



2021

The Hispanic Profile Data Book for Idaho

5th Edition



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



Preface

The growth of Hispanics in Idaho continues to outpace any other population group in the state. Today, more than ever, understanding this trend and its impact on the state’s economy, healthcare, education, government, and social services will be indispensable to decision-makers. This 5th edition of the Hispanic Profile provides trends and statistics on Idaho’s Hispanic population. The Hispanic Profile mined more than 30 federal and state sources of data and coalesced them into one easy to read and understand report. For example, the Hispanic Profile provides data and trends on Hispanic population growth; economic well-being; and more recent trends in school enrollment. By sharing this rich data set with the general public, policy makers, K-20 institutions, businesses, and Non-Governmental Organizations, the Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs hopes to foster collaboration, align resources, and assure sound public policy to address the complex issues resulting from the growth of Hispanics in Idaho.



Juan Alvarez,
Chairman, Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the organizations and individuals that contributed to the Hispanic Profile Data Book (5th edition).

Kelly Everitt (Idaho Department of Education); Andy Mehl (Idaho State Board of Education); Sonya Deakins (Idaho Department of Health and Welfare); and Janell Hyer (Idaho Department of Labor) provided data from their respective agencies.

Juan Alvarez (Idaho National Laboratory); Kathryn Tacke (Idaho Department of Labor); Johanna Jones (Idaho Department of Education); Antonio Hernandez (Conservation Voters for Idaho); and Zoe Olson (Idaho Fair Housing Coalition) reviewed individual chapters in their specific area of expertise. Helen Brown and Joseph De Angelis, both faculty members at the University of Idaho, were especially generous with their time and expertise. We appreciate how well they understand the need to write for audiences outside of academics. All of our reviewers helped us make sure we did not omit any relevant data sources and that we interpreted the data correctly.

Debbie Gray created the maps.

Bobby Gaytan from BlakBook designed the cover art.

Thanks to all from the authors,

Priscilla Salant

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December 15, 2020

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Highlights

Idaho's Hispanic residents make up:

- ◆ 13% of the state's population
- ◆ 18% of K-12 public school students
- ◆ 3% of Idaho public school personnel
- ◆ 12.5% of the labor force
- ◆ 26% of those without health insurance
- ◆ 7% of registered voters

Hispanics are concentrated in the southern part of the state but live in all 44 counties. Over 70% were born in the United States, 81% are U.S. citizens, and 85% are of Mexican descent.

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

- ◆ 24% of Idaho's population growth over the last decade
- ◆ 31% of K-12 school enrollment growth in the last five years
- ◆ 31% of employment growth since the recession

The rate of population growth among Hispanics in Idaho peaked in the 1990s and has declined each decade since.

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

When we prepared the 4th edition of the Hispanic Profile Data Book in 2016, we saw a positive trend towards improved economic well-being among Hispanics, especially since the recession. This trend is even more evident four years on. From the recession until 2018:

- ◆ The Hispanic unemployment rate was down almost 11 percentage points, compared to five points among non-Hispanics.
- ◆ The Hispanic poverty rate was down eight percentage points, compared to two points among non-Hispanics.
- ◆ Hispanic median household income was up 22%, compared to 4% among non-Hispanics.

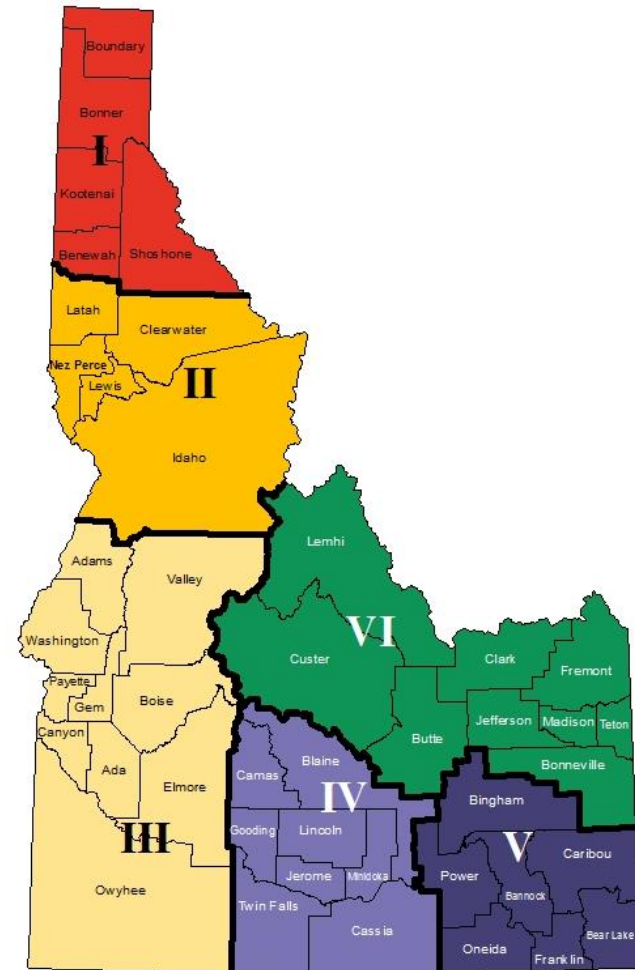
As of December 14, 2020, Hispanics made up 22% of Idaho's coronavirus cases with known ethnicity and 11% of deaths. Preparing this edition of the Profile has provided an early look at risk factors that may be responsible for Idaho's disproportionately high rate among Hispanics. Consistent with national research, we find that the high rate of COVID-19 among Idaho Hispanics is driven by the types of jobs in which Hispanics work, along with their health status; age; and larger, multigenerational households.

1. 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:

EDD1	EDD2	EDD3	EDD4	EDD5	EDD6
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)

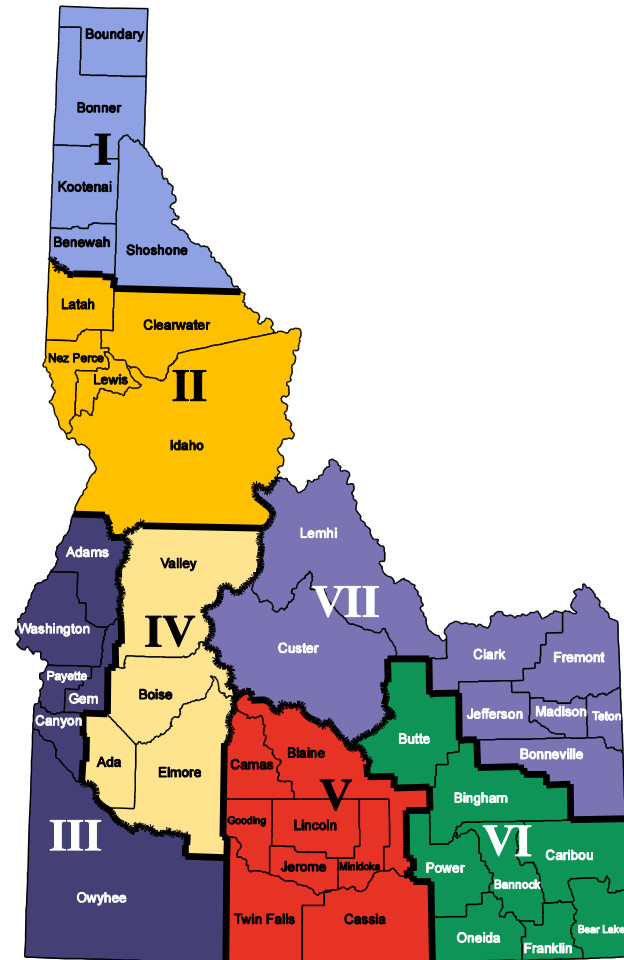


For other indicators, we report data by public health districts (PHD). Idaho has seven PHDs, which are shown in the map at the right. Counties are grouped by PHD as follows:

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

PHD5	PHD6	PHD7
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)



2. Hispanics in Idaho

Highlights

- ◆ Roughly 230,000 Hispanics live in Idaho. They made up 13% of the state's population in 2019, compared to 18% nationwide.
- ◆ Hispanics are heavily concentrated in the southern part of the state but live in all 44 counties. Southwestern Idaho has by far the most Hispanic residents: about 116,000 in 2019.
- ◆ Idaho's Hispanic population grew by 30% over the last decade, compared to 12% among non-Hispanics. However, growth in the state's Hispanic population peaked in the 1990s and has been slowing since then.
- ◆ A large share of Idaho's Hispanic population is made up of children and young adults, with few older individuals.
- ◆ Idaho Hispanics are more likely than all U.S. Hispanics to be of Mexican descent.
- ◆ Compared to the nation as a whole, Idaho Hispanics are more likely to have been born in the United States. Within Idaho, there are regional differences. Hispanics in south central Idaho are more likely to be foreign born and those in the northern Idaho less likely.

