCENTAGES ARE BASED ON RECORDS WITH STATED DATE OF FIRST PRENATAL CARE VISIT

³ United Health Foundation, America’s Health Rankings, http://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/2016-health-of-women-and-children-report/measure/lowbirthweight_MCH/state/ID

Trimester of first prenatal care visit, by ethnicity, three-year aggregate: 2013-2015

| | TOTAL POPULATION | | | | | HISPANIC | | | | | NON-HISPANIC | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|--|
| | Total live births | Trimester of first prenatal visit | | | | Live births to Hispanic mothers | Trimester of first prenatal visit | | | | Live births to non-Hispanic mothers | Trimester of first prenatal visit | | | | |
| | | First | Second | Third | No care | | First | Second | Third | No care | | First | Second | Third | No care | |
| | Number | Percent | | | | Number | Percent | | | | Number | Percent | | | | |
| IDAHO | 68,068 | 75 | 19 | 4 | 1 | 10,715 | 68 | 25 | 6 | 1 | 57,183 | 77 | 18 | 4 | 1 | |
| Public Health Districts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PHD 1 | 7,740 | 75 | 19 | 5 | 1 | 331 | 72 | 21 | 6 | 1 | 7,384 | 75 | 19 | 5 | 1 | |
| PHD 2 | 3,556 | 76 | 20 | 3 | 1 | 125 | 72 | 23 | 3 | 2 | 3,426 | 76 | 20 | 3 | 1 | |
| PHD 3 | 11,816 | 72 | 22 | 4 | 2 | 3,462 | 68 | 26 | 5 | 1 | 8,303 | 74 | 20 | 4 | 2 | |
| PHD 4 | 17,024 | 81 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 1,759 | 71 | 24 | 4 | 1 | 15,242 | 82 | 15 | 2 | 1 | |
| PHD 5 | 8,411 | 72 | 20 | 6 | 2 | 2,606 | 64 | 26 | 8 | 2 | 5,798 | 76 | 17 | 5 | 1 | |
| PHD 6 | 7,716 | 74 | 21 | 5 | 0 | 998 | 68 | 26 | 6 | 0 | 6,678 | 75 | 20 | 5 | 0 | |
| PHD 7 | 11,805 | 73 | 21 | 5 | 0 | 1,434 | 66 | 25 | 8 | 1 | 10,352 | 74 | 20 | 5 | 0 | |
| Counties | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ada | 15,226 | 81 | 16 | 2 | 0 | 1,495 | 72 | 24 | 4 | 1 | 13,714 | 82 | 15 | 2 | 0 | |
| Adams | 85 | 71 | 27 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 75 | 23 | 3 | 0 | |
| Bannock | 3,831 | 75 | 20 | 5 | 0 | 295 | 69 | 23 | 7 | 0 | 3,518 | 75 | 20 | 5 | 0 | |
| Bear Lake | 239 | 82 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 80 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 229 | 83 | 14 | 3 | 1 | |
| Benewah | 328 | 69 | 25 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 75 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 319 | 69 | 25 | 5 | 2 | |
| Bingham | 2,166 | 69 | 25 | 6 | 0 | 436 | 66 | 28 | 6 | 0 | 1,718 | 70 | 25 | 5 | 0 | |
| Blaine | 670 | 76 | 19 | 4 | 1 | 256 | 70 | 24 | 5 | 1 | 412 | 79 | 17 | 4 | 0 | |
| Boise | 123 | 75 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 67 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 117 | 75 | 23 | 1 | 1 | |
| Bonner | 1,203 | 71 | 20 | 7 | 1 | 47 | 64 | 27 | 7 | 2 | 1,152 | 71 | 20 | 7 | 1 | |
| Bonneville | 5,691 | 74 | 21 | 5 | 0 | 838 | 69 | 23 | 7 | 1 | 4,844 | 75 | 20 | 5 | 0 | |
| Boundary | 404 | 67 | 25 | 7 | 1 | 20 | 75 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 383 | 67 | 25 | 7 | 1 | |
| Butte | 83 | 72 | 22 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 88 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 71 | 23 | 5 | 1 | |
| Camas | 26 | 76 | 20 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 76 | 20 | 4 | 0 | |
| Canyon | 9,480 | 73 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 2,955 | 69 | 25 | 5 | 1 | 6,483 | 75 | 20 | 3 | 2 | |
| Caribou | 269 | 81 | 14 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 67 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 257 | 81 | 14 | 5 | 0 | |
| Cassia | 1,102 | 71 | 23 | 6 | 0 | 373 | 60 | 31 | 8 | 0 | 729 | 77 | 19 | 4 | 0 | |
| Clark | 29 | 72 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 76 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 67 | 33 | 0 | 0 | |

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON SEPTEMBER 15, 2016

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: 2013-2015 (continued)

| | TOTAL POPULATION | | | | | HISPANIC | | | | | NON-HISPANIC | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | Total live births | Trimester of first prenatal visit | | | | Live births to Hispanic mothers | Trimester of first prenatal visit | | | | Live births to non-Hispanic mothers | Trimester of first prenatal visit | | | |
| | | First | Second | Third | No care | | First | Second | Third | No care | | First | Second | Third | No care |
| | Number | Percent | | | | Number | Percent | | | | Number | Percent | | | |
| IDAHO | 68,068 | 75 | 19 | 4 | 1 | 10,715 | 68 | 25 | 6 | 1 | 57,183 | 77 | 18 | 4 | 1 |
| Counties (continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearwater | 189 | 75 | 20 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 57 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 182 | 76 | 19 | 5 | 1 |
| Custer | 119 | 70 | 21 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 50 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 112 | 72 | 18 | 9 | 1 |
| Elmore | 1,413 | 78 | 16 | 5 | 2 | 232 | 66 | 26 | 7 | 1 | 1,175 | 80 | 14 | 4 | 2 |
| Franklin | 577 | 80 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 37 | 75 | 22 | 3 | 0 | 535 | 81 | 14 | 2 | 3 |
| Fremont | 551 | 71 | 22 | 6 | 1 | 83 | 63 | 25 | 11 | 1 | 468 | 73 | 22 | 5 | 0 |
| Gem | 606 | 68 | 25 | 6 | 1 | 58 | 56 | 37 | 7 | 0 | 545 | 69 | 24 | 6 | 1 |
| Gooding | 612 | 67 | 25 | 6 | 2 | 252 | 57 | 33 | 8 | 3 | 360 | 74 | 20 | 4 | 2 |
| Idaho | 461 | 67 | 26 | 5 | 2 | 14 | 64 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 444 | 67 | 26 | 5 | 3 |
| Jefferson | 1,412 | 71 | 23 | 5 | 0 | 170 | 58 | 31 | 11 | 1 | 1,238 | 73 | 22 | 5 | 0 |
| Jerome | 1,215 | 70 | 22 | 6 | 2 | 548 | 63 | 27 | 7 | 3 | 664 | 76 | 18 | 5 | 1 |
| Kootenai | 5,359 | 77 | 18 | 4 | 0 | 248 | 74 | 20 | 6 | 1 | 5,093 | 78 | 18 | 4 | 0 |
| Latah | 1,348 | 76 | 21 | 2 | 1 | 57 | 70 | 23 | 4 | 4 | 1,289 | 77 | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| Lemhi | 215 | 72 | 22 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 50 | 33 | 17 | 0 | 209 | 73 | 22 | 4 | 1 |
| Lewis | 124 | 69 | 25 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 121 | 68 | 26 | 3 | 3 |
| Lincoln | 223 | 64 | 26 | 7 | 3 | 78 | 59 | 23 | 14 | 4 | 145 | 66 | 28 | 3 | 2 |
| Madison | 3,341 | 74 | 20 | 6 | 0 | 230 | 69 | 23 | 7 | 0 | 3,109 | 75 | 20 | 6 | 0 |
| Minidoka | 961 | 71 | 23 | 5 | 1 | 400 | 65 | 28 | 6 | 1 | 561 | 76 | 20 | 4 | 0 |
| Nez Perce | 1,434 | 79 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 44 | 77 | 18 | 5 | 0 | 1,390 | 79 | 17 | 3 | 1 |
| Oneida | 144 | 79 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 83 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 137 | 79 | 18 | 3 | 1 |
| Owyhee | 410 | 71 | 20 | 4 | 5 | 132 | 70 | 27 | 3 | 0 | 275 | 72 | 17 | 4 | 8 |
| Payette | 903 | 65 | 27 | 5 | 3 | 225 | 56 | 34 | 8 | 2 | 676 | 68 | 24 | 4 | 4 |
| Power | 407 | 74 | 21 | 5 | 0 | 194 | 67 | 28 | 5 | 0 | 209 | 80 | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| Shoshone | 446 | 74 | 19 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 71 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 437 | 75 | 19 | 5 | 1 |
| Teton | 447 | 71 | 22 | 6 | 1 | 84 | 53 | 40 | 6 | 1 | 360 | 76 | 17 | 6 | 1 |
| Twin Falls | 3,602 | 75 | 16 | 7 | 2 | 699 | 68 | 20 | 9 | 3 | 2,901 | 76 | 16 | 6 | 2 |
| Valley | 262 | 74 | 21 | 5 | 0 | 26 | 77 | 19 | 4 | 0 | 236 | 74 | 21 | 5 | 0 |
| Washington | 332 | 65 | 29 | 6 | 0 | 87 | 58 | 33 | 9 | 0 | 244 | 67 | 28 | 5 | 0 |

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON SEPTEMBER 15, 2016

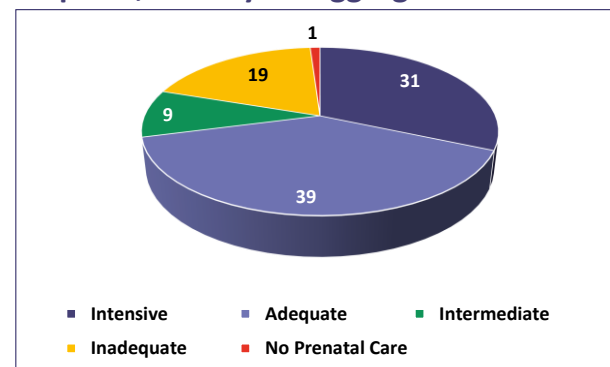
NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD; PERCENTAGES ARE BASED ON RECORDS WITH STATED DATE OF FIRST PRENATAL CARE VISIT

Adequacy of Prenatal Care

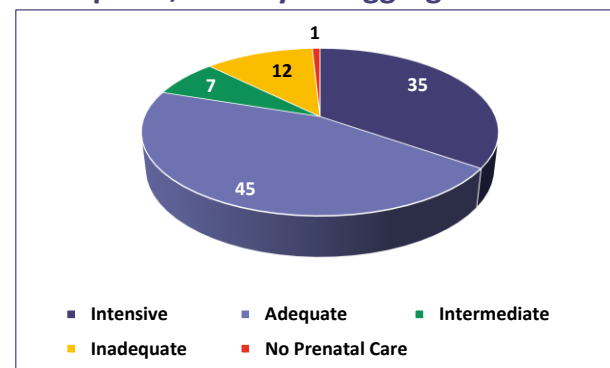
The Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APCU) Index is one measure of whether mothers receive the amount of prenatal care recommended by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. It compares “the number of actual prenatal care visits to the number of visits that a woman was expected to receive, given the onset of prenatal care and the length of gestation.”⁴ Index classifications include intensive (110% of expected visits or more), adequate (80-109%), intermediate (50-79%), inadequate (1-49%), and no prenatal care (0%).

From 2013-2015, 70% of Idaho’s Hispanic mothers received adequate or intensive care, compared to 80% of non-Hispanics. Counties with the highest percentages of Hispanic mothers receiving adequate or intensive care included: Butte (88%), Clark (88%), and Lewis (100%); counties with the lowest percentages included: Caribou (42%), Clearwater (50%), and Lemhi (50%).

Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APCU) Index, Hispanic, three-year aggregate: 2013-2015



Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APCU) Index, non-Hispanic, three-year aggregate: 2013-2015



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

⁴ Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Public Health, 2014 Idaho Vital Statistics: Natality, http://healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/Portals/0/Health/Statistics/2014%20Reports/Natality_2014.pdf

Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APCU) Index, by ethnicity, three-year aggregate: 2013-2015

| | TOTAL POPULATION | | | | | | HISPANIC | | | | | | NON-HISPANIC | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|------------------|
| | Total live births | Intensive | Adequate | Intermediate | Inadequate | No Prenatal Care | Live births to Hispanic mothers | Intensive | Adequate | Intermediate | Inadequate | No Prenatal Care | Live births to Non-Hispanic mothers | Intensive | Adequate | Intermediate | Inadequate | No Prenatal Care |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDAHO | 68,068 | 34 | 44 | 8 | 13 | 1 | 10,715 | 31 | 39 | 9 | 19 | 1 | 57,183 | 35 | 45 | 7 | 12 | 1 |
| Public Health Districts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PHD 1 | 7,740 | 42 | 40 | 5 | 14 | 1 | 331 | 42 | 37 | 6 | 15 | 1 | 7,384 | 42 | 40 | 5 | 13 | 1 |
| PHD 2 | 3,556 | 27 | 52 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 125 | 22 | 52 | 11 | 13 | 2 | 3,426 | 27 | 52 | 10 | 10 | 1 |
| PHD 3 | 11,816 | 27 | 48 | 9 | 15 | 2 | 3,462 | 27 | 42 | 12 | 19 | 1 | 8,303 | 27 | 50 | 8 | 13 | 2 |
| PHD 4 | 17,024 | 30 | 54 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 1,759 | 26 | 51 | 8 | 14 | 1 | 15,242 | 31 | 54 | 6 | 8 | 1 |
| PHD 5 | 8,411 | 46 | 29 | 7 | 16 | 2 | 2,606 | 38 | 28 | 10 | 23 | 2 | 5,798 | 50 | 29 | 6 | 14 | 1 |
| PHD 6 | 7,716 | 38 | 43 | 5 | 13 | 0 | 998 | 36 | 42 | 4 | 18 | 0 | 6,678 | 38 | 44 | 5 | 13 | 0 |
| PHD 7 | 11,805 | 34 | 40 | 11 | 15 | 0 | 1,434 | 34 | 37 | 8 | 20 | 1 | 10,352 | 34 | 41 | 11 | 14 | 0 |
| Counties | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ada | 15,226 | 31 | 55 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 1,495 | 27 | 53 | 7 | 13 | 1 | 13,714 | 32 | 55 | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Adams | 85 | 24 | 48 | 15 | 13 | 0 | 5 | 20 | 40 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 80 | 24 | 49 | 15 | 13 | 0 |
| Bannock | 3,831 | 41 | 42 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 295 | 42 | 38 | 2 | 18 | 0 | 3,518 | 41 | 42 | 4 | 13 | 0 |
| Bear Lake | 239 | 37 | 46 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 229 | 37 | 48 | 6 | 9 | 1 |
| Benewah | 328 | 26 | 42 | 12 | 19 | 2 | 9 | 25 | 38 | 25 | 13 | 0 | 319 | 26 | 42 | 11 | 19 | 2 |
| Bingham | 2,166 | 35 | 43 | 6 | 16 | 0 | 436 | 31 | 45 | 6 | 18 | 0 | 1,718 | 36 | 42 | 7 | 15 | 0 |
| Blaine | 670 | 39 | 44 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 256 | 36 | 41 | 5 | 17 | 1 | 412 | 41 | 45 | 4 | 9 | 0 |
| Boise | 123 | 32 | 52 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 6 | 17 | 67 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 117 | 33 | 52 | 3 | 12 | 1 |
| Bonner | 1,203 | 34 | 41 | 7 | 17 | 1 | 47 | 38 | 38 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 1,152 | 33 | 41 | 7 | 17 | 1 |
| Bonneville | 5,691 | 43 | 39 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 838 | 41 | 36 | 4 | 18 | 1 | 4,844 | 43 | 39 | 4 | 13 | 0 |
| Boundary | 404 | 30 | 43 | 9 | 17 | 1 | 20 | 15 | 65 | 5 | 15 | 0 | 383 | 30 | 42 | 9 | 17 | 1 |
| Butte | 83 | 33 | 46 | 7 | 13 | 1 | 8 | 25 | 63 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 75 | 33 | 44 | 8 | 13 | 1 |
| Camas | 26 | 28 | 52 | 4 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 28 | 52 | 4 | 16 | 0 |
| Canyon | 9,480 | 27 | 48 | 10 | 14 | 1 | 2,955 | 26 | 43 | 12 | 18 | 1 | 6,483 | 27 | 51 | 8 | 12 | 2 |
| Caribou | 269 | 31 | 45 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 17 | 25 | 25 | 33 | 0 | 257 | 32 | 46 | 12 | 11 | 0 |
| Cassia | 1,102 | 43 | 37 | 5 | 15 | 0 | 373 | 37 | 33 | 6 | 24 | 0 | 729 | 47 | 38 | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Clark | 29 | 55 | 31 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 17 | 53 | 35 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 58 | 25 | 0 | 17 | 0 |

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON SEPTEMBER 15, 2016

NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD; PERCENTAGES ARE BASED ON RECORDS WITH STATED DATA NEEDED TO CALCULATE APCU

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APCU) Index, by ethnicity, three-year aggregate: 2013-2015 (continued)

| | TOTAL POPULATION | | | | | | HISPANIC | | | | | | NON-HISPANIC | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|------------------|
| | Total live births | Intensive | Adequate | Intermediate | Inadequate | No Prenatal Care | Live births to Hispanic mothers | Intensive | Adequate | Intermediate | Inadequate | No Prenatal Care | Live births to Non-Hispanic mothers | Intensive | Adequate | Intermediate | Inadequate | No Prenatal Care |
| | Number | Percent | | | | | Number | Percent | | | | | Number | Percent | | | | |
| IDAHO | 68,068 | 34 | 44 | 8 | 13 | 1 | 10,715 | 31 | 39 | 9 | 19 | 1 | 57,183 | 35 | 45 | 7 | 12 | 1 |
| Counties (continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearwater | 189 | 18 | 59 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 7 | 17 | 33 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 182 | 18 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 1 |
| Custer | 119 | 27 | 42 | 12 | 18 | 1 | 6 | 17 | 50 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 112 | 28 | 41 | 13 | 17 | 1 |
| Elmore | 1,413 | 20 | 43 | 21 | 13 | 2 | 232 | 24 | 40 | 13 | 22 | 1 | 1,175 | 19 | 44 | 23 | 11 | 2 |
| Franklin | 577 | 36 | 51 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 37 | 36 | 44 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 535 | 36 | 51 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| Fremont | 551 | 24 | 41 | 19 | 16 | 1 | 83 | 16 | 40 | 14 | 29 | 1 | 468 | 25 | 41 | 19 | 13 | 0 |
| Gem | 606 | 23 | 49 | 9 | 17 | 1 | 58 | 12 | 47 | 12 | 28 | 0 | 545 | 24 | 49 | 9 | 16 | 1 |
| Gooding | 612 | 41 | 28 | 9 | 20 | 2 | 252 | 30 | 25 | 14 | 28 | 3 | 360 | 48 | 30 | 6 | 14 | 2 |
| Idaho | 461 | 22 | 50 | 9 | 17 | 2 | 14 | 36 | 43 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 444 | 21 | 50 | 9 | 17 | 3 |
| Jefferson | 1,412 | 34 | 40 | 11 | 15 | 0 | 170 | 35 | 35 | 6 | 24 | 1 | 1,238 | 34 | 41 | 11 | 13 | 0 |
| Jerome | 1,215 | 42 | 26 | 9 | 21 | 2 | 548 | 33 | 24 | 12 | 28 | 3 | 664 | 49 | 29 | 6 | 15 | 1 |
| Kootenai | 5,359 | 45 | 39 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 248 | 45 | 34 | 6 | 13 | 1 | 5,093 | 45 | 39 | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Latah | 1,348 | 24 | 51 | 16 | 7 | 1 | 57 | 13 | 55 | 20 | 9 | 4 | 1,289 | 25 | 51 | 16 | 7 | 1 |
| Lemhi | 215 | 46 | 29 | 9 | 15 | 1 | 6 | 33 | 17 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 209 | 46 | 29 | 9 | 14 | 1 |
| Lewis | 124 | 25 | 45 | 8 | 19 | 3 | 3 | 67 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 121 | 24 | 45 | 8 | 19 | 3 |
| Lincoln | 223 | 35 | 33 | 9 | 21 | 3 | 78 | 31 | 29 | 9 | 27 | 4 | 145 | 37 | 35 | 8 | 18 | 2 |
| Madison | 3,341 | 20 | 42 | 21 | 16 | 0 | 230 | 20 | 42 | 17 | 21 | 0 | 3,109 | 20 | 42 | 22 | 16 | 0 |
| Minidoka | 961 | 45 | 36 | 4 | 15 | 1 | 400 | 41 | 35 | 5 | 19 | 1 | 561 | 48 | 37 | 3 | 13 | 0 |
| Nez Perce | 1,434 | 33 | 52 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 44 | 27 | 55 | 7 | 11 | 0 | 1,390 | 33 | 52 | 4 | 10 | 1 |
| Oneida | 144 | 24 | 54 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 17 | 67 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 137 | 24 | 53 | 11 | 11 | 1 |
| Owyhee | 410 | 24 | 44 | 11 | 16 | 5 | 132 | 29 | 38 | 11 | 22 | 0 | 275 | 22 | 48 | 10 | 12 | 8 |
| Payette | 903 | 29 | 41 | 7 | 20 | 3 | 225 | 32 | 33 | 7 | 26 | 2 | 676 | 28 | 44 | 7 | 17 | 4 |
| Power | 407 | 39 | 42 | 4 | 16 | 0 | 194 | 39 | 41 | 2 | 19 | 0 | 209 | 39 | 43 | 5 | 13 | 0 |
| Shoshone | 446 | 39 | 38 | 6 | 16 | 1 | 7 | 43 | 29 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 437 | 39 | 38 | 6 | 15 | 1 |
| Teton | 447 | 27 | 44 | 10 | 18 | 1 | 84 | 20 | 39 | 14 | 25 | 1 | 360 | 28 | 45 | 10 | 17 | 1 |
| Twin Falls | 3,602 | 52 | 22 | 8 | 15 | 2 | 699 | 44 | 20 | 13 | 19 | 3 | 2,901 | 54 | 22 | 7 | 15 | 2 |
| Valley | 262 | 17 | 64 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 26 | 27 | 38 | 15 | 19 | 0 | 236 | 16 | 67 | 7 | 11 | 0 |
| Washington | 332 | 29 | 47 | 6 | 18 | 0 | 87 | 30 | 40 | 8 | 22 | 0 | 244 | 28 | 49 | 5 | 17 | 0 |

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON SEPTEMBER 15, 2016

NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD; PERCENTAGES ARE BASED ON RECORDS WITH STATED DATA NEEDED TO CALCULATE APCU

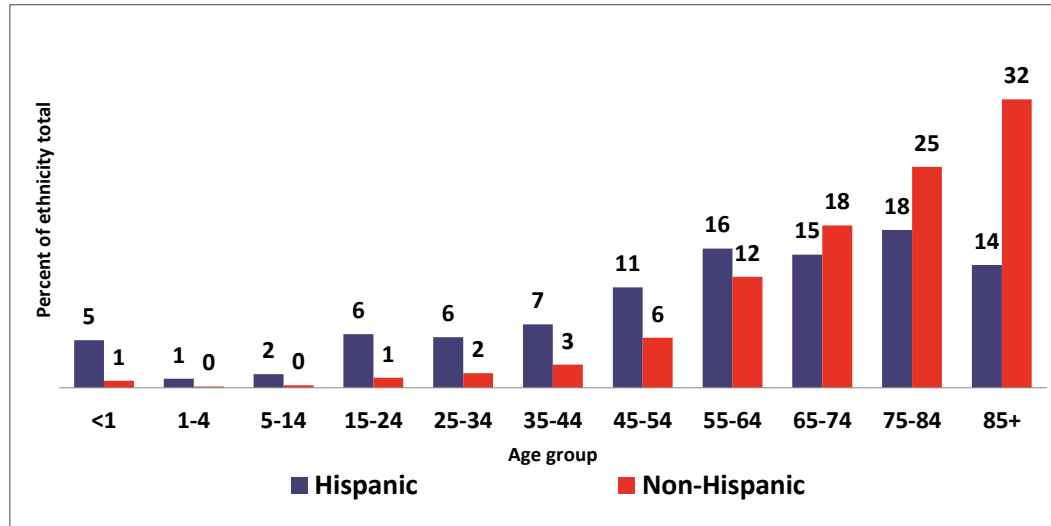
Age and causes of death

Deaths by age

Hispanics and non-Hispanics differ significantly in terms of age of death. For the 2013-2015 period:

- ◆ 5% of Hispanic deaths occurred under one year of age, compared to 1% for non-Hispanics.
- ◆ 40% of Hispanic deaths occurred during prime working years (age 24-64), compared to 23% for non-Hispanics.
- ◆ 46% of Hispanic deaths occurred at age 65 or older, compared to 75% for non-Hispanics.

Percent of deaths by age group and ethnicity, Idaho, three-year aggregate: 2013-2015



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON SEPTEMBER 15, 2016
 NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD

Deaths by age group and ethnicity, three-year aggregate: 2013-2015

| | TOTAL RESIDENT DEATHS | | | | | | | HISPANIC RESIDENT DEATHS | | | | | | | NON-HISPANIC RESIDENT DEATHS | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Total deaths (#) | Percent of deaths by age group | | | | | Total deaths (#) | Percent of deaths by age group | | | | | Total deaths (#) | Percent of deaths by age group | | | | | | | |
| | | <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+ |
| IDAHO | 38,067 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 74 | 1,197 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 27 | 46 | 36,859 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 75 |
| Public Health Districts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PHD 1 | 6,383 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 19 | 76 | 55 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 33 | 49 | 6,327 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 76 |
| PHD 2 | 3,212 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 16 | 78 | 24 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 21 | 50 | 3,186 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 16 | 79 |
| PHD 3 | 6,196 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 74 | 378 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 31 | 43 | 5,817 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 76 |
| PHD 4 | 9,228 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 19 | 75 | 210 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 30 | 52 | 9,013 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 75 |
| PHD 5 | 4,710 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 18 | 75 | 267 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 16 | 20 | 47 | 4,443 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 17 | 76 |
| PHD 6 | 4,162 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 19 | 72 | 152 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 16 | 23 | 51 | 4,009 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 19 | 72 |
| PHD 7 | 4,176 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 19 | 72 | 111 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 18 | 27 | 39 | 4,064 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 19 | 73 |
| Counties | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ada | 8,288 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 75 | 182 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 32 | 52 | 8,101 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 76 |
| Adams | 107 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 81 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 106 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 81 | |
| Bannock | 2,059 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 20 | 70 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 21 | 21 | 53 | 2,002 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 20 | 71 |
| Bear Lake | 189 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 83 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 188 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 82 | |
| Benewah | 391 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 75 | 5 | 0 | 40 | 20 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 386 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 76 |
| Bingham | 1,039 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 22 | 68 | 62 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 24 | 53 | 976 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 22 | 69 |
| Blaine | 316 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 22 | 68 | 15 | 13 | 7 | 0 | 33 | 13 | 33 | 301 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 22 | 70 |
| Boise | 162 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 28 | 67 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 161 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 28 | 67 | |
| Bonner | 1,243 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 74 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 71 | 1,236 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 74 |
| Bonneville | 2,441 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 20 | 71 | 82 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 21 | 26 | 39 | 2,358 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 20 | 72 |
| Boundary | 324 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 19 | 75 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 50 | 322 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 19 | 75 |
| Butte | 79 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 22 | 72 | 2 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 77 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 21 | 74 |
| Camas | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 67 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 67 |
| Canyon | 4,197 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 20 | 72 | 311 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 32 | 42 | 3,885 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 19 | 74 |
| Caribou | 173 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 17 | 75 | 3 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 170 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 18 | 75 |
| Cassia | 589 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 18 | 73 | 55 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 25 | 49 | 534 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 17 | 76 |
| Clark | 23 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 13 | 13 | 70 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 14 | 73 |

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON SEPTEMBER 15, 2016

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Deaths by age group and ethnicity, three-year aggregate: 2013-2015 (continued)

| | TOTAL RESIDENT DEATHS | | | | | | | HISPANIC RESIDENT DEATHS | | | | | | | NON-HISPANIC RESIDENT DEATHS | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Total deaths (#) | Percent of deaths by age group | | | | | Total deaths (#) | Percent of deaths by age group | | | | | Total deaths (#) | Percent of deaths by age group | | | | | | | |
| | | <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+ |
| IDAHO | 38,067 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 74 | 1,197 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 27 | 46 | 36,859 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 75 |
| <i>Counties (continued)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearwater | 310 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 79 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 309 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 79 |
| Custer | 129 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 20 | 69 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 127 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 20 | 69 |
| Elmore | 557 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 18 | 73 | 24 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 8 | 17 | 50 | 533 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 18 | 74 |
| Franklin | 294 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 14 | 77 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 291 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 14 | 77 |
| Fremont | 324 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 18 | 76 | 2 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 322 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 18 | 77 |
| Gem | 625 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 79 | 15 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 60 | 610 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 17 | 79 |
| Gooding | 411 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 17 | 73 | 29 | 3 | 7 | 17 | 17 | 24 | 31 | 382 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 16 | 76 |
| Idaho | 587 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 77 | 3 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 33 | 584 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 78 |
| Jefferson | 460 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 19 | 73 | 14 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 36 | 43 | 446 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 18 | 74 |
| Jerome | 506 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 21 | 69 | 36 | 19 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 44 | 470 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 22 | 71 |
| Kootenai | 3,896 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 77 | 34 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 32 | 47 | 3,862 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 17 | 77 |
| Latah | 667 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 19 | 74 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 60 | 0 | 661 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 19 | 75 |
| Lemhi | 306 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 18 | 76 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 306 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 18 | 76 |
| Lewis | 121 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 21 | 76 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 121 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 21 | 76 |
| Lincoln | 121 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 15 | 74 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 115 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 14 | 76 |
| Madison | 375 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 78 | 7 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 29 | 43 | 368 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 78 |
| Minidoka | 517 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 19 | 74 | 44 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 14 | 61 | 473 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 19 | 75 |
| Nez Perce | 1,527 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 81 | 15 | 0 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 67 | 1,511 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 81 |
| Oneida | 125 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 80 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 123 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 81 |
| Owyhee | 272 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 26 | 66 | 16 | 6 | 0 | 19 | 25 | 31 | 19 | 256 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 26 | 69 |
| Payette | 625 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 80 | 22 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 23 | 27 | 41 | 603 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 81 |
| Power | 204 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 18 | 74 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 27 | 23 | 45 | 182 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 77 |
| Shoshone | 529 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 23 | 72 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 71 | 521 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 22 | 72 |
| Teton | 118 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 24 | 60 | 3 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 33 | 0 | 115 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 23 | 62 |
| Twin Falls | 2,235 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 78 | 82 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 18 | 23 | 48 | 2,153 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 79 |
| Valley | 221 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 23 | 71 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 33 | 218 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 22 | 72 |
| Washington | 370 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 84 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 15 | 77 | 357 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 85 |

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON SEPTEMBER 15, 2016

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

Causes of death

For Hispanics and non-Hispanics alike, the leading cause of death during the period 2013-2015 was cancer (malignant neoplasms). Among Hispanics, cancer accounted for 18% of deaths, followed by accidents (15%) and diseases of the heart (15%). Among non-Hispanics, cancer accounted for 22%, followed by diseases of the heart at 21%.

The different age structures of Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations is reflected in leading causes of death. Hispanics were more likely to die of accidents than of diseases related to age. Alzheimer's disease, for example, was the 6th leading cause of death among non-Hispanics, but did not appear in the top ten for Hispanics.

Furthermore, the list for non-Hispanics did not include anything specific to infants, but conditions originating in the perinatal period was the 8th leading cause of death among Hispanics.

Ten leading causes of death by ethnicity, Idaho, three-year aggregate: 2013-2015

| HISPANIC | | | | |
|--------------|--|---------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Rank | Leading Cause of Death | Number | Percent of total | Rate per 100,000 pop |
| Total | | 1,197 | 100 | 203 |
| 1 | Malignant neoplasms | 215 | 18 | 36 |
| 2 | Accidents | 179 | 15 | 30 |
| 3 | Diseases of heart | 175 | 15 | 30 |
| 4 | Diabetes mellitus | 61 | 5 | 10 |
| 5 | Cerebrovascular diseases | 53 | 4 | 9 |
| 6 | Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis | 45 | 4 | 8 |
| 7 | Intentional self-harm (suicide) | 36 | 3 | 6 |
| 8 | Certain conditions originating in perinatal period | 34 | 3 | 6 |
| 9 | Influenza and pneumonia | 32 | 3 | 5 |
| 10 | Chronic lower respiratory diseases | 28 | 2 | 5 |
| | All other causes | 339 | 28 | NA |
| NON-HISPANIC | | | | |
| Rank | Leading Cause of Death | Number | Percent of total | Rate per 100,000 pop |
| Total | | 36,859 | 100 | 855 |
| 1 | Malignant neoplasms | 8,126 | 22 | 188 |
| 2 | Diseases of heart | 7,826 | 21 | 181 |
| 3 | Chronic lower respiratory diseases | 2,456 | 7 | 57 |
| 4 | Accidents | 2,088 | 6 | 48 |
| 5 | Cerebrovascular diseases | 1,831 | 5 | 42 |
| 6 | Alzheimer's disease | 1,261 | 3 | 29 |
| 7 | Diabetes mellitus | 1,150 | 3 | 27 |
| 8 | Intentional self-harm (suicide) | 953 | 3 | 22 |
| 9 | Influenza and pneumonia | 645 | 2 | 15 |
| 10 | Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis | 581 | 2 | 13 |
| | All other causes | 9,942 | 27 | NA |

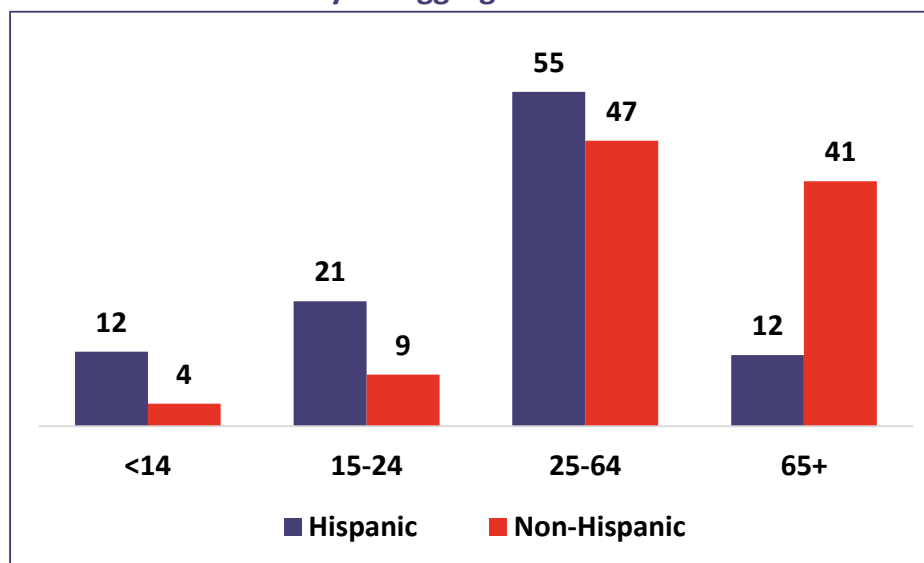
SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON SEPTEMBER 15, 2016
 NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD; RATES ARE PER 100,000 BY CORRESPONDING ETHNICITY POPULATION

Accidental deaths

From 2013-2015, there were 2,267 accidental deaths in Idaho, 8% of which were Hispanic. The rate of accidental death varied by age and ethnicity. Hispanics were two to three times more likely to die of an accident at a young age, especially under age 14 and between the ages of 15 and 24. Non-Hispanics were more than three times as likely as Hispanics to die of an accident after turning 65.