Roughly 230,000 Hispanics live in Idaho. They made up 13% of the state’s population in 2019, compared to 18% nationwide. Hispanics are Idaho’s second largest racial or ethnic group, behind white non-Hispanics.

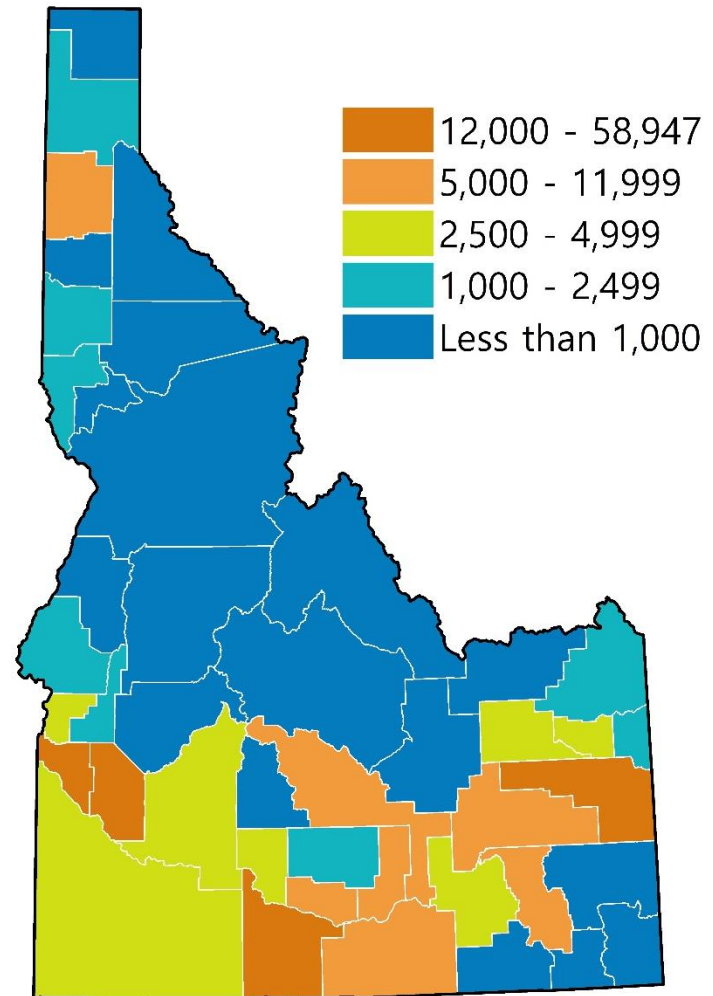
Geography

Hispanics are heavily concentrated in the southern part of the state but live in all 44 counties. As of 2019, 90% lived south of a line from Payette County in the west to Bonneville County in the east (green line on the map at the right). Half live in just three counties: Canyon, Ada, and Bonneville.

Here we use the U.S. Census Bureau 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.

Hispanics in Idaho (number), 2019



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

Areas with the most Hispanic residents

Ada, Canyon, Bonneville, and Twin Falls counties were home to the largest number of Hispanics. Others in the top 15 counties are in south central Idaho where dairy, other agriculture, food processing, and services employ a large number of Hispanic workers. They include Jerome, Minidoka, Gooding, and others. Kootenai County is the only northern Idaho county among the top 15.

In terms of regions of the state, southwest Idaho (Economic Development District 3) has by far the most Hispanic residents: about 116,000 in 2019.

Top 15 counties: number of Hispanics, 2019

Hispanic Number	
IDAHO	229,490
Canyon	58,947
Ada	41,045
Bonneville	15,940
Twin Falls	14,845
Jerome	9,112
Bingham	8,367
Kootenai	8,186
Bannock	7,838
Minidoka	7,568
Cassia	6,531
Blaine	5,407
Elmore	4,887
Gooding	4,429
Payette	4,189
Jefferson	3,164

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

Areas where Hispanics make up the highest share of residents

Counties where Hispanics make up a large share of the population include ten of the southcentral Idaho counties with the highest number of Hispanics. The five other top 15 counties for percent Hispanic include some of the state's least populated counties: Clark, Power, Lincoln, Owyhee, and Washington.

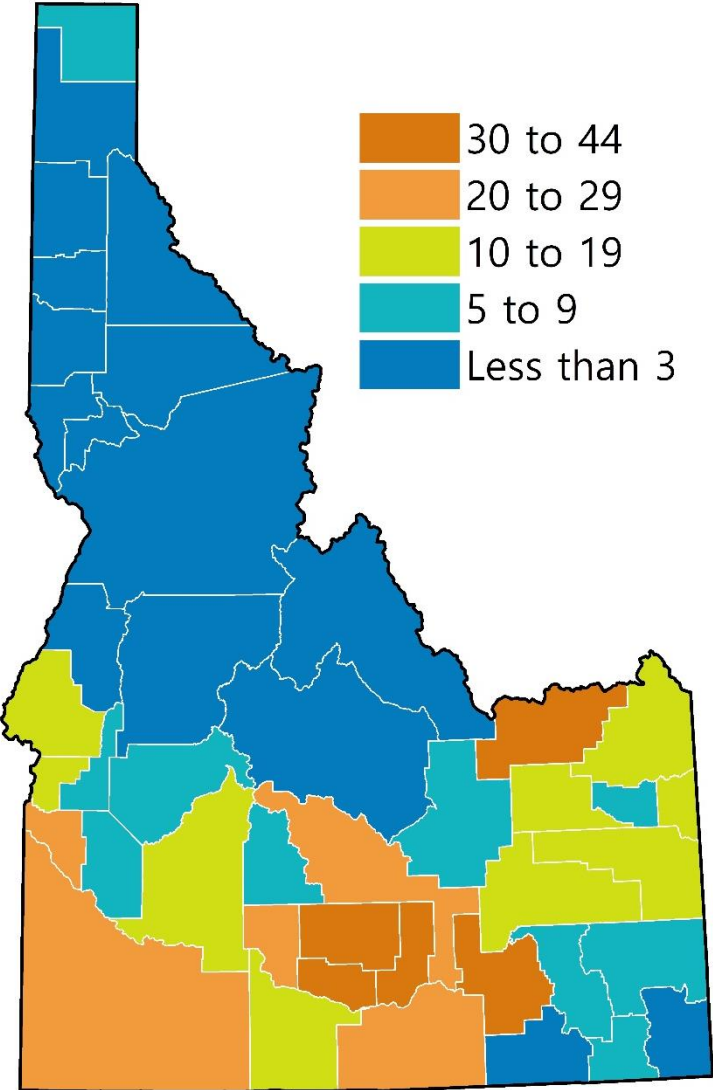
In terms of regions of the state, the population in southcentral Idaho (Economic Development District 4) is the most heavily Hispanic: 25% in 2019.

Top 15 counties: Hispanic share of the total, 2019

Hispanic Percent	
IDAHO	13
Clark	44
Jerome	37
Minidoka	36
Power	35
Lincoln	31
Gooding	29
Cassia	27
Owyhee	26
Canyon	26
Blaine	23
Bingham	18
Elmore	18
Payette	17
Twin Falls	17
Washington	17

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

Hispanics in Idaho (percent), 2019



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

Ethnicity by economic development district and county, 2019

	Total population	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
IDAHO	1,787,065	1,557,575	229,490	13
Economic Development Districts				
Region 1	245,861	234,681	11,180	5
Region 2	109,777	105,190	4,587	4
Region 3	826,544	710,063	116,481	14
Region 4	201,031	151,383	49,648	25
Region 5	173,987	153,262	20,725	12
Region 6	229,865	202,996	26,869	12
Counties				
Ada	481,587	440,542	41,045	9
Adams	4,294	4,139	155	4
Bannock	87,808	79,970	7,838	9
Bear Lake	6,125	5,862	263	4
Benewah	9,298	8,942	356	4
Bingham	46,811	38,444	8,367	18
Blaine	23,021	17,614	5,407	23
Boise	7,831	7,427	404	5
Bonner	45,739	44,186	1,553	3
Bonneville	119,062	103,122	15,940	13
Boundary	12,245	11,623	622	5
Butte	2,597	2,458	139	5
Camas	1,106	1,036	70	6
Canyon	229,849	170,902	58,947	26
Caribou	7,155	6,699	456	6
Cassia	24,030	17,499	6,531	27
Clark	845	469	376	44
Clearwater	8,756	8,393	363	4

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Ethnicity by economic development district and county, 2019 (continued)

	Total population	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
IDAHO	1,787,065	1,557,575	229,490	13
Counties				
Custer	4,315	4,116	199	5
Elmore	27,511	22,624	4,887	18
Franklin	13,876	12,931	945	7
Fremont	13,099	11,457	1,642	13
Gem	18,112	16,550	1,562	9
Gooding	15,179	10,750	4,429	29
Idaho	16,667	16,074	593	4
Jefferson	29,871	26,707	3,164	11
Jerome	24,412	15,300	9,112	37
Kootenai	165,697	157,511	8,186	5
Latah	40,108	38,291	1,817	5
Lemhi	8,027	7,743	284	4
Lewis	3,838	3,656	182	5
Lincoln	5,366	3,680	1,686	31
Madison	39,907	36,809	3,098	8
Minidoka	21,039	13,471	7,568	36
Nez Perce	40,408	38,776	1,632	4
Oneida	4,531	4,330	201	4
Owyhee	11,823	8,777	3,046	26
Payette	23,951	19,762	4,189	17
Power	7,681	5,026	2,655	35
Shoshone	12,882	12,419	463	4
Teton	12,142	10,115	2,027	17
Twin Falls	86,878	72,033	14,845	17
Valley	11,392	10,860	532	5
Washington	10,194	8,480	1,714	17

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

Population change

Idaho was the nation’s 6th fastest growing state over the last decade. During this time, the state’s Hispanic population grew by 30%, compared to 12% among non-Hispanics. Looking back two decades, from 2000 to 2019, Idaho’s Hispanic population grew 126% – or more than doubled – while the non-Hispanic population grew 31%. That means that over the last several decades, Hispanics have accounted for a disproportionate share of the state’s growth.