Motor vehicle accidents accounted for a large percentage of accidental deaths: 59% of Hispanic deaths and 29% of non-Hispanic. Other top causes of accidental death among Hispanics included poisoning and exposure to noxious substances (12%), falls (9%), and drowning and submersion (8%). Other top causes of accidental death among non-Hispanics included falls (28%), and poisoning and exposure to noxious substances (22%).

Accidental deaths by age group and ethnicity (% of total), Idaho, three-year aggregate: 2013-2015



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

Accidental deaths by age group and ethnicity, Idaho, three-year aggregate: 2013-2015

| HISPANIC RESIDENT DEATHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|-----------------------------|---|----|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| Cause of Death | Percent of total | Total accidental deaths (#) | Percent of accidental deaths by age group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Total | <1 | 1-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65-74 | 75-84 | 85+ |
| Total | 100 | 179 | 100 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 21 | 19 | 14 | 17 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| Transport accidents: | 61 | 110 | 100 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 26 | 18 | 13 | 18 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Motor vehicle accidents | 59 | 106 | 100 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 25 | 19 | 11 | 19 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Water transportation accident | 2 | 3 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 33 | 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 and unspecified transport accident | 1 | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-transport: | 39 | 69 | 100 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 20 | 16 | 16 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 4 |
| Poisoning and exposure to noxious substances | 12 | 21 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 33 | 14 | 24 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Falls | 9 | 16 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 25 | 19 | 19 |
| Drowning and submersion | 8 | 14 | 100 | 0 | 7 | 14 | 14 | 29 | 29 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Inhalation and ingestion of food or other object | 4 | 8 | 100 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 25 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 0 |
| Discharge of firearm | 2 | 3 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Exposure to smoke, fire, and flames | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other and unspecified non-transport accident | 4 | 7 | 100 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 29 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 0 |
| NON-HISPANIC RESIDENT DEATHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cause of Death | Percent of total | Total accidental deaths (#) | Percent of accidental deaths by age group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Total | <1 | 1-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65-74 | 75-84 | 85+ |
| Total | 100 | 2,088 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 19 |
| Transport accidents: | 31 | 665 | 100 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 11 | 8 | 3 |
| Motor vehicle accidents | 29 | 606 | 100 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 8 | 4 |
| Water transportation accident | 0 | 10 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Air and space transportation accident | 1 | 18 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 17 | 22 | 11 | 17 | 11 | 6 | 0 |
| Other and unspecified transport accident | 1 | 31 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 16 | 32 | 29 | 10 | 6 | 0 |
| Non-transport: | 69 | 1,423 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 26 |
| Poisoning and exposure to noxious substances | 22 | 461 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 18 | 24 | 27 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Falls | 28 | 586 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 25 | 52 |
| Drowning and submersion | 2 | 52 | 100 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 21 | 15 | 0 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 4 |
| Inhalation and ingestion of food or other object | 5 | 101 | 100 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 16 | 14 | 39 |
| Discharge of firearm | 1 | 13 | 100 | 0 | 8 | 23 | 23 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Exposure to smoke, fire, and flames | 2 | 40 | 100 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 18 | 20 | 0 |
| Other and unspecified non-transport accident | 8 | 170 | 100 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 20 | 14 | 9 | 13 |

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON SEPTEMBER 15, 2016

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

Youth health behaviors

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) is a national school-based survey that assesses high schoolers on health-risk behaviors. Here, we report 2015 findings from Idaho in three sections:

- ◆ Unintentional injuries, violence, and suicide
- ◆ Tobacco, alcohol, and other drug use
- ◆ Physical activity, dietary behaviors, and sexual activity

Unintentional injuries, violence, and suicide

In this section, there were only two statistically significant differences between Hispanic youth and white, non-Hispanic youth:

- ◆ Hispanics were less likely to report they carried a weapon sometime during the month before the survey: 19%, compared to 30%
- ◆ Hispanics were more likely to report they did not go to school sometime during the month before the survey because they did not feel safe at school or while traveling to or from school: 9%, compared to 4%

Data for the following behaviors are reported for all Idaho youth together since there was no statistical difference between Hispanics and non-Hispanics:

- ◆ Transportation
 - Most youth reported they did not wear a bike helmet (82%), but most wore their seatbelt (94%)
 - Few youth reported they had driven after drinking alcohol (5%), but 16% had ridden with a driver who had been drinking
 - Half of Idaho youth had texted or emailed while driving (49%)
- ◆ Weapon use
 - Almost a third of youth reported they had carried a weapon in the previous month (28%), but few had carried a weapon on school property (7%)
- ◆ Personal safety
 - About a quarter of youth reported they had been in a physical fight in the previous year (23%), had been electronically bullied (21%), or had been bullied on school property (26%)
- ◆ Sex and dating
 - Some youth reported they had experienced violence related to dating and sex: 7% had been physically forced to have sexual intercourse; 9% had experienced physical dating violence; and 12% had experienced sexual dating violence
- ◆ Mental well-being and suicide
 - About one-third of youth reported they had felt sad or hopeless for a significant period of time in the previous year (32%)
 - Some youth had contemplated suicide sometime in the previous year: 20% had seriously considered attempting suicide; 17% had made a plan; 10% had made an attempt, and 3% had made an attempt that resulted in needing medical treatment

Idaho youth behaviors by ethnicity – unintentional injuries, violence, and suicide: 2015

| QUESTION | Total | Hispanic | White | Significant Difference? |
|--|------------------|----------|-------|-------------------------|
| | Percent of total | | | (Yes/No) |
| TRANSPORTATION | | | | |
| Never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet <i>(among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey)</i> | 82 | 88 | 80 | No |
| Never or rarely wore a seat belt <i>(when riding in a car driven by someone else)</i> | 6 | 7 | 5 | No |
| Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol <i>(in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)</i> | 16 | 22 | 15 | No |
| Drove when they had been drinking alcohol <i>(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)</i> | 5 | 9 | 4 | No |
| Texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle <i>(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)</i> | 49 | 36 | 51 | No |
| WEAPONS USE | | | | |
| Carried a weapon <i>(such as, a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)</i> | 28 | 19 | 30 | YES |
| Carried a weapon on school property <i>(such as, a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)</i> | 7 | 5 | 7 | No |

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Idaho youth behaviors by ethnicity – unintentional injuries, violence, and suicide: 2015 (continued)

| QUESTION | Total | Hispanic | White | Significant Difference? |
|---|------------------|----------|-------|-------------------------|
| | Percent of total | | | (Yes/No) |
| PERSONAL SAFETY | | | | |
| Were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property <i>(such as, a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)</i> | 6 | 8 | 5 | No |
| Were in a physical fight <i>(one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)</i> | 23 | 24 | 22 | No |
| Were injured in a physical fight <i>(one or more times during the 12 months before the survey and injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse)</i> | 3 | 4 | 2 | No |
| Were in a physical fight on school property <i>(one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)</i> | 6 | 9 | 5 | No |
| Did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school <i>(on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)</i> | 5 | 9 | 4 | YES |
| Were electronically bullied <i>(counting being bullied through email, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey)</i> | 21 | 19 | 22 | No |
| Were bullied on school property <i>(during the 12 months before the survey)</i> | 26 | 25 | 26 | No |

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Idaho youth behaviors by ethnicity – unintentional injuries, violence, and suicide: 2015 (continued)

| QUESTION | Total | Hispanic | White | Significant Difference? |
|--|------------------|----------|-------|-------------------------|
| | Percent of total | | | (Yes/No) |
| SEX AND DATING | | | | |
| Were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse <i>(when they did not want to)</i> | 7 | 9 | 6 | No |
| Experienced physical dating violence <i>(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)</i> | 9 | 9 | 9 | No |
| Experienced sexual dating violence <i>(counting kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to 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)</i> | 12 | 11 | 13 | No |
| MENTAL WELL-BEING AND SUICIDE | | | | |
| Felt sad or hopeless <i>(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)</i> | 32 | 38 | 29 | No |
| Seriously considered attempting suicide <i>(during the 12 months before the survey)</i> | 20 | 21 | 19 | No |
| Made a plan about how they would attempt suicide <i>(during the 12 months before the survey)</i> | 17 | 18 | 16 | No |
| Attempted suicide <i>(one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)</i> | 10 | 15 | 9 | No |
| Attempted suicide that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse <i>(during the 12 months before the survey)</i> | 3 | 5 | 3 | No |

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

Tobacco, alcohol, and other drug use

In this section, there were only two statistically significant differences between Hispanic youth and white, non-Hispanic youth. Hispanic youth were more likely to report they had:

- ◆ tried marijuana for the first time before 13 years of age: 10%, compared to 5%
- ◆ ever injected any illegal drug: 5%, compared to 1%

Data for the following behaviors are reported for all Idaho youth together since there was no statistical difference between Hispanics and non-Hispanics:

- ◆ Tobacco use
 - While one-third of youth reported they had ever smoked a cigarette (31%), very few reported they currently smoke frequently (3%) or daily (2%)
 - More youth reported they had ever tried electronic vapor products (45%) than cigarettes (31%), and 25% reported current use of electronic vapor products
 - Fewer than 10% of students reported current use of smokeless tobacco (8%) and cigars (8%)
- ◆ Alcohol use
 - More than half of youth reported they had ever drunk alcohol (58%), and 15% reported they tried alcohol for the first time before 13 years of age
 - More than a quarter of youth reported they currently drink alcohol (28%), and of these, 42% reported they obtained alcohol by having someone give it to them
 - Some youth reported drinking five or more drinks in a row within a couple of hours at some time in the previous month (16%)
- ◆ Drug use
 - One-fifth of youth reported they had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (22%)
 - One-third of youth reported they had ever tried marijuana (32%), and 17% reported current use of marijuana
 - Fewer than 10% of Idaho youth had used heroin (2%), methamphetamines (2%), steroids without a prescription (3%), ecstasy (5%), inhalants (7%), or synthetic marijuana (8%)

Idaho youth behaviors by ethnicity – tobacco, alcohol, and other drug use: 2015

| QUESTION | Total | Hispanic | White | Significant Difference? |
|---|------------------|----------|-------|-------------------------|
| | Percent of total | | | (Yes/No) |
| TOBACCO USE | | | | |
| Ever tried cigarette smoking <i>(even one or two puffs)</i> | 31 | 36 | 29 | No |
| Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years <i>(for the first time)</i> | 6 | 9 | 5 | No |
| Currently smoked cigarettes <i>(on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)</i> | 10 | 12 | 9 | No |
| Currently smoked cigarettes frequently <i>(on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)</i> | 3 | 3 | 2 | No |
| Currently smoked cigarettes daily <i>(on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)</i> | 2 | 2 | 2 | No |
| Did not try to quit smoking cigarettes <i>(during the 12 months before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes)</i> | 52 | NA | NA | NA |
| Currently used smokeless tobacco <i>(chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)</i> | 8 | 5 | 9 | No |
| Currently smoked cigars <i>(cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)</i> | 8 | 9 | 8 | No |
| Ever used electronic vapor products <i>(including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens)</i> | 45 | 53 | 43 | No |
| Currently used electronic vapor products <i>(including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)</i> | 25 | 30 | 24 | No |
| Currently smoked cigarettes or cigars <i>(on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)</i> | 14 | 15 | 13 | No |
| Currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco <i>(on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)</i> | 17 | 17 | 17 | No |
| Currently used tobacco <i>(current cigarette, smokeless tobacco, cigar, or electronic vapor products use on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)</i> | 30 | 33 | 30 | No |

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

NOTE: NA MEANS THERE WERE FEWER THAN 100 RESPONDENTS FOR THE SUBGROUP

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Idaho youth behaviors by ethnicity – tobacco, alcohol, and other drug use: 2015 (continued)

| QUESTION | Total | Hispanic | White | Significant Difference? |
|--|------------------|----------|-------|-------------------------|
| | Percent of total | | | (Yes/No) |
| ALCOHOL USE | | | | |
| Ever drank alcohol <i>(at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life)</i> | 58 | 62 | 58 | No |
| Drank alcohol before age 13 years <i>(for the first time other than a few sips)</i> | 15 | 20 | 14 | No |
| Currently drank alcohol <i>(at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)</i> | 28 | 28 | 28 | No |
| Usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them <i>(during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)</i> | 42 | NA | 45 | NA |
| Drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row <i>(within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)</i> | 16 | 13 | 16 | No |

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

NOTE: NA MEANS THERE WERE FEWER THAN 100 RESPONDENTS FOR THE SUBGROUP

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Idaho youth behaviors by ethnicity – tobacco, alcohol, and other drug use: 2015 (continued)

| QUESTION | Total | Hispanic | White | Significant Difference? |
|---|------------------|----------|-------|-------------------------|
| | Percent of total | | | (Yes/No) |
| DRUG USE | | | | |
| Ever used marijuana <i>(one or more times during their life)</i> | 32 | 34 | 31 | No |
| Tried marijuana before age 13 years <i>(for the first time)</i> | 6 | 10 | 5 | YES |
| Currently used marijuana <i>(one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)</i> | 17 | 19 | 16 | No |
| Ever used synthetic marijuana <i>(also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life)</i> | 8 | 10 | 8 | No |
| Ever used ecstasy <i>(also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)</i> | 5 | 7 | 4 | No |
| Ever used heroin <i>(also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life)</i> | 2 | 2 | 1 | No |
| Ever used methamphetamines <i>(also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)</i> | 2 | 4 | 2 | No |
| Ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription <i>(pills or shots, one or more times during their life)</i> | 3 | 4 | 2 | No |
| Ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription <i>(such as Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)</i> | 17 | 16 | 16 | No |
| Ever used inhalants <i>(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)</i> | 7 | 9 | 6 | No |
| Ever injected any illegal drug <i>(used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life)</i> | 2 | 5 | 1 | YES |
| Were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property <i>(during the 12 months before the survey)</i> | 22 | 25 | 20 | No |

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

NOTE: NA MEANS THERE WERE FEWER THAN 100 RESPONDENTS FOR THE SUBGROUP

Physical activity, dietary behaviors, and sexual activity

In this section, there were several statistically significant differences between Hispanic youth and white, non-Hispanic youth. Hispanic youth were more likely to report that they:

- ◆ had not been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on five or more days during the previous week: 57%, compared to 45%
- ◆ watched at least three hours of television a day, on average: 27%, compared to 18%
- ◆ were overweight: 39%, compared to 29%
- ◆ had not seen a dentist during the previous year: 26%, compared to 19%

Hispanic youth were less likely to report that they:

- ◆ were not trying to lose weight: 46%, compared to 58%
- ◆ had fruit or fruit juices in the previous week: 1%, compared to 3%

Data for the following behaviors are reported for all Idaho youth together since there was no statistical difference between Hispanics and non-Hispanics:

- ◆ Physical activity
 - Fewer than one-third of youth reported they were physically active (60 minutes of activity) on a daily basis (30%)
 - Many youth reported spending at least three hours per day using a computer (including for games) (34%) or watching television (20%)
 - Fewer than half of youth said they play on at least one sports team (42%)
- ◆ Weight
 - More than one-in-ten youth reported they were obese (11%) or overweight (15%)
 - Almost one-third of youth described themselves as at least slightly overweight (30%)
- ◆ Dietary behaviors
 - Three-fourths of youth reported they had at least one soda in the week before the survey (72%), but several students reported drinking at least one soda daily (14%)
 - Many students reported they did not eat breakfast every day of the previous week (62%), and some students did not eat breakfast at all during the previous week (11%)

- ◆ Sexual activity
 - Over one-third of youth reported they had had sexual intercourse (37%), and a small percentage said they had had sexual intercourse before 13 years of age (3%)
 - Almost one-third reported they were currently sexually active (30%), and of these, many said they had not used a condom during their last sexual intercourse (42%)
 - Most students had never been tested for HIV (92%)
- ◆ Other health topics
 - One-fifth of students reported they had been told they had asthma (19%)
 - One-fifth of students said they had not seen a dentist in the previous year (20%)

Idaho youth behaviors by ethnicity – physical activity, dietary behaviors, and sexual activity: 2015

| QUESTION | Total | Hispanic | White | Significant Difference? |
|--|------------------|----------|-------|-------------------------|
| | Percent of total | | | (Yes/No) |
| PHYSICAL ACTIVITY | | | | |
| Did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day <i>(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)</i> | 12 | 14 | 11 | No |
| Were not physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days <i>(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)</i> | 47 | 57 | 45 | YES |
| Were not physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days <i>(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)</i> | 70 | 73 | 71 | No |
| Played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day <i>(for something that was not school work on an average school day)</i> | 34 | 36 | 33 | No |
| Watched 3 or more hours per day of television <i>(on an average school day)</i> | 20 | 27 | 18 | YES |
| Did not attend physical education classes on 1 or more days <i>(in an average week when they were in school)</i> | 54 | 49 | 55 | No |
| Did not attend physical education classes on all 5 days <i>(in an average week when they were in school)</i> | 79 | 66 | 81 | No |
| Did not play on at least one sports team <i>(run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey)</i> | 42 | 50 | 40 | No |

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

NOTE: NA MEANS THERE WERE FEWER THAN 100 RESPONDENTS FOR THE SUBGROUP

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Idaho youth behaviors by ethnicity – physical activity, dietary behaviors, and sexual activity: 2015 (continued)

| QUESTION | Total | Hispanic | White | Significant Difference? |
|--|------------------|----------|-------|-------------------------|
| | Percent of total | | | (Yes/No) |
| WEIGHT | | | | |
| Had obesity <i>(>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)</i> | 11 | 15 | 10 | No |
| Were overweight <i>(>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)</i> | 15 | 21 | 15 | No |
| Described themselves as slightly or very overweight | 30 | 39 | 29 | YES |
| Were not trying to lose weight | 56 | 46 | 58 | YES |
| DIETARY BEHAVIORS | | | | |
| Did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices <i>(during the 7 days before the survey)</i> | 3 | 1 | 3 | YES |
| Did not eat vegetables <i>(green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)</i> | 3 | 4 | 3 | No |
| Did not drink milk <i>(during the 7 days before the survey)</i> | 15 | 14 | 15 | No |
| Drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop <i>(not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)</i> | 72 | 80 | 71 | No |
| Drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day <i>(not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)</i> | 14 | 15 | 13 | No |
| Drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day <i>(not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)</i> | 7 | 9 | 7 | No |
| Drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day <i>(not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)</i> | 4 | 5 | 4 | No |
| Did not eat breakfast <i>(during the 7 days before the survey)</i> | 11 | 13 | 11 | No |
| Did not eat breakfast every day <i>(during the 7 days before the survey)</i> | 62 | 64 | 61 | No |

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

NOTE: NA MEANS THERE WERE FEWER THAN 100 RESPONDENTS FOR THE SUBGROUP

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Idaho youth behaviors by ethnicity – physical activity, dietary behaviors, and sexual activity: 2015 (continued)

| QUESTION | Total | Hispanic | White | Significant Difference? |
|--|------------------|----------|-------|-------------------------|
| | Percent of total | | | (Yes/No) |
| SEXUAL ACTIVITY | | | | |
| Ever had sexual intercourse | 37 | 39 | 37 | No |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 13 years <i>(for the first time)</i> | 3 | 5 | 3 | No |
| Were currently sexually active <i>(had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey)</i> | 30 | 29 | 30 | No |
| Did not use a condom <i>(during last sexual intercourse, among students who were currently sexually active)</i> | 42 | NA | 40 | NA |
| Were never tested for HIV <i>(not counting tests done when donating blood)</i> | 92 | 91 | 92 | No |
| OTHER HEALTH TOPICS | | | | |
| Had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma | 19 | 17 | 20 | No |
| Did not see a dentist <i>(for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work during the 12 months before the survey)</i> | 20 | 26 | 19 | YES |

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

NOTE: NA MEANS THERE WERE FEWER THAN 100 RESPONDENTS FOR THE SUBGROUP

Adult health and risk behaviors

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System is an annual survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in conjunction with state departments of health. The survey provides information on a short list of health conditions and health-related behaviors among adults. Data are used to identify emerging health issues. Idaho results from the 2014 survey identified several differences between Hispanics and non-Hispanics.

Hispanics were more likely to report that they:

- ◆ Were in fair or poor general health: 23%, compared to 12%
- ◆ Have no health insurance: 37%, compared to 14%
- ◆ Have no dental insurance: 54%, compared to 44%
- ◆ Have not visited the dentist during the previous year: 47%, compared to 34%

Hispanics were less likely to report that they:

- ◆ Engage in physical activity during leisure time: 70%, compared to 82%
- ◆ Smoke cigarettes: 10%, compared to 17%
- ◆ Have been screened for colorectal cancer: 49%, compared to 62%

Idaho adult health and risk factors by ethnicity, 2014

| Topic | Question | Total | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic |
|-----------------------------|---|-------|----------|--------------|
| General health status | Idaho adults reporting "fair" or "poor" general health | 13 | 23 | 12 |
| Health care coverage | Idaho adults without health care coverage | 17 | 37 | 14 |
| Dental insurance | Idaho adults without dental insurance | 45 | 54 | 44 |
| Diabetes | Idaho adults who had ever been told they had diabetes | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| Asthma | Idaho adults who were diagnosed with and still had asthma | 9 | 8 | 9 |
| Physical activity | Idaho adults with no leisure time physical activity | 19 | 30 | 18 |
| Overweight | Idaho adults who were overweight (BMI \geq 25) | 66 | 71 | 65 |
| Obesity | Idaho adults who were obese (BMI \geq 30) | 29 | 38 | 28 |
| Cigarette smoking | Idaho adults who smoked cigarettes | 16 | 10 | 17 |
| Smokeless tobacco use | Idaho adults currently using smokeless tobacco | 5 | 1 | 5 |
| Binge drinking (1) | Idaho adults binge drinking on an occasion in the last 30 days | 15 | 16 | 15 |
| Heavy drinking (2) | Idaho adults who were heavy drinkers in the last 30 days | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| Seat belt use | Idaho adults who did not always wear a seat belt | 25 | 23 | 25 |
| Dental visits | Idaho adults with no dental visit in the last 12 months | 36 | 47 | 34 |
| Colorectal cancer screening | Idaho adults aged 50+ who were screened for colorectal cancer according to current guidelines | 61 | 49 | 62 |
| Cervical cancer screening | Idaho adult females who had a Pap test in the past three years | 76 | 77 | 76 |

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

NOTES: 1) 5+ DRINKS PER OCCASION FOR MALES AND 4+ DRINKS PER OCCASION FOR FEMALES;

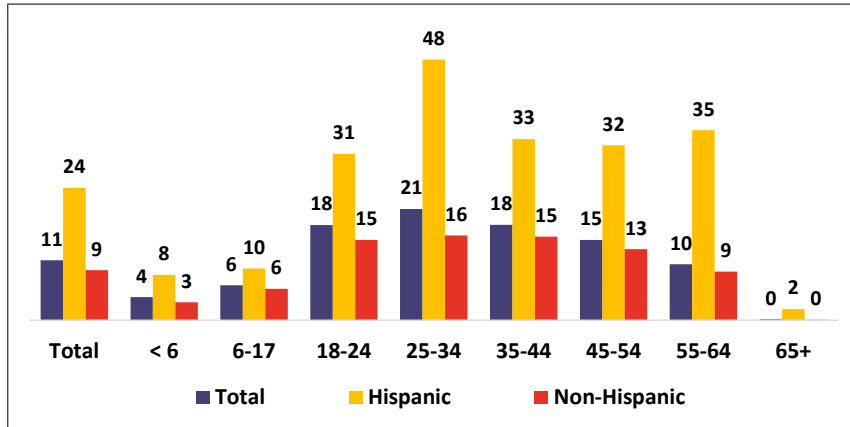
2) MORE THAN 60 DRINKS IN THE PAST 30 DAYS FOR MALES AND MORE THAN 30 DRINKS IN THE PAST 30 DAYS FOR FEMALES

Health insurance coverage

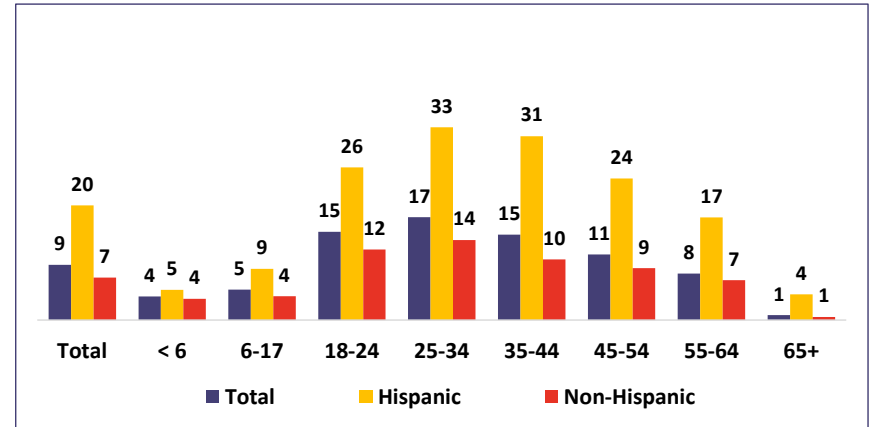
Idaho's Hispanics were much more likely than non-Hispanics to be without health insurance coverage in 2015: 24%, compared to 9%. Among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics, children and the elderly were most likely to have health insurance due to federal programs like Medicaid, CHIP, and Medicare. The percentage of Hispanic working-age adults without health insurance was high, especially among young adults: among Hispanics age 25-34, 48% were without insurance, compared to 16% among non-Hispanics of the same age.

For almost every age group, Idaho Hispanics were more likely than Hispanics at the national level to be without health insurance coverage.

Persons without health insurance by age and ethnicity (%), Idaho, 2015



Persons without health insurance by age and ethnicity (%), United States, 2015



SOURCE FOR BOTH FIGURES: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE B27001 AND B27001I

Data sources

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Division of Public Health, 2013-2015 three-year aggregate data provided via email on September 15, 2016.

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Division of Public Health, Results from the 2014 Pregnancy Risk Assessment Tracking System (PRATS) Annual Report.

Retrieved from <http://www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/Portals/0/Health/Statistics/Prats/2014-PRATS-Annual-Report.pdf>

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Idaho Health Behaviors 2014: Results from Idaho's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

Retrieved from http://healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/Portals/0/Health/Statistics/BRFSS%20Reports/Idaho_BRFSS_Annual_Report_2014.pdf

U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey, Single-Year Estimates.

Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2015 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey: Idaho and U.S. Results.

Retrieved from <https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/app/Results.aspx?LID=ID>

Education

Public K-12 enrollment

Hispanic students made up 18% of total public K-12 enrollment in the 2015-16 school year, up from 16% in 2010-11.

Hispanic students in Idaho's K-12 public schools are concentrated in southern Idaho. In 2015-16:

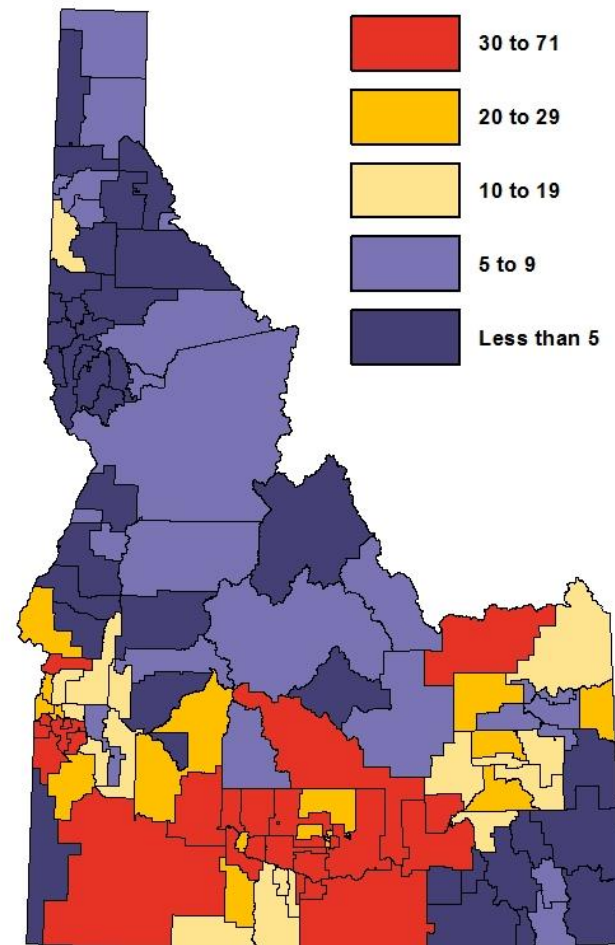
- ◆ 50% went to school in southwestern Idaho (Economic Development District 3) and 23% in south central Idaho (EDD 4). Four percent attended school in north and north central Idaho combined (EDD 1 and 2).
- ◆ Five school districts in the Boise metro area accounted for 36% of all Hispanic students: Nampa (5,118), Caldwell (3,804), West Ada (3,651), Boise Independent (3,162), and Vallivue (2,975).
- ◆ School districts with at least 50% Hispanic students are located in both rural and urban areas: Wilder (71%), Caldwell (61%), Aberdeen (61%), Wendell (60%), Heritage Community Charter in Caldwell (52%), and Jerome Joint (51%).

With the exception of Heritage Community Charter in Caldwell, Hispanics are under-represented in charter schools. In Jerome County, for example, Heritage Academy is 24% Hispanic while Jerome Joint School District is 51% Hispanic. In Twin Falls County, Xavier Charter is 7% Hispanic while Twin Falls School District is 20% and Buhl Joint School District is 36% Hispanic.

Online schools

Idaho has eight online school districts that can serve students across the state. Students in these districts account for 1% of all Hispanic and 2% of all non-Hispanic enrollment. The 500 Hispanic students enrolled in these districts make up 9% of total online enrollment.

PERCENT HISPANIC BY DISTRICT, 2015-16



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Enrollment change

Idaho's K-12 enrollment grew by 14,860 students from 2010-11 to 2015-16. Hispanics accounted for 42% of this growth. Hispanic enrollment increased 14%, and non-Hispanic enrollment increased 4%.

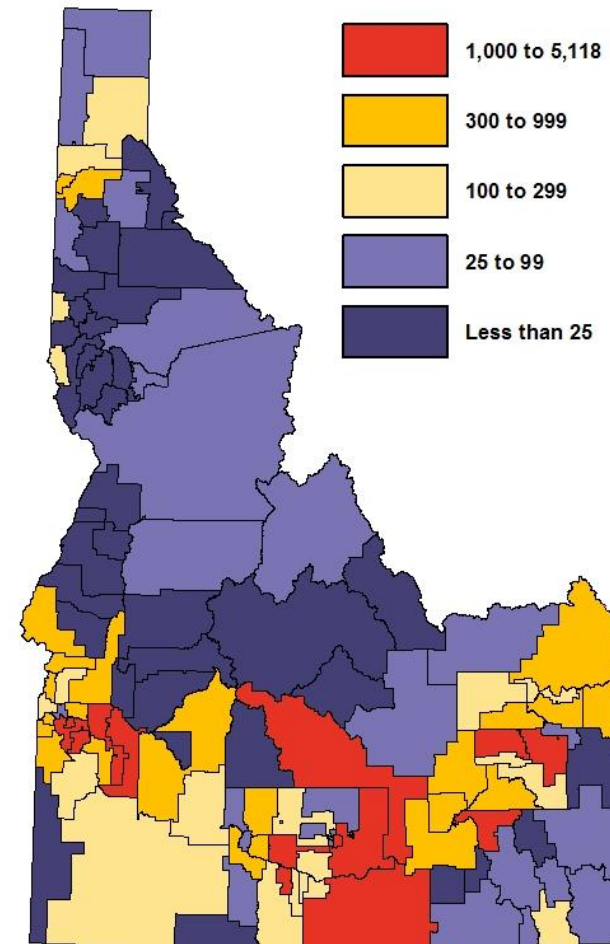
In several small districts – many of them charter districts –Hispanic enrollment more than doubled during this five-year period: Another Choice Virtual Charter, Blackfoot Charter Community Learning Center, Compass Charter, Kamiah Joint, North Valley Academy, Salmon, and Vision Charter.

Ten school districts, some rural and some urban, would have lost enrollment if not for Hispanic growth: Blaine County, Caldwell, Cassia County Joint, Fruitland, Idaho Falls, Jerome Joint, Minidoka County Joint, North Valley Academy, Pocatello, and Wendell.

More school districts lost non-Hispanic students than lost Hispanic students: 55 districts lost non-Hispanic students and 33 lost Hispanic students.

The Idaho Department of Education has data on enrollment by ethnicity going back as far as the 2010-11 school year. This limits us to presenting only more recent trends, unlike what we have done using U.S. Census Bureau data elsewhere in this report.

NUMBER HISPANIC BY SCHOOL DISTRICT, 2015-16



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Enrollment and ethnicity in Idaho's K-12 public school districts (2015-16) and change in enrollment (2010-11 to 2015-16)

| DistrictName | K-12 public school enrollment 2015-16 (#) | | | Percent Hispanic 2015-16 | Change in enrollment 2010-2011 to 2015-16 (%) | | |
|--|--|----------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------|-----------|
| | Total | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | | Total | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic |
| IDAHO | 291,631 | 240,323 | 51,308 | 18 | 5 | 4 | 14 |
| Economic Development Districts (EDD) | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | 31,292 | 29,609 | 1,683 | 5 | NA | NA | NA |
| Region 2 | 12,930 | 12,334 | 596 | 5 | NA | NA | NA |
| Region 3 | 128,870 | 103,341 | 25,529 | 20 | NA | NA | NA |
| Region 4 | 37,152 | 25,127 | 12,025 | 32 | NA | NA | NA |
| Region 5 | 32,923 | 28,193 | 4,730 | 14 | NA | NA | NA |
| Region 6 | 42,690 | 36,445 | 6,245 | 15 | NA | NA | NA |
| Online districts that serve students across the state | | | | | | | |
| ONLINE TOTALS | 5,774 | 5,274 | 500 | 9 | NA | NA | NA |
| Another Choice Virtual Charter | 388 | 323 | 65 | 17 | 250 | 233 | 364 |
| Idaho Connects Online Charter | 212 | 187 | 25 | 12 | -13 | NA | NA |
| Idaho Digital Learning Academy | 730 | 631 | 99 | 14 | NA | NA | NA |
| Idaho Distance Education Academy | 658 | 621 | 37 | 6 | -28 | -29 | 12 |
| Idaho Virtual Academy | 2,162 | 2,045 | 117 | 5 | -21 | -22 | 5 |
| Idaho Virtual High School | 258 | 233 | 25 | 10 | -28 | -26 | -40 |
| Inspire Virtual Charter | 937 | 866 | 71 | 8 | 49 | 47 | 82 |
| iSucceed Virtual High School | 429 | 368 | 61 | 14 | -52 | -52 | -49 |
| School districts, by county | | | | | | | |
| ADA COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 3) | 72,247 | 64,554 | 7,693 | 11 | NA | NA | NA |
| Anser Charter | 382 | 351 | 31 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 24 |
| Boise Independent | 25,633 | 22,471 | 3,162 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 15 |
| Compass Charter | 857 | 771 | 86 | 10 | 60 | 55 | 132 |
| Falcon Ridge Charter | 273 | 249 | 24 | 9 | 4 | NA | NA |
| Idaho College and Career Readiness Academy | 58 | 53 | 5 | 9 | NA | NA | NA |
| Kuna Joint | 5,227 | 4,640 | 587 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 37 |
| Meridian Medical Arts Charter | 181 | 172 | 9 | 5 | -7 | -5 | -31 |
| Meridian Technical Charter | 198 | 187 | 11 | 6 | 1 | NA | NA |
| North Star Charter | 956 | 923 | 33 | 3 | 4 | 6 | -30 |
| Rolling Hills Charter | 243 | 229 | 14 | 6 | -8 | -7 | -18 |
| Sage International School of Boise | 917 | 869 | 48 | 5 | 327 | NA | NA |
| The Village Charter | 324 | 292 | 32 | 10 | NA | NA | NA |
| West Ada | 36,998 | 33,347 | 3,651 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 20 |

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST, DATA RECEIVED APRIL 2016

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Enrollment, ethnicity, and change in enrollment (continued)

| DistrictName | K-12 public school enrollment 2015-16 (#) | | | Percent Hispanic 2015-16 | Change in enrollment 2010-2011 to 2015-16 (%) | | |
|---|--|----------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------|-----------|
| | Total | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | | Total | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic |
| IDAHO | 291,631 | 240,323 | 51,308 | 18 | 5 | 4 | 14 |
| ADAMS COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 3) | 403 | 386 | 17 | 4 | NA | NA | NA |
| Council | 253 | 248 | 5 | 2 | 14 | NA | NA |
| Meadows Valley | 150 | 138 | 12 | 8 | -21 | NA | NA |
| BANNOCK COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 5) | 14,362 | 12,974 | 1,388 | 10 | NA | NA | NA |
| Marsh Valley Joint | 1,256 | 1,218 | 38 | 3 | -4 | -3 | -27 |
| Pocatello | 12,284 | 10,955 | 1,329 | 11 | 0 | -2 | 18 |
| Pocatello Community Charter | 337 | 327 | 10 | 3 | -5 | -5 | 0 |
| The Academy | 485 | 474 | 11 | 2 | 75 | 87 | -52 |
| BEAR LAKE COUNTY (EDD 5) | 1,094 | 1,050 | 44 | 4 | -1 | -1 | 10 |
| Bear Lake County | 1,094 | 1,050 | 44 | 4 | -1 | -1 | 10 |
| BENEWAH COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 1) | 1,243 | 1,178 | 65 | 5 | NA | NA | NA |
| Plummer-Worley Joint | 330 | 288 | 42 | 13 | -22 | NA | NA |
| St. Maries Joint | 913 | 890 | 23 | 3 | -8 | -8 | -26 |
| BINGHAM COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 5) | 10,187 | 7,978 | 2,209 | 22 | NA | NA | NA |
| Aberdeen | 727 | 287 | 440 | 61 | -10 | -21 | 0 |
| Blackfoot | 3,879 | 2,886 | 993 | 26 | -13 | -14 | -9 |
| Blackfoot Charter Community Learning Center | 492 | 451 | 41 | 8 | 217 | 211 | 310 |
| Chief Tahgee Elementary Academy | 96 | 96 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA |
| Firth | 740 | 633 | 107 | 14 | -1 | -2 | 7 |
| Idaho Science and Technology Charter | 261 | 241 | 20 | 8 | 121 | NA | NA |
| Idaho STEM Academy | 79 | 72 | 7 | 9 | NA | NA | NA |
| Shelley Joint | 2,228 | 1,944 | 284 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| Snake River | 1,685 | 1,368 | 317 | 19 | -3 | -1 | -12 |
| BLAINE COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 4) | 3,394 | 2,104 | 1,290 | 38 | NA | NA | NA |
| Blaine County | 3,261 | 1,983 | 1,278 | 39 | 1 | -8 | 18 |
| Wood River Waldorf Methods School | 133 | 121 | 12 | 9 | NA | NA | NA |
| BOISE COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 3) | 805 | 747 | 58 | 7 | NA | NA | NA |
| Basin | 348 | 331 | 17 | 5 | -3 | -5 | 55 |
| Garden Valley | 231 | 214 | 17 | 7 | 7 | NA | NA |
| Horseshoe Bend | 226 | 202 | 24 | 11 | -26 | -27 | -11 |
| BONNER COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 1) | 4,989 | 4,761 | 228 | 5 | NA | NA | NA |
| Forrest M. Bird Charter | 339 | 328 | 11 | 3 | 25 | NA | NA |
| Lake Pend Oreille | 3,579 | 3,402 | 177 | 5 | -11 | -12 | 4 |
| West Bonner County | 1,071 | 1,031 | 40 | 4 | -17 | -17 | -20 |

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST, DATA RECEIVED APRIL 2016

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Enrollment, ethnicity, and change in enrollment (continued)

| DistrictName | K-12 public school enrollment 2015-16 (#) | | | Percent Hispanic 2015-16 | Change in enrollment 2010-2011 to 2015-16 (%) | | |
|---|--|----------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------|-----------|
| | Total | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | | Total | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic |
| IDAHO | 291,631 | 240,323 | 51,308 | 18 | 5 | 4 | 14 |
| BONNEVILLE COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 6) | 23,263 | 19,222 | 4,041 | 17 | NA | NA | NA |
| American Heritage Charter | 260 | 253 | 7 | 3 | NA | NA | NA |
| Bonneville Joint | 11,637 | 9,952 | 1,685 | 14 | 16 | 14 | 32 |
| Idaho Falls | 10,257 | 7,988 | 2,269 | 22 | 1 | -2 | 14 |
| Monticello Montessori Charter | 205 | 190 | 15 | 7 | 80 | NA | NA |
| Swan Valley Elementary | 55 | 53 | 2 | 4 | -24 | NA | NA |
| Taylor's Crossing Charter | 414 | 398 | 16 | 4 | -1 | NA | NA |
| White Pine Charter | 435 | 388 | 47 | 11 | -2 | -7 | 62 |
| BOUNDARY COUNTY (EDD 1) | 1,396 | 1,317 | 79 | 6 | -8 | -9 | 10 |
| Boundary County | 1,396 | 1,317 | 79 | 6 | -8 | -9 | 10 |
| BUTTE COUNTY (EDD 6) | 428 | 400 | 28 | 7 | -6 | -8 | 33 |
| Butte County Joint | 428 | 400 | 28 | 7 | -6 | -8 | 33 |
| CAMAS COUNTY (EDD 4) | 136 | 129 | 7 | 5 | -11 | NA | NA |
| Camas County | 136 | 129 | 7 | 5 | -11 | NA | NA |
| CANYON COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 3) | 39,156 | 25,219 | 13,937 | 36 | NA | NA | NA |
| Caldwell | 6,253 | 2,449 | 3,804 | 61 | 2 | -6 | 9 |
| Canyon-Owyhee School Service Agency (COSSA) | 128 | 71 | 57 | 45 | 42 | NA | NA |
| Heritage Community Charter | 521 | 251 | 270 | 52 | NA | NA | NA |
| Idaho Arts Charter | 734 | 588 | 146 | 20 | 12 | 4 | 62 |
| Legacy Charter School | 300 | 280 | 20 | 7 | NA | NA | NA |
| Liberty | 418 | 351 | 67 | 16 | -9 | -15 | 40 |
| Melba Joint | 797 | 609 | 188 | 24 | 11 | 4 | 39 |
| Middleton | 3,830 | 3,387 | 443 | 12 | 26 | 26 | 24 |
| Nampa | 14,712 | 9,594 | 5,118 | 35 | -1 | -4 | 6 |
| Notus | 402 | 316 | 86 | 21 | 8 | 17 | -17 |
| Parma | 1,026 | 730 | 296 | 29 | -5 | -3 | -10 |
| Thomas Jefferson Charter | 393 | 340 | 53 | 13 | -2 | -4 | 13 |
| Vallivue | 8,116 | 5,141 | 2,975 | 37 | 17 | 11 | 30 |
| Victory Charter | 406 | 381 | 25 | 6 | 2 | 4 | -26 |
| Vision Charter | 672 | 602 | 70 | 10 | 53 | 43 | 312 |
| Wilder | 448 | 129 | 319 | 71 | 13 | 55 | 2 |

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST, DATA RECEIVED APRIL 2016

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Enrollment, ethnicity, and change in enrollment (continued)

| DistrictName | K-12 public school enrollment 2015-16 (#) | | | Percent Hispanic 2015-16 | Change in enrollment 2010-2011 to 2015-16 (%) | | |
|--|--|----------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------|-----------|
| | Total | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | | Total | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic |
| IDAHO | 291,631 | 240,323 | 51,308 | 18 | 5 | 4 | 14 |
| CARIBOU COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 5) | 1,533 | 1,447 | 86 | 6 | NA | NA | NA |
| Grace Joint | 515 | 472 | 43 | 8 | 24 | NA | NA |
| North Gem | 184 | 178 | 6 | 3 | -11 | NA | NA |
| Soda Springs Joint | 834 | 797 | 37 | 4 | 5 | 6 | -5 |
| CASSIA COUNTY (EDD 4) | 5,406 | 3,548 | 1,858 | 34 | 3 | -1 | 11 |
| Cassia County Joint | 5,406 | 3,548 | 1,858 | 34 | 3 | -1 | 11 |
| CLARK COUNTY (EDD 6) | 150 | 78 | 72 | 48 | -22 | NA | NA |
| Clark County | 150 | 78 | 72 | 48 | -22 | NA | NA |
| CLEARWATER COUNTY (EDD 2) | 1,105 | 1,029 | 76 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 19 |
| Orofino Joint | 1,105 | 1,029 | 76 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 19 |
| CUSTER COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 6) | 540 | 508 | 32 | 6 | NA | NA | NA |
| Challis Joint | 371 | 347 | 24 | 6 | -12 | -11 | -14 |
| Mackay Joint | 169 | 161 | 8 | 5 | -10 | NA | NA |
| ELMORE COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 3) | 4,235 | 3,225 | 1,010 | 24 | NA | NA | NA |
| Glenns Ferry Joint | 411 | 239 | 172 | 42 | -11 | NA | NA |
| Mountain Home | 3,818 | 2,980 | 838 | 22 | -1 | -4 | 8 |
| Prairie Elementary | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | -33 | NA | NA |
| FRANKLIN COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 5) | 3,162 | 2,907 | 255 | 8 | NA | NA | NA |
| Preston Joint | 2,484 | 2,254 | 230 | 9 | -0.4 | -2 | 17 |
| West Side Joint | 678 | 653 | 25 | 4 | 13 | NA | NA |
| FREMONT COUNTY (EDD 6) | 2,149 | 1,763 | 386 | 18 | -6 | -6 | -8 |
| Fremont County Joint | 2,149 | 1,763 | 386 | 18 | -6 | -6 | -8 |
| GEM COUNTY (EDD 3) | 2,472 | 2,136 | 336 | 14 | -3 | -3 | 1 |
| Emmett Independent | 2,472 | 2,136 | 336 | 14 | -3 | -3 | 1 |
| GOODING COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 4) | 3,196 | 1,921 | 1,275 | 40 | NA | NA | NA |
| Bliss Joint | 126 | 76 | 50 | 40 | -17 | NA | NA |
| Gooding Joint | 1,276 | 887 | 389 | 30 | 5 | 6 | 2 |
| Hagerman Joint | 342 | 264 | 78 | 23 | -16 | -15 | -19 |
| ID Bureau of Educational Services for the Deaf & Blind | 74 | 53 | 21 | 28 | 4 | NA | NA |
| North Valley Academy | 246 | 183 | 63 | 26 | 5 | -12 | 133 |
| Wendell | 1,132 | 458 | 674 | 60 | 3 | -18 | 24 |

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST, DATA RECEIVED APRIL 2016

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Enrollment, ethnicity, and change in enrollment (continued)

| DistrictName | K-12 public school enrollment 2015-16 (#) | | | Percent Hispanic 2015-16 | Change in enrollment 2010-2011 to 2015-16 (%) | | |
|----------------------------------|--|----------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------|-----------|
| | Total | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | | Total | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic |
| IDAHO | 291,631 | 240,323 | 51,308 | 18 | 5 | 4 | 14 |
| IDAHO COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 2) | 1,724 | 1,646 | 78 | 5 | NA | NA | NA |
| Cottonwood Joint | 405 | 397 | 8 | 2 | -3 | -3 | -20 |
| Mountain View | 1,206 | 1,141 | 65 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 38 |
| Salmon River Joint | 113 | 108 | 5 | 4 | -6 | NA | NA |
| JEFFERSON COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 6) | 6,700 | 5,967 | 733 | 11 | NA | NA | NA |
| Jefferson County Joint | 5,373 | 4,862 | 511 | 10 | 14 | 17 | -9 |
| Ririe Joint | 705 | 667 | 38 | 5 | 5 | 6 | -5 |
| West Jefferson | 622 | 438 | 184 | 30 | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| JEROME COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 4) | 4,598 | 2,327 | 2,271 | 49 | NA | NA | NA |
| Heritage Academy | 177 | 135 | 42 | 24 | NA | NA | NA |
| Jerome Joint | 3,826 | 1,875 | 1,951 | 51 | 9 | -5 | 26 |
| Valley | 595 | 317 | 278 | 47 | -4 | NA | NA |
| KOOTENAI COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 1) | 21,994 | 20,738 | 1,256 | 6 | NA | NA | NA |
| Coeur d'Alene | 10,615 | 9,940 | 675 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 8 |
| Coeur d'Alene Charter Academy | 722 | 684 | 38 | 5 | 15 | 14 | 31 |
| Kootenai | 152 | 141 | 11 | 7 | -37 | NA | NA |
| Kootenai Bridge Academy | 238 | 226 | 12 | 5 | 18 | NA | NA |
| Lakeland | 4,176 | 4,016 | 160 | 4 | -5 | -6 | 26 |
| North Idaho STEM Charter Academy | 433 | 420 | 13 | 3 | NA | NA | NA |
| Post Falls | 5,658 | 5,311 | 347 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 17 |
| LATAH COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 2) | 4,111 | 3,940 | 171 | 4 | NA | NA | NA |
| Genesee Joint | 318 | 314 | 4 | 1 | 5 | NA | NA |
| Kendrick Joint | 253 | 241 | 12 | 5 | 8 | NA | NA |
| Moscow | 2,265 | 2,157 | 108 | 5 | -3 | -2 | -8 |
| Moscow Charter | 168 | 154 | 14 | 8 | 19 | NA | NA |
| Palouse Prairie Charter | 168 | 152 | 16 | 10 | 73 | NA | NA |
| Potlatch | 457 | 451 | 6 | 1 | 4 | NA | NA |
| Troy | 257 | 252 | 5 | 2 | -16 | NA | NA |
| Whitepine Joint | 225 | 219 | 6 | 3 | -16 | NA | NA |

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST, DATA RECEIVED APRIL 2016

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Enrollment, ethnicity, and change in enrollment (continued)

| DistrictName | K-12 public school enrollment 2015-16 (#) | | | Percent Hispanic 2015-16 | Change in enrollment 2010-2011 to 2015-16 (%) | | |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------|-----------|
| | Total | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | | Total | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic |
| IDAHO | 291,631 | 240,323 | 51,308 | 18 | 5 | 4 | 14 |
| LEMHI COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 6) | 917 | 885 | 32 | 3 | NA | NA | NA |
| Salmon | 745 | 717 | 28 | 4 | -12 | -14 | 100 |
| South Lemhi | 78 | 74 | 4 | 5 | -7 | NA | NA |
| Upper Carmen Public Charter | 94 | 94 | 0 | 0 | 22 | NA | NA |
| LEWIS COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 2) | 736 | 686 | 50 | 7 | NA | NA | NA |
| Highland Joint | 161 | 155 | 6 | 4 | -6 | NA | NA |
| Kamiah Joint | 429 | 390 | 39 | 9 | 68 | 64 | 129 |
| Nez Perce Joint | 146 | 141 | 5 | 3 | 0 | NA | NA |
| LINCOLN COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 4) | 959 | 601 | 358 | 37 | NA | NA | NA |
| Dietrich | 236 | 185 | 51 | 22 | NA | NA | NA |
| Richfield | 207 | 155 | 52 | 25 | 4 | NA | NA |
| Shoshone Joint | 516 | 261 | 255 | 49 | -7 | -15 | 2 |
| MADISON COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 6) | 6,774 | 6,339 | 435 | 6 | NA | NA | NA |
| Madison | 5,228 | 4,900 | 328 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 24 |
| Sugar-Salem Joint | 1,546 | 1,439 | 107 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4 |
| MINIDOKA COUNTY (EDD 4) | 4,134 | 2,211 | 1,923 | 47 | 4 | -0.1 | 8 |
| Minidoka County Joint | 4,134 | 2,211 | 1,923 | 47 | 4 | -0.1 | 8 |
| NEZ PERCE COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 2) | 5,254 | 5,033 | 221 | 4 | NA | NA | NA |
| Culdesac Joint | 74 | 73 | 1 | 1 | -27 | NA | NA |
| Lapwai | 486 | 464 | 22 | 5 | -6 | NA | NA |
| Lewiston Independent | 4,694 | 4,496 | 198 | 4 | -2 | -2 | -10 |
| ONEIDA COUNTY (EDD 5) | 928 | 899 | 29 | 3 | 5 | 7 | -26 |
| Oneida County | 928 | 899 | 29 | 3 | 5 | 7 | -26 |
| OWYHEE COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 3) | 2,339 | 1,467 | 872 | 37 | NA | NA | NA |
| Bruneau-Grand View Joint | 309 | 205 | 104 | 34 | -2 | 3 | -11 |
| Homedale Joint | 1,194 | 743 | 451 | 38 | -3 | -2 | -3 |
| Marsing Joint | 819 | 502 | 317 | 39 | -4 | -9 | 5 |
| Pleasant Valley Elementary | 17 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 70 | NA | NA |
| PAYETTE COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 3) | 4,151 | 3,102 | 1,049 | 25 | NA | NA | NA |
| Fruitland | 1,695 | 1,270 | 425 | 25 | 1 | -1 | 7 |
| New Plymouth | 953 | 827 | 126 | 13 | 3 | 5 | -6 |
| Payette Joint | 1,503 | 1,005 | 498 | 33 | -7 | -13 | 9 |

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST, DATA RECEIVED APRIL 2016

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Enrollment, ethnicity, and change in enrollment (continued)

| DistrictName | K-12 public school enrollment 2015-16 (#) | | | Percent Hispanic 2015-16 | Change in enrollment 2010-2011 to 2015-16 (%) | | |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------|-----------|
| | Total | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | | Total | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic |
| IDAHO | 291,631 | 240,323 | 51,308 | 18 | 5 | 4 | 14 |
| POWER COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 5) | 1,657 | 938 | 719 | 43 | NA | NA | NA |
| American Falls Joint | 1,463 | 750 | 713 | 49 | -2 | -11 | 10 |
| Arbon Elementary | 18 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 50 | NA | NA |
| Rockland | 176 | 170 | 6 | 3 | 8 | NA | NA |
| SHOSHONE COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 1) | 1,670 | 1,615 | 55 | 3 | NA | NA | NA |
| Avery | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | -45 | NA | NA |
| Kellogg Joint | 1,076 | 1,042 | 34 | 3 | -16 | -16 | -21 |
| Mullan | 102 | 94 | 8 | 8 | -14 | NA | NA |
| Wallace | 486 | 473 | 13 | 3 | -11 | -9 | -46 |
| TETON COUNTY (EDD 6) | 1,769 | 1,283 | 486 | 27 | 13 | 8 | 26 |
| Teton County | 1,769 | 1,283 | 486 | 27 | 13 | 8 | 26 |
| TWIN FALLS COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 4) | 15,329 | 12,286 | 3,043 | 20 | NA | NA | NA |
| Buhl Joint | 1,288 | 824 | 464 | 36 | 9 | 2 | 24 |
| Castleford | 312 | 241 | 71 | 23 | 8 | NA | NA |
| Filer | 1,604 | 1,384 | 220 | 14 | 16 | 19 | 0 |
| Hansen | 314 | 199 | 115 | 37 | -18 | -18 | -16 |
| Kimberly | 1,803 | 1,579 | 224 | 12 | 25 | 25 | 24 |
| Murtaugh Joint | 283 | 145 | 138 | 49 | 25 | 33 | 18 |
| Three Creek Joint Elementary | 11 | 9 | 2 | 18 | 120 | NA | NA |
| Twin Falls | 9,028 | 7,267 | 1,761 | 20 | 17 | 18 | 17 |
| Xavier Charter | 686 | 638 | 48 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 23 |
| VALLEY COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 3) | 1,308 | 1,206 | 102 | 8 | NA | NA | NA |
| Cascade | 270 | 257 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| McCall-Donnelly Joint | 1,038 | 949 | 89 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 51 |
| WASHINGTON COUNTY TOTAL (EDD 3) | 1,754 | 1,299 | 455 | 26 | NA | NA | NA |
| Cambridge Joint | 118 | 113 | 5 | 4 | -8 | NA | NA |
| Midvale | 118 | 113 | 5 | 4 | 5 | NA | NA |
| Weiser | 1,518 | 1,073 | 445 | 29 | -5 | -6 | -1 |

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST, DATA RECEIVED APRIL 2016

Migrant students

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

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

In April 2016, Idaho’s Migrant Education Program served 3,585 migrant students. Most MEP students are Hispanic (96%), 21% are age 5 or younger and not yet in kindergarten, and 50% are in grades K-6.

Many migrant students do not stay in a single school for the entire school year. MEP records show that over 500 students left the MEP program during the 2015-16 school year (prior to April). In addition, over 150 students were identified as migrant students who should be in school but were not.

In 2014-15, 63% of migrant students graduated, compared to 79% of all Idaho students.

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

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

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST, DATA RECEIVED APRIL 2016

NOTE: PER AN IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST, “STUDENTS WERE COUNTED AS MIGRANT IF THEY WERE FLAGGED AS MIGRANT AT ANY TIME DURING THE FOUR YEARS OF THE COHORT’S HIGH SCHOOL REPORTING PERIOD (WHICH BEGAN WITH THE 2011-12 FRESHMAN CLASS). THAT FOLLOWS FEDERAL GUIDANCE ON OTHER IDENTIFIED AND REPORTED POPULATIONS.”

English Learners

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

In the 2014-15 school year, 13,260 Idaho students participated in the EL program. These students made up about 5% of total K-12 enrollment, and 80% spoke Spanish. Districts with the largest percentage of EL-participating students included American Falls (27%), Shoshone Joint (24%), and Wendell (21%). All three of these districts also had a high percentage of Hispanic students.

Native language of students enrolled in the English Learner (EL) program, 2014-15

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

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

Idaho school districts with the largest share of English Learner (EL) students, 2014-15

| | Total students (#) | EL students (%) |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| American Falls Joint | 1,449 | 27 |
| Shoshone Joint | 517 | 24 |
| Wendell | 1,169 | 21 |
| Bliss Joint | 132 | 19 |
| Valley | 597 | 17 |
| Glenns Ferry Joint | 435 | 16 |
| Bruneau-Grand View Joint | 310 | 15 |
| Caldwell | 6,202 | 15 |
| Jerome Joint | 3,769 | 15 |
| Blaine County | 3,330 | 15 |
| Heritage Community Charter | 492 | 15 |

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, 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.

Standardized testing

In this section, we discuss two different types of achievement tests:

- ◆ The Idaho Department of Education administers two tests to all public school students to measure how well they are meeting educational goals appropriate to their grade level: the **Idaho Reading Indicator** and the **Idaho Standards Achievement Test**.
- ◆ Students who want to pursue postsecondary education take the **SAT** and/or the **ACT**. These college admissions tests are administered to students across the country and measure a student's readiness for college-level work.

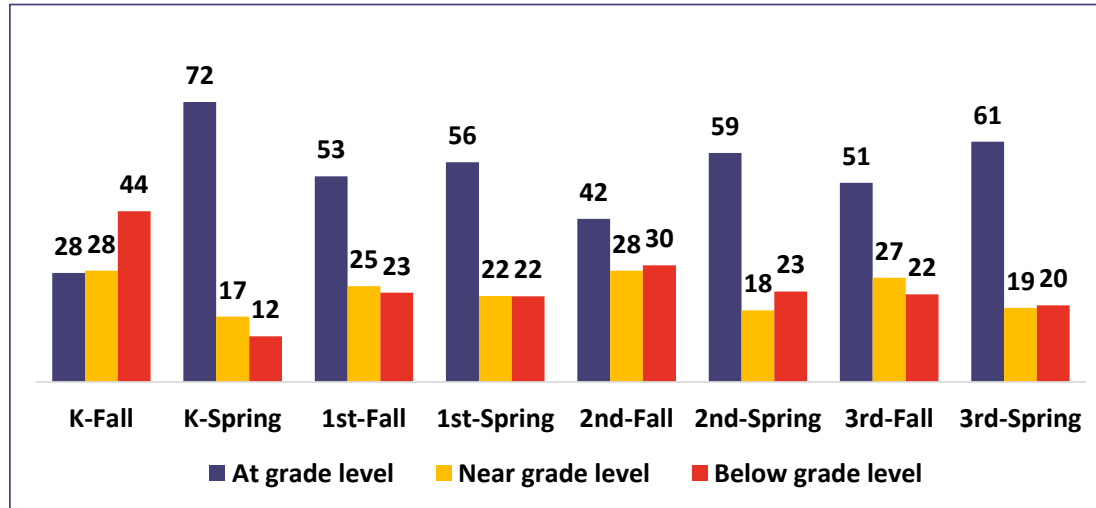
Idaho Reading Indicators

The Idaho Reading Indicator (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 reading instruction to improve their skills.

In the 2015-16 school year, the percentage of students with reading skills at grade level increased from fall to spring – in all grades and among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics. The increase between fall and spring scores was most dramatic among Hispanic kindergarteners. In fall 2015, 28% of Hispanic kindergarteners had reading skills at grade level, compared to 72% in the spring. For non-Hispanic kindergarteners, 58% had reading skills at grade level in the fall, compared to 80% in the spring.

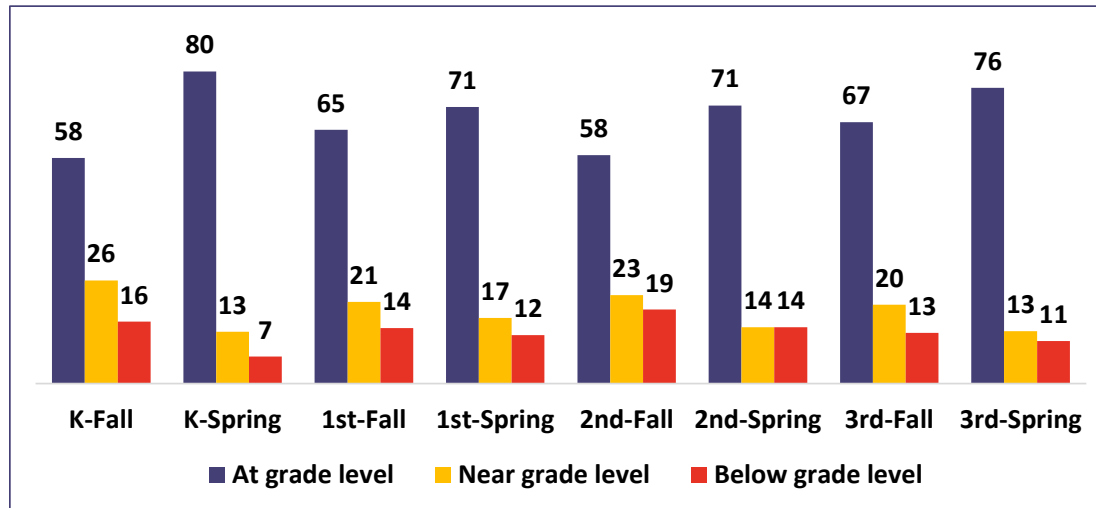
At each grade level, the percentage of Hispanic students reading at grade level is lower than the percentage of non-Hispanic students. By the end of third grade, when students are tested for the last time, 61% of Hispanic students scored at grade level, compared to 76% of non-Hispanics.

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



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

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



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

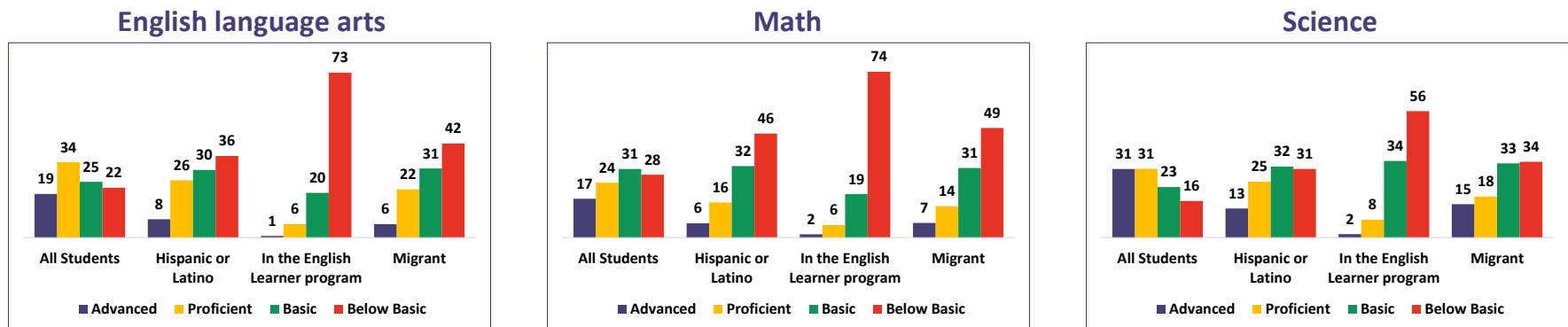
Idaho Standards Achievement Test

The Idaho Standards Achievement Test (ISAT) is designed to measure student proficiency in English language arts, math, and science. The test is administered to students in grades 3-10. In 2015-16:

- ◆ Hispanic students were less likely than all students to have proficient or advanced scores on all three ISAT tests;
- ◆ Hispanic students performed best in science and English language arts; and
- ◆ Nearly half (46%) of all Hispanic students had below basic scores in math, compared to 28% among all students.

Very few students in the English Learner program received an advanced or proficient score on any of the subject tests. Nearly three-fourths received below basic scores on English language arts and math tests. Migrant students were more likely to score well on ISAT tests, and in fact, their scores look similar to scores for all Hispanic students.