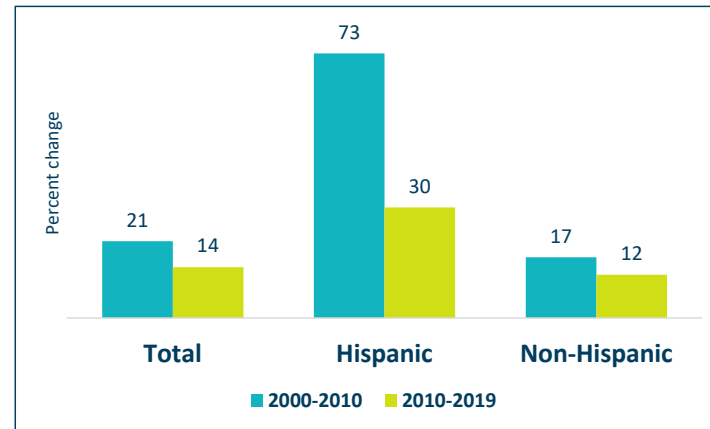
However, the rate of growth in Idaho’s Hispanic population is slowing significantly. Annually, the population grew by 9.2% in the 1990s, 7.3% in the 2000s, and 3.4% between 2010 and 2019.

The same long-term slowing trend is taking place nationally. The average annual growth rate among U.S. Hispanics was 5.6% in 1990s, 4.3% in the 2000s, and 2.2% since 2010.

Demographers attribute this slowing growth rate nationally to the declining number of births to Hispanic women and decreasing immigration, especially from Mexico.¹

¹ “U.S. Hispanic population surpassed 60 million in 2019, but growth has slowed,” Factank: News in the Numbers, Pew Research Center, July 7, 2020, by Luis Noe-Bustamante, Mark Hugo Lopez And Jens Manuel Krogstad, <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/07/07/u-s-hispanic-population-surpassed-60-million-in-2019-but-growth-has-slowed/>

Population change by ethnicity, Idaho, 2000-2010 and 2010-2019



Share of population, 2019, and share of growth, 2010-2019, Idaho, by ethnicity

	Share of population 2019	Share of growth 2010-2019
	Percent	Percent
Hispanic	13	24
Non-Hispanic	87	76

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

Idaho residents by ethnicity, 1990 to 2019

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Number</i>										
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
Hispanic	53,485	57,050	61,717	66,367	71,371	75,943	80,185	84,687	88,633	93,028
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
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>Number</i>										
Total	1,293,953	1,319,962	1,340,372	1,363,380	1,391,802	1,428,241	1,468,669	1,505,105	1,534,320	1,554,439
Hispanic	101,690	109,067	114,838	120,694	127,308	135,345	145,495	155,222	163,856	170,818
Non-Hispanic	1,192,263	1,210,895	1,225,534	1,242,686	1,264,494	1,292,896	1,323,174	1,349,883	1,370,464	1,383,621
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<i>Number</i>										
Total	1,567,582	1,583,910	1,595,324	1,611,206	1,631,112	1,651,059	1,682,380	1,717,715	1,750,536	1,787,065
Hispanic	175,901	181,259	185,598	191,269	196,144	201,543	208,573	215,568	222,206	229,490
Non-Hispanic	1,391,681	1,402,651	1,409,726	1,419,937	1,434,968	1,449,516	1,473,807	1,502,147	1,528,330	1,557,575

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

Where Hispanic population growth is occurring

Between 2010 and 2019, Idaho's Hispanic population increased by 30%, compared to 12% among non-Hispanics. Counties with the highest growth rates among Hispanics included:

- ◆ Bonner (70%)
- ◆ Adams (65%)
- ◆ Boise (62%)
- ◆ Oneida (60%)
- ◆ Lemhi (57%)
- ◆ Kootenai (55%)
- ◆ Boundary (55%)
- ◆ Benewah (51%)

Half of these counties are in the Panhandle, where few Hispanics live. Many are counties with very small populations.

Only three counties, all with small populations, had a decline in their Hispanic population:

- ◆ Fremont (-3%)
- ◆ Clark (-6%)
- ◆ Camas (-7%)

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

Fourteen counties experienced a decline among non-Hispanics from 2010 to 2019. In half of these counties the population still grew, thanks to growth among Hispanics:

- ◆ Benewah
- ◆ Clearwater
- ◆ Elmore
- ◆ Jerome
- ◆ Lewis
- ◆ Lincoln
- ◆ Minidoka

Ethnicity by economic development district and county, 2000-2019

	Total population			Hispanic population			Non-Hispanic population		
	2000	2010	2019	2000	2010	2019	2000	2010	2019
	<i>Number</i>			<i>Number</i>			<i>Number</i>		
IDAHO	1,293,953	1,567,582	1,787,065	101,690	175,901	229,490	1,192,263	1,391,681	1,557,575
Economic Development Districts									
Region 1	178,333	212,393	245,861	3,875	7,196	11,180	174,458	205,197	234,681
Region 2	100,533	105,358	109,777	1,940	3,252	4,587	98,593	102,106	105,190
Region 3	535,652	690,258	826,544	49,180	87,215	116,481	486,472	603,043	710,063
Region 4	162,397	185,790	201,031	23,367	39,883	49,648	139,030	145,907	151,383
Region 5	154,007	166,284	173,987	11,857	17,295	20,725	142,150	148,989	153,262
Region 6	163,031	207,499	229,865	11,471	21,060	26,869	151,560	186,439	202,996
Counties									
Ada	300,904	392,365	481,587	13,467	27,905	41,045	287,437	364,460	440,542
Adams	3,476	3,976	4,294	54	94	155	3,422	3,882	4,139
Bannock	75,565	82,839	87,808	3,540	5,587	7,838	72,025	77,252	79,970
Bear Lake	6,411	5,986	6,125	154	216	263	6,257	5,770	5,862
Benewah	9,171	9,285	9,298	142	235	356	9,029	9,050	8,942
Bingham	41,735	45,607	46,811	5,550	7,864	8,367	36,185	37,743	38,444
Blaine	18,991	21,376	23,021	2,030	4,272	5,407	16,961	17,104	17,614
Boise	6,670	7,028	7,831	228	249	404	6,442	6,779	7,427
Bonner	36,835	40,877	45,739	604	911	1,553	36,231	39,966	44,186
Bonneville	82,522	104,234	119,062	5,703	11,912	15,940	76,819	92,322	103,122
Boundary	9,871	10,972	12,245	335	402	622	9,536	10,570	11,623
Butte	2,899	2,891	2,597	120	119	139	2,779	2,772	2,458
Camas	991	1,117	1,106	55	75	70	936	1,042	1,036
Canyon	131,441	188,923	229,849	24,455	45,069	58,947	106,986	143,854	170,902
Caribou	7,304	6,963	7,155	289	336	456	7,015	6,627	6,699
Cassia	21,416	22,952	24,030	4,013	5,724	6,531	17,403	17,228	17,499
Clark	1,022	982	845	350	398	376	672	584	469
Clearwater	8,930	8,761	8,756	165	268	363	8,765	8,493	8,393

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Ethnicity by economic development district and county, 2000-2019 (continued)