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



SOURCE FOR ALL FIGURES: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, FREQUENTLY REQUESTED DATA, AND PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

**Idaho Standards Achievement Test, student scores by subject,
race or ethnicity, and student characteristic (%), grades 3-10, 2015-16**

| | ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS | | | | MATH | | | | SCIENCE | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------|-------|-------------|----------|------------|-------|-------------|----------|------------|-------|-------------|
| | Advanced | Proficient | Basic | Below Basic | Advanced | Proficient | Basic | Below Basic | Advanced | Proficient | Basic | Below Basic |
| All Students | 19 | 34 | 25 | 22 | 17 | 24 | 31 | 28 | 31 | 31 | 23 | 16 |
| By race or ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 22 | 36 | 24 | 18 | 20 | 27 | 30 | 23 | 35 | 32 | 20 | 13 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 8 | 26 | 30 | 36 | 6 | 16 | 32 | 46 | 13 | 25 | 32 | 31 |
| Black / African American | 9 | 26 | 25 | 41 | 6 | 16 | 29 | 49 | 14 | 24 | 29 | 32 |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 7 | 23 | 28 | 42 | 6 | 14 | 31 | 50 | 13 | 24 | 33 | 30 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 30 | 35 | 18 | 17 | 32 | 25 | 23 | 20 | 38 | 31 | 17 | 14 |
| Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander | 14 | 33 | 26 | 28 | 15 | 19 | 30 | 36 | 21 | 27 | 28 | 24 |
| Two Or More Races | 20 | 34 | 24 | 22 | 17 | 26 | 31 | 27 | 31 | 32 | 21 | 16 |
| By characteristic | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In the English Learner program | 1 | 6 | 20 | 73 | 2 | 6 | 19 | 74 | 2 | 8 | 34 | 56 |
| Not in the English Learner program | 20 | 35 | 25 | 20 | 18 | 25 | 31 | 26 | 32 | 31 | 22 | 15 |
| Economically Disadvantaged | 12 | 29 | 28 | 31 | 10 | 20 | 32 | 38 | 20 | 29 | 28 | 24 |
| Not Economically Disadvantaged | 27 | 38 | 21 | 14 | 24 | 29 | 29 | 18 | 40 | 32 | 18 | 10 |
| Students with Disabilities | 4 | 11 | 21 | 64 | 6 | 10 | 18 | 67 | 6 | 18 | 29 | 47 |
| Students without Disabilities | 21 | 36 | 25 | 17 | 19 | 26 | 32 | 23 | 33 | 32 | 22 | 13 |
| Migrant | 6 | 22 | 31 | 42 | 7 | 14 | 31 | 49 | 15 | 18 | 33 | 34 |
| Homeless | 7 | 23 | 29 | 42 | 6 | 15 | 31 | 49 | 12 | 25 | 32 | 31 |
| Male | 16 | 31 | 26 | 26 | 18 | 24 | 29 | 29 | 33 | 29 | 21 | 17 |
| Female | 23 | 36 | 23 | 18 | 16 | 25 | 32 | 27 | 28 | 33 | 24 | 16 |
| At-Risk | 13 | 29 | 28 | 31 | 11 | 20 | 32 | 38 | 21 | 29 | 27 | 24 |
| Not At-Risk | 29 | 41 | 21 | 9 | 26 | 31 | 29 | 14 | 43 | 33 | 16 | 7 |

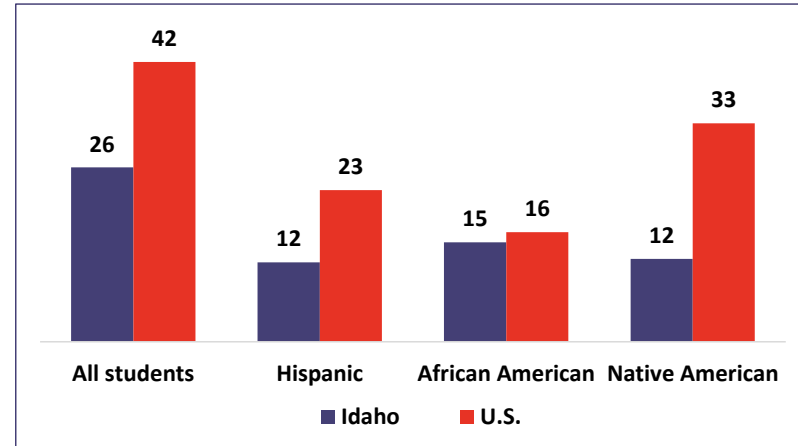
SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, FREQUENTLY REQUESTED DATA, AND PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

SAT

The SAT's College and Career Readiness Benchmark is designed to measure whether students are ready for college-level work. Nationwide, less than half of students who took the test in 2015 met the benchmark.

Idaho students in 2015 were less likely than their national peers to meet the benchmark: only 26% of Idaho's test-takers, compared to 42% at the national level. Consistent with the national pattern, Idaho's Hispanic, African American, and Native American students scored lower than all students statewide.

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



SOURCE: COLLEGE BOARD

ACT

The ACT, another college entrance exam, is designed to measure students' readiness for college-level work in English, reading, math, and science.

In Idaho, the percentage of students meeting the ACT College Readiness Benchmark in each subject individually tended to increase year-to-year from 2012 to 2016, as did the percentage of students meeting the benchmark in all four subjects. In addition, Idaho students were more likely than ACT-takers nationwide to meet the benchmark in every subject.

State-level data for this indicator are not reported by ethnicity. At the national level in 2015, Hispanic students were more likely than others to meet none of the benchmarks – 46% compared to 31% – and less likely to meet all four benchmarks – 15% compared to 28%.

Students meeting the ACT College Readiness Benchmark, by subject (% of tested students), 2012-2016

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| IDAHO - ALL STUDENTS | | | | | |
| All four subjects | 26 | 32 | 34 | 37 | 36 |
| English | 72 | 74 | 75 | 77 | 77 |
| Reading | 59 | 54 | 55 | 60 | 60 |
| Mathematics | 47 | 52 | 53 | 55 | 54 |
| Science | 32 | 43 | 45 | 48 | 46 |
| U.S. - ALL STUDENTS | | | | | |
| All four subjects | 25 | 26 | 26 | 28 | 26 |
| English | 67 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 61 |
| Reading | 52 | 44 | 44 | 46 | 44 |
| Mathematics | 46 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 41 |
| Science | 31 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 36 |
| U.S. - HISPANIC STUDENTS | | | | | |
| All four subjects | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 | NA |
| English | 49 | 48 | 47 | 47 | NA |
| Reading | 36 | 29 | 29 | 31 | NA |
| Mathematics | 31 | 30 | 29 | 29 | NA |
| Science | 16 | 21 | 21 | 23 | NA |

SOURCE: ACT

U.S. high school graduates by number of ACT College Readiness Benchmarks attained, (% of tested students), 2015

| | All Students | Hispanic |
|---|--------------|----------|
| 0 | 31 | 46 |
| 1 | 15 | 17 |
| 2 | 14 | 13 |
| 3 | 12 | 10 |
| 4 | 28 | 15 |

SOURCE: ACT

In 2016, students nationwide were most likely to meet the ACT College Readiness Benchmark in English (61% met the benchmark), followed by reading (44%), math (41%), and science (36%). Hispanics were less likely to meet the benchmark in each subject: English (46%), reading (30%), math (27%), and science (21%).

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

U.S. students meeting ACT College Readiness Benchmarks, by race, ethnicity, and subject (% of tested students), 2016

| | English | Reading | Math | Science |
|---------------------|---------|---------|------|---------|
| All Students | 61 | 44 | 41 | 36 |
| White | 73 | 55 | 50 | 46 |
| Hispanic | 46 | 30 | 27 | 21 |
| African American | 33 | 19 | 13 | 11 |
| American Indian | 37 | 25 | 18 | 16 |
| Asian American | 75 | 59 | 70 | 56 |
| Pacific Islander | 45 | 30 | 29 | 23 |

SOURCE: ACT

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

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

SOURCE: ACT

High school graduation rate

Idaho's Hispanic high school graduation rate in the 2014-15 school year was 71%, compared to 79% among all students. Data from the previous year show females were more likely than males to graduate. In 2014:

- ◆ 80% of all females graduated, compared to 75% of all males; and
- ◆ 74% of Hispanic females graduated, compared to 67% of Hispanic males.⁵

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

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

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, REPORT CARD

NOTE: THE 2013-14 SCHOOL YEAR MARKS THE FIRST YEAR THAT IDAHO WILL USE THE FOUR-YEAR ADJUSTED COHORT GRADUATION RATE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH 34 C.F.R. §200.19(b).

A FOUR-YEAR ADJUSTED COHORT GRADUATION RATE IS DEFINED AS: THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO GRADUATE IN FOUR YEARS WITH A REGULAR HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA DIVIDED BY THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO ENTERED HIGH SCHOOL FOUR YEARS EARLIER, WHILE ADJUSTING FOR TRANSFER STUDENTS, AND STUDENTS WHO EMIGRATED OR ARE DECEASED.

⁵<http://public.tableau.com/profile/idaho.slds#!/vizhome/highschooltransition/ACGRattendancefinal>

Postsecondary education

Following the 2013-14 school year, 46% of Hispanic females and 39% of Hispanic males went on to postsecondary education (including apprenticeship, certificate, and college programs) directly after high school, compared to 60% of all females and 43% of all males.⁶

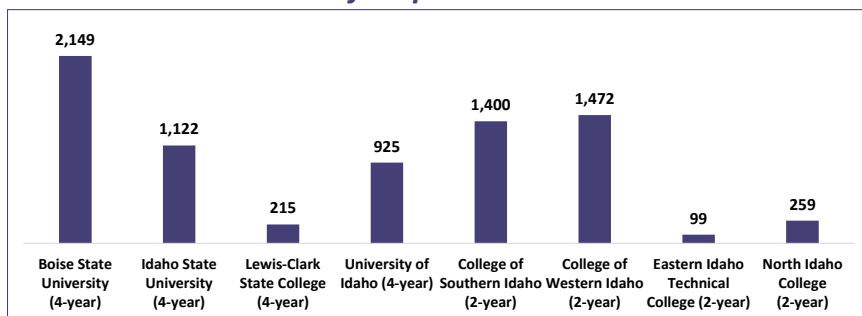
In fall 2014, Idaho's 9,384 Hispanic postsecondary students made up 8% of total enrollment, up from 6% in 2009. Hispanic students attended all types of postsecondary institutions, including public and private institutions, and institutions that offer less than 2-year, 2-year, 4-year, and graduate programs.

Institutions with the highest number of Hispanic students included Boise State University (2,149), College of Western Idaho (1,472), College of Southern Idaho (1,400), and Idaho State University (1,122).

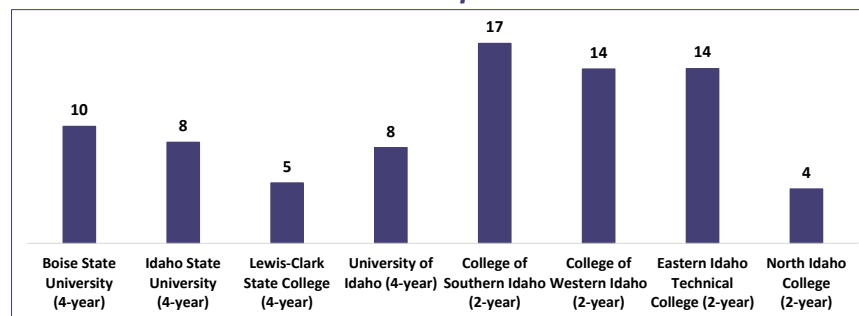
Institutions with the highest percentage of Hispanic students in 2014 were all private certificate or license programs. They included the Milan Institute in Nampa (44%), Cosmetology School of Arts and Science LLC (38%), Academy di Firenze (33%), and Milan Institute of Cosmetology in Nampa (31%).

Hispanic enrollment at Idaho's public postsecondary institutions, 2014

Number of Hispanic students



Percent Hispanic



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

⁶ Idaho State Board of Education, June 2015 presentation to the University of Idaho Latino Advisory Council.

Total fall enrollment by postsecondary institution, institutional characteristics, and race and ethnicity, 2014

| | Total Number | White Number | Hispanic Number | Hispanic Percent | Black or African American Number | American Indian or Alaska Native Number | Asian Number | Two or more races Number | Race or ethnicity unknown Number | Nonresident alien Number |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|---|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| IDAHO TOTAL | 120,714 | 82,909 | 9,384 | 8 | 1,232 | 1,006 | 1,513 | 3,386 | 13,711 | 6,944 |
| ENROLLMENT BY INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTIC | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public institutions | 76,841 | 57,495 | 7,643 | 10 | 972 | 848 | 1,162 | 1,817 | 3,362 | 3,068 |
| Less than 2 years (below associate's degree) | 35 | 33 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree) | 25,144 | 18,474 | 3,230 | 13 | 284 | 363 | 347 | 331 | 1,707 | 68 |
| Four or more years | 51,662 | 38,988 | 4,411 | 9 | 688 | 485 | 815 | 1,486 | 1,655 | 3,000 |
| Private institutions | 43,873 | 25,414 | 1,741 | 4 | 260 | 158 | 351 | 1,569 | 10,349 | 3,876 |
| Less than 2 years (below associate's degree) | 158 | 82 | 70 | 44 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree) | 2,062 | 1,566 | 297 | 14 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 80 | 2 |
| Four or more years | 41,653 | 23,766 | 1,374 | 3 | 231 | 127 | 324 | 1,541 | 10,269 | 3,874 |
| ENROLLMENT AT INDIVIDUAL POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public institutions | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 2 years (below associate's degree) | | | | | | | | | | |
| College of Massage Therapy | 35 | 33 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree) | | | | | | | | | | |
| College of Southern Idaho | 8,473 | 6,264 | 1,400 | 17 | 49 | 66 | 78 | 118 | 189 | 56 |
| College of Western Idaho | 10,217 | 7,015 | 1,472 | 14 | 173 | 109 | 196 | 213 | 978 | 12 |
| Eastern Idaho Technical College | 686 | 531 | 99 | 14 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 33 | 0 |
| North Idaho College | 5,768 | 4,664 | 259 | 4 | 61 | 179 | 63 | 0 | 507 | 0 |
| Four or more years | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boise State University | 22,227 | 16,919 | 2,149 | 10 | 357 | 132 | 436 | 697 | 650 | 816 |
| Idaho State University | 13,429 | 9,640 | 1,122 | 8 | 156 | 141 | 179 | 311 | 494 | 1,358 |
| Lewis-Clark State College | 4,304 | 3,576 | 215 | 5 | 33 | 99 | 39 | 102 | 115 | 112 |
| University of Idaho | 11,702 | 8,853 | 925 | 8 | 142 | 113 | 161 | 376 | 396 | 714 |
| Private institutions | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 2 years (below associate's degree) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milan Institute-Nampa | 158 | 82 | 70 | 44 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Academy di Firenze | 12 | 8 | 4 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Austin Kade Academy | 193 | 144 | 44 | 23 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Aveda Institute-Boise | 58 | 54 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Aveda Institute-Twin Falls | 67 | 47 | 18 | 27 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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

NOTE: TOTAL ENROLLMENT INCLUDES ALL CLASSIFICATIONS OF STUDENTS, INCLUDING DUALY ENROLLED HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Total fall enrollment by postsecondary institution, institutional characteristics, and race and ethnicity, 2014 (continued)

| | Total Number | White Number | Hispanic Number | Hispanic Percent | Black or African American Number | American Indian or Alaska Native Number | Asian Number | Two or more races Number | Race or ethnicity unknown Number | Nonresident alien Number |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|---|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| IDAHO TOTAL | 120,714 | 82,909 | 9,384 | 8 | 1,232 | 1,006 | 1,513 | 3,386 | 13,711 | 6,944 |
| Private institutions (continued) | | | | | | | | | | |
| At least 2 but less than 4 years (continued) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boise Barber College | 42 | 32 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Carrington College-Boise | 494 | 372 | 72 | 15 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 3 | 0 |
| Cosmetology School of Arts and Science LLC | 32 | 18 | 12 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| D & L Academy of Hair Design | 24 | 16 | 7 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Evans Hairstyling College-Rexburg | 61 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Headmasters School of Hair Design | 38 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Master Educators Beauty School | 30 | 21 | 7 | 23 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Milan Institute of Cosmetology-Nampa | 127 | 81 | 39 | 31 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Leon's School of Hair Design-Lewiston | 27 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Leon's School of Hair Design-Moscow | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oliver Finley Academy of Cosmetology | 210 | 181 | 19 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Paul Mitchell the School-Boise | 142 | 56 | 15 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 64 | 0 |
| Paul Mitchell the School-Rexburg | 108 | 87 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Razzle Dazzle College of Hair Design Inc | 100 | 80 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| The Beauty Institute Schwarzkopf Professional - Boise | 114 | 91 | 13 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| The Beauty Institute Schwarzkopf Professional - CdA | 92 | 88 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| The School of Hairstyling | 34 | 22 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Velvet Touch Academy of Cosmetology | 41 | 29 | 12 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Four or more years | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boise Bible College | 175 | 150 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| Brigham Young University-Idaho | 36,624 | 20,074 | 817 | 2 | 136 | 91 | 246 | 1,450 | 9,943 | 3,741 |
| Broadview University-Boise | 116 | 90 | 17 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Brown Mackie College-Boise | 356 | 297 | 35 | 10 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| ITT Technical Institute-Boise | 274 | 219 | 21 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 0 |
| New Saint Andrews College | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Northwest Nazarene University | 2,249 | 1,754 | 175 | 8 | 37 | 14 | 27 | 44 | 136 | 53 |
| Stevens-Henager College-Boise | 350 | 237 | 71 | 20 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 23 | 0 |
| Stevens-Henager College-Idaho Falls | 120 | 79 | 29 | 24 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| The College of Idaho | 1,144 | 725 | 175 | 15 | 22 | 6 | 32 | 24 | 76 | 79 |
| University of Phoenix-Idaho | 245 | 141 | 25 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 60 | 0 |

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

NOTE: TOTAL ENROLLMENT INCLUDES ALL CLASSIFICATIONS OF STUDENTS, INCLUDING DUALY ENROLLED HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Postsecondary enrollment change

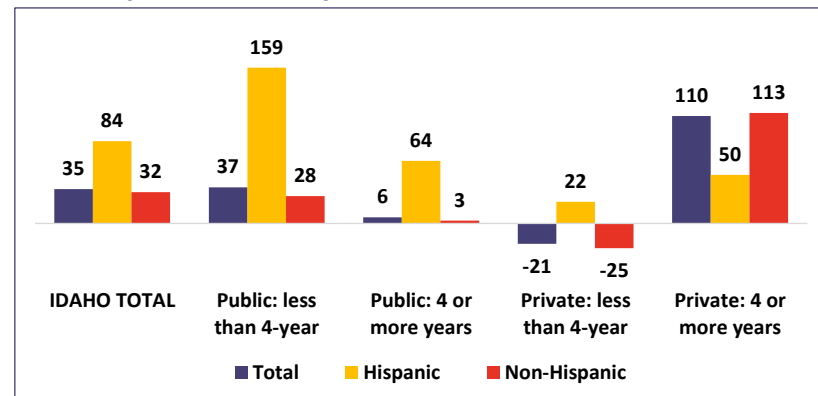
Hispanic enrollment in postsecondary education tripled in the last ten years, from roughly 3,100 in 2004, to 5,100 in 2009, and 9,400 in 2014. By comparison, enrollment among non-Hispanics increased by 50%.

The rate of increase from 2009 to 2014 varied by type of institution. Overall Hispanic enrollment increased 84% but was highest in public institutions with less-than-4-year offerings (159%) and lowest in private institutions with less-than-4-year offerings (22%). Idaho’s public 4-year institutions saw an increase of 64%. In all cases except private 4-year institutions, the rate of Hispanic enrollment exceeded non-Hispanic.

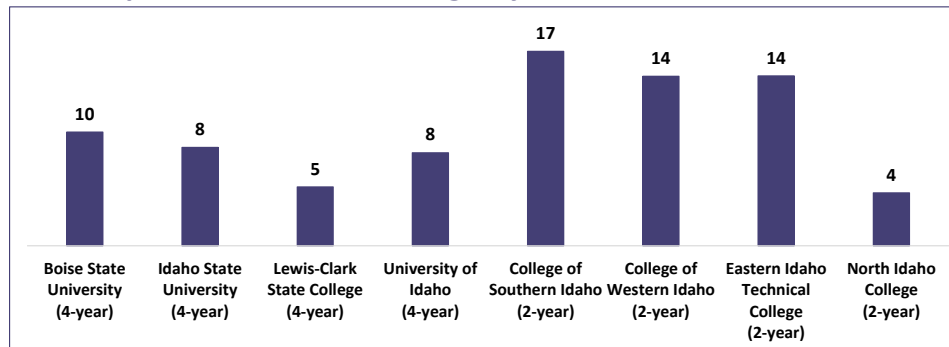
College of Western Idaho and Boise State University saw the largest percent increases in the number of Hispanic students between 2009 and 2014. During this period, four

of Idaho’s public, postsecondary institutions experienced increased Hispanic and decreased non-Hispanic enrollment: University of Idaho, Idaho State University, College of Southern Idaho, and Eastern Idaho Technical College.

Enrollment change by type of postsecondary institution (%), 2009-2014



Hispanic enrollment change by institution (#), 2009-2014



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

**Enrollment (#) and enrollment change (%) by postsecondary institution,
institutional characteristics, and ethnicity, 2009-2014**

| | Enrollment - Fall 2009 | | | Enrollment - Fall 2014 | | | Enrollment change - Fall 2009 to Fall 2014 (%) | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------|--|-----------|--------------|
| | Total | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic | Total | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic | Total | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic |
| IDAHO TOTAL | 89,381 | 5,096 | 84,285 | 120,714 | 9,384 | 111,330 | 35 | 84 | 32 |
| ENROLLMENT BY INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTIC | | | | | | | | | |
| Public institutions | 66,944 | 3,935 | 63,009 | 76,841 | 7,643 | 69,198 | 15 | 94 | 10 |
| Less than 2 years (below associate's degree) | NA | NA | NA | 35 | 2 | 33 | NA | NA | NA |
| At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree) | 18,361 | 1,245 | 17,116 | 25,144 | 3,230 | 21,914 | 37 | 159 | 28 |
| Four or more years | 48,583 | 2,690 | 45,893 | 51,662 | 4,411 | 47,251 | 6 | 64 | 3 |
| Private institutions | 22,437 | 1,161 | 21,276 | 43,873 | 1,741 | 42,132 | 96 | 50 | 98 |
| Less than 2 years (below associate's degree) | NA | NA | NA | 158 | 70 | 88 | NA | NA | NA |
| At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree) | 2,608 | 243 | 2,365 | 2,062 | 297 | 1,765 | -21 | 22 | -25 |
| Four or more years | 19,829 | 918 | 18,911 | 41,653 | 1,374 | 40,279 | 110 | 50 | 113 |
| ENROLLMENT AT INDIVIDUAL POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | | | |
| Public institutions | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 2 years (below associate's degree) | | | | | | | | | |
| College of Massage Therapy | NA | NA | NA | 35 | 2 | 33 | NA | NA | NA |
| At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree) | | | | | | | | | |
| College of Southern Idaho | 8,133 | 760 | 7,373 | 8,473 | 1,400 | 7,073 | 4 | 84 | -4 |
| College of Western Idaho | 3,683 | 270 | 3,413 | 10,217 | 1,472 | 8,745 | 177 | 445 | 156 |
| Eastern Idaho Technical College | 886 | 55 | 831 | 686 | 99 | 587 | -23 | 80 | -29 |
| North Idaho College | 5,659 | 160 | 5,499 | 5,768 | 259 | 5,509 | 2 | 62 | 0 |
| Four or more years | | | | | | | | | |
| Boise State University | 18,933 | 1,189 | 17,744 | 22,227 | 2,149 | 20,078 | 17 | 81 | 13 |
| Idaho State University | 13,493 | 737 | 12,756 | 13,429 | 1,122 | 12,307 | 0 | 52 | -4 |
| Lewis-Clark State College | 4,200 | 156 | 4,044 | 4,304 | 215 | 4,089 | 2 | 38 | 1 |
| University of Idaho | 11,957 | 608 | 11,349 | 11,702 | 925 | 10,777 | -2 | 52 | -5 |
| Private institutions | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 2 years (below associate's degree) | | | | | | | | | |
| Milan Institute-Nampa | NA | NA | NA | 158 | 70 | 88 | NA | NA | NA |
| At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree) | | | | | | | | | |
| Academy di Firenze | NA | NA | NA | 12 | 4 | 8 | NA | NA | NA |
| Austin Kade Academy | NA | NA | NA | 193 | 44 | 149 | NA | NA | NA |
| Aveda Institute-Boise | NA | NA | NA | 58 | 3 | 55 | NA | NA | NA |
| Aveda Institute-Twin Falls | 36 | 9 | 27 | 67 | 18 | 49 | 86 | 100 | 81 |

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

NOTE: TOTAL ENROLLMENT INCLUDES ALL CLASSIFICATIONS OF STUDENTS, INCLUDING DUALY ENROLLED HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

**Enrollment (#) and enrollment change (%) by postsecondary institution,
institutional characteristics, and ethnicity, 2009-2014 (continued)**

| | Enrollment - Fall 2009 | | | Enrollment - Fall 2014 | | | Enrollment change - Fall 2009 to Fall 2014 (%) | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------|--|-----------|--------------|
| | Total | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic | Total | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic | Total | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic |
| IDAHO TOTAL | 89,381 | 5,096 | 84,285 | 120,714 | 9,384 | 111,330 | 35 | 84 | 32 |
| Private institutions (continued) | | | | | | | | | |
| At least 2 but less than 4 years (continued) | | | | | | | | | |
| Boise Barber College | NA | NA | NA | 42 | 4 | 38 | NA | NA | NA |
| Carrington College-Boise | 1,440 | 132 | 1,308 | 494 | 72 | 422 | -66 | -45 | -68 |
| Cosmetology School of Arts and Science LLC | 54 | 12 | 42 | 32 | 12 | 20 | -41 | 0 | -52 |
| D & L Academy of Hair Design | NA | NA | NA | 24 | 7 | 17 | NA | NA | NA |
| Evans Hairstyling College-Rexburg | 68 | 2 | 66 | 61 | 0 | 61 | -10 | -100 | -8 |
| Headmasters School of Hair Design | 49 | 0 | 49 | 38 | 0 | 38 | -22 | 0 | -22 |
| Master Educators Beauty School | NA | NA | NA | 30 | 7 | 23 | NA | NA | NA |
| Milan Institute of Cosmetology-Nampa | NA | NA | NA | 127 | 39 | 88 | NA | NA | NA |
| Mr Leon's School of Hair Design-Lewiston | 43 | 0 | 43 | 27 | 0 | 27 | -37 | 0 | -37 |
| Mr Leon's School of Hair Design-Moscow | 37 | 0 | 37 | 16 | 0 | 16 | -57 | 0 | -57 |
| Oliver Finley Academy of Cosmetology | 113 | 5 | 108 | 210 | 19 | 191 | 86 | 280 | 77 |
| Paul Mitchell the School-Boise | 220 | 24 | 196 | 142 | 15 | 127 | -35 | -38 | -35 |
| Paul Mitchell the School-Rexburg | 161 | 15 | 146 | 108 | 12 | 96 | -33 | -20 | -34 |
| Razzle Dazzle College of Hair Design Inc | 74 | 24 | 50 | 100 | 11 | 89 | 35 | -54 | 78 |
| The Beauty Institute Schwarzkopf Professional - Boise | 133 | 9 | 124 | 114 | 13 | 101 | -14 | 44 | -19 |
| The Beauty Institute Schwarzkopf Professional - CdA | 88 | 2 | 86 | 92 | 1 | 91 | 5 | -50 | 6 |
| The School of Hairstyling | 92 | 9 | 83 | 34 | 4 | 30 | -63 | -56 | -64 |
| Velvet Touch Academy of Cosmetology | NA | NA | NA | 41 | 12 | 29 | NA | NA | NA |
| Four or more years | | | | | | | | | |
| Boise Bible College | 174 | 6 | 168 | 175 | 9 | 166 | 1 | 50 | -1 |
| Brigham Young University-Idaho | 14,944 | 666 | 14,278 | 36,624 | 817 | 35,807 | 145 | 23 | 151 |
| Broadview University-Boise | NA | NA | NA | 116 | 17 | 99 | NA | NA | NA |
| Brown Mackie College-Boise | 511 | 15 | 496 | 356 | 35 | 321 | -30 | 133 | -35 |
| ITT Technical Institute-Boise | 585 | 47 | 538 | 274 | 21 | 253 | -53 | -55 | -53 |
| New Saint Andrews College | 181 | 4 | 177 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Northwest Nazarene University | 1,950 | 79 | 1,871 | 2,249 | 175 | 2,074 | 15 | 122 | 11 |
| Stevens-Henager College-Boise | NA | NA | NA | 350 | 71 | 279 | NA | NA | NA |
| Stevens-Henager College-Idaho Falls | NA | NA | NA | 120 | 29 | 91 | NA | NA | NA |
| The College of Idaho | 1,013 | 63 | 950 | 1,144 | 175 | 969 | 13 | 178 | 2 |
| University of Phoenix-Idaho | 471 | 38 | 433 | 245 | 25 | 220 | -48 | -34 | -49 |

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 characteristics

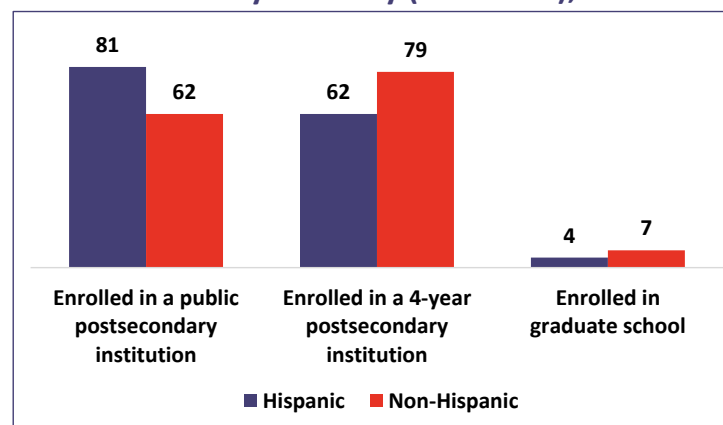
Idaho's Hispanic postsecondary students differ from non-Hispanics in several ways. In 2014, Hispanic students were:

- ◆ More likely to attend one of the state's public institutions;
- ◆ Less likely to attend a four-year institution; and
- ◆ Less likely to be enrolled in graduate school.

For both Hispanics and non-Hispanics:

- ◆ Females made up more than half of enrollment;
- ◆ All students in institutions with less-than-2-year offerings attended school full time; and
- ◆ Students at public institutions with at-least-2-but-less-than-4-year offerings were the least likely to attend school full time.

Characteristics of Idaho postsecondary students by ethnicity (% of total), 2014



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

Total fall enrollment by postsecondary institution, student characteristics, and ethnicity, 2014

| | Hispanic | | | | | Non-Hispanic | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total (#) | Male (%) | Female (%) | Full-time enrollment (%) | Graduate enrollment (%) | Total (#) | Male (%) | Female (%) | Full-time enrollment (%) | Graduate enrollment (%) |
| IDAHO | 9,384 | 40 | 60 | 57 | 4 | 111,330 | 43 | 57 | 53 | 7 |
| ENROLLMENT BY INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTIC | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public institutions | 7,643 | 41 | 59 | 53 | 4 | 69,198 | 45 | 55 | 55 | 10 |
| Less than 2 years (below associate's degree) | 2 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 33 | 6 | 94 | 100 | 0 |
| At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree) | 3,230 | 38 | 62 | 36 | 0 | 21,914 | 40 | 60 | 35 | 0 |
| Four or more years | 4,411 | 44 | 56 | 66 | 7 | 47,251 | 48 | 52 | 64 | 15 |
| Private institutions | 1,741 | 33 | 67 | 74 | 3 | 42,132 | 41 | 59 | 49 | 2 |
| Less than 2 years (below associate's degree) | 70 | 7 | 93 | 100 | 0 | 88 | 13 | 88 | 100 | 0 |
| At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree) | 297 | 6 | 94 | 96 | 0 | 1,765 | 8 | 92 | 93 | 0 |
| Four or more years | 1,374 | 40 | 60 | 68 | 4 | 40,279 | 42 | 58 | 47 | 2 |
| ENROLLMENT AT INDIVIDUAL POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public institutions | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 2 years (below associate's degree) | | | | | | | | | | |
| College of Massage Therapy | 2 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 33 | 6 | 94 | 100 | 0 |
| At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree) | | | | | | | | | | |
| College of Southern Idaho | 1,400 | 37 | 63 | 35 | 0 | 7,073 | 36 | 64 | 27 | 0 |
| College of Western Idaho | 1,472 | 39 | 61 | 34 | 0 | 8,745 | 43 | 57 | 34 | 0 |
| Eastern Idaho Technical College | 99 | 33 | 67 | 31 | 0 | 587 | 37 | 63 | 41 | 0 |
| North Idaho College | 259 | 40 | 60 | 54 | 0 | 5,509 | 40 | 60 | 47 | 0 |
| Four or more years | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boise State University | 2,149 | 42 | 58 | 59 | 6 | 20,078 | 46 | 54 | 59 | 14 |
| Idaho State University | 1,122 | 42 | 58 | 63 | 6 | 12,307 | 49 | 51 | 63 | 15 |
| Lewis-Clark State College | 215 | 43 | 57 | 62 | 0 | 4,089 | 39 | 61 | 56 | 0 |
| University of Idaho | 925 | 49 | 51 | 85 | 13 | 10,777 | 54 | 46 | 77 | 21 |
| Private institutions | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 2 years (below associate's degree) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milan Institute-Nampa | 70 | 7 | 93 | 100 | 0 | 88 | 13 | 88 | 100 | 0 |
| At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Academy di Firenze | 4 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| Austin Kade Academy | 44 | 5 | 95 | 100 | 0 | 149 | 3 | 97 | 100 | 0 |
| Aveda Institute-Boise | 3 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 55 | 5 | 95 | 82 | 0 |
| Aveda Institute-Twin Falls | 18 | 0 | 100 | 89 | 0 | 49 | 2 | 98 | 92 | 0 |

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

NOTE: TOTAL ENROLLMENT INCLUDES ALL CLASSIFICATIONS OF STUDENTS, INCLUDING DUALY ENROLLED HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Total fall enrollment by postsecondary institution, student characteristics, and ethnicity, 2014 (continued)

| | Hispanic | | | | | Non-Hispanic | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|----------|------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total (#) | Male (%) | Female (%) | Full-time enrollment (%) | Graduate enrollment (%) | Total (#) | Male (%) | Female (%) | Full-time enrollment (%) | Graduate enrollment (%) |
| IDAHO | 9,384 | 40 | 60 | 57 | 4 | 111,330 | 43 | 57 | 53 | 7 |
| Private institutions (continued) | | | | | | | | | | |
| At least 2 but less than 4 years (continued) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boise Barber College | 4 | 50 | 50 | 100 | 0 | 38 | 66 | 34 | 100 | 0 |
| Carrington College-Boise | 72 | 14 | 86 | 96 | 0 | 422 | 16 | 84 | 91 | 0 |
| Cosmetology School of Arts and Science LLC | 12 | 8 | 92 | 100 | 0 | 20 | 5 | 95 | 100 | 0 |
| D & L Academy of Hair Design | 7 | 14 | 86 | 100 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| Evans Hairstyling College-Rexburg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| Headmasters School of Hair Design | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 3 | 97 | 100 | 0 |
| Master Educators Beauty School | 7 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| Milan Institute of Cosmetology-Nampa | 39 | 3 | 97 | 100 | 0 | 88 | 3 | 97 | 100 | 0 |
| Mr Leon's School of Hair Design-Lewiston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 7 | 93 | 100 | 0 |
| Mr Leon's School of Hair Design-Moscow | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 13 | 88 | 100 | 0 |
| Oliver Finley Academy of Cosmetology | 19 | 0 | 100 | 84 | 0 | 191 | 3 | 97 | 87 | 0 |
| Paul Mitchell the School-Boise | 15 | 13 | 87 | 87 | 0 | 127 | 4 | 96 | 76 | 0 |
| Paul Mitchell the School-Rexburg | 12 | 0 | 100 | 83 | 0 | 96 | 4 | 96 | 84 | 0 |
| Razzle Dazzle College of Hair Design Inc | 11 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 89 | 2 | 98 | 100 | 0 |
| The Beauty Institute Schwarzkopf Professional - Boise | 13 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 101 | 1 | 99 | 100 | 0 |
| The Beauty Institute Schwarzkopf Professional - CdA | 1 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 91 | 3 | 97 | 100 | 0 |
| The School of Hairstyling | 4 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 30 | 3 | 97 | 100 | 0 |
| Velvet Touch Academy of Cosmetology | 12 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 29 | 3 | 97 | 100 | 0 |
| Four or more years | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boise Bible College | 9 | 44 | 56 | 89 | 0 | 166 | 51 | 49 | 89 | 0 |
| Brigham Young University-Idaho | 817 | 43 | 57 | 52 | 0 | 35,807 | 42 | 58 | 42 | 0 |
| Broadview University-Boise | 17 | 35 | 65 | 65 | 0 | 99 | 22 | 78 | 69 | 0 |
| Brown Mackie College-Boise | 35 | 26 | 74 | 100 | 0 | 321 | 28 | 72 | 100 | 0 |
| ITT Technical Institute-Boise | 21 | 48 | 52 | 81 | 0 | 253 | 51 | 49 | 65 | 0 |
| New Saint Andrews College | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Northwest Nazarene University | 175 | 41 | 59 | 83 | 31 | 2,074 | 42 | 58 | 76 | 32 |
| Stevens-Henager College-Boise | 71 | 21 | 79 | 100 | 0 | 279 | 44 | 56 | 100 | 0 |
| Stevens-Henager College-Idaho Falls | 29 | 7 | 93 | 100 | 0 | 91 | 14 | 86 | 100 | 0 |
| The College of Idaho | 175 | 45 | 55 | 98 | 1 | 969 | 48 | 52 | 96 | 2 |
| University of Phoenix-Idaho | 25 | 28 | 72 | 100 | 12 | 220 | 41 | 59 | 100 | 6 |

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

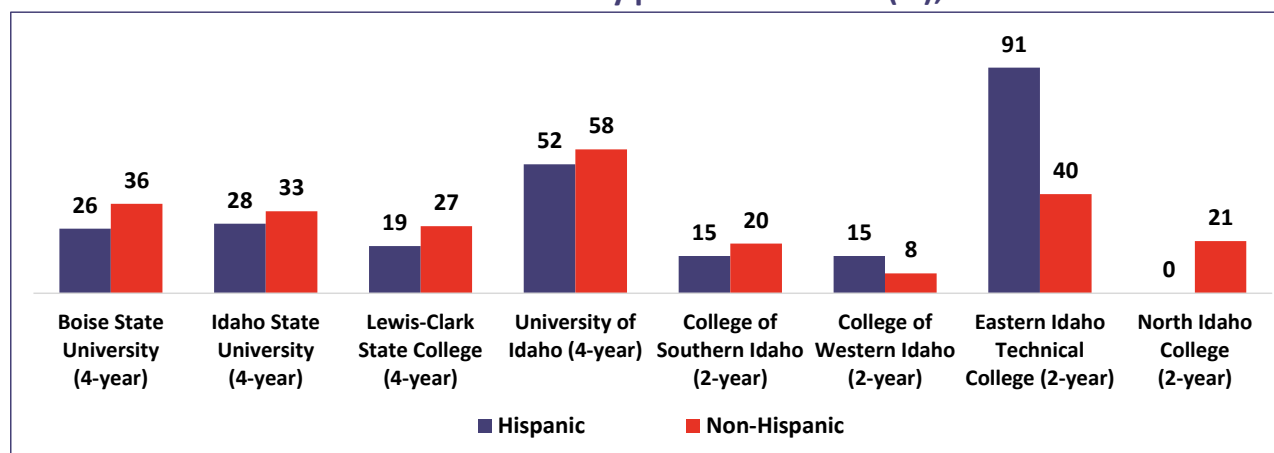
NOTE: TOTAL ENROLLMENT INCLUDES ALL CLASSIFICATIONS OF STUDENTS, INCLUDING DUALLY ENROLLED HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Postsecondary completion

In 2014, only 39% of Idaho’s postsecondary students had completed their degree within 150% of normal time (i.e., 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: 33% compared to 40% among non-Hispanics. Private 2-year institutions had the highest rates: 71% among Hispanics and 73% among non-Hispanics.