	Total population			Hispanic population			Non-Hispanic population		
	2000	2010	2019	2000	2010	2019	2000	2010	2019
	<i>Number</i>			<i>Number</i>			<i>Number</i>		
IDAHO	1,293,953	1,567,582	1,787,065	101,690	175,901	229,490	1,192,263	1,391,681	1,557,575
Counties (continued)									
Custer	4,342	4,368	4,315	183	176	199	4,159	4,192	4,116
Elmore	29,130	27,038	27,511	3,492	4,118	4,887	25,638	22,920	22,624
Franklin	11,329	12,786	13,876	591	838	945	10,738	11,948	12,931
Fremont	11,819	13,242	13,099	1,255	1,694	1,642	10,564	11,548	11,457
Gem	15,181	16,719	18,112	1,050	1,336	1,562	14,131	15,383	16,550
Gooding	14,155	15,464	15,179	2,414	4,344	4,429	11,741	11,120	10,750
Idaho	15,511	16,267	16,667	243	421	593	15,268	15,846	16,074
Jefferson	19,155	26,140	29,871	1,907	2,641	3,164	17,248	23,499	26,707
Jerome	18,342	22,374	24,412	3,150	6,929	9,112	15,192	15,445	15,300
Kootenai	108,685	138,494	165,697	2,528	5,268	8,186	106,157	133,226	157,511
Latah	34,935	37,244	40,108	740	1,326	1,817	34,195	35,918	38,291
Lemhi	7,806	7,936	8,027	170	181	284	7,636	7,755	7,743
Lewis	3,747	3,821	3,838	71	128	182	3,676	3,693	3,656
Lincoln	4,044	5,208	5,366	542	1,476	1,686	3,502	3,732	3,680
Madison	27,467	37,536	39,907	1,078	2,218	3,098	26,389	35,318	36,809
Minidoka	20,174	20,069	21,039	5,137	6,493	7,568	15,037	13,576	13,471
Nez Perce	37,410	39,265	40,408	721	1,109	1,632	36,689	38,156	38,776
Oneida	4,125	4,286	4,531	95	126	201	4,030	4,160	4,330
Owyhee	10,644	11,526	11,823	2,459	2,979	3,046	8,185	8,547	8,777
Payette	20,578	22,623	23,951	2,453	3,363	4,189	18,125	19,260	19,762
Power	7,538	7,817	7,681	1,638	2,328	2,655	5,900	5,489	5,026
Shoshone	13,771	12,765	12,882	266	380	463	13,505	12,385	12,419
Teton	5,999	10,170	12,142	705	1,721	2,027	5,294	8,449	10,115
Twin Falls	64,284	77,230	86,878	6,026	10,570	14,845	58,258	66,660	72,033
Valley	7,651	9,862	11,392	150	386	532	7,501	9,476	10,860
Washington	9,977	10,198	10,194	1,372	1,716	1,714	8,605	8,482	8,480

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

Population change by ethnicity, economic development districts and counties, 2000-2019

	Total population		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	2000-2010	2010-2019	2000-2010	2010-2019	2000-2010	2010-2019
	<i>Percent change</i>		<i>Percent change</i>		<i>Percent change</i>	
IDAHO	21	14	73	30	17	12
Economic Development Districts						
Region 1	19	16	86	55	18	14
Region 2	5	4	68	41	4	3
Region 3	29	20	77	34	24	18
Region 4	14	8	71	24	5	4
Region 5	8	5	46	20	5	3
Region 6	27	11	84	28	23	9
Counties						
Ada	30	23	107	47	27	21
Adams	14	8	74	65	13	7
Bannock	10	6	58	40	7	4
Bear Lake	-7	2	40	22	-8	2
Benewah	1	0	65	51	0	-1
Bingham	9	3	42	6	4	2
Blaine	13	8	110	27	1	3
Boise	5	11	9	62	5	10
Bonner	11	12	51	70	10	11
Bonneville	26	14	109	34	20	12
Boundary	11	12	20	55	11	10
Butte	0	-10	-1	17	0	-11
Camas	13	-1	36	-7	11	-1
Canyon	44	22	84	31	34	19
Caribou	-5	3	16	36	-6	1
Cassia	7	5	43	14	-1	2
Clark	-4	-14	14	-6	-13	-20
Clearwater	-2	0	62	35	-3	-1

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Population change by ethnicity, economic development districts and counties, 2000-2019 (continued)

	Total population		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	2000-2010	2010-2019	2000-2010	2010-2019	2000-2010	2010-2019
	<i>Percent change</i>		<i>Percent change</i>		<i>Percent change</i>	
IDAHO	21	14	73	30	17	12
Counties (continued)						
Custer	1	-1	-4	13	1	-2
Elmore	-7	2	18	19	-11	-1
Franklin	13	9	42	13	11	8
Fremont	12	-1	35	-3	9	-1
Gem	10	8	27	17	9	8
Gooding	9	-2	80	2	-5	-3
Idaho	5	2	73	41	4	1
Jefferson	36	14	38	20	36	14
Jerome	22	9	120	32	2	-1
Kootenai	27	20	108	55	25	18
Latah	7	8	79	37	5	7
Lemhi	2	1	6	57	2	0
Lewis	2	0	80	42	0	-1
Lincoln	29	3	172	14	7	-1
Madison	37	6	106	40	34	4
Minidoka	-1	5	26	17	-10	-1
Nez Perce	5	3	54	47	4	2
Oneida	4	6	33	60	3	4
Owyhee	8	3	21	2	4	3
Payette	10	6	37	25	6	3
Power	4	-2	42	14	-7	-8
Shoshone	-7	1	43	22	-8	0
Teton	70	19	144	18	60	20
Twin Falls	20	12	75	40	14	8
Valley	29	16	157	38	26	15
Washington	2	0	25	0	-1	0

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

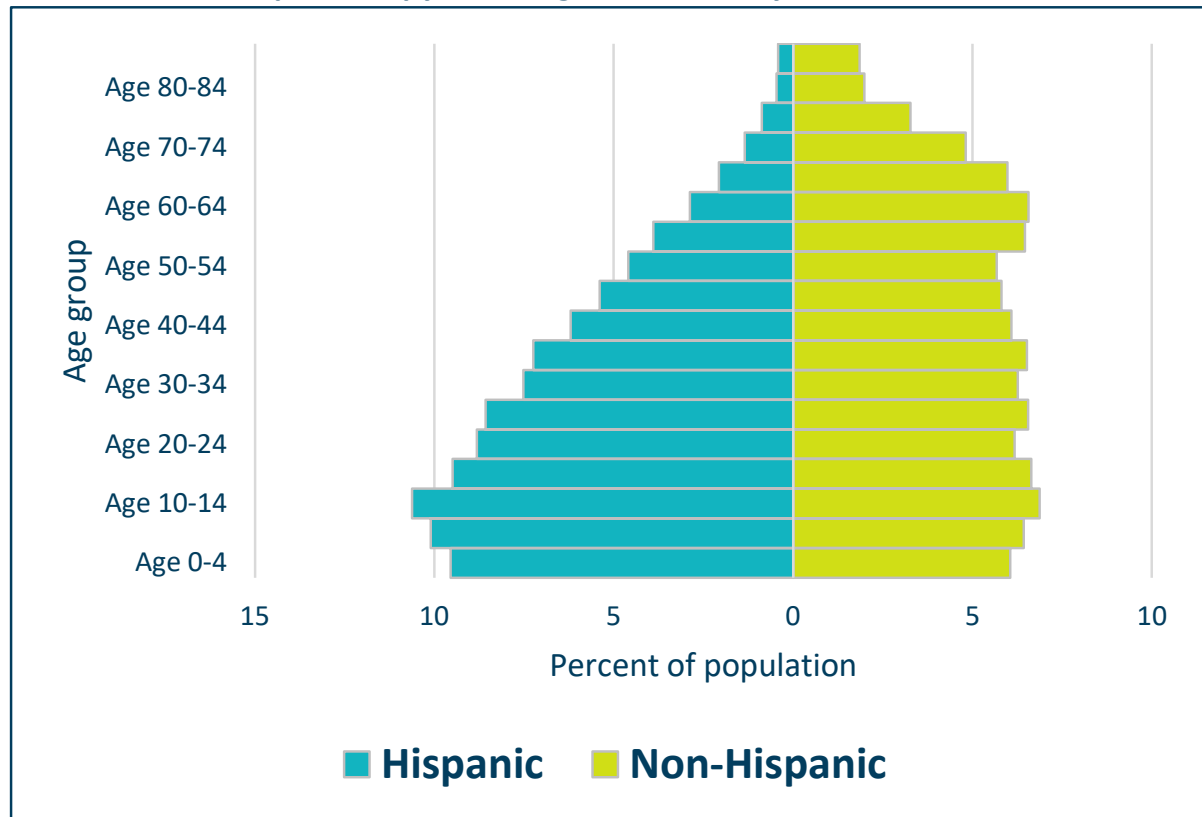
Age distribution

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

As of 2019, 40% of Idaho Hispanics were under age 20, compared to 26% among non-Hispanics. In contrast, only 5% of Hispanics were over age 65, compared to 18% of non-Hispanics.

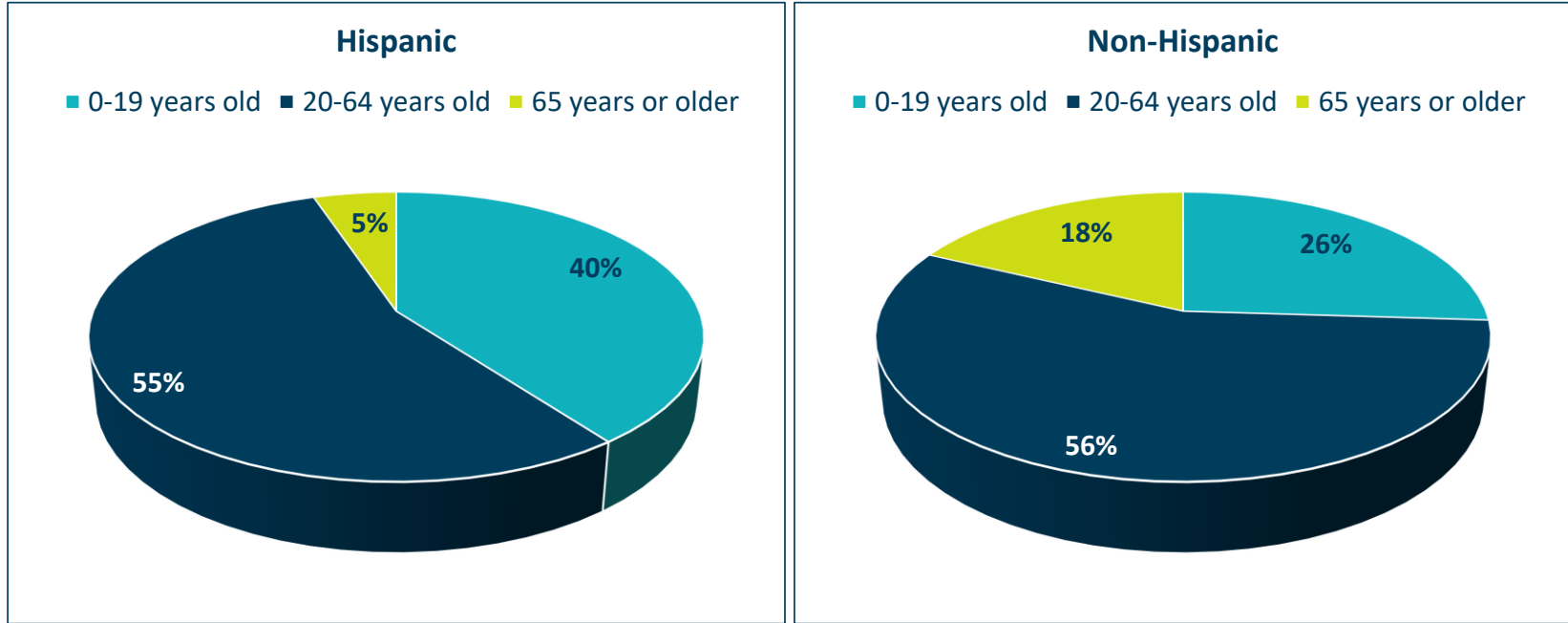
As of 2018, the median age among Hispanics was 25, one year older than in 2015. The median age among Idaho's non-Hispanics was 39 in 2018, also one year older than in 2015.

Population pyramid: age and ethnicity, Idaho, 2019



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

Population pie charts: age and ethnicity, Idaho, 2019



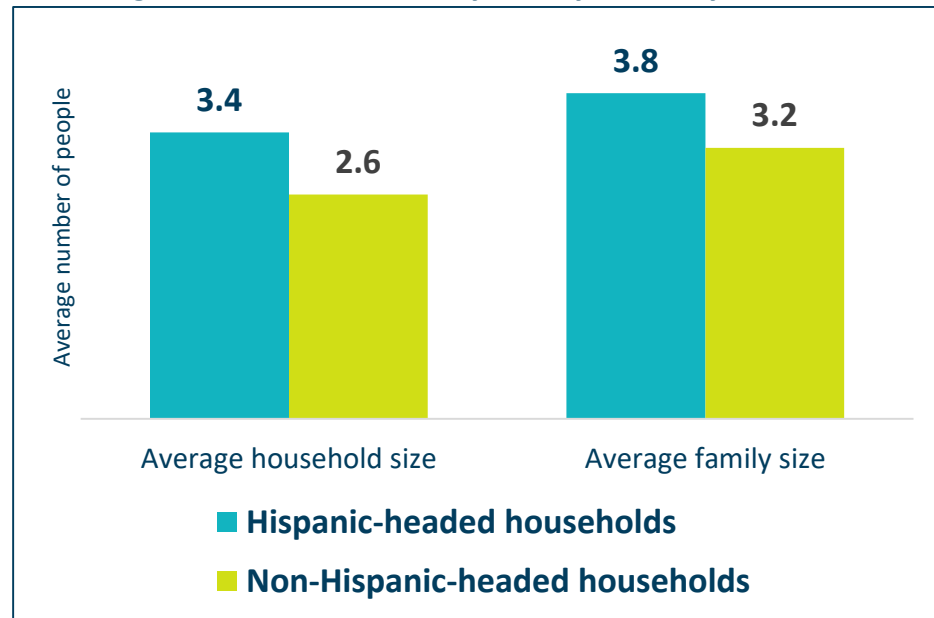
SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, POPULATION ESTIMATES PROGRAM

Households and families

There were roughly 57,200 Hispanic-headed households in Idaho in 2018. These households made up 9% of the state total, up slightly from 8% in 2015. Hispanic households tend to be larger than those of non-Hispanics: Hispanic-headed households averaged 3.4 persons, compared to 2.6 among non-Hispanics.

Nationwide, Hispanics are more likely than non-Hispanics to live in multigenerational households (defined as two or more adult generations or including grandparents and grandchildren younger than 25). Over one-fourth of Hispanics lived in multigenerational households as of 2016, compared to 16% of white, non-Hispanics, as of 2016. (No recent state-level numbers are available.)¹

Average household and family size by ethnicity, Idaho, 2018



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE S0201

¹ Factank: News in the Numbers, D'Vera Cohn and Jeffrey S. Passel, "A record 64 million Americans live in multigenerational households," April 5, 2018, Pew Research Center.

Similar to Hispanics nationwide, Idaho Hispanics are more likely to live in households in which everyone is related (“family households”) – 78% compared to 67% among non-Hispanics. Within family households, Hispanics are less likely than non-Hispanics to live in married-couple families – 68% compared to 81% – and almost twice as likely to live in single-female headed households – 23% compared to 13%. Especially in Idaho, Hispanics in nonfamily households are less likely to live alone: 70%, compared to 81% among non-Hispanics.

Household type by ethnicity, Idaho and the United States, 2018

	Idaho			United States		
	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Total number of households	640,270	57,183	583,087	121,520,180	16,351,859	105,168,321
	<i>Percent</i>			<i>Percent</i>		
Family households	68	78	67	65	75	64
Nonfamily households	32	22	33	35	25	36
Total number of family households	437,765	44,442	393,323	79,241,578	12,309,987	66,931,591
	<i>Percent</i>			<i>Percent</i>		
Married-couple family	80	68	81	73	63	75
Male householder, no wife present	7	9	6	8	12	7
Female householder, no husband present	14	23	13	19	25	18
Total number of nonfamily households	202,505	12,741	189,764	42,278,602	4,041,872	38,236,730
	<i>Percent</i>			<i>Percent</i>		
Householder living alone	80	70	81	81	75	81
Householder not living alone	20	30	19	19	25	19

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLES B11001 AND B11001I

Births and deaths

Number of births and birth rate

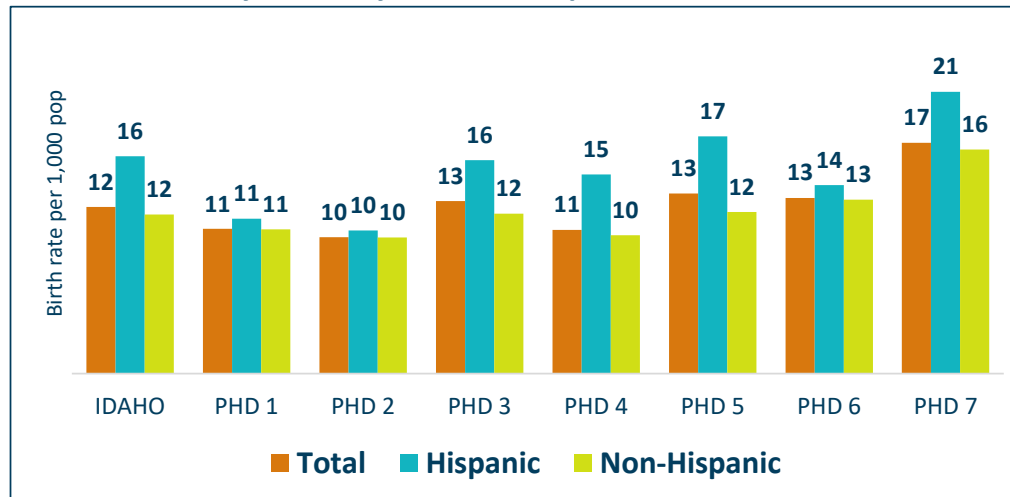
There were roughly 21,400 live resident births in Idaho in 2018. Of these, 17% were to Hispanic mothers.