Postsecondary completion rates varied considerably among Idaho’s public institutions. Completion rates were higher among Hispanics than non-Hispanics at two public institutions: College of Western Idaho and Eastern Idaho Technical College. Among Hispanics, the rate ranged from 0% at North Idaho College to 91% at Eastern Idaho Technical College.⁷

Postsecondary students completing degree or certificate within 150% of normal time by public institution (%), 2014



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

⁷ The completion rate at Eastern Idaho Technical College is high because of its small cohort. Of 11 Hispanic students, 10 completed their degree within 150% of normal time.

Postsecondary students completing certificate degree within 150% of normal time (%), 2014

| | Total | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic |
|---|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| IDAHO | 39 | 33 | 40 |
| ENROLLMENT BY INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTIC | | | |
| Public institutions | 32 | 24 | 33 |
| 2-year institutions | 16 | 15 | 16 |
| 4-year institutions | 41 | 33 | 41 |
| Private institutions | 54 | 55 | 54 |
| 2-year institutions | 73 | 71 | 73 |
| 4-year institutions | 50 | 46 | 50 |
| ENROLLMENT AT INDIVIDUAL POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS | | | |
| Public institutions | | | |
| Less than 2 years (below associate's degree) | | | |
| College of Massage Therapy | NA | NA | NA |
| At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree) | | | |
| College of Southern Idaho | 19 | 15 | 20 |
| College of Western Idaho | 9 | 15 | 8 |
| Eastern Idaho Technical College | 51 | 91 | 40 |
| North Idaho College | 19 | 0 | 21 |
| Four or more years | | | |
| Boise State University | 36 | 26 | 36 |
| Idaho State University | 33 | 28 | 33 |
| Lewis-Clark State College | 27 | 19 | 27 |
| University of Idaho | 58 | 52 | 58 |
| Private institutions | | | |
| Less than 2 years (below associate's degree) | | | |
| Milan Institute-Nampa | NA | NA | NA |
| At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree) | | | |
| Academy di Firenze | NA | NA | NA |
| Austin Kade Academy | NA | NA | NA |
| Aveda Institute-Boise | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Aveda Institute-Twin Falls | 100 | 100 | 100 |

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Postsecondary students completing certificate degree within 150% of normal time (%), 2014 (continued)

| | Total | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic |
|---|-------|----------|--------------|
| IDAHO | | | |
| Private institutions (continued) | | | |
| At least 2 but less than 4 years (continued) | | | |
| Boise Barber College | 88 | 100 | 81 |
| Carrington College-Boise | 70 | 67 | 71 |
| Cosmetology School of Arts and Science LLC | 55 | 30 | 62 |
| D & L Academy of Hair Design | 95 | 100 | 92 |
| Evans Hairstyling College-Rexburg | 94 | 100 | 94 |
| Headmasters School of Hair Design | 85 | NA | 85 |
| Master Educators Beauty School | 61 | 100 | 58 |
| Milan Institute of Cosmetology-Nampa | NA | NA | NA |
| Mr Leon's School of Hair Design-Lewiston | 95 | 100 | 95 |
| Mr Leon's School of Hair Design-Moscow | 85 | NA | 85 |
| Oliver Finley Academy of Cosmetology | 70 | 100 | 67 |
| Paul Mitchell the School-Boise | 63 | 50 | 66 |
| Paul Mitchell the School-Rexburg | 69 | 71 | 69 |
| Razzle Dazzle College of Hair Design Inc | 65 | 55 | 67 |
| The Beauty Institute Schwarzkopf Professional - Boise | 71 | 83 | 69 |
| The Beauty Institute Schwarzkopf Professional - CdA | 63 | NA | 63 |
| The School of Hairstyling | 72 | 100 | 70 |
| Velvet Touch Academy of Cosmetology | 55 | 33 | 62 |
| Four or more years | | | |
| Boise Bible College | 42 | 50 | 41 |
| Brigham Young University-Idaho | 56 | 49 | 56 |
| Broadview University-Boise | NA | NA | NA |
| Brown Mackie College-Boise | 38 | 42 | 37 |
| ITT Technical Institute-Boise | 28 | 13 | 32 |
| New Saint Andrews College | 81 | 100 | 81 |
| Northwest Nazarene University | 52 | 64 | 51 |
| Stevens-Henager College-Boise | 42 | 56 | 40 |
| Stevens-Henager College-Idaho Falls | NA | NA | NA |
| The College of Idaho | 60 | 55 | 60 |
| University of Phoenix-Idaho | 13 | 15 | 12 |

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

Adult educational attainment

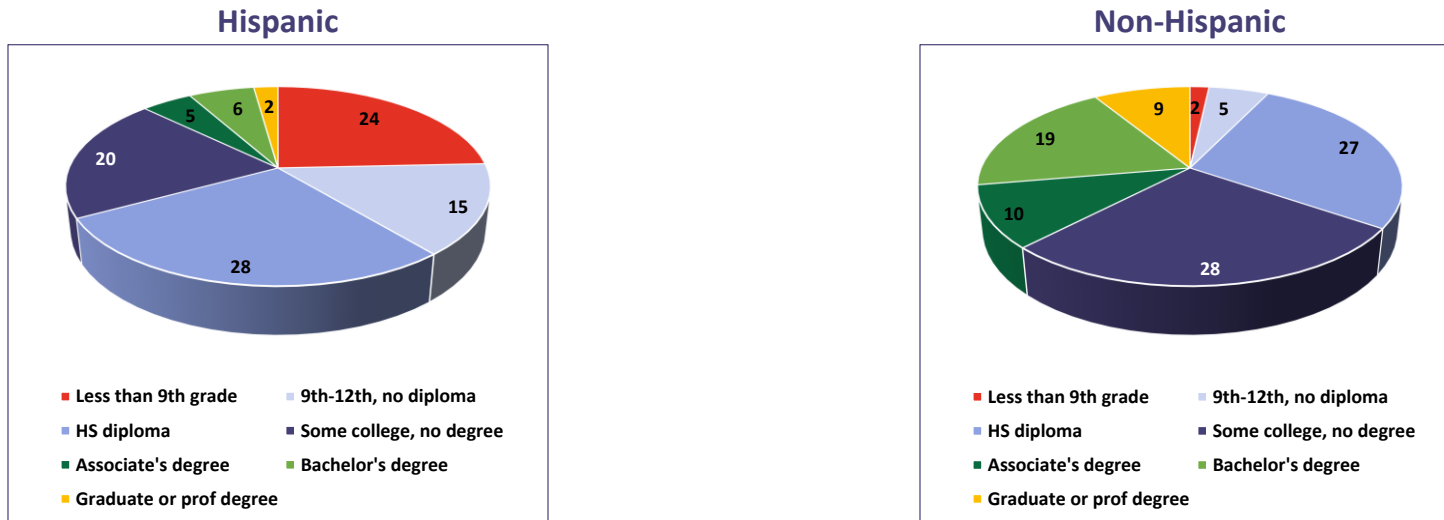
On average, Idaho’s Hispanic adults have lower educational attainment levels than their non-Hispanic peers. In Idaho in 2015, Hispanic adults were:

- ◆ more likely to have less than a 9th-grade education (24% compared to 2%);
- ◆ less likely to have a high school diploma (61% compared to 93%); and
- ◆ less likely to have a bachelor’s degree (8% compared to 28%).

Other notable findings include:

- ◆ Idaho Hispanics were about half as likely as Hispanics nationwide to have a bachelor’s degree (8% compared to 15%); and
- ◆ In Idaho, Hispanic females were more likely than males to have a high school diploma (65% compared to 57%).

Highest level of education among Idaho adults age 25 and older (%), 2015



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLES B15002 AND B15002I

Educational attainment among adults age 25 and older (%), 2015

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

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLES B15002 AND B15002I

Public school personnel

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

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

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

Idaho public school administrators, teachers, and staff, by sex, race, and ethnicity, 2015-16

| | TOTAL | | | White | | Hispanic or Latino | | Black | | American Indian or Alaskan Native | | Asian or Pacific Islander | | Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Island | | Two or More Races | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------------------|------|--------|------|-----------------------------------|------|---------------------------|------|--|------|-------------------|------|
| | TOTAL | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male |
| TOTALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 21,289 | 15,282 | 6,007 | 14,762 | 5,779 | 313 | 120 | 18 | 22 | 95 | 37 | 73 | 37 | 21 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of total | 100 | 72 | 28 | 69 | 27 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CLASSIFICATION (#) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Superint. / Charter Administration | 164 | 40 | 124 | 39 | 123 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Asst. Superintendent | 13 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Director | 152 | 89 | 63 | 86 | 60 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Supervisor/Coordinator | 189 | 114 | 75 | 114 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Principal - Elementary | 360 | 203 | 157 | 191 | 154 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Principal - Secondary | 298 | 76 | 222 | 75 | 220 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Assistant Principal | 241 | 81 | 160 | 77 | 156 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Head Teacher | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Education Media Generalist | 96 | 85 | 11 | 85 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Counselor | 694 | 532 | 162 | 515 | 155 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Psychological Examiner | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| School Psychologist | 174 | 135 | 39 | 130 | 38 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Speech/Language Pathologist | 218 | 212 | 6 | 211 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Audiologist | 5 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| School Social Worker | 54 | 41 | 13 | 39 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| School Nurse | 151 | 149 | 2 | 143 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Occupational/Physical Therapist | 30 | 30 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Teacher - Elementary | 8,649 | 7,688 | 961 | 7,406 | 912 | 181 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 54 | 9 | 32 | 11 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Teacher - Secondary | 9,671 | 5,746 | 3,925 | 5,563 | 3,780 | 104 | 78 | 11 | 15 | 31 | 23 | 33 | 20 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Technology Services | 127 | 47 | 80 | 44 | 72 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| ACTIVITY GROUP (#) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| District Administration | 518 | 250 | 268 | 246 | 262 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| School Administration | 902 | 363 | 539 | 346 | 530 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Student Services | 1,422 | 1,188 | 234 | 1,157 | 223 | 14 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Instructional Services | 18,320 | 13,434 | 4,886 | 12,969 | 4,692 | 285 | 106 | 13 | 15 | 85 | 32 | 65 | 31 | 17 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Technology Services | 127 | 47 | 80 | 44 | 72 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST, DATA RECEIVED APRIL 2016

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Economy

Labor force

Hispanics made up 12% of Idaho’s labor force in 2015, up from 7% in 2000. Since 2000, the number of Hispanics in the labor force more than doubled, from 42,968 to 91,426.

Idaho’s Hispanics were more likely than non-Hispanics to be in the labor force: 70% of Hispanics compared to 61% of non-Hispanics in 2015. More than three-quarters of Hispanic males were in the labor force, compared to 56% of non-Hispanic females.

Labor force participation rate by ethnicity, sex, and age (%), 2015

| | Idaho | | | U.S. | | |
|-------------------|-------|----------|--------------|-------|----------|--------------|
| | Total | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic | Total | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic |
| TOTAL | 62 | 70 | 61 | 63 | 67 | 62 |
| BY SEX | | | | | | |
| Male | 68 | 77 | 66 | 68 | 75 | 67 |
| Female | 57 | 63 | 56 | 58 | 59 | 58 |
| BY AGE | | | | | | |
| 16 to 19 years | 47 | 42 | 48 | 38 | 35 | 39 |
| 20 to 24 years | 75 | 80 | 74 | 74 | 75 | 74 |
| 25 to 54 years | 80 | 80 | 80 | 81 | 80 | 82 |
| 55 to 64 years | 62 | 73 | 61 | 64 | 62 | 64 |
| 65 to 69 years | 29 | 19 | 29 | 31 | 29 | 31 |
| 70 years and over | 10 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLES B23001 AND B23002I

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. The **labor force participation rate** is the percentage of people age 16 and older who are in the labor force.

Employment

Number of employed persons

Hispanics made up 11% of employed Idahoans in 2015, compared to 17% in the U.S.

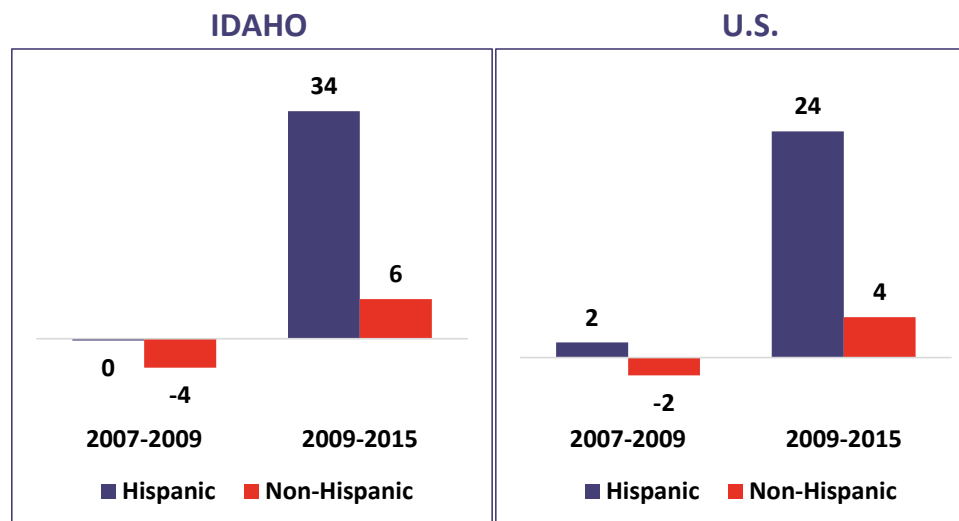
During the 2007-2009 recession, Hispanic employment in Idaho held almost steady, while non-Hispanic employment declined by 4%.

Since 2009, Hispanic employment in Idaho increased 34%, compared to 6% among non-Hispanics. Across all six regions of Idaho, Hispanic employment has grown while non-Hispanic employment has been almost flat.

For both Hispanics and non-Hispanics, employment has grown faster since the recession in Idaho than in the U.S. as a whole.

Large percent changes in the number of employed Hispanics, whether up or down, occurred mainly in counties with very few Hispanics. They included Lemhi, Adams, and Bear Lake counties.

Percent change in number of employed persons by ethnicity, 2007-2009 (recession years) and 2009-2015 (post-recession)



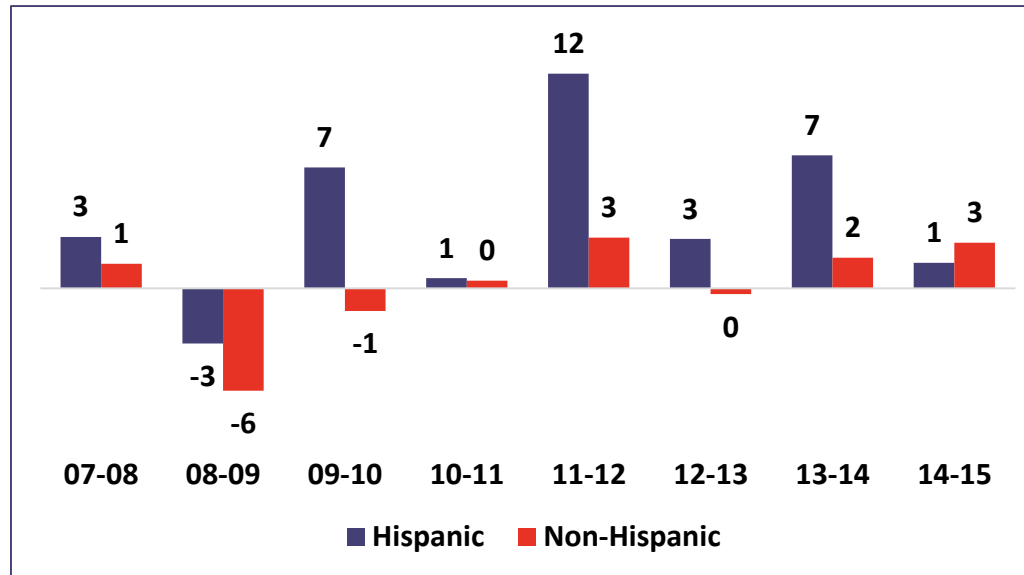
SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2007-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND B23002I

Number of employed persons by ethnicity, Idaho, 2007 to 2015

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total | 714,072 | 724,740 | 685,475 | 681,907 | 684,916 | 710,247 | 710,293 | 726,768 | 744,228 |
| Hispanic | 63,113 | 64,908 | 62,935 | 67,141 | 67,529 | 75,547 | 77,611 | 83,324 | 84,508 |
| Non-Hispanic | 650,959 | 659,832 | 622,540 | 614,766 | 617,387 | 634,700 | 632,682 | 643,444 | 659,720 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2007-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND B23002I

Year-to-year change in number of employed persons by ethnicity (%), Idaho, 2007 to 2015



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2007-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND B23002I

Number of employed persons and percent change, 2007-2011 and 2011-2015

| | TOTAL | | | HISPANIC | | | NON-HISPANIC | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--|------------------|------------------|--|------------------|------------------|--|
| | 2007-2011 (#) | 2011-2015 (#) | Change 2007-2011 to 2011-2015 (%) | 2007-2011 (#) | 2011-2015 (#) | Change 2007-2011 to 2011-2015 (%) | 2007-2011 (#) | 2011-2015 (#) | Change 2007-2011 to 2011-2015 (%) |
| Economic Development Districts | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | 94,156 | 94,095 | 0 | 2,849 | 3,317 | 16 | 91,307 | 90,778 | -1 |
| Region 2 | 47,809 | 48,460 | 1 | 1,298 | 1,587 | 22 | 46,511 | 46,873 | 1 |
| Region 3 | 309,268 | 323,066 | 4 | 32,207 | 37,640 | 17 | 277,061 | 285,426 | 3 |
| Region 4 | 82,876 | 86,361 | 4 | 15,474 | 18,491 | 19 | 67,402 | 67,870 | 1 |
| Region 5 | 72,704 | 72,380 | 0 | 6,326 | 7,432 | 17 | 66,378 | 64,948 | -2 |
| Region 6 | 93,082 | 91,499 | -2 | 8,114 | 9,370 | 15 | 84,968 | 82,129 | -3 |
| Counties | | | | | | | | | |
| Ada | 188,248 | 199,955 | 6 | 10,945 | 13,317 | 22 | 177,303 | 186,638 | 5 |
| Adams | 1,759 | 1,474 | -16 | 17 | 50 | 194 | 1,742 | 1,424 | -18 |
| Bannock | 37,917 | 37,206 | -2 | 1,796 | 2,595 | 44 | 36,121 | 34,611 | -4 |
| Bear Lake | 2,418 | 2,598 | 7 | 59 | 131 | 122 | 2,359 | 2,467 | 5 |
| Benewah | 3,815 | 3,600 | -6 | 62 | 106 | 71 | 3,753 | 3,494 | -7 |
| Bingham | 19,034 | 19,121 | 0 | 3,050 | 3,195 | 5 | 15,984 | 15,926 | 0 |
| Blaine | 11,775 | 11,941 | 1 | 2,139 | 2,282 | 7 | 9,636 | 9,659 | 0 |
| Boise | 2,947 | 2,768 | -6 | 70 | 117 | 67 | 2,877 | 2,651 | -8 |
| Bonner | 18,013 | 16,399 | -9 | 404 | 447 | 11 | 17,609 | 15,952 | -9 |
| Bonneville | 47,107 | 47,191 | 0 | 4,594 | 5,371 | 17 | 42,513 | 41,820 | -2 |
| Boundary | 4,023 | 3,888 | -3 | 130 | 119 | -8 | 3,893 | 3,769 | -3 |
| Butte | 1,196 | 960 | -20 | 53 | 60 | 13 | 1,143 | 900 | -21 |
| Camas | 614 | 500 | -19 | 49 | 40 | -18 | 565 | 460 | -19 |
| Canyon | 76,454 | 81,460 | 7 | 16,527 | 19,078 | 15 | 59,927 | 62,382 | 4 |
| Caribou | 3,014 | 3,121 | 4 | 127 | 152 | 20 | 2,887 | 2,969 | 3 |
| Cassia | 9,072 | 9,771 | 8 | 1,994 | 2,555 | 28 | 7,078 | 7,216 | 2 |
| Clark | 434 | 442 | 2 | 167 | 196 | 17 | 267 | 246 | -8 |
| Clearwater | 3,295 | 2,877 | -13 | 112 | 105 | -6 | 3,183 | 2,772 | -13 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2007-2011 AND 2011-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND C230021

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Number of employed persons and percent change, 2007-2011 and 2011-2015 (continued)

| | TOTAL | | | HISPANIC | | | NON-HISPANIC | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|--|------------------|------------------|--|------------------|------------------|--|
| | 2007-2011 (#) | 2011-2015 (#) | Change 2007-2011 to 2011-2015 (%) | 2007-2011 (#) | 2011-2015 (#) | Change 2007-2011 to 2011-2015 (%) | 2007-2011 (#) | 2011-2015 (#) | Change 2007-2011 to 2011-2015 (%) |
| Counties (continued) | | | | | | | | | |
| Custer | 2,159 | 1,784 | -17 | 52 | 90 | 73 | 2,107 | 1,694 | -20 |
| Elmore | 10,200 | 9,981 | -2 | 1,354 | 1,458 | 8 | 8,846 | 8,523 | -4 |
| Franklin | 5,178 | 5,401 | 4 | 358 | 353 | -1 | 4,820 | 5,048 | 5 |
| Fremont | 5,733 | 5,305 | -7 | 599 | 572 | -5 | 5,134 | 4,733 | -8 |
| Gem | 6,958 | 5,789 | -17 | 372 | 413 | 11 | 6,586 | 5,376 | -18 |
| Gooding | 6,401 | 6,844 | 7 | 1,545 | 1,980 | 28 | 4,856 | 4,864 | 0 |
| Idaho | 6,222 | 6,526 | 5 | 94 | 186 | 98 | 6,128 | 6,340 | 3 |
| Jefferson | 10,904 | 11,157 | 2 | 1,051 | 1,128 | 7 | 9,853 | 10,029 | 2 |
| Jerome | 9,754 | 9,641 | -1 | 2,617 | 3,128 | 20 | 7,137 | 6,513 | -9 |
| Kootenai | 63,339 | 65,216 | 3 | 2,139 | 2,504 | 17 | 61,200 | 62,712 | 2 |
| Latah | 18,155 | 18,842 | 4 | 602 | 758 | 26 | 17,553 | 18,084 | 3 |
| Lemhi | 3,657 | 3,165 | -13 | 36 | 122 | 239 | 3,621 | 3,043 | -16 |
| Lewis | 1,459 | 1,547 | 6 | 31 | 50 | 61 | 1,428 | 1,497 | 5 |
| Lincoln | 2,287 | 2,212 | -3 | 517 | 680 | 32 | 1,770 | 1,532 | -13 |
| Madison | 16,664 | 16,153 | -3 | 850 | 1,018 | 20 | 15,814 | 15,135 | -4 |
| Minidoka | 8,656 | 9,136 | 6 | 2,570 | 2,932 | 14 | 6,086 | 6,204 | 2 |
| Nez Perce | 18,678 | 18,668 | 0 | 459 | 488 | 6 | 18,219 | 18,180 | 0 |
| Oneida | 1,727 | 1,749 | 1 | 28 | 54 | 93 | 1,699 | 1,695 | 0 |
| Owyhee | 4,408 | 4,304 | -2 | 943 | 1,110 | 18 | 3,465 | 3,194 | -8 |
| Payette | 9,346 | 9,393 | 1 | 1,104 | 1,344 | 22 | 8,242 | 8,049 | -2 |
| Power | 3,416 | 3,184 | -7 | 908 | 952 | 5 | 2,508 | 2,232 | -11 |
| Shoshone | 4,966 | 4,992 | 1 | 114 | 141 | 24 | 4,852 | 4,851 | 0 |
| Teton | 5,228 | 5,342 | 2 | 712 | 813 | 14 | 4,516 | 4,529 | 0 |
| Twin Falls | 34,317 | 36,316 | 6 | 4,043 | 4,894 | 21 | 30,274 | 31,422 | 4 |
| Valley | 4,825 | 4,292 | -11 | 175 | 59 | -66 | 4,650 | 4,233 | -9 |
| Washington | 4,123 | 3,650 | -11 | 700 | 694 | -1 | 3,423 | 2,956 | -14 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2007-2011 AND 2011-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND C230021

Unemployment

Hispanics made up 15% of unemployed Idahoans in 2015, compared to 20% in the U.S. The Hispanic unemployment rate was 6.7%, compared to the non-Hispanic unemployment rate of 5.2% (see table on next page). In the U.S., the Hispanic unemployment rate was 7.4%, compared to 6.1% among non-Hispanics.

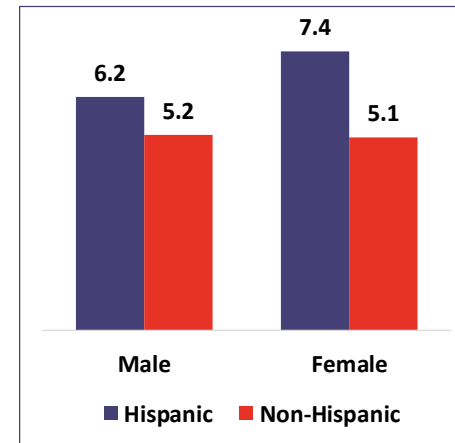
Unemployment rates vary by both sex and ethnicity. At both the state and national levels, 2015 unemployment rates were highest among Hispanic females and lowest among non-Hispanic females.

Idaho's Hispanic unemployment rate peaked at 15.0% in 2011. The peak for non-Hispanics was 9.8% in 2010. By 2015, the rate among Idaho's Hispanics had dropped below pre-recession levels, while the non-Hispanic rate remained slightly higher than it was prior to the recession.

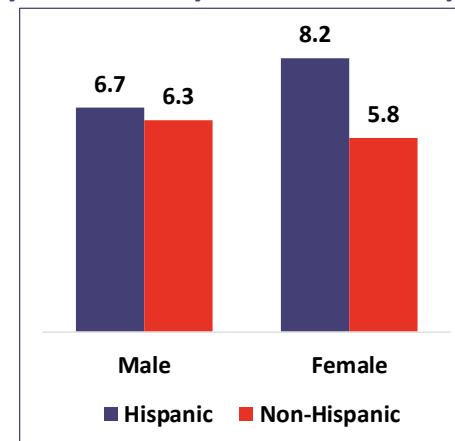
Counties with the highest unemployment rates among Hispanics in 2011-2015 tended to be those in which few Hispanics live. These include Gem, Boundary, Benewah, Teton and Nez Perce.

Here, we present county-level data from the U.S. Census Bureau's **2011-2015 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. So, for example, when we show county-level data for 2011-2015, the data represent the average value during that time period.

Unemployment rate by sex and ethnicity, Idaho, 2015



Unemployment rate by sex and ethnicity, U.S., 2015



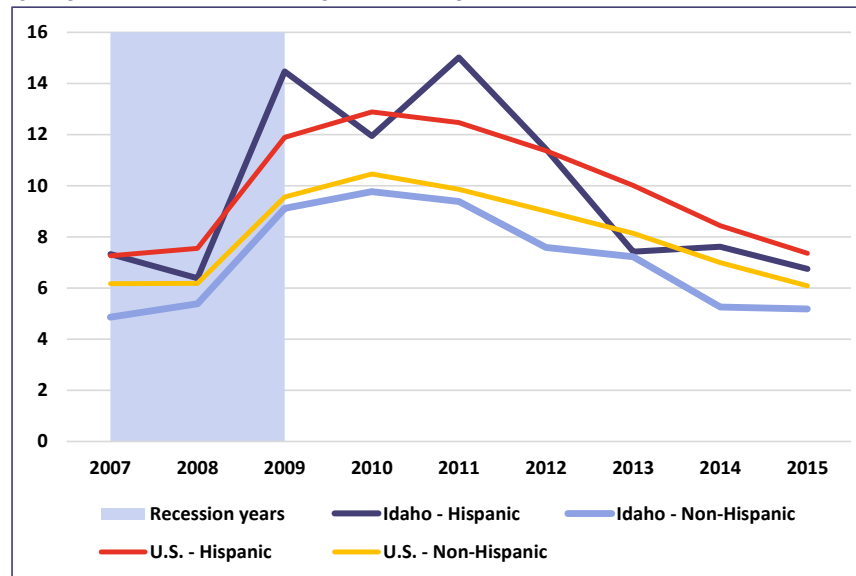
SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2007-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND B23002I

Number of unemployed persons (Idaho) and unemployment rates (Idaho and the U.S.) by ethnicity, 2007 to 2015

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Number of employed persons | | | | | | | | | |
| Idaho | 38,199 | 41,961 | 73,058 | 75,683 | 75,817 | 61,864 | 55,466 | 42,569 | 42,149 |
| Hispanic | 4,987 | 4,427 | 10,648 | 9,108 | 11,925 | 9,747 | 6,216 | 6,863 | 6,113 |
| Non-Hispanic | 33,212 | 37,534 | 62,410 | 66,575 | 63,892 | 52,117 | 49,250 | 35,706 | 36,036 |
| Unemployment rate | | | | | | | | | |
| Idaho | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic | 7.3 | 6.4 | 14.5 | 11.9 | 15.0 | 11.4 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 6.7 |
| Non-Hispanic | 4.9 | 5.4 | 9.1 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| United States | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic | 7.3 | 7.5 | 11.9 | 12.9 | 12.5 | 11.4 | 10.0 | 8.4 | 7.4 |
| Non-Hispanic | 6.2 | 6.2 | 9.6 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 6.1 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2007-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND B23002I

Unemployment rates (%) by ethnicity, Idaho and the U.S., 2007 to 2015



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2007-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND B23002I

Unemployment rate and change in rate, 2007-11 and 2011-2015

| | TOTAL | | | HISPANIC | | | NON-HISPANIC | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|---------------|---------------|---|---------------|---------------|---|
| | 2007-2011 (%) | 2011-2015 (%) | Change in rate 2007-2011 to 2011-2015 (%) | 2007-2011 (%) | 2011-2015 (%) | Change in rate 2007-2011 to 2011-2015 (%) | 2007-2011 (%) | 2011-2015 (%) | Change in rate 2007-2011 to 2011-2015 (%) |
| Economic Development Districts | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | 7.9 | 7.8 | -0.1 | 10.5 | 13.1 | 2.6 | 7.8 | 7.6 | -0.2 |
| Region 2 | 7.5 | 6.8 | -0.7 | 5.3 | 9.5 | 4.2 | 7.6 | 6.7 | -0.9 |
| Region 3 | 8.9 | 7.8 | -1.2 | 13.9 | 10.8 | -3.0 | 8.3 | 7.3 | -1.0 |
| Region 4 | 7.0 | 5.4 | -1.6 | 7.2 | 5.8 | -1.4 | 6.9 | 5.3 | -1.6 |
| Region 5 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 0.2 | 11.5 | 7.9 | -3.6 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 0.5 |
| Region 6 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 0.3 | 8.4 | 8.1 | -0.3 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 0.3 |
| Counties | | | | | | | | | |
| Ada | 7.8 | 6.6 | -1.2 | 12.8 | 8.0 | -4.8 | 7.4 | 6.5 | -1.0 |
| Adams | 8.6 | 11.3 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 11.6 | 2.9 |
| Bannock | 7.1 | 7.2 | 0.1 | 17.5 | 10.4 | -7.2 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 0.4 |
| Bear Lake | 5.1 | 3.3 | -1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 3.5 | -1.7 |
| Benewah | 7.6 | 10.1 | 2.5 | 10.1 | 17.2 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 9.9 | 2.3 |
| Bingham | 5.9 | 7.1 | 1.2 | 8.9 | 7.2 | -1.7 | 5.3 | 7.1 | 1.8 |
| Blaine | 6.4 | 4.1 | -2.4 | 7.2 | 5.4 | -1.7 | 6.3 | 3.7 | -2.5 |
| Boise | 14.3 | 10.5 | -3.8 | 18.6 | 2.5 | -16.1 | 14.2 | 10.8 | -3.4 |
| Bonner | 6.3 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 1.8 | -5.4 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 0.1 |
| Bonneville | 5.6 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 7.3 | -0.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 0.0 |
| Boundary | 6.9 | 4.7 | -2.2 | 35.0 | 26.1 | -8.9 | 5.6 | 3.8 | -1.8 |
| Butte | 5.6 | 6.8 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 3.2 | -0.4 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 1.3 |
| Camas | 12.5 | 5.8 | -6.7 | 33.8 | 14.9 | -18.9 | 10.0 | 5.0 | -5.1 |
| Canyon | 11.1 | 9.4 | -1.7 | 13.6 | 12.2 | -1.4 | 10.4 | 8.5 | -1.9 |
| Caribou | 4.0 | 1.5 | -2.6 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 1.4 | -2.8 |
| Cassia | 8.8 | 5.7 | -3.2 | 8.8 | 4.8 | -3.9 | 8.9 | 6.0 | -2.9 |
| Clark | 0.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Clearwater | 10.7 | 7.3 | -3.4 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 0.4 | 10.9 | 7.4 | -3.5 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2007-2011 AND 2011-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND C230021

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Unemployment rate and change in rate, 2007-11 and 2011-2015 (continued)

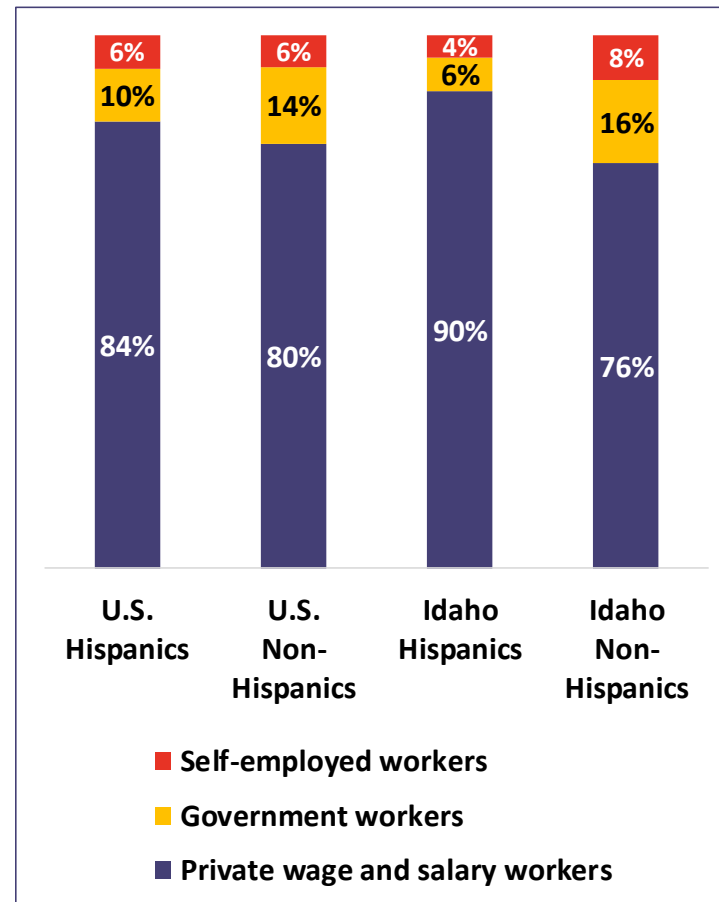
| | TOTAL | | | HISPANIC | | | NON-HISPANIC | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|---------------|---------------|---|---------------|---------------|---|
| | 2007-2011 (%) | 2011-2015 (%) | Change in rate 2007-2011 to 2011-2015 (%) | 2007-2011 (%) | 2011-2015 (%) | Change in rate 2007-2011 to 2011-2015 (%) | 2007-2011 (%) | 2011-2015 (%) | Change in rate 2007-2011 to 2011-2015 (%) |
| Counties (continued) | | | | | | | | | |
| Custer | 6.2 | 3.3 | -3.0 | 14.8 | 0.0 | -14.8 | 6.0 | 3.4 | -2.6 |
| Elmore | 8.7 | 8.4 | -0.3 | 10.8 | 9.1 | -1.7 | 8.4 | 8.3 | -0.1 |
| Franklin | 7.5 | 5.0 | -2.4 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 7.9 | 5.3 | -2.7 |
| Fremont | 5.5 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 6.0 | 5.0 | -1.0 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 0.6 |
| Gem | 11.8 | 14.2 | 2.4 | 32.5 | 28.2 | -4.3 | 10.3 | 12.9 | 2.7 |
| Gooding | 4.4 | 3.8 | -0.6 | 5.4 | 3.1 | -2.4 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 0.0 |
| Idaho | 8.8 | 6.4 | -2.5 | 7.8 | 3.6 | -4.2 | 8.9 | 6.5 | -2.4 |
| Jefferson | 5.8 | 6.1 | 0.2 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 0.9 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 0.1 |
| Jerome | 5.7 | 6.6 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 6.9 | 3.7 | 6.6 | 6.4 | -0.2 |
| Kootenai | 8.3 | 7.9 | -0.5 | 9.6 | 13.9 | 4.3 | 8.3 | 7.6 | -0.7 |
| Latah | 7.5 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 1.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 0.0 |
| Lemhi | 7.9 | 6.1 | -1.9 | 20.0 | 0.0 | -20.0 | 7.8 | 6.3 | -1.5 |
| Lewis | 9.0 | 6.5 | -2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 6.7 | -2.5 |
| Lincoln | 7.1 | 6.0 | -1.1 | 9.0 | 3.0 | -6.0 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 0.8 |
| Madison | 8.4 | 10.2 | 1.8 | 13.6 | 10.0 | -3.6 | 8.1 | 10.2 | 2.1 |
| Minidoka | 7.7 | 4.8 | -3.0 | 9.4 | 5.6 | -3.7 | 7.0 | 4.4 | -2.7 |
| Nez Perce | 6.3 | 6.1 | -0.2 | 4.8 | 16.3 | 11.5 | 6.4 | 5.8 | -0.6 |
| Oneida | 3.0 | 6.7 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 6.9 | 3.8 |
| Owyhee | 10.2 | 11.7 | 1.5 | 19.9 | 13.9 | -6.0 | 7.2 | 10.9 | 3.8 |
| Payette | 9.8 | 10.1 | 0.3 | 17.9 | 12.8 | -5.1 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 1.1 |
| Power | 7.8 | 9.4 | 1.6 | 13.3 | 7.7 | -5.6 | 5.7 | 10.1 | 4.4 |
| Shoshone | 8.9 | 11.8 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 9.1 | 11.8 | 2.7 |
| Teton | 8.6 | 8.5 | -0.2 | 12.4 | 16.6 | 4.2 | 8.0 | 6.8 | -1.2 |
| Twin Falls | 7.1 | 5.9 | -1.3 | 7.4 | 7.1 | -0.3 | 7.1 | 5.7 | -1.4 |
| Valley | 6.8 | 5.7 | -1.1 | 5.9 | 7.8 | 1.9 | 6.8 | 5.6 | -1.2 |
| Washington | 9.2 | 9.7 | 0.5 | 15.6 | 8.7 | -6.9 | 7.7 | 9.9 | 2.2 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2007-2011 AND 2011-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND C230021

Class of worker

Idaho Hispanics were less likely than non-Hispanics to be self-employed: 4% compared to 8% in 2015. They were also less likely to work for government agencies: 6% compared to 16%. They were more likely to be private wage and salary workers: 90% compared to 76%.

Class of worker (%) by ethnicity, Idaho and the U.S., 2015



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE S0201

Industries and occupations

Industries

The natural resource industry (including agriculture) employed 14% of Idaho's Hispanic workers in 2015, compared to 4% of non-Hispanic workers. Hispanics were also over-represented in manufacturing (including food processing) and construction. They were under-represented in education, health, and social assistance.

Since the recession, most industries gained Hispanic workers, especially retail trade and education, health, and social assistance. Hispanic employment grew in construction while non-Hispanic employment fell.

Occupations

Hispanics are more likely than non-Hispanics to have low-skill occupations, such as farming and construction. About one-quarter of Idaho's employed Hispanics had natural resource, construction, and maintenance jobs in 2015 compared to 10% of non-Hispanics. Sixteen percent worked in management and professional occupations, compared to 36% of non-Hispanics.

Since the recession, Hispanic employment grew the most in sales and administrative occupations and natural resource, construction, and maintenance occupations. Employment of non-Hispanic workers in these types of jobs declined.

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

Employment by industry and occupation, by ethnicity, Idaho, 2015 and 2009-2015 change

| | 2015 | | 2009-2015 | |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|
| | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic |
| | <i>Number of employed workers</i> | | <i>Change in employment (rounded number)</i> | |
| Employed workers age 16+ | 84,508 | 659,720 | 21,600 | 37,200 |
| | <i>Percent of employed workers</i> | | <i>Change in employment (rounded number)</i> | |
| EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY | | | | |
| Education, health, social assistance | 15 | 25 | 3,900 | 17,800 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, mining | 14 | 4 | 3,100 | 1,500 |
| Manufacturing | 13 | 9 | 400 | 4,600 |
| Retail trade | 12 | 12 | 4,900 | 700 |
| Professional, scientific, management, administrative, waste management services | 9 | 10 | 1,500 | 7,500 |
| Construction | 9 | 6 | 1,800 | -8,200 |
| Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, food service | 8 | 10 | -1,300 | 7,900 |
| All other sectors | 20 | 24 | 7,300 | 5,400 |
| | <i>Percent of employed workers</i> | | <i>Change in employment (rounded number)</i> | |
| EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION | | | | |
| Natural resources, construction, maintenance | 24 | 10 | 6,500 | -5,100 |
| Sales, administrative | 22 | 23 | 7,500 | -6,900 |
| Service | 20 | 19 | 2,500 | 14,500 |
| Production, transportation | 18 | 12 | 2,700 | 11,400 |
| Management, professional | 16 | 36 | 2,300 | 23,300 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2009 AND 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201

Agricultural workers

In 2016, Idaho's average monthly agricultural employment was 52,049, with peak monthly employment occurring in October when there were 61,399 agricultural employees.

In 2016, Idaho's employment of migrant and seasonal farmworkers reached its peak of 18,521 in October, when they made up 39% of the state's agricultural workforce. Counties with the highest peak employment of migrant and seasonal farmworkers included: Bingham (2,590 in October), Canyon (2,452 in September), and Cassia (1,135 in October).

The number of migrant and seasonal farmworkers changes month to month as seasons change and workers move to find employment. Almost two-thirds of the nation's migrant and seasonal farmworkers were born in Mexico.
(National Center for Farmworker Health).

Agricultural employment and peak employment of migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFW), 2016

| | Average monthly agricultural employment (#) | MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARMWORKERS | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | | Peak monthly MSFW employment (#) | Peak month of employment of MSFWs | Peak MSFW employment as a share of all agricultural workers (%) |
| IDAHO | 52,049 | 18,521 | October | 39 |
| Counties | | | | |
| Ada | 2,160 | 506 | September | 30 |
| Adams | 239 | 41 | September | 31 |
| Bannock | 896 | 255 | October | 38 |
| Bear Lake | 595 | 142 | October | 38 |
| Benewah | 363 | 127 | May | 48 |
| Bingham | 3,459 | 2,590 | October | 61 |
| Blaine | 444 | 154 | October | 39 |
| Boise | 147 | 23 | September | 30 |
| Bonner | 636 | 205 | May | 48 |
| Bonneville | 1,458 | 550 | October | 39 |
| Boundary | 675 | 309 | May | 48 |
| Butte | 411 | 110 | October | 39 |
| Camas | 231 | 73 | October | 39 |
| Canyon | 5,627 | 2,452 | September | 43 |
| Caribou | 888 | 304 | October | 38 |
| Cassia | 2,901 | 1,135 | October | 35 |
| Clark | 193 | 116 | October | 52 |
| Clearwater | 209 | 71 | May | 48 |
| Custer | 372 | 106 | October | 39 |
| Elmore | 965 | 584 | August | 55 |
| Franklin | 1,381 | 461 | October | 38 |
| Fremont | 1,173 | 1,002 | October | 66 |

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FARM EMPLOYMENT

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Agricultural employment and peak employment of migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFW), 2016 (continued)

| | Average monthly agricultural employment (#) | MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARMWORKERS | | |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | | Peak monthly MSFW employment (#) | Peak month of employment of MSFWs | Peak MSFW employment as a share of all agricultural workers (%) |
| IDAHO | 52,049 | 18,521 | October | 39 |
| Counties (continued) | | | | |
| Gem | 1,015 | 210 | September | 31 |
| Gooding | 2,769 | 298 | October | 11 |
| Idaho | 808 | 237 | May | 48 |
| Jefferson | 1,542 | 617 | October | 39 |
| Jerome | 3,020 | 430 | October | 15 |
| Kootenai | 811 | 197 | May | 48 |
| Latah | 1,180 | 382 | May | 48 |
| Lemhi | 357 | 96 | October | 39 |
| Lewis | 322 | 123 | May | 48 |
| Lincoln | 679 | 235 | October | 38 |
| Madison | 1,103 | 1,094 | October | 66 |
| Minidoka | 2,344 | 987 | October | 39 |
| Nez Perce | 638 | 243 | May | 48 |
| Oneida | 556 | 132 | October | 38 |
| Owyhee | 1,768 | 1,042 | August | 59 |
| Payette | 1,603 | 424 | September | 31 |
| Power | 1,328 | 1,094 | October | 61 |
| Shoshone | 26 | 12 | October | 60 |
| Teton | 463 | 426 | October | 66 |
| Twin Falls | 3,273 | 574 | October | 21 |
| Valley | 146 | 35 | September | 31 |
| Washington | 876 | 192 | September | 31 |

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FARM EMPLOYMENT

Hispanic-owned businesses

In 2012, there were roughly 6,265 Hispanic-owned businesses, 62% more than in 2007. This compares to a 3% decrease among non-Hispanic-owned businesses. From 2007 to 2012, sales by Hispanic-owned businesses grew from \$457 million to \$619 million, a 35% increase, compared to a decrease of about 1% among non-Hispanic-owned businesses.

In 2012:

- ◆ Hispanic-owned businesses made up 4.3% of Idaho’s roughly 146,600 businesses, compared to 2.6% in 2007.
- ◆ Idaho’s Hispanic-owned businesses tended to be small.
 - They employed less than 1% of Idaho’s 492,000 paid employees.
 - Fifteen percent had paid employees, compared to 22% of non-Hispanic-owned businesses.

Number of businesses by ethnicity of business owner, 2007 and 2012

| | 2007 Number | 2012 Number | 2007-2012 Percent change |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Hispanic | 3,875 | 6,265 | 62 |
| Non-Hispanic | 140,766 | 136,017 | -3 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2007 AND 2012 SURVEY OF BUSINESS OWNERS, TABLE SB1200CSA01

NOTE: BUSINESSES EQUALLY-OWNED BY HISPANIC AND NON-HISPANIC OWNERS ARE NOT INCLUDED HERE

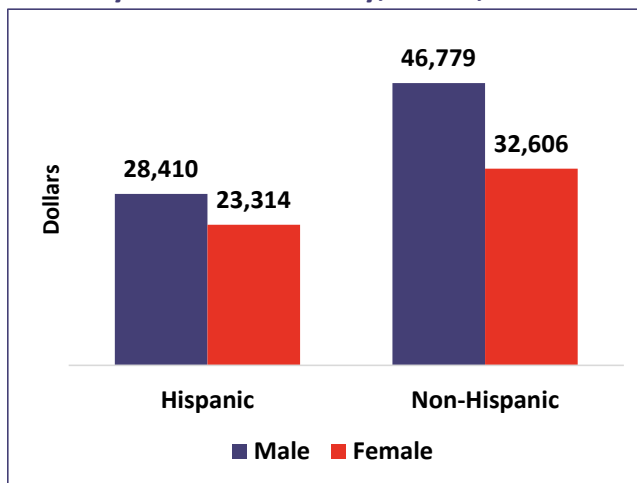
Earnings, income, and poverty

Earnings

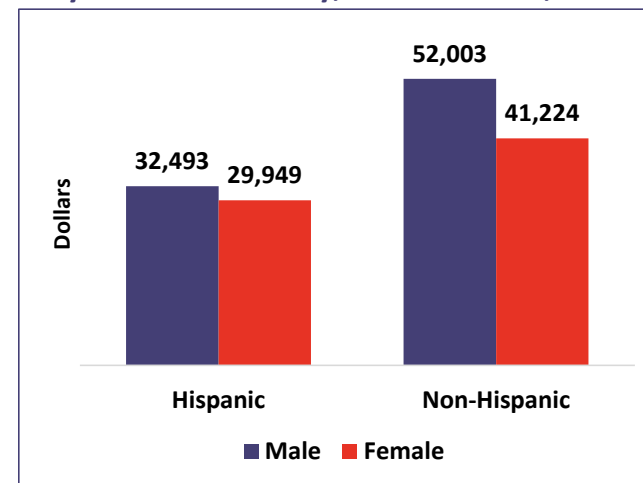
Because they are more likely to work in lower-wage industries and occupations, Hispanics earn less on a full-time, annual basis than non-Hispanics. In 2015, median earnings for full-time, year-round workers was \$28,410 for Hispanic males and \$23,314 for Hispanic females, compared to \$46,779 for Idaho's non-Hispanic males and \$32,606 for non-Hispanic females.

Median earnings in Idaho lagged behind national earnings, and non-Hispanics out-earned Hispanics at both the state and national levels. In Idaho, the median earnings for non-Hispanic males was more than \$18,300 higher per year than for Hispanic males, and median earnings for non-Hispanic females was more than \$9,200 higher per year than for Hispanic females.

Median earnings (\$) for full-time, year-round workers, by sex and ethnicity, Idaho, 2015



Median earnings (\$) for full-time, year-round workers, by sex and ethnicity, United States, 2015



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201

Per capita and median household income

Per capita income and median household income are both lower in Idaho than in the U.S. In Idaho and in the U.S., both are lower for Hispanics than non-Hispanics.

Per capita income among Idaho's Hispanics was \$12,933 in 2015, compared to \$25,830 among non-Hispanics. Hispanic per capita income reached a low of \$11,590 in 2011 and recovered to end-of-recession levels by 2013. Per capita income among Idaho's non-Hispanics recovered to end-of-recession levels one year later in 2014.

Counties with the highest Hispanic per capita income during the period 2011-2015 were all counties with few Hispanics. They included Boise (\$32,418), Boundary (\$23,763), Bear Lake (\$23,449), and Custer (\$22,347). Counties with the lowest Hispanic per capita income included Camas (\$8,324), Owyhee (\$8,575), Idaho (\$8,626), and Fremont (\$8,622).

Median household income among Idaho's Hispanics was \$40,819 in 2015, compared to \$49,191 among non-Hispanics. Hispanic median household income reached a low of \$34,090 in 2011, and recovered to pre-recession levels by 2013. Median household income among Idaho's non-Hispanics has yet to return to 2009 end-of-recession levels.

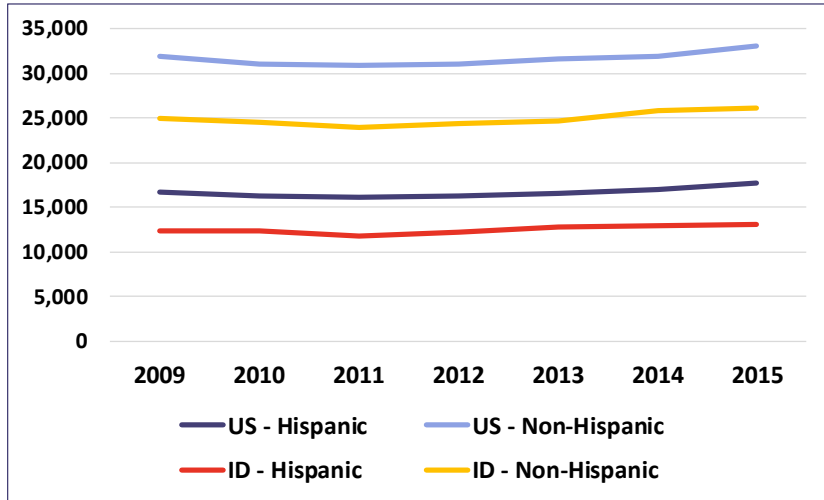
Counties with the highest median household income among Hispanics during the period 2011-2015 all had few Hispanics. They included Bear Lake (\$73,750), Boundary (\$63,448), Boise (\$63,333), and Bonner (\$54,464). Counties with the lowest median household income among Hispanics included Owyhee (\$25,223), Gem (\$25,786), and Washington (\$26,080).

**Median earnings, per capita income, and median household income
by ethnicity, Idaho and the U.S., 2015**

| | Idaho | U.S. |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Median earnings for full-time year-round workers | | |
| Males | | |
| Hispanic | 28,410 | 32,493 |
| Non-Hispanic | 46,779 | 52,003 |
| <i>Amount by which non-Hispanic is greater than Hispanic</i> | <i>18,369</i> | <i>19,510</i> |
| Females | | |
| Hispanic | 23,314 | 29,949 |
| Non-Hispanic | 32,606 | 41,224 |
| <i>Amount by which non-Hispanic is greater than Hispanic</i> | <i>9,292</i> | <i>11,275</i> |
| Per capita income | | |
| Hispanic | 12,933 | 17,443 |
| Non-Hispanic | 25,830 | 32,653 |
| <i>Amount by which non-Hispanic is greater than Hispanic</i> | <i>12,897</i> | <i>15,210</i> |
| Median household income | | |
| Hispanic | 40,819 | 44,782 |
| Non-Hispanic | 49,191 | 57,692 |
| <i>Amount by which non-Hispanic is greater than Hispanic</i> | <i>8,372</i> | <i>12,910</i> |

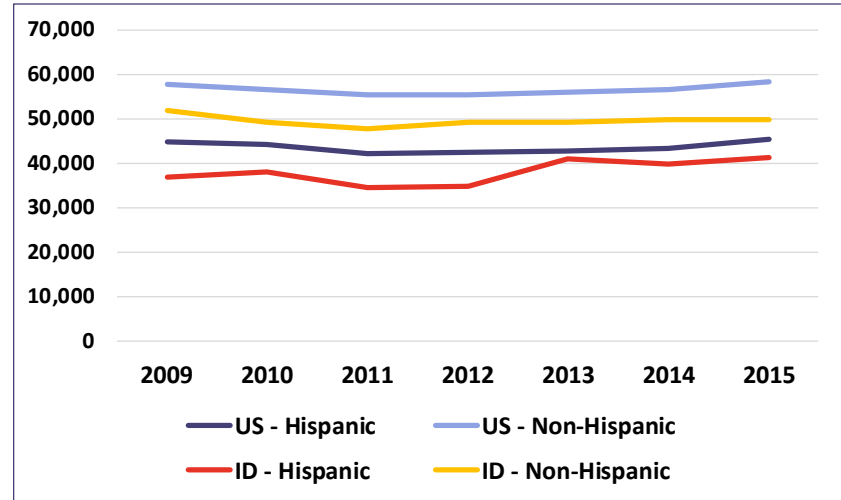
SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY,
SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201

**Per capita income (adjusted for inflation)
by ethnicity, Idaho and the U.S., 2009 to 2015**



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2009-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS,
SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201
NOTE: DATA ARE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION TO 2016 REAL DOLLARS

**Median household income (adjusted for inflation)
by ethnicity, Idaho and the U.S., 2009 to 2015**



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2009-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS,
SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201
NOTE: DATA ARE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION TO 2016 REAL DOLLARS

Per capita and median household income (\$) by ethnicity, 2011-2015

| | Per capita income (\$) | | Median household income (\$) | |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|
| | Total | Hispanic | Total | Hispanic |
| IDAHO | 23,399 | 12,787 | 47,583 | 38,085 |
| Counties | | | | |
| Ada | 28,851 | 16,877 | 56,356 | 45,457 |
| Ada | 28,851 | 16,877 | 56,356 | 45,457 |
| Adams | 21,219 | 14,342 | 39,565 | NA |
| Bannock | 21,598 | 14,121 | 43,779 | 38,198 |
| Bear Lake | 22,959 | 23,449 | 48,654 | 73,750 |
| Benewah | 20,937 | 12,040 | 39,863 | 43,125 |
| Bingham | 20,164 | 12,166 | 50,155 | 45,245 |
| Blaine | 34,208 | 16,447 | 60,088 | 40,645 |
| Boise | 27,276 | 32,418 | 44,238 | 63,333 |
| Bonner | 23,981 | 21,410 | 42,171 | 54,464 |
| Bonneville | 23,926 | 12,249 | 50,762 | 36,851 |
| Boundary | 20,795 | 23,763 | 38,961 | 63,448 |
| Butte | 21,982 | 12,091 | 37,891 | 26,823 |
| Camas | 24,588 | 8,324 | 42,614 | NA |
| Canyon | 17,915 | 10,877 | 42,888 | 36,336 |
| Caribou | 25,172 | 14,577 | 58,021 | 42,222 |
| Cassia | 18,227 | 11,522 | 45,695 | 36,971 |
| Clark | 15,151 | 9,840 | 33,672 | 26,607 |
| Clearwater | 20,079 | 11,298 | 38,837 | 51,058 |
| Custer | 22,861 | 22,347 | 39,457 | NA |
| Elmore | 21,326 | 12,740 | 43,848 | 37,681 |
| Franklin | 18,855 | 10,918 | 48,133 | 26,917 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2011-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B19301, B19301I, B19013, AND B19013I

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Per capita and median household income (\$) by ethnicity, 2011-2015 (continued)

| | Per capita income (\$) | | Median household income (\$) | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|
| | Total | Hispanic | Total | Hispanic |
| Idaho | 23,399 | 12,787 | 47,583 | 38,085 |
| Counties (continued) | | | | |
| Fremont | 20,302 | 8,622 | 47,988 | 33,504 |
| Gem | 19,726 | 15,367 | 40,828 | 25,786 |
| Gooding | 19,688 | 12,008 | 39,930 | 34,653 |
| Idaho | 19,611 | 8,626 | 38,191 | 47,841 |
| Jefferson | 19,501 | 10,219 | 51,171 | 36,115 |
| Jerome | 17,708 | 11,372 | 41,630 | 34,464 |
| Kootenai | 25,744 | 14,549 | 49,403 | 52,289 |
| Latah | 22,766 | 13,214 | 42,439 | NA |
| Lemhi | 22,134 | 20,069 | 34,329 | NA |
| Lewis | 21,152 | 10,229 | 36,505 | 33,250 |
| Lincoln | 17,204 | 11,874 | 43,273 | 44,732 |
| Madison | 14,653 | 9,060 | 32,233 | 27,012 |
| Minidoka | 20,674 | 11,934 | 44,853 | 37,571 |
| Nez Perce | 25,177 | 12,079 | 48,160 | 26,844 |
| Oneida | 20,089 | 11,131 | 41,338 | 31,354 |
| Owyhee | 16,854 | 8,575 | 33,440 | 25,223 |
| Payette | 20,689 | 12,084 | 44,257 | 39,359 |
| Power | 18,877 | 11,572 | 44,779 | 40,921 |
| Shoshone | 21,254 | 16,328 | 37,665 | NA |
| Teton | 24,118 | 13,472 | 53,474 | 41,406 |
| Twin Falls | 21,553 | 11,972 | 44,048 | 34,527 |
| Valley | 23,962 | 15,905 | 48,384 | NA |
| Washington | 18,343 | 9,827 | 34,775 | 26,080 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2011-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B19301, B19301I, B19013, AND B19013I

Poverty

In 2015, Idaho's overall Hispanic poverty rate among Hispanics was 24%, compared to 14% among non-Hispanics. Rates were even higher among the state's Hispanic children under age 18, with 30% living in poverty. Only 12% of Hispanic seniors aged 65 and older were living in poverty. Idaho's poverty rates were similar to national rates.

Hispanic poverty rates varied considerably by family type, with the highest rates found among single female-headed households with children under 18 years (44%). However, single Hispanic female-headed households with children only under 5 years old had a much lower poverty rate at 29%. This compares to 47% for Hispanics in the same family type at the national level. At both the state and national levels, the lowest Hispanic poverty rates were found among married-couple families (13%).

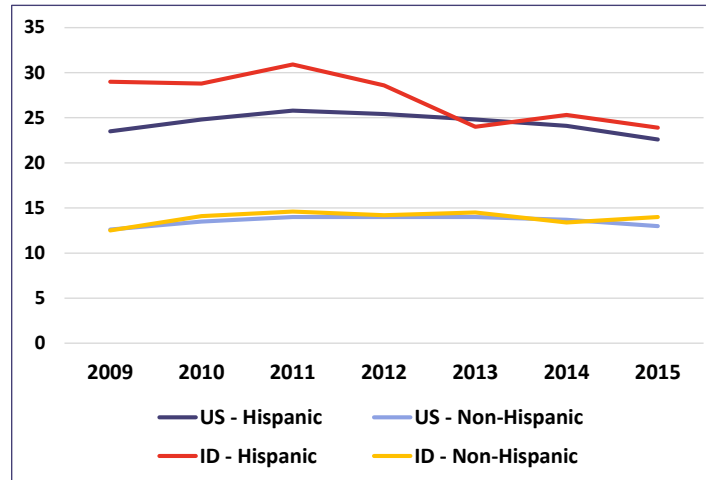
Poverty rates (%) by age, family type, and ethnicity, Idaho and the U.S., 2015

| | Idaho | | | U.S. | | |
|--|-------|----------|--------------|-------|----------|--------------|
| | Total | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic | Total | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic |
| ALL PEOPLE | 15 | 24 | 14 | 15 | 23 | 13 |
| Under 18 years | 18 | 30 | 15 | 21 | 31 | 18 |
| 65 years and over | 9 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 19 | 8 |
| ALL FAMILIES | 11 | 20 | 10 | 11 | 20 | 9 |
| By family type | | | | | | |
| With related children under 18 years | 16 | 23 | 15 | 17 | 26 | 15 |
| With related children under 5 years only | 20 | 17 | 20 | 16 | 23 | 15 |
| Married-couple family | 7 | 13 | 6 | 5 | 13 | 4 |
| With related children under 18 years | 8 | 15 | 7 | 8 | 17 | 6 |
| With related children under 5 years only | 12 | 13 | 12 | 6 | 11 | 5 |
| Female householder, no husband present | 34 | 41 | 33 | 29 | 38 | 27 |
| With related children under 18 years | 43 | 44 | 43 | 39 | 47 | 37 |
| With related children under 5 years only | 41 | 29 | 45 | 44 | 47 | 43 |

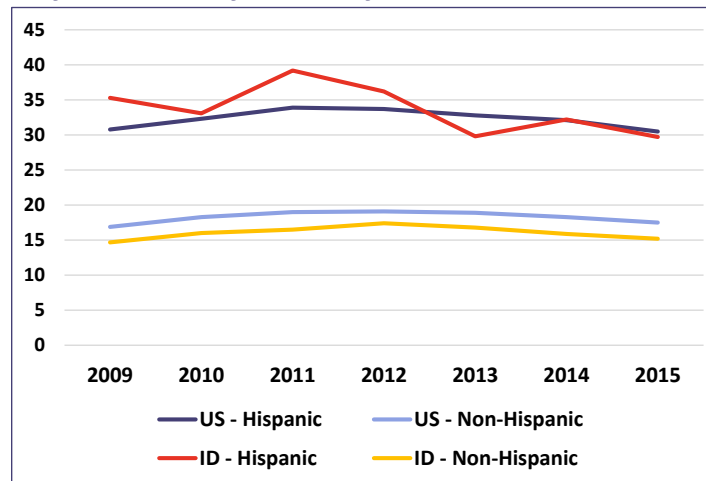
SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201

Since the end of the recession in 2009, both overall and child poverty rates among Hispanics peaked in 2011. This was true at both the state and national levels. By 2015, both overall and child poverty rates among Hispanics declined to levels lower than those at the end of the recession, while non-Hispanic rates had yet to return to 2009 levels.