The birth rate among Hispanics was 16 births per 1,000 population, compared to 12 among non-Hispanics. Higher birth rates help explain why Idaho's Hispanic population is growing faster than the non-Hispanic population.

Birth rates have declined among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics in Idaho in recent years. Between 2015 and 2018, births per 1,000 population fell from 18% to 16% among Hispanics and from 13% to 12% among non-Hispanics.

Birth rates vary across Idaho among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics. Rates in 2018 were highest in Public Health District 7 (eastern Idaho) and lowest in PHD 2 (north central Idaho). Madison County had the highest rates: 35 for Hispanics and 27 for non-Hispanics. Other counties with a high Hispanic birth rate included Jefferson (21), Lincoln (20), Bonneville (20), and Cassia (20). Camas County had the lowest birth rates: 0 for Hispanics and 4 for non-Hispanics. Other counties with a low Hispanic birth rate included Benewah (0), Boise (5), and Lemhi (7).

Birth rate by ethnicity, Idaho, and public health districts, 2018

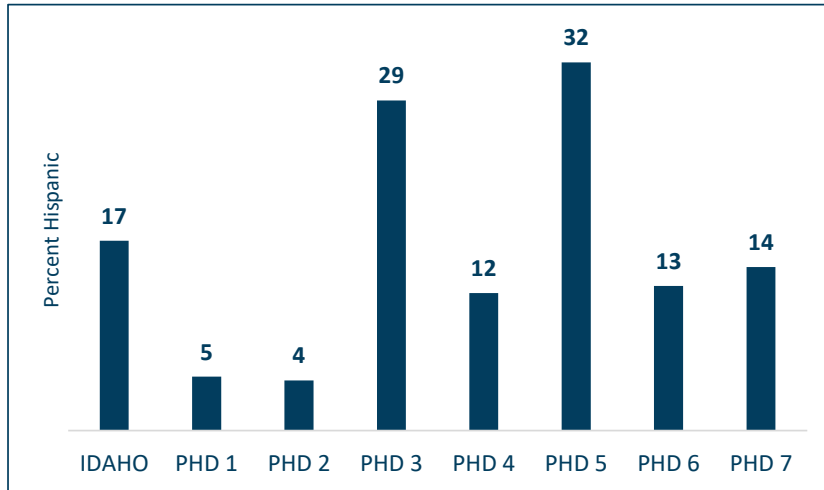


SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, IDAHO VITAL STATISTICS

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

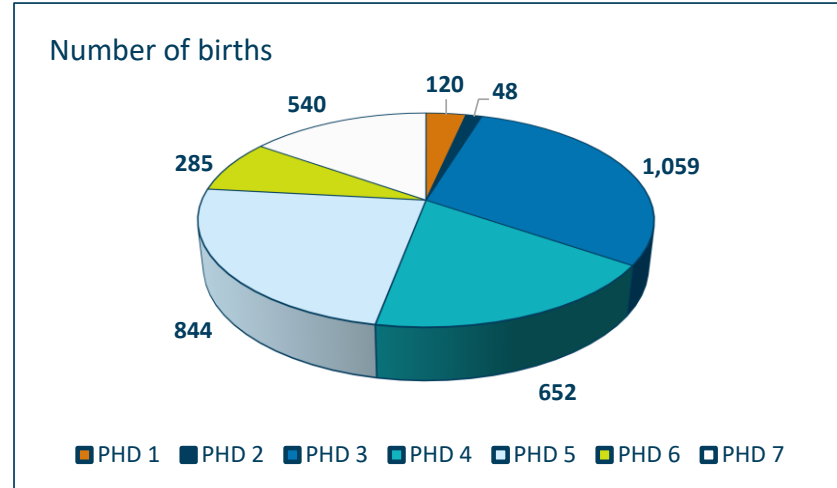
Hispanic births made up 17% of all births in Idaho in 2018, with significant variation across the state. In northern Idaho’s PHD 1 and PHD 2, Hispanic births made up less than 5% of all births, compared to 29% in PHD 3 and 32% in PHD 5. PHD 3 and PHD 5 also had the largest number of Hispanic births in 2018: 1,059 and 804, respectively.

**Hispanic births as a share of total,
Idaho and public health districts, 2018**



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

Hispanic births, public health districts, 2018



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

Ethnicity of live births and birth rate, public health districts and counties, 2018

	TOTAL			HISPANIC			NON-HISPANIC		
	Total pop	Total live births	Birth rate	Total pop	Total live births	Birth rate	Total pop	Total live births	Birth rate
	Number	Number	Per 1,000 pop	Number	Number	Per 1,000 pop	Number	Number	Per 1,000 pop
IDAHO	1,754,208	21,406	12	222,908	3,548	16	1,531,300	17,858	12
Public Health Districts									
PHD 1	240,202	2,546	11	10,580	120	11	229,622	2,426	11
PHD 2	109,674	1,095	10	4,576	48	10	105,098	1,047	10
PHD 3	290,788	3,674	13	67,688	1,059	16	223,100	2,615	12
PHD 4	515,900	5,432	11	44,709	652	15	471,191	4,780	10
PHD 5	199,069	2,625	13	48,564	844	17	150,505	1,781	12
PHD 6	175,077	2,254	13	20,627	285	14	154,450	1,969	13
PHD 7	223,498	3,780	17	26,164	540	21	197,334	3,240	16
Counties									
Ada	469,966	4,861	10	39,076	551	14	430,890	4,310	10
Adams	4,250	29	7	179	3	17	4,071	26	6
Bannock	87,138	1,112	13	7,647	103	13	79,491	1,009	13
Bear Lake	6,050	77	13	252	2	8	5,798	75	13
Benewah	9,226	92	10	342	0	0	8,884	92	10
Bingham	46,236	587	13	8,374	116	14	37,862	471	12
Blaine	22,601	197	9	5,091	77	15	17,510	120	7
Boise	7,634	47	6	375	2	5	7,259	45	6
Bonner	44,727	405	9	1,421	17	12	43,306	388	9
Bonneville	116,854	1,815	16	15,492	309	20	101,362	1,506	15
Boundary	11,948	154	13	620	7	11	11,328	147	13
Butte	2,611	25	10	118	2	17	2,493	23	9
Camas	1,127	4	4	73	0	0	1,054	4	4
Canyon	223,499	2,918	13	57,144	904	16	166,355	2,014	12
Caribou	7,060	99	14	401	6	15	6,659	93	14
Cassia	23,864	377	16	6,541	130	20	17,323	247	14
Clark	852	11	13	379	4	11	473	7	15

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Ethnicity of live births and birth rate, public health districts and counties, 2018 (continued)

	TOTAL			HISPANIC			NON-HISPANIC		
	Total pop	Total live births	Birth rate	Total pop	Total live births	Birth rate	Total pop	Total live births	Birth rate
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per 1,000 pop</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per 1,000 pop</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per 1,000 pop</i>
IDAHO		21,406			3,548				
Counties (continued)									
Clearwater	8,758	65	7	388	5	13	8,370	60	7
Custer	4,280	31	7	203	2	10	4,077	29	7
Elmore	27,259	417	15	4,738	91	19	22,521	326	14
Franklin	13,726	194	14	919	14	15	12,807	180	14
Fremont	13,168	189	14	1,645	27	16	11,523	162	14
Gem	17,634	194	11	1,476	19	13	16,158	175	11
Gooding	15,196	182	12	4,482	75	17	10,714	107	10
Idaho	16,513	144	9	570	7	12	15,943	137	9
Jefferson	29,439	444	15	3,126	65	21	26,313	379	14
Jerome	24,015	375	16	8,731	170	19	15,284	205	13
Kootenai	161,505	1,733	11	7,734	92	12	153,771	1,641	11
Latah	40,134	391	10	1,803	15	8	38,331	376	10
Lemhi	7,961	68	9	278	2	7	7,683	66	9
Lewis	3,861	38	10	180	2	11	3,681	36	10
Lincoln	5,360	59	11	1,627	33	20	3,733	26	7
Madison	39,304	1,097	28	3,083	109	35	36,221	988	27
Minidoka	20,825	279	13	7,462	113	15	13,363	166	12
Nez Perce	40,408	457	11	1,635	19	12	38,773	438	11
Oneida	4,488	56	12	210	2	10	4,278	54	13
Owyhee	11,693	138	12	3,077	37	12	8,616	101	12
Payette	23,551	286	12	4,094	72	18	19,457	214	11
Power	7,768	104	13	2,706	40	15	5,062	64	13
Shoshone	12,796	162	13	463	4	9	12,333	158	13
Teton	11,640	125	11	1,958	22	11	9,682	103	11
Twin Falls	86,081	1,152	13	14,557	246	17	71,524	906	13
Valley	11,041	107	10	520	8	15	10,521	99	9
Washington	10,161	109	11	1,718	24	14	8,443	85	10