Overall poverty rates (%) by ethnicity, Idaho and the U.S., 2009 to 2015



Child poverty rates (%) by ethnicity, Idaho and the U.S., 2009 to 2015



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2009-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201

Overall and child poverty rates (%) by ethnicity, 2007-2011 and 2011-2015

| | OVERALL POVERTY RATES | | | | CHILD POVERTY RATES | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | Hispanic | | Non-Hispanic | | Hispanic | | Non-Hispanic | |
| | 2007-2011 | 2011-2015 | 2007-2011 | 2011-2015 | 2007-2011 | 2011-2015 | 2007-2011 | 2011-2015 |
| Economic Development Districts | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 22 | 18 | 19 | 18 |
| Region 2 | 30 | 32 | 15 | 16 | 43 | 32 | 18 | 16 |
| Region 3 | 30 | 27 | 12 | 13 | 36 | 34 | 15 | 16 |
| Region 4 | 28 | 25 | 11 | 13 | 34 | 32 | 14 | 17 |
| Region 5 | 27 | 25 | 13 | 15 | 35 | 32 | 17 | 18 |
| Region 6 | 24 | 27 | 15 | 16 | 29 | 35 | 15 | 16 |
| Counties | | | | | | | | |
| Ada | 26 | 21 | 10 | 12 | 31 | 25 | 12 | 12 |
| Adams | 54 | 3 | 11 | 13 | 75 | 0 | 9 | 18 |
| Bannock | 28 | 25 | 14 | 18 | 33 | 25 | 18 | 22 |
| Bear Lake | 8 | 39 | 14 | 12 | 9 | 51 | 17 | 20 |
| Benewah | 56 | 26 | 14 | 16 | 61 | 38 | 17 | 21 |
| Bingham | 28 | 24 | 13 | 11 | 38 | 36 | 18 | 14 |
| Blaine | 15 | 21 | 6 | 8 | 22 | 33 | 4 | 14 |
| Boise | 11 | 36 | 17 | 14 | 0 | 70 | 28 | 16 |
| Bonner | 23 | 8 | 15 | 15 | 38 | 18 | 22 | 19 |
| Bonneville | 21 | 26 | 9 | 11 | 26 | 34 | 11 | 13 |
| Boundary | 15 | 19 | 18 | 15 | 7 | 10 | 25 | 19 |
| Butte | 17 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 27 | 21 | 24 | 26 |
| Camas | 29 | 34 | 13 | 20 | 35 | 25 | 30 | 29 |
| Canyon | 33 | 29 | 14 | 16 | 40 | 37 | 18 | 21 |
| Caribou | 19 | 28 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 21 | 18 | 4 |
| Cassia | 44 | 29 | 10 | 11 | 51 | 40 | 9 | 12 |
| Clark | 21 | 23 | 3 | 15 | 25 | 15 | 31 | 24 |
| Clearwater | 9 | 27 | 10 | 13 | 0 | 22 | 15 | 17 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2007-2011 AND 2011-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B17001 AND B17001I

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Overall and child poverty rates (%) by ethnicity, 2007-2011 and 2011-2015 (continued)

| | OVERALL POVERTY RATES | | | | CHILD POVERTY RATES | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | Hispanic | | Non-Hispanic | | Hispanic | | Non-Hispanic | |
| | 2007-2011 | 2011-2015 | 2007-2011 | 2011-2015 | 2007-2011 | 2011-2015 | 2007-2011 | 2011-2015 |
| Counties (continued) | | | | | | | | |
| Custer | 23 | 9 | 16 | 20 | 43 | 0 | 27 | 18 |
| Elmore | 26 | 33 | 9 | 13 | 32 | 37 | 19 | 18 |
| Franklin | 33 | 46 | 10 | 11 | 50 | 59 | 12 | 15 |
| Fremont | 21 | 28 | 9 | 8 | 25 | 31 | 8 | 10 |
| Gem | 24 | 35 | 16 | 17 | 34 | 49 | 24 | 23 |
| Gooding | 32 | 25 | 11 | 17 | 35 | 28 | 15 | 30 |
| Idaho | 22 | 36 | 17 | 15 | 32 | 42 | 26 | 18 |
| Jefferson | 32 | 36 | 8 | 10 | 41 | 47 | 10 | 13 |
| Jerome | 27 | 21 | 13 | 14 | 36 | 27 | 21 | 18 |
| Kootenai | 18 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 18 | 16 | 18 | 17 |
| Latah | 27 | 37 | 21 | 21 | 36 | 32 | 16 | 16 |
| Lemhi | 61 | 23 | 19 | 19 | 54 | 11 | 40 | 29 |
| Lewis | 35 | 23 | 18 | 17 | 54 | 0 | 31 | 23 |
| Lincoln | 32 | 18 | 10 | 12 | 40 | 25 | 6 | 16 |
| Madison | 43 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 40 | 32 | 26 | 25 |
| Minidoka | 25 | 21 | 11 | 16 | 33 | 31 | 21 | 25 |
| Nez Perce | 39 | 27 | 11 | 11 | 53 | 31 | 16 | 14 |
| Oneida | 56 | 40 | 14 | 14 | 32 | 35 | 15 | 23 |
| Owyhee | 38 | 54 | 20 | 18 | 41 | 68 | 40 | 21 |
| Payette | 30 | 28 | 14 | 17 | 34 | 31 | 19 | 22 |
| Power | 21 | 18 | 10 | 11 | 27 | 26 | 17 | 15 |
| Shoshone | 15 | 34 | 17 | 17 | 25 | 50 | 18 | 22 |
| Teton | 14 | 20 | 6 | 9 | 22 | 29 | 5 | 12 |
| Twin Falls | 25 | 29 | 12 | 13 | 28 | 34 | 14 | 16 |
| Valley | 31 | 2 | 13 | 15 | 35 | 0 | 29 | 15 |
| Washington | 14 | 22 | 13 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 15 | 28 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2007-2011 AND 2011-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B17001 AND B17001I

Buying power

In 2016, Hispanics accounted for 7% of Idaho's total buying power (\$57.8 billion). This was a slight increase from 2010 when Hispanic buying power accounted for 6% of the total. Between 2010 and 2016, Hispanic buying power increased at a greater rate than among non-Hispanics: 28% compared to 13%, respectively.

Despite this increase, per capita buying power among Idaho's Hispanics continued to be much lower: \$18,765 among Hispanics, compared to \$37,162 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.

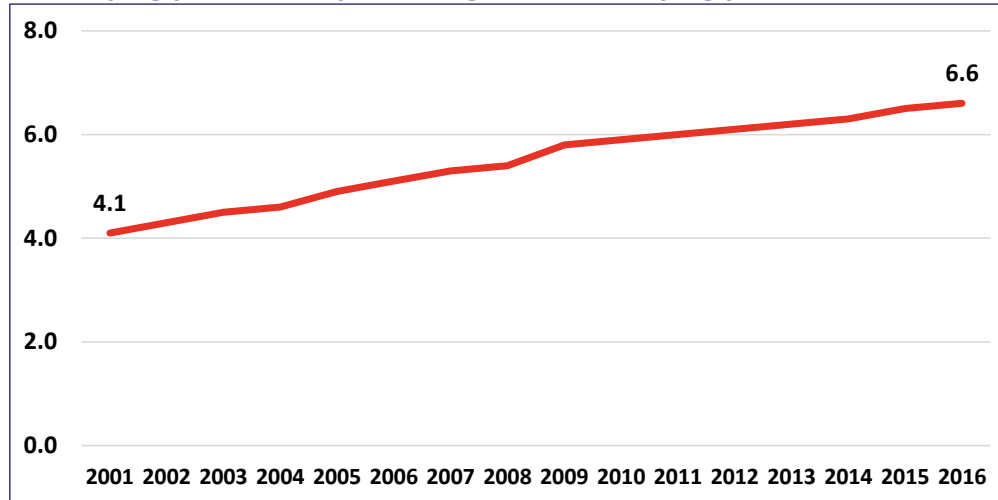
**Buying power by ethnicity (adjusted for inflation),
Idaho, 2010 and 2016**

| | 2010 | 2016 | Change 2010-2016 |
|---|--------|--------|---------------------|
| Buying power <i>Billions of dollars</i> | | | |
| Total | 51.0 | 57.8 | 13 |
| Hispanics | 3.0 | 3.8 | 28 |
| Non-Hispanics | 48.0 | 54.0 | 13 |
| Percent of total buying power <i>Percent</i> | | | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| Hispanics | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Non-Hispanics | 94 | 93 | -1 |
| Per capita buying power <i>Dollars</i> | | | |
| Total | 32,530 | 34,912 | 7 |
| Hispanics | 17,047 | 18,765 | 10 |
| Non-Hispanics | 34,486 | 37,162 | 8 |

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

NOTE: DATA ARE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION TO 2016 REAL DOLLARS

Hispanic buying power as a percentage of total buying power, Idaho, 2001-2016



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

Idaho's Hispanics and non-Hispanics have similar spending habits, though non-Hispanics tend to have much higher buying power and spend more overall. In 2015, both groups spent about one-third of their after-tax income on housing. Other top items included transportation, personal insurance, and pensions. Both groups spent the least amount of money on reading, personal care, tobacco, and alcohol.

Hispanic buying power is higher in areas with a larger proportion of Hispanics. In 2016, counties in which Hispanic buying power made up the highest percentage of the total included Clark (22%), Jerome (18%), Minidoka (18%), Lincoln (17%), and Gooding (15%). Counties in which Hispanic buying power made up less than 2% of total buying power included: Adams, Benewah, Boise, Bonner, Idaho, Lemhi, and Shoshone.

Household spending by type and ethnicity, Idaho, 2015

| Item | HISPANIC | | NON-HISPANIC | |
|---------------------------------|----------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Dollars | Percent of total | Dollars | Percent of total |
| Average Annual Expenditures | \$47,128 | 100 | \$56,991 | 100 |
| Housing | \$16,606 | 35 | \$18,624 | 33 |
| Transportation | \$8,987 | 19 | \$9,500 | 17 |
| Personal Insurance and Pensions | \$4,811 | 10 | \$6,324 | 11 |
| Food at Home | \$4,199 | 9 | \$4,008 | 7 |
| Health Care | \$2,664 | 6 | \$4,705 | 8 |
| Food Away From Home | \$2,629 | 6 | \$2,988 | 5 |
| Apparel and Services | \$1,981 | 4 | \$1,898 | 3 |
| Entertainment | \$1,772 | 4 | \$2,977 | 5 |
| Cash Contributions | \$963 | 2 | \$1,909 | 3 |
| Education | \$877 | 2 | \$1,456 | 3 |
| Personal Care | \$575 | 1 | \$702 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous | \$516 | 1 | \$892 | 2 |
| Alcoholic Beverages | \$334 | 1 | \$506 | 1 |
| Tobacco Products | \$166 | 0 | \$370 | 1 |
| Reading | \$50 | 0 | \$134 | 0 |

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BUREAU,
 BASED ON ESTIMATES FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA'S SELIG CENTER FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH
 NOTE: DATA ARE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION TO 2016 REAL DOLLARS

Hispanic buying power, Idaho, 2016

| | Hispanic buying power (\$)* | Percent of total buying power (%) |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| IDAHO | 3,798,691,000 | 6.6 |
| Counties | | |
| Ada | 774,571,327 | 4.3 |
| Adams | 1,794,318 | 1.6 |
| Bannock | 120,143,948 | 4.5 |
| Bear Lake | 4,859,586 | 2.3 |
| Benewah | 4,809,377 | 1.8 |
| Bingham | 160,705,586 | 9.7 |
| Blaine | 106,138,105 | 11.1 |
| Boise | 4,419,894 | 1.9 |
| Bonner | 21,258,342 | 1.6 |
| Bonneville | 284,043,851 | 6.9 |
| Boundary | 7,421,402 | 2.3 |
| Butte | 1,904,147 | 2.7 |
| Camas | 1,293,620 | 3.9 |
| Canyon | 888,645,724 | 13.6 |
| Caribou | 7,735,779 | 2.7 |
| Cassia | 83,852,101 | 14.4 |
| Clark | 5,510,737 | 22.0 |
| Clearwater | 5,022,467 | 2.0 |
| Custer | 3,085,874 | 2.3 |
| Elmore | 77,696,271 | 8.5 |
| Franklin | 17,375,627 | 3.8 |

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

NOTE *: DOES NOT ADD TO STATE TOTAL DUE TO ROUNDING

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Hispanic buying power, Idaho, 2016 (continued)

| | Hispanic buying power (\$)* | Percent of total buying power (%) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Counties (continued) | | |
| Fremont | 26,060,674 | 6.8 |
| Gem | 21,116,286 | 4.3 |
| Gooding | 65,631,687 | 15.3 |
| Idaho | 11,420,096 | 1.9 |
| Jefferson | 48,239,207 | 5.8 |
| Jerome | 152,853,899 | 18.5 |
| Kootenai | 110,582,931 | 2.4 |
| Latah | 22,137,864 | 2.3 |
| Lemhi | 3,852,736 | 1.9 |
| Lewis | 2,964,208 | 2.5 |
| Lincoln | 20,705,808 | 16.5 |
| Madison | 51,280,596 | 4.1 |
| Minidoka | 129,773,792 | 17.9 |
| Nez Perce | 24,537,947 | 2.0 |
| Oneida | 2,286,241 | 2.2 |
| Owyhee | 51,602,386 | 14.1 |
| Payette | 69,260,505 | 9.2 |
| Power | 20,690,829 | 9.8 |
| Shoshone | 8,739,079 | 1.8 |
| Teton | 32,798,003 | 9.6 |
| Twin Falls | 243,426,776 | 8.3 |
| Valley | 6,332,118 | 2.5 |
| Washington | 23,393,876 | 9.1 |

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BUREAU,
 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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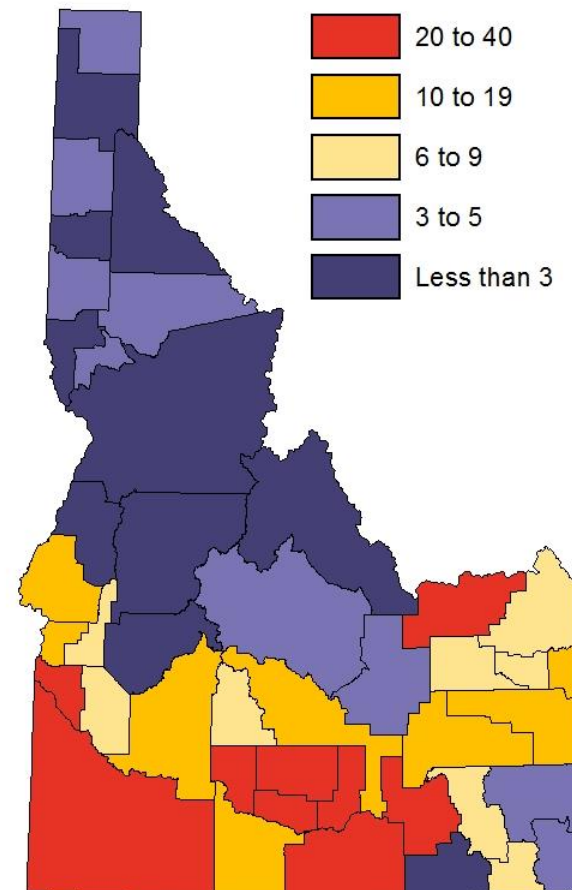
Voting

Hispanics made up 9% of Idaho’s voting-age population in 2015. Hispanics have more potential voting power in counties with a higher percentage or larger numbers of Hispanics.

- ◆ Counties with the highest percentage of voting-age Hispanic adults in 2011-2015 included Clark (41%), Minidoka (29%), Jerome (28%), Power (26%), and Lincoln (25%).
- ◆ Counties with more than 5,000 voting-age Hispanic adults included Ada, Bonneville, Canyon, and Twin Falls.

Here, we present county-level data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s **2011-2015 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 2007—2011 or 2011—2015. So, for example, when we show county-level data for 2011-2015, the data represent the average value for that indicator during that time period.

Hispanics as a percentage of the voting-age population, 2011-2015



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2011-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B01001 AND B01001I

Voting-age population (age 18 or older) by ethnicity, 2011-2015

| | Total | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | Hispanic |
|---------------------------------------|---------|--------------|----------|----------|
| | Number | | | Percent |
| Economic Development Districts | | | | |
| Region 1 | 168,538 | 163,339 | 5,199 | 3.1 |
| Region 2 | 85,688 | 82,960 | 2,728 | 3.2 |
| Region 3 | 531,298 | 474,036 | 57,262 | 10.8 |
| Region 4 | 135,230 | 109,664 | 25,566 | 18.9 |
| Region 5 | 117,996 | 106,884 | 11,112 | 9.4 |
| Region 6 | 148,151 | 134,829 | 13,322 | 9.0 |
| Counties | | | | |
| Ada | 311,385 | 291,197 | 20,188 | 6.5 |
| Adams | 3,138 | 3,086 | 52 | 1.7 |
| Bannock | 61,036 | 57,095 | 3,941 | 6.5 |
| Bear Lake | 4,343 | 4,166 | 177 | 4.1 |
| Benewah | 7,047 | 6,879 | 168 | 2.4 |
| Bingham | 30,871 | 26,112 | 4,759 | 15.4 |
| Blaine | 16,312 | 13,601 | 2,711 | 16.6 |
| Boise | 5,566 | 5,409 | 157 | 2.8 |
| Bonner | 32,612 | 31,901 | 711 | 2.2 |
| Bonneville | 74,057 | 66,612 | 7,445 | 10.1 |
| Boundary | 8,365 | 8,064 | 301 | 3.6 |
| Butte | 1,993 | 1,894 | 99 | 5.0 |
| Camas | 788 | 732 | 56 | 7.1 |
| Canyon | 138,665 | 110,297 | 28,368 | 20.5 |
| Caribou | 4,864 | 4,618 | 246 | 5.1 |
| Cassia | 15,738 | 12,135 | 3,603 | 22.9 |
| Clark | 635 | 377 | 258 | 40.6 |
| Clearwater | 7,226 | 6,939 | 287 | 4.0 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2011-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B01001 AND B01001I

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Voting-age population (age 18 or older) by ethnicity, 2011-2015 (continued)

| | Total | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | Hispanic |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------|----------------|
| | <i>Number</i> | | | <i>Percent</i> |
| Counties | | | | |
| Custer | 3,466 | 3,353 | 113 | 3.3 |
| Elmore | 19,192 | 16,657 | 2,535 | 13.2 |
| Franklin | 8,475 | 7,970 | 505 | 6.0 |
| Fremont | 9,232 | 8,321 | 911 | 9.9 |
| Gem | 12,933 | 12,146 | 787 | 6.1 |
| Gooding | 10,858 | 8,267 | 2,591 | 23.9 |
| Idaho | 12,990 | 12,675 | 315 | 2.4 |
| Jefferson | 17,389 | 15,819 | 1,570 | 9.0 |
| Jerome | 15,526 | 11,217 | 4,309 | 27.8 |
| Kootenai | 110,463 | 106,718 | 3,745 | 3.4 |
| Latah | 31,225 | 30,064 | 1,161 | 3.7 |
| Lemhi | 6,372 | 6,201 | 171 | 2.7 |
| Lewis | 2,980 | 2,871 | 109 | 3.7 |
| Lincoln | 3,601 | 2,696 | 905 | 25.1 |
| Madison | 27,673 | 25,996 | 1,677 | 6.1 |
| Minidoka | 14,537 | 10,295 | 4,242 | 29.2 |
| Nez Perce | 31,267 | 30,411 | 856 | 2.7 |
| Oneida | 3,054 | 2,967 | 87 | 2.8 |
| Owyhee | 8,263 | 6,426 | 1,837 | 22.2 |
| Payette | 16,592 | 14,414 | 2,178 | 13.1 |
| Power | 5,353 | 3,956 | 1,397 | 26.1 |
| Shoshone | 10,051 | 9,777 | 274 | 2.7 |
| Teton | 7,334 | 6,256 | 1,078 | 14.7 |
| Twin Falls | 57,870 | 50,721 | 7,149 | 12.4 |
| Valley | 7,926 | 7,852 | 74 | 0.9 |
| Washington | 7,638 | 6,552 | 1,086 | 14.2 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2011-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B01001 AND B01001I

Congressional districts

Idaho has two congressional districts.

- ◆ District 1 includes the western counties running from north to south plus a portion of Ada County. The population of District 1 is 11% Hispanic, and the voting-age population is 9% Hispanic.
- ◆ District 2 includes the eastern part of the state plus the remainder of Ada County. The population of District 2 is 14% Hispanic, and the voting-age population is 11% Hispanic.

Total and voting-age population (age 18 or older) by ethnicity, Idaho, 2015

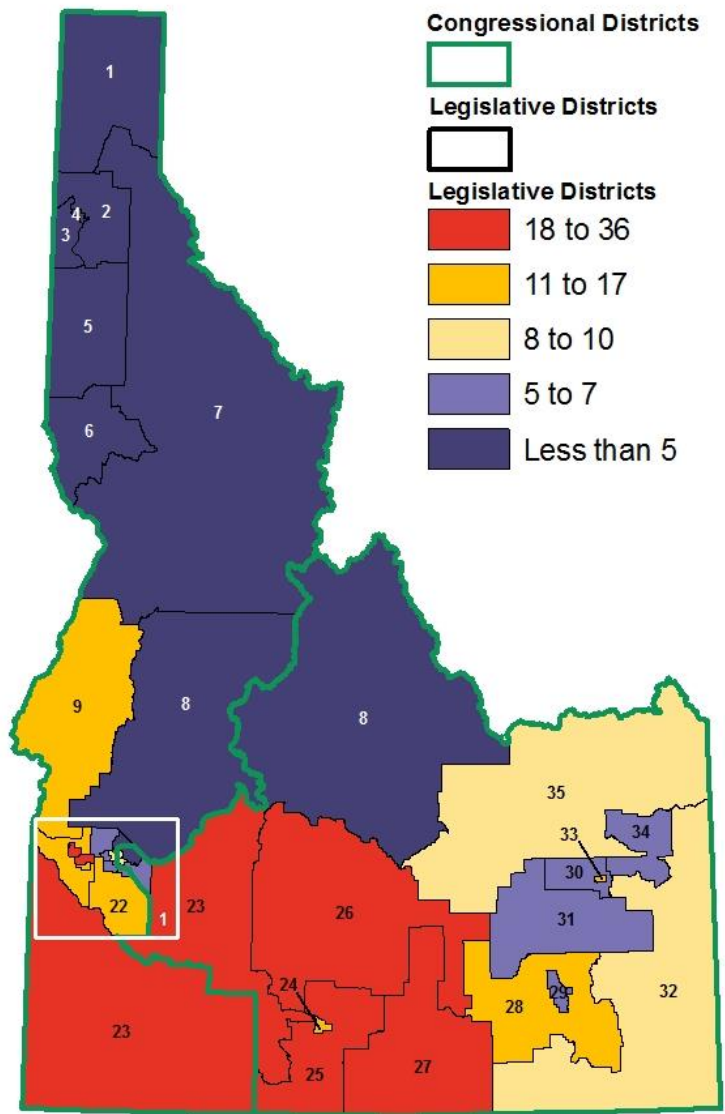
| | Total population | | | Voting-age population | | |
|------------|------------------|----------|------------|-----------------------|----------|------------|
| | Total | Hispanic | % Hispanic | Total | Hispanic | % Hispanic |
| Idaho | 1,654,930 | 199,840 | 12 | 1,222,749 | 121,995 | 10 |
| District 1 | 849,601 | 89,572 | 11 | 635,739 | 54,566 | 9 |
| District 2 | 805,329 | 110,268 | 14 | 587,010 | 67,429 | 11 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY,
TABLES B01001 AND B01001I

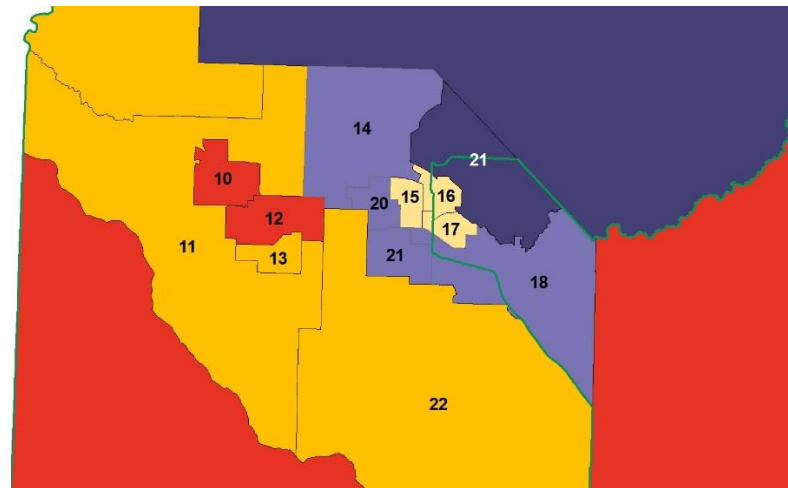
State legislative districts

Idaho has 35 state legislative districts. Those with the highest percentage of Hispanics in 2010 included districts 10 and 12 in Canyon County, and districts 25, 26, and 27 in south central Idaho.

Percent Hispanic by legislative district, 2010



SOURCE: SPOKESMAN REVIEW



1

Population in Idaho’s legislative districts by median age and ethnicity, 2010

| State legislative district | Total population | | Hispanic population | | Rank | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Median age</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent Hispanic</i> | <i>Number Hispanic</i> |
| 1 | 40,210 | 44 | 1,067 | 3 | 34 | 34 |
| 2 | 35,917 | 47 | 922 | 3 | 35 | 35 |
| 3 | 45,166 | 42 | 1,477 | 3 | 31 | 30 |
| 4 | 44,634 | 36 | 1,900 | 4 | 28 | 27 |
| 5 | 46,466 | 38 | 1,830 | 4 | 29 | 28 |
| 6 | 37,244 | 28 | 1,326 | 4 | 30 | 31 |
| 7 | 39,265 | 41 | 1,109 | 3 | 33 | 33 |
| 8 | 38,711 | 48 | 1,203 | 3 | 32 | 32 |
| 9 | 38,220 | 40 | 5,358 | 14 | 10 | 12 |
| 10 | 48,958 | 30 | 17,675 | 36 | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | 51,062 | 36 | 6,694 | 13 | 11 | 8 |
| 12 | 45,474 | 30 | 11,398 | 25 | 3 | 3 |
| 13 | 58,725 | 34 | 10,453 | 18 | 7 | 4 |
| 14 | 76,940 | 35 | 4,081 | 5 | 26 | 16 |
| 15 | 40,177 | 36 | 3,692 | 9 | 16 | 18 |
| 16 | 36,855 | 39 | 3,295 | 9 | 17 | 23 |

SOURCE: SPOKESMAN REVIEW, CENSUS 2010: IDAHO LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

NOTE: A RANK OF “1” EQUALS THE HIGHEST VALUE AMONG DISTRICTS

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Population in Idaho's legislative districts by ethnicity, 2010 (continued)

| State legislative district | Total population | | Hispanic population | | Rank | |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------|---------------------|---------|------------------|-----------------|
| | Number | Median age | Number | Percent | Percent Hispanic | Number Hispanic |
| 17 | 37,314 | 31 | 3,612 | 10 | 15 | 19 |
| 18 | 39,282 | 36 | 2,549 | 6 | 24 | 26 |
| 19 | 40,219 | 39 | 1,797 | 4 | 27 | 29 |
| 20 | 50,201 | 34 | 3,555 | 7 | 23 | 21 |
| 21 | 71,377 | 33 | 5,324 | 7 | 22 | 13 |
| 22 | 34,066 | 33 | 4,367 | 13 | 12 | 15 |
| 23 | 45,710 | 35 | 8,396 | 18 | 6 | 7 |
| 24 | 43,046 | 34 | 5,153 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 25 | 43,165 | 38 | 10,167 | 24 | 5 | 5 |
| 26 | 42,443 | 33 | 13,422 | 32 | 2 | 2 |
| 27 | 38,757 | 33 | 9,685 | 25 | 4 | 6 |
| 28 | 41,905 | 32 | 6,357 | 15 | 8 | 9 |
| 29 | 44,248 | 34 | 2,578 | 6 | 25 | 25 |
| 30 | 38,591 | 29 | 3,009 | 8 | 19 | 24 |
| 31 | 45,173 | 34 | 3,460 | 8 | 21 | 22 |
| 32 | 56,073 | 31 | 5,750 | 10 | 14 | 11 |
| 33 | 38,893 | 32 | 5,813 | 15 | 9 | 10 |
| 34 | 49,686 | 23 | 3,867 | 8 | 20 | 17 |
| 35 | 43,409 | 36 | 3,560 | 8 | 18 | 20 |

SOURCE: SPOKESMAN REVIEW, CENSUS 2010: IDAHO LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

NOTE: A RANK OF "1" EQUALS THE HIGHEST VALUE AMONG DISTRICTS

Voter registration and voting rates

Both registration and voting rates tend to be higher in presidential election years than in congressional election years.⁸

- ◆ In the 2014 congressional election, 61% of Idaho's eligible adults⁹ were registered to vote and 42% voted. This compares to the 2012 presidential election, in which 70% of eligible adults were registered and 64% voted.

While Hispanics made up 10% of Idaho's voting-age population in 2015, they made up a smaller portion of voters in recent elections. In addition, registration and voting rates tended to be lower among Hispanics than non-Hispanics, especially in the 2014 congressional election.

- ◆ In the 2014 congressional election, 24% of Idaho's eligible Hispanic adults were registered to vote and 18% voted. This compares to 64% registration and 44% voting rates among non-Hispanics. Hispanics made up less than 4% of Idaho voters in this election.
- ◆ In the 2012 presidential election, 51% of Idaho's eligible Hispanic adults were registered to vote and 40% voted. This compares to 71% registration and 65% voting rates among non-Hispanics. Even with more Hispanics voting in this election, Hispanics made up less than 4% of Idaho voters.

⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, "Who Votes? Congressional Elections and the American Electorate: 1978-2014," retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/library/publications/2015/demo/p20-577.html>

⁹ Eligible voters are adults age 18 and over who are U.S. citizens.

Voting-age population (VAP), registered voters, and voters, by ethnicity, Idaho and the U.S., 2012 and 2014

| | Idaho | | | | | | U.S. | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| | Total VAP (1,000s) | Citizen VAP (1,000s) | Citizens | | | | Total VAP (1,000s) | Citizen VAP (1,000s) | Citizens | | | |
| | | | Registered | | Voted | | | | Registered | | Voted | |
| | | | Number (1,000s) | Percent of citizen VAP | Number (1,000s) | Percent of citizen VAP | | | Number (1,000s) | Percent of citizen VAP | Number (1,000s) | Percent of citizen VAP |
| 2014 Congressional election | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL VAP | 1,182 | 1,105 | 671 | 61 | 462 | 42 | 239,874 | 219,941 | 142,166 | 65 | 92,251 | 42 |
| BY SEX: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 585 | 535 | 312 | 58 | 213 | 40 | 115,637 | 105,299 | 66,147 | 63 | 43,009 | 41 |
| Female | 597 | 569 | 359 | 63 | 248 | 44 | 124,237 | 114,642 | 76,019 | 66 | 49,243 | 43 |
| BY SELECTED RACE: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White alone | 1,110 | 1,044 | 648 | 62 | 452 | 43 | 189,331 | 175,909 | 115,998 | 66 | 76,366 | 43 |
| Black alone | 10 | 10 | 1 | NA | NA | NA | 29,668 | 27,908 | 17,700 | 63 | 11,078 | 40 |
| Asian alone | 20 | 12 | 4 | NA | 2 | NA | 13,495 | 9,504 | 4,642 | 49 | 2,575 | 27 |
| BY ETHNICITY: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic | 153 | 96 | 23 | 24 | 17 | 18 | 36,802 | 25,092 | 12,862 | 51 | 6,775 | 27 |
| Non-Hispanic | 1,029 | 1,009 | 648 | 64 | 445 | 44 | 203,072 | 194,849 | 129,304 | 66 | 85,476 | 44 |
| 2012 Presidential election | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL VAP | 1,129 | 1,064 | 745 | 70 | 679 | 64 | 235,248 | 215,081 | 153,157 | 71 | 132,948 | 62 |
| BY SEX: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 553 | 519 | 354 | 68 | 323 | 62 | 113,243 | 103,022 | 71,414 | 69 | 61,551 | 60 |
| Female | 577 | 545 | 390 | 72 | 357 | 65 | 122,005 | 112,059 | 81,743 | 73 | 71,397 | 64 |
| BY SELECTED RACE: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White alone | 1,077 | 1,021 | 726 | 71 | 661 | 65 | 187,084 | 173,466 | 124,697 | 72 | 107,846 | 62 |
| Black alone | 7 | 7 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 28,709 | 26,915 | 19,680 | 73 | 17,813 | 66 |
| Asian alone | 15 | 6 | 2 | NA | 2 | NA | 12,493 | 8,254 | 4,649 | 56 | 3,904 | 47 |
| BY ETHNICITY: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic | 119 | 68 | 35 | 51 | 27 | 40 | 35,204 | 23,329 | 13,697 | 59 | 11,188 | 48 |
| Non-Hispanic | 1,010 | 996 | 710 | 71 | 652 | 65 | 200,044 | 191,752 | 139,460 | 73 | 121,760 | 63 |

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

Data sources

Spokesman Review, Census 2010: Idaho Legislative Districts.

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

U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 and 2014 Current Population Survey, Voting and Registration.

Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/topics/public-sector/voting/data/tables.html>

U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey, Single-Year Estimates.

Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 Population Estimates Program.

Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest.html>

Housing

Idaho had 692,482 housing units in 2015, an increase of 3.7% since 2010. The state’s rate of housing growth was among the highest in the nation, with only seven states experiencing higher rates. The national rate of housing growth was 2.3% between 2010 and 2015.

While Hispanics were less likely than non-Hispanics to live in a single-unit dwelling, Idaho Hispanics were more likely than Hispanics nationwide to do so:

- ◆ 77% among Idaho non-Hispanics,
- ◆ 66% among Idaho Hispanics, and
- ◆ 56% among U.S. Hispanics.

Idaho Hispanics were much more likely than others to live in a mobile home:

- ◆ 16% among Idaho Hispanics,
- ◆ 8% among Idaho non-Hispanics, and
- ◆ 6% among Hispanics and non-Hispanics nationwide.