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

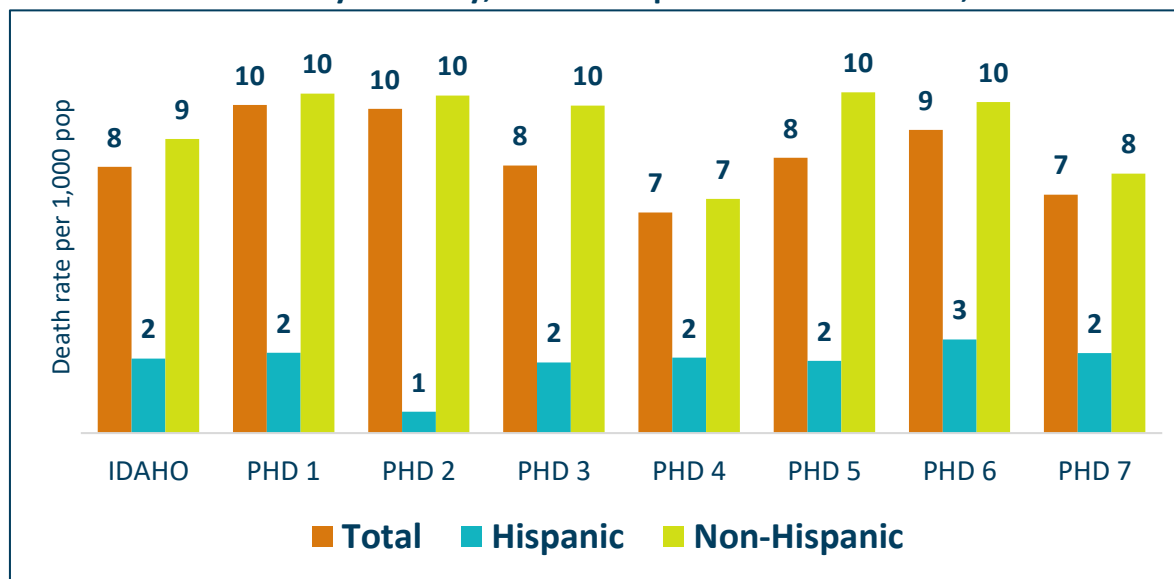
Number of deaths and death rate

There were roughly 14,300 resident deaths in Idaho in 2018. Of these, 3.5% occurred among Hispanics.

The death rate among Hispanics was 2.3 deaths per 1,000 population, compared to 9.0 deaths per 1,000 among non-Hispanics. This much lower death rate reflects the age structure of Hispanics in Idaho and the United States as a whole.

Hispanics death rates were highest in Lemhi (14.4), Valley (5.8), and Adams (5.6) counties, and non-Hispanic rates were highest in Butte (15.2) and Lemhi (14.8). Eight counties had zero Hispanic deaths in 2018: Benewah, Boise, Butte, Camas, Clearwater, Custer, Franklin, and Lewis.

Death rate by ethnicity, Idaho and public health districts, 2018



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

Ethnicity of deaths and death rate, public health districts and counties, Idaho, 2018

	TOTAL			HISPANIC			NON-HISPANIC		
	Total pop Number	Total live births Number	Death rate Per 1,000 pop	Total pop Number	Total live births Number	Death rate Per 1,000 pop	Total pop Number	Total live births Number	Death rate Per 1,000 pop
IDAHO	1,754,208	14,263	8	222,908	508	2	1,531,300	13,755	9
Public Health Districts									
PHD 1	240,202	2,406	10	10,580	26	2	229,622	2,380	10
PHD 2	109,674	1,086	10	4,576	3	1	105,098	1,083	10
PHD 3	290,788	2,377	8	67,688	146	2	223,100	2,231	10
PHD 4	515,900	3,473	7	44,709	103	2	471,191	3,370	7
PHD 5	199,069	1,673	8	48,564	107	2	150,505	1,566	10
PHD 6	175,077	1,620	9	20,627	59	3	154,450	1,561	10
PHD 7	223,498	1,628	7	26,164	64	2	197,334	1,564	8
Counties									
Ada	469,966	3,136	7	39,076	91	2	430,890	3,045	7
Adams	4,250	44	10	179	1	6	4,071	43	11
Bannock	87,138	798	9	7,647	26	3	79,491	772	10
Bear Lake	6,050	66	11	252	1	4	5,798	65	11
Benewah	9,226	108	12	342	0	0	8,884	108	12
Bingham	46,236	418	9	8,374	25	3	37,862	393	10
Blaine	22,601	101	4	5,091	7	1	17,510	94	5
Boise	7,634	57	7	375	0	0	7,259	57	8
Bonner	44,727	440	10	1,421	4	3	43,306	436	10
Bonneville	116,854	949	8	15,492	49	3	101,362	900	9
Boundary	11,948	119	10	620	1	2	11,328	118	10
Butte	2,611	38	15	118	0	0	2,493	38	15
Camas	1,127	13	12	73	0	0	1,054	13	12
Canyon	223,499	1,649	7	57,144	122	2	166,355	1,527	9
Caribou	7,060	60	8	401	1	2	6,659	59	9
Cassia	23,864	214	9	6,541	15	2	17,323	199	11
Clark	852	5	6	379	1	3	473	4	8

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%)

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Ethnicity of deaths and death rate, public health districts and counties, Idaho, 2018 (continued)

	TOTAL			HISPANIC			Total live		
	Total pop	Total live	Death rate	Total pop	Total live	Death rate	Total pop	births	Death rate
	Number	Number	Per 1,000 pop	Number	Number	Per 1,000 pop	Number	Number	Per 1,000 pop
IDAHO	1,754,208	14,263	8	222,908	508	2	1,531,300	13,755	9
Counties (continued)									
Clearwater	8,758	101	12	388	0	0	8,370	101	12
Custer	4,280	55	13	203	0	0	4,077	55	13
Elmore	27,259	215	8	4,738	9	2	22,521	206	9
Franklin	13,726	126	9	919	0	0	12,807	126	10
Fremont	13,168	101	8	1,645	2	1	11,523	99	9
Gem	17,634	231	13	1,476	2	1	16,158	229	14
Gooding	15,196	133	9	4,482	9	2	10,714	124	12
Idaho	16,513	208	13	570	1	2	15,943	207	13
Jefferson	29,439	181	6	3,126	3	1	26,313	178	7
Jerome	24,015	157	7	8,731	11	1	15,284	146	10
Kootenai	161,505	1,572	10	7,734	20	3	153,771	1,552	10
Latah	40,134	219	5	1,803	1	1	38,331	218	6
Lemhi	7,961	118	15	278	4	14	7,683	114	15
Lewis	3,861	51	13	180	0	0	3,681	51	14
Lincoln	5,360	55	10	1,627	4	2	3,733	51	14
Madison	39,304	173	4	3,083	2	1	36,221	171	5
Minidoka	20,825	210	10	7,462	27	4	13,363	183	14
Nez Perce	40,408	507	13	1,635	1	1	38,773	506	13
Oneida	4,488	55	12	210	1	5	4,278	54	13
Owyhee	11,693	105	9	3,077	8	3	8,616	97	11
Payette	23,551	239	10	4,094	10	2	19,457	229	12
Power	7,768	59	8	2,706	5	2	5,062	54	11
Shoshone	12,796	167	13	463	1	2	12,333	166	13
Teton	11,640	46	4	1,958	3	2	9,682	43	4
Twin Falls	86,081	790	9	14,557	34	2	71,524	756	11
Valley	11,041	65	6	520	3	6	10,521	62	6
Washington	10,161	109	11	1,718	3	2	8,443	106	13

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%)

Birth-to-death ratio

Idaho Hispanics had a birth-to-death ratio of 7.0 in 2018, compared to a rate of 1.3 among non-Hispanics. The ratio has fallen among Hispanics in recent years, and among non-Hispanics to a lesser extent. In 2015, the ratio was 8.8 among Hispanics and 1.5 among non-Hispanics.

Birth-to-death ratio by ethnicity, Idaho, 2018

	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Births	3,548	17,858
Deaths	508	13,755
Birth-to-death ratio	7.0	1.3

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.