Housing units and housing types, by ethnicity of householder, Idaho and the U.S., 2015

| | Idaho | | U.S. | |
|-------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic |
| <i>Number</i> | | | | |
| Total number of housing units | 47,653 | 644,829 | 15,062,452 | 119,731,213 |
| <i>Percent</i> | | | | |
| Type of unit | | | | |
| Single | 66 | 77 | 56 | 69 |
| Duplex | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| 3-9 units in structure | 11 | 7 | 14 | 9 |
| 10-19 units in structure | 2 | 2 | 7 | 4 |
| 20 or more units in structure | 1 | 3 | 12 | 8 |
| Mobile home | 16 | 8 | 6 | 6 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE B25024 AND B25032I

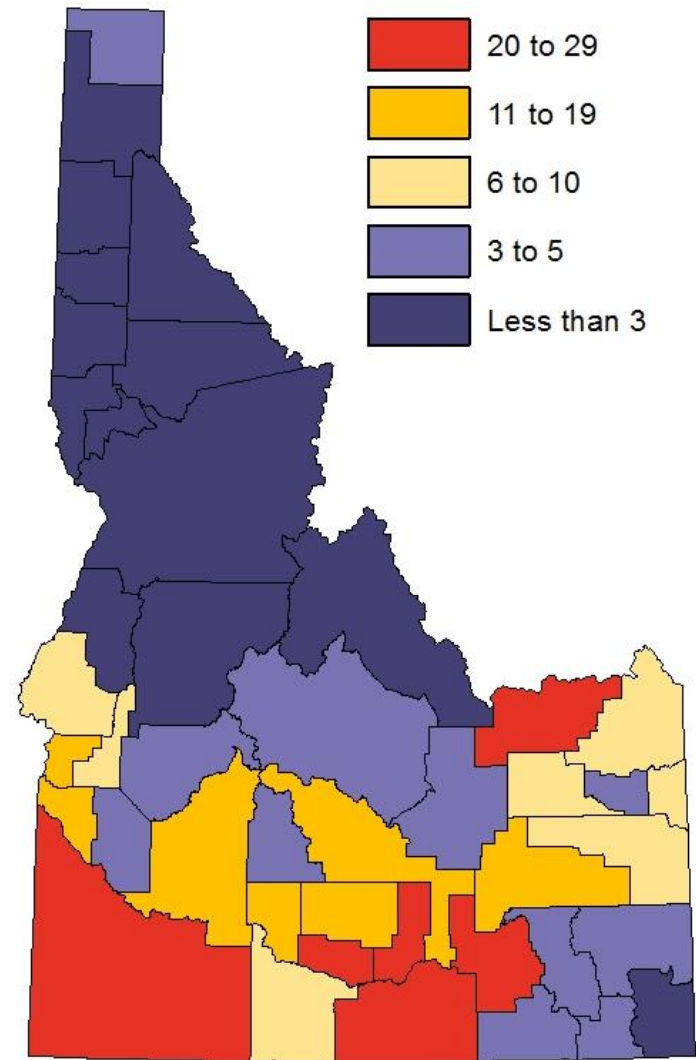
Head of household

In 2015, 8% percent of Idaho’s heads of household were Hispanic, compared to 13% nationally.

Counties with a high percentage of Hispanic heads of household in 2011-2015 included: Owyhee (20%), Power (20%), Cassia (21%), Jerome (24%), Minidoka (25%), and Clark (29%).

Here, we present county-level data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s **2011-2015 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 2007—2011 or 2011—2015. So, for example, when we show county-level data for 2011-2015, the data represent the average value for that indicator during that time period.

Percent Hispanic heads of household, 2011-2015



SOURCE: SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2011-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE B25003

Housing occupancy and tenure

Occupancy and vacancy status

In 2015, 86% of Idaho’s housing units were occupied. Among vacant housing units, half were designated for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use, compared to one-third at the national level.

Housing tenure

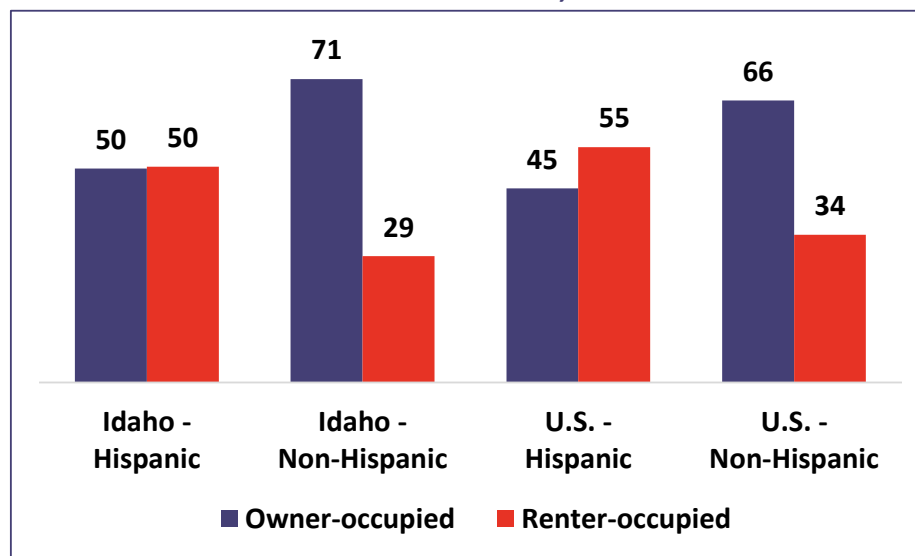
Occupied housing units can be divided between owner-occupied and renter-occupied. In 2015, Idaho’s Hispanic-headed households were evenly divided between owners and renters, and Idaho Hispanics were more likely than Hispanics nationwide to own their homes: 50% in Idaho, compared to 45% in the U.S. However, Hispanics were much less likely to own their homes than Idaho’s non-Hispanics: 50% among Hispanics, compared to 71% among non-Hispanics.

Counties in which Hispanics were most likely to **OWN** their homes in 2011-2015 included: Lewis (70%), Jefferson (71%), Bonner (74%), Boundary (75%), Payette, (75%), Oneida (82%), Boise (83%), and Bear Lake (87%).

Counties in which Hispanics were as likely or more likely than non-Hispanics to own their homes included Bear Lake, Boise, Bonner, Boundary, and Oneida.

Counties in which Hispanics were most likely to **RENT** their homes included: Jerome (60%), Valley (67%), Franklin (78%), Madison (78%), and Camas (100%).

Ethnicity of head of household by housing tenure, Idaho and the U.S., 2015

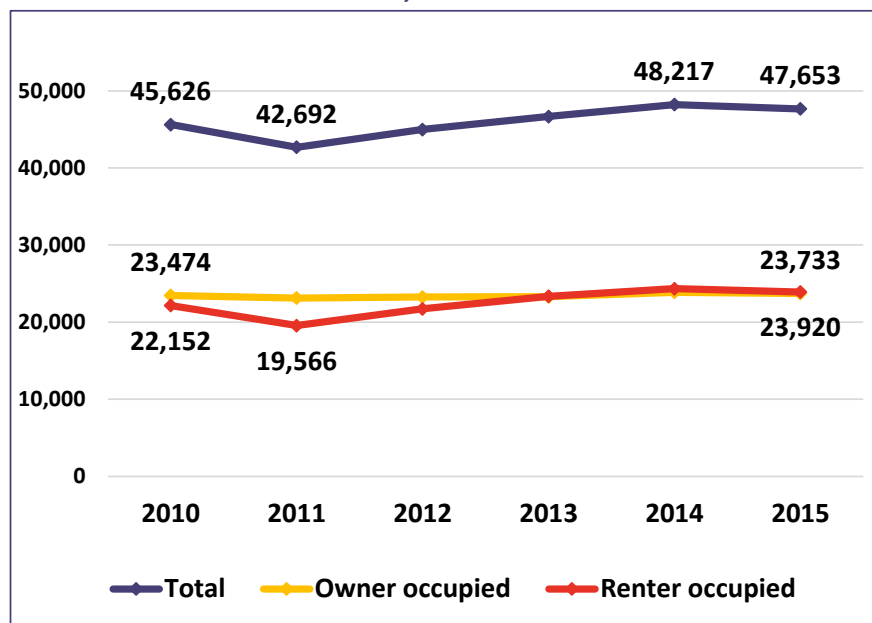


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B25003 AND B25003I

Change over time among Hispanic-headed households

The total number of Hispanic-headed households fluctuated between 2010 and 2015 in Idaho, but this fluctuation was primarily due to changes in renter-occupied housing. During this time, the number of owner-occupied Hispanic housing units held somewhat steady between 23,100 and 23,900. The number of renter-occupied Hispanic housing units varied over the same period, with a decrease of about 2,500 between 2010 and 2011, an increase of almost 4,800 between 2011 and 2014, and a decrease of more than 400 between 2014 and 2015.

Housing tenure among Hispanic-headed households, Idaho, 2010-2015



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2010-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B25003 AND B25003I

Housing tenure by ethnicity of head of household, 2011-2015

| | TOTAL | | | HISPANIC | | | NON-HISPANIC | | | Hispanic heads of household as % of total |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|
| | Total (#) | Owner occupied (%) | Renter occupied (%) | Total (#) | Owner occupied (%) | Renter occupied (%) | Total (#) | Owner occupied (%) | Renter occupied (%) | |
| Economic Development Districts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | 87,259 | 71 | 29 | 2,078 | 64 | 36 | 85,181 | 71 | 29 | 2 |
| Region 2 | 43,032 | 67 | 33 | 950 | 54 | 46 | 42,082 | 67 | 33 | 2 |
| Region 3 | 262,827 | 68 | 32 | 24,041 | 52 | 48 | 238,786 | 70 | 30 | 9 |
| Region 4 | 67,831 | 67 | 33 | 10,824 | 49 | 51 | 57,007 | 71 | 29 | 16 |
| Region 5 | 58,425 | 71 | 29 | 4,450 | 53 | 47 | 53,975 | 73 | 27 | 8 |
| Region 6 | 69,946 | 70 | 30 | 5,050 | 49 | 51 | 64,896 | 72 | 28 | 7 |
| Counties | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ada | 157,286 | 67 | 33 | 8,348 | 47 | 53 | 148,938 | 68 | 32 | 5 |
| Adams | 1,592 | 77 | 23 | 15 | 53 | 47 | 1,577 | 77 | 23 | 1 |
| Bannock | 30,394 | 67 | 33 | 1,640 | 54 | 46 | 28,754 | 68 | 32 | 5 |
| Bear Lake | 2,346 | 80 | 20 | 67 | 87 | 13 | 2,279 | 79 | 21 | 3 |
| Benewah | 3,668 | 72 | 28 | 67 | 43 | 57 | 3,601 | 73 | 27 | 2 |
| Bingham | 14,698 | 74 | 26 | 1,837 | 57 | 43 | 12,861 | 77 | 23 | 12 |
| Blaine | 8,924 | 66 | 34 | 1,252 | 44 | 56 | 7,672 | 69 | 31 | 14 |
| Boise | 2,970 | 83 | 17 | 110 | 83 | 17 | 2,860 | 83 | 17 | 4 |
| Bonner | 17,193 | 73 | 27 | 231 | 74 | 26 | 16,962 | 73 | 27 | 1 |
| Bonneville | 36,686 | 72 | 28 | 2,877 | 49 | 51 | 33,809 | 73 | 27 | 8 |
| Boundary | 4,265 | 74 | 26 | 154 | 75 | 25 | 4,111 | 74 | 26 | 4 |
| Butte | 1,009 | 80 | 20 | 53 | 42 | 58 | 956 | 82 | 18 | 5 |
| Camas | 435 | 68 | 32 | 16 | 0 | 100 | 419 | 71 | 29 | 4 |
| Canyon | 65,807 | 69 | 31 | 11,720 | 55 | 45 | 54,087 | 72 | 28 | 18 |
| Caribou | 2,606 | 81 | 19 | 112 | 66 | 34 | 2,494 | 82 | 18 | 4 |
| Cassia | 7,732 | 71 | 29 | 1,589 | 49 | 51 | 6,143 | 76 | 24 | 21 |
| Clark | 274 | 62 | 38 | 79 | 46 | 54 | 195 | 69 | 31 | 29 |
| Clearwater | 3,648 | 79 | 21 | 57 | 68 | 32 | 3,591 | 79 | 21 | 2 |

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2011-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B25003 AND B25003I

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Housing tenure by ethnicity of householder, 2011-2015 (continued)

| | TOTAL | | | HISPANIC | | | NON-HISPANIC | | | Hispanic heads of household as % of total |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|
| | Total (#) | Owner occupied (%) | Renter occupied (%) | Total (#) | Owner occupied (%) | Renter occupied (%) | Total (#) | Owner occupied (%) | Renter occupied (%) | |
| Counties | | | | | | | | | | |
| Custer | 1,767 | 79 | 21 | 76 | 53 | 47 | 1,691 | 80 | 20 | 4 |
| Elmore | 9,785 | 59 | 41 | 1,153 | 45 | 55 | 8,632 | 61 | 39 | 12 |
| Franklin | 4,236 | 79 | 21 | 207 | 22 | 78 | 4,029 | 82 | 18 | 5 |
| Fremont | 4,477 | 82 | 18 | 371 | 64 | 36 | 4,106 | 84 | 16 | 8 |
| Gem | 6,311 | 70 | 30 | 447 | 43 | 57 | 5,864 | 72 | 28 | 7 |
| Gooding | 5,327 | 67 | 33 | 1,038 | 52 | 48 | 4,289 | 71 | 29 | 19 |
| Idaho | 6,583 | 80 | 20 | 114 | 68 | 32 | 6,469 | 80 | 20 | 2 |
| Jefferson | 8,102 | 82 | 18 | 599 | 71 | 29 | 7,503 | 83 | 17 | 7 |
| Jerome | 7,624 | 64 | 36 | 1,822 | 40 | 60 | 5,802 | 71 | 29 | 24 |
| Kootenai | 56,421 | 70 | 30 | 1,490 | 64 | 36 | 54,931 | 70 | 30 | 3 |
| Latah | 15,080 | 54 | 46 | 344 | 47 | 53 | 14,736 | 54 | 46 | 2 |
| Lemhi | 3,721 | 71 | 29 | 58 | 41 | 59 | 3,663 | 72 | 28 | 2 |
| Lewis | 1,625 | 72 | 28 | 44 | 70 | 30 | 1,581 | 72 | 28 | 3 |
| Lincoln | 1,624 | 71 | 29 | 315 | 66 | 34 | 1,309 | 72 | 28 | 19 |
| Madison | 10,305 | 48 | 52 | 568 | 22 | 78 | 9,737 | 49 | 51 | 6 |
| Minidoka | 7,148 | 74 | 26 | 1,779 | 58 | 42 | 5,369 | 79 | 21 | 25 |
| Nez Perce | 16,096 | 70 | 30 | 391 | 51 | 49 | 15,705 | 70 | 30 | 2 |
| Oneida | 1,582 | 80 | 20 | 65 | 82 | 18 | 1,517 | 79 | 21 | 4 |
| Owyhee | 3,929 | 67 | 33 | 784 | 49 | 51 | 3,145 | 71 | 29 | 20 |
| Payette | 8,147 | 76 | 24 | 1,036 | 75 | 25 | 7,111 | 76 | 24 | 13 |
| Power | 2,563 | 71 | 29 | 522 | 41 | 59 | 2,041 | 79 | 21 | 20 |
| Shoshone | 5,712 | 68 | 32 | 136 | 50 | 50 | 5,576 | 69 | 31 | 2 |
| Teton | 3,605 | 72 | 28 | 369 | 50 | 50 | 3,236 | 74 | 26 | 10 |
| Twin Falls | 29,017 | 66 | 34 | 3,013 | 48 | 52 | 26,004 | 68 | 32 | 10 |
| Valley | 3,188 | 73 | 27 | 21 | 33 | 67 | 3,167 | 73 | 27 | 1 |
| Washington | 3,812 | 73 | 27 | 407 | 52 | 48 | 3,405 | 76 | 24 | 11 |

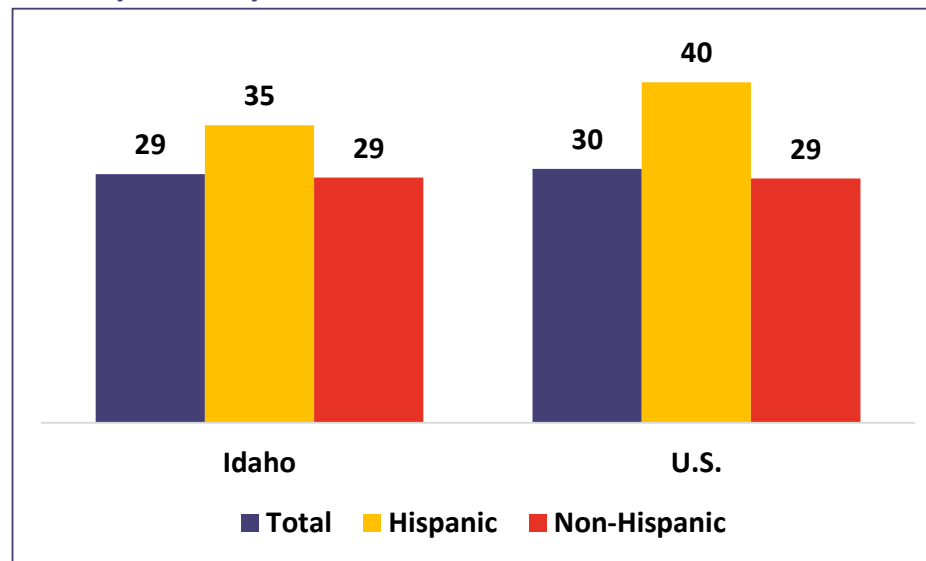
SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2011-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B25003 AND B25003I

Housing affordability

Owner-occupied housing is considered affordable if a household spends less than 30% of household income on selected monthly owner costs. Idaho Hispanics were more likely than non-Hispanics, but less likely than Hispanics nationwide, to own unaffordable housing in 2015.

- ◆ 29% among Idaho and U.S. non-Hispanics,
- ◆ 35% among Idaho Hispanics, and
- ◆ 40% among U.S. Hispanics.

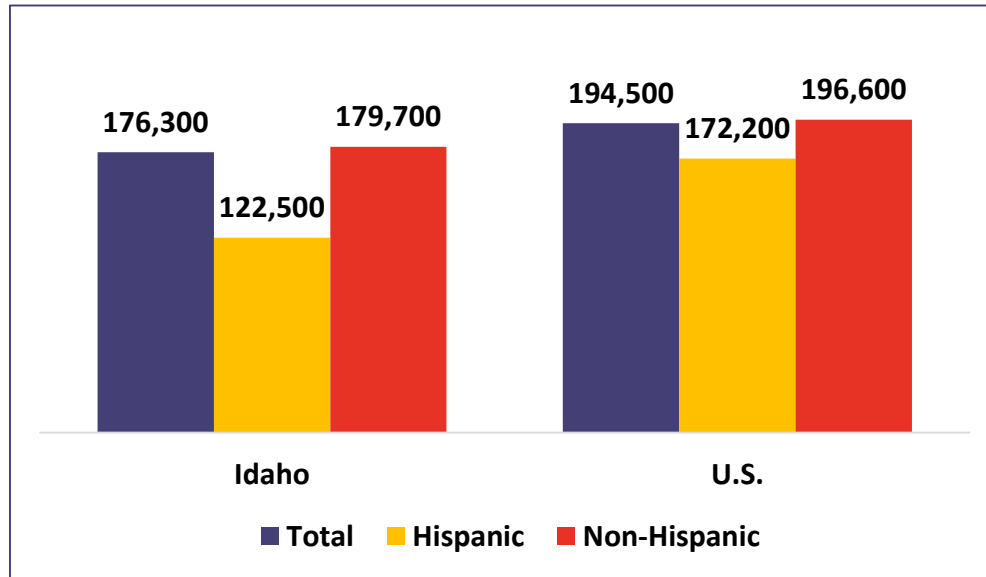
Percentage of owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage spending 30% or more of household income on selected monthly owner costs, by ethnicity of householder, Idaho and the U.S., 2015



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201

In 2015, median housing values of owner-occupied housing units were lower among Hispanics, and especially among Idaho Hispanics. The median housing value among Idaho Hispanics was \$122,500, about \$57,000 less than Idaho non-Hispanics, and about \$50,000 less than Hispanics nationwide.

Median housing value (\$) of owner-occupied housing units, by ethnicity of householder, Idaho and the U.S., 2015



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201

Data sources

U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, Five-Year Estimates.

Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2015 American Community Surveys, Single-Year Estimates.

Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Crime

In 2015, there were 60,953 arrests in Idaho, or 356 arrests per 10,000 people.¹⁰ The number of arrests in 2015 was up 1.3% from the previous year, but down 12.6% since 2011.

Hispanics made up 13% of all Idahoans who were arrested in 2015. Offenses with the highest percentage of Hispanic arrestees included disorderly conduct (16%), aggravated assault (16%), and runaways (19%). The most common arrest offenses among Hispanics were drug and narcotic violations, followed by DUIs, simple assault, and larceny and theft offenses.

In Idaho, Hispanics made up 9% of all victims of crimes against persons in 2015. The percentage of Hispanic victims by most common crime was as follows: intimidation (7%), rape (9%), simple assault (10%), and aggravated assault (10%).

Most common arrest offenses and crimes against persons, by ethnicity, Idaho, 2015

| | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic | Unknown | % Hispanic |
|--|----------|--------------|---------|------------|
| Most common arrest offenses by ethnicity of arrestee | | | | |
| Drug/narcotic violations | 1,010 | 6,286 | 1,029 | 12 |
| DUI | 974 | 5,412 | 944 | 13 |
| Simple assault | 608 | 3,805 | 434 | 13 |
| Larceny/theft offenses | 573 | 4,204 | 649 | 11 |
| Drug equipment violations | 391 | 2,080 | 309 | 14 |
| Disorderly conduct | 278 | 1,252 | 177 | 16 |
| Liquor law violations | 254 | 1,639 | 321 | 11 |
| Runaway | 232 | 914 | 107 | 19 |
| Aggravated assault | 208 | 1,025 | 101 | 16 |
| Most common crimes against persons by ethnicity of victim | | | | |
| Simple assault | 893 | 7,176 | 1,328 | 10 |
| Aggravated assault | 236 | 1,770 | 327 | 10 |
| Intimidation | 92 | 912 | 257 | 7 |
| Rape | 29 | 247 | 49 | 9 |

SOURCE: IDAHO STATE POLICE, BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION, UNIFORM CRIME REPORT, CRIME IN IDAHO 2015

¹⁰ Here, an “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

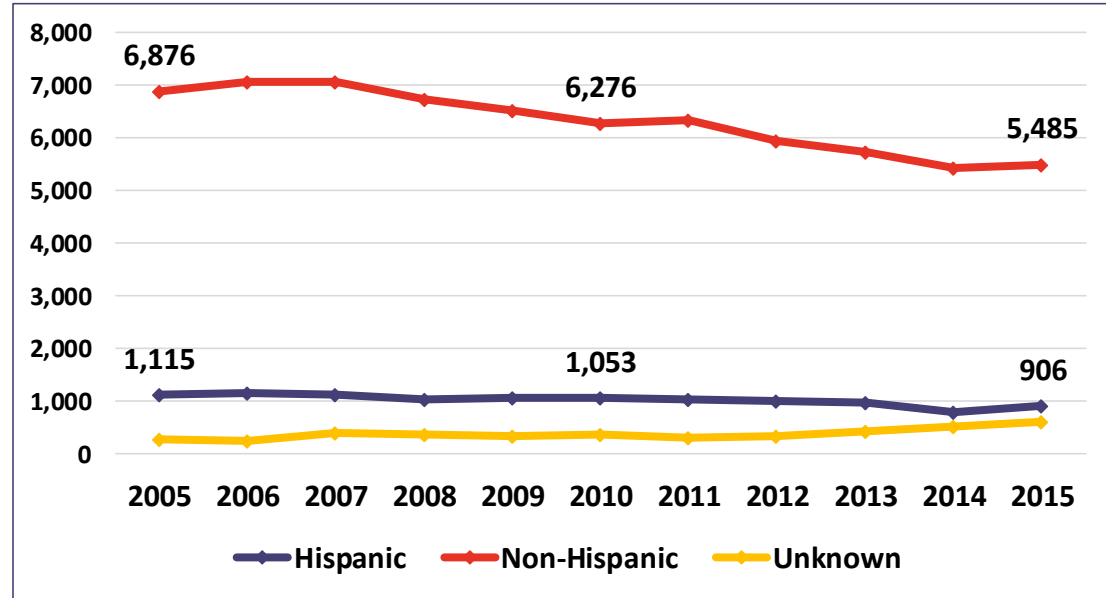
There are four major types of offenses: crimes against persons, crimes against property, crimes against society, and Group “B” offenses.¹¹

Crimes against persons

In 2015, there were 6,994 arrests in Idaho for crimes against persons.¹² Hispanics made up 13% of those arrested.

While the number of Hispanic arrests increased slightly between 2014 and 2015, the number in 2015 was 14% lower than in 2010 and 19% lower than in 2005. Overall, there was a decrease in the number of Hispanic arrests over the past decade.

Arrests for crimes against persons, by ethnicity, Idaho, 2015



SOURCE: IDAHO STATE POLICE, BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION, UNIFORM CRIME REPORT, CRIME IN IDAHO 2015

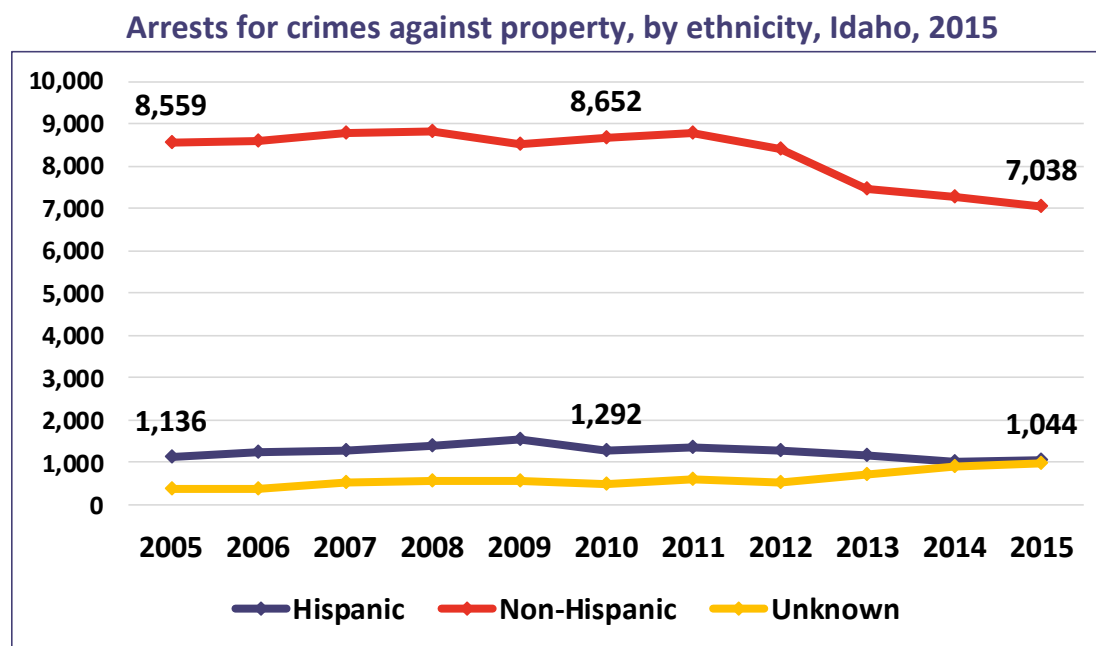
¹¹ Group “B” offenses include bad checks, curfew/loitering/vagrancy, disorderly conduct, DUI, drunkenness, nonviolent family offenses, liquor law violations, peeping Tom, trespass of real property, and all other offenses.

¹² 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 property

In 2015, there were 9,052 arrests in Idaho for crimes against property.¹³ Hispanics made up 12% of those arrested.

While the number of Hispanic arrests increased slightly between 2014 and 2015, the number in 2015 was 19% lower than in 2010 and 8% lower than in 2005.



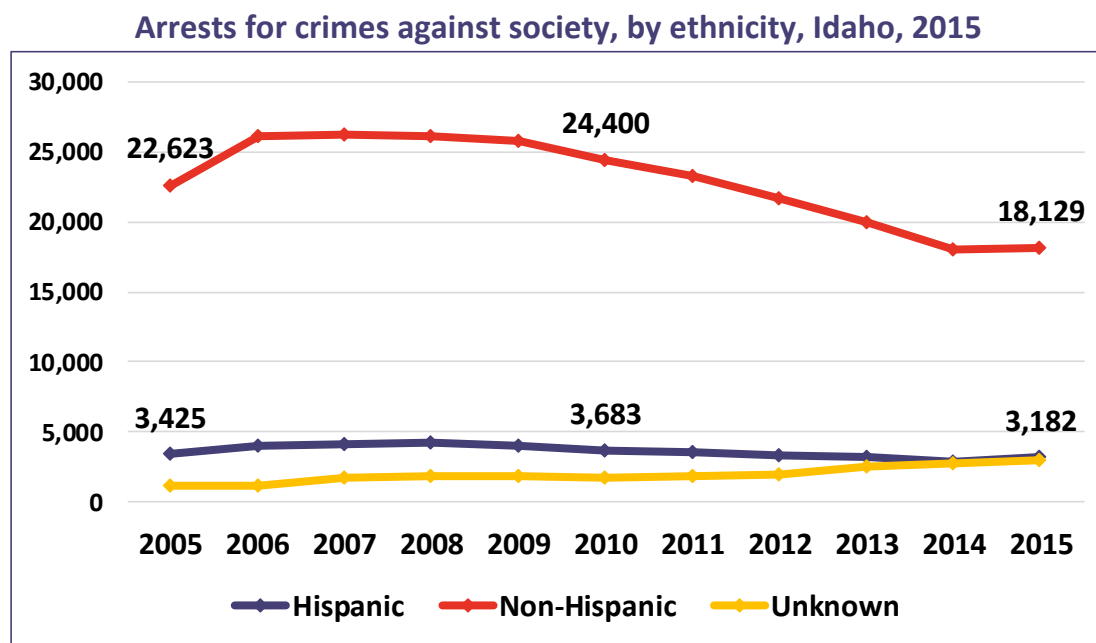
SOURCE: IDAHO STATE POLICE, BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION, UNIFORM CRIME REPORT, CRIME IN IDAHO 2015

¹³ 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 society

In 2015, there were 24,262 arrests in Idaho for crimes against society.¹⁴ Hispanics made up 13% of those arrested.

While the number of Hispanic arrests increased slightly between 2014 and 2015, the number in 2015 was 14% lower than in 2010 and 7% lower than in 2005. There has been a general decrease in the number of Hispanic arrests since 2008.



SOURCE: IDAHO STATE POLICE, BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION, UNIFORM CRIME REPORT, CRIME IN IDAHO 2015

¹⁴ Crimes against society include drug/narcotic violation, drug equipment violations, weapon law violations, pornography/obscene material, prostitution offenses, and gambling offenses.

Incarcerated population

As of October 2016, there were 7,946 offenders incarcerated by the Idaho Department of Correction, up 4% from 7,637 five years earlier. Hispanics made up 16% of this population during both time periods.

The community offender population includes persons who are on probation or parole. As of October 2016, there were 17,002 persons in the community offender population, up 21% from 14,026 five years earlier. Hispanics made up 11% of this population during both time periods.

**Incarcerated and community offender populations,
by ethnicity, Idaho, October 2016**

| | Total | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic |
|--------------------------------------|--------|----------|--------------|
| Incarcerated population | | | |
| Number | 7,946 | 1,258 | 6,688 |
| Percent | 100 | 16 | 84 |
| Community offender population | | | |
| Total | | | |
| Number | 17,002 | 1,862 | 15,140 |
| Percent | 100 | 11 | 89 |
| Probation | | | |
| Number | 12,216 | 1,286 | 10,930 |
| Percent | 100 | 11 | 89 |
| Parole | | | |
| Number | 4,786 | 576 | 4,210 |
| Percent | 100 | 12 | 88 |

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, STANDARD REPORT OCTOBER 2016

Data sources

Idaho Department of Correction, Standard Report October 2011.

Retrieved from https://www.idoc.idaho.gov/content/document/standard_report_october_2011

Idaho Department of Correction, Standard Report October 2016.

Retrieved from https://www.idoc.idaho.gov/content/document/october_2016_monthly_standard_report

Idaho Department of Correction, Offender Forecast – Fiscal Years 2012-2015.

Retrieved from https://www.idoc.idaho.gov/content/document/annual_population_forecast_fy12_15_0

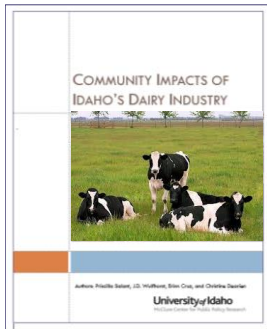
Idaho State Police, Bureau of Criminal Identification, Uniform Crime Report, Crime in Idaho 2015.

Retrieved from <https://isp.idaho.gov/BCI/ucr/crimeinidaho2015.html>

Idaho State Police, Public Records Request.

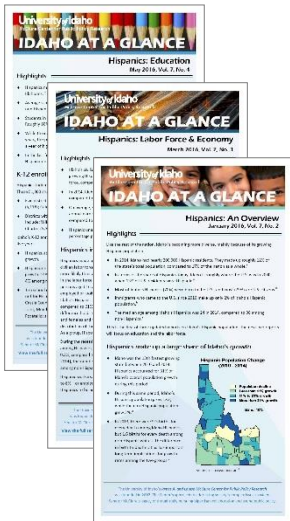
Special reports

Please see these recent reports from the University of Idaho's McClure Center for Public Policy Research for more information about Idaho's Hispanic residents.



Community Impacts of Idaho's Dairy Industry

<http://www.uidaho.edu/class/mcclure-center/publications-studies/research-reports>



Idaho at a Glance series

- ◆ Hispanics: An Overview
- ◆ Hispanics: Labor Force & Economy
- ◆ Hispanics: Education

<http://www.uidaho.edu/class/mcclure-center/publications-studies/idaho-at-a-glance>



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