Ancestry

Idaho Hispanics are more likely than all U.S. Hispanics to be of Mexican descent. In 2018, 85% of Hispanics in Idaho were of Mexican descent, compared to 62% nationally. Compared to the United States, very few Hispanics in Idaho have ancestors from Central America or Puerto Rico.

Hispanics by country of origin, Idaho and the United States, 2018

	Idaho	United States
Total number of Hispanics	222,464	59,763,631
Country of origin	<i>Percent of all Hispanics</i>	
Mexican	85	62
Puerto Rican	3	10
Cuban	0	4
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	0	3
Central American:	3	9
South American:	2	6
Other Hispanic or Latino:	7	5

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE C03001

Nativity and citizenship

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

As of 2018, 71% of Idaho’s Hispanics were born in the United States, compared to 67% nationwide. Eight-in-ten Idaho Hispanics were U.S. citizens, similar to the share nationwide.

Nativity and citizenship vary by age. Hispanic children are more likely than adults to have been born in the United States (and thus to be citizens), rather than coming here as immigrants. In 2018, all but 3% of Idaho’s Hispanics under age 18 were native born and U.S. citizens. In contrast, only 57% of Idaho’s Hispanic adults age 18 and older were native born and 71% were citizens.

Nativity also varies across the state. Hispanics in south central Idaho are most likely to be foreign born and those in the northern Idaho are least likely. The percentage of foreign-born Hispanics ranged from less than 6% in Adams, Benewah, Nez Perce, and Valley counties, to 50% or more in Blaine, Camas, and Clark counties.

Nativity and citizenship of Hispanics, Idaho and the United States, 2018

	Idaho	United States
Total number of Hispanics	222,464	59,763,631
<i>Percent</i>		
Native born	71	67
Foreign born, naturalized U.S. citizen	9	13
Foreign born, not a U.S. citizen	19	20
Number of foreign-born Hispanics	63,617	19,813,074
<i>Percent</i>		
Naturalized U.S. citizen	33	39
Not a U.S. citizen	67	61
Number of Hispanics under age 18	82,216	18,638,707
<i>Percent</i>		
Native born	97	94
Foreign born, naturalized U.S. citizen	1	1
Foreign born, not a U.S. citizen	3	5
Number of Hispanics age 18 and over	140,248	41,124,924
<i>Percent</i>		
Native born	57	54
Foreign born, naturalized U.S. citizen	15	18
Foreign born, not a U.S. citizen	29	27

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE B05003I

Nativity of Hispanics, economic development districts and counties, 2014-2018

	Hispanics <i>Number</i>	Native born <i>Percent of total</i>	Foreign born
Economic Development Districts			
Region 1	9,527	88	12
Region 2	4,304	86	14
Region 3	104,389	75	25
Region 4	46,270	61	39
Region 5	19,714	74	26
Region 6	24,869	68	32
Counties			
Ada	35,838	82	18
Adams	141	96	4
Bannock	7,191	85	15
Bear Lake	249	72	28
Benewah	321	95	5
Bingham	8,186	71	29
Blaine	4,798	45	55
Boise	310	82	18
Bonner	1,282	85	15
Bonneville	14,482	69	31
Boundary	567	85	15
Butte	71	72	28
Camas	8	0	100
Canyon	53,357	73	27
Caribou	387	58	42
Cassia	6,417	64	36
Clark	505	41	59
Clearwater	356	76	24

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2014-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE B050031

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Nativity of Hispanics, economic development districts and counties, 2014-2018 (continued)

	Hispanics	Native born	Foreign born
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of total</i>	
Counties (continued)			
Custer	184	91	9
Elmore	4,406	70	30
Franklin	891	63	37
Fremont	1,628	65	35
Gem	1,418	75	25
Gooding	4,413	57	43
Idaho	540	92	8
Jefferson	2,941	71	29
Jerome	8,299	59	41
Kootenai	6,918	88	12
Latah	1,690	78	22
Lemhi	261	75	25
Lewis	171	89	11
Lincoln	1,607	52	48
Madison	2,902	70	30
Minidoka	7,226	59	41
Nez Perce	1,547	95	5
Oneida	192	67	33
Owyhee	3,048	63	37
Payette	3,963	65	35
Power	2,618	58	42
Shoshone	439	94	6
Teton	1,895	63	37
Twin Falls	13,502	70	30
Valley	190	99	1
Washington	1,718	67	33

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2014-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE B050031

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

About 62% of Idaho's 105,228 foreign-born residents were born in Latin America, and 53% came to the United States before 2000.

Of foreign-born Idahoans born in Latin America, only 14% came to the United States since 2010. About 54% have lived in the United States since before 2000, and 28% have lived here since before 1990.

Place of birth and year of entry for the foreign-born population, Idaho and the United States, 2018

	Idaho	United States
<i>Number</i>		
Total foreign-born population	105,228	44,728,721
<i>Percent</i>		
Foreign-born population by place of birth		
Latin America	62	50
Asia	20	31
Europe	10	11
Other areas	7	8
Foreign-born population by year of entry		
Entered 2010 or later	18	23
Entered 2000 to 2009	29	25
Entered 1990 to 1999	24	21
Entered before 1990	29	30
<i>Number</i>		
Foreign-born population born in Latin America	65,398	22,517,787
<i>Percent</i>		
Foreign-born population born in Latin America by year of entry		
Entered 2010 or later	14	19
Entered 2000 to 2009	32	27
Entered 1990 to 1999	26	23
Entered before 1990	28	30

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE B05007

Citizenship status among foreign-born Idahoans

The longer foreign-born individuals are in the United States, the more likely they are to have become naturalized citizens. In Idaho, 17% of all foreign-born residents arriving in the United States since 2010 have become citizens, compared to 60% of those arriving before 1990.

Except among those who arrived in the last decade, immigrants in Idaho are less likely than those in the United States as a whole to have become citizens. For example, among immigrants who arrived before 1990, those living in Idaho are less likely than in the rest of the country to be naturalized citizens: 60% compared to 78%, respectively.

Similar patterns exist among the foreign-born population from Latin America. In Idaho, 12% of those arriving since 2010 have become citizens, compared to 51% of those arriving before 1990. Among those who arrived before 1990, 51% have become citizens in Idaho, compared to 69% in the United States.

Citizenship status of foreign-born population by year of entry, Idaho and the United States, 2018

	Idaho	United States
<i>Number</i>		
Total foreign-born population	105,228	44,728,721
<i>Percent</i>		
Entered 2010 or later		
Naturalized U.S. citizen	17	14
Not a U.S. citizen	83	86
Entered 2000 to 2009		
Naturalized U.S. citizen	36	44
Not a U.S. citizen	64	56
Entered 1990 to 1999		
Naturalized U.S. citizen	52	60
Not a U.S. citizen	48	40
Entered before 1990		
Naturalized U.S. citizen	60	78
Not a U.S. citizen	40	22
<i>Number</i>		
Foreign-born population from Latin	65,398	22,517,787
<i>Percent</i>		
Entered 2010 or later		
Naturalized U.S. citizen	12	14
Not a U.S. citizen	88	86
Entered 2000 to 2009		
Naturalized U.S. citizen	26	29
Not a U.S. citizen	74	71
Entered 1990 to 1999		
Naturalized U.S. citizen	37	42
Not a U.S. citizen	63	58
Entered before 1990		
Naturalized U.S. citizen	51	69
Not a U.S. citizen	49	31

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE B05007

Language

About one-fourth of Idaho Hispanics speak English less than “very well.” Less ability to speak English is more common among Hispanics who are foreign born: 59% of Idaho’s foreign-born Hispanics speak English less than “very well,” compared to 6% of those who are native-born.

The share of Hispanics who speak only English at home varies across the state, with the lowest share in south central Idaho’s Region 4 (25%) and the highest in northern Idaho’s Region 1 (79%). Counties with the highest rates of Hispanics speaking only English at home in 2014-2018 included: Kootenai (81%), Lewis (86%), Boise (86%), and Butte (100%). Counties with the highest rates of Hispanics who speak English less than “very well” included: Caribou (76%), Bear Lake (77%), and Adams (89%).

Idaho Hispanics are more likely than Hispanics nationwide to speak only English at home: 41% compared to 28% in the United States

Nativity of Hispanics by language spoken at home and ability to speak English, Idaho and the United States, 2018

	Idaho	United States
<i>Number</i>		
Total Hispanic population age 5 years and older	200,283	54,650,071
<i>Percent</i>		
Speaks only English	41	28
Speaks another language, but speaks English "very well"	36	43
Speaks another language, and speaks English less than "very	23	29
<i>Number</i>		
Native Hispanic population age 5 years and older	136,666	34,952,474
<i>Percent</i>		
Speaks only English	56	41
Speaks another language, but speaks English "very well"	38	49
Speaks another language, and speaks English less than "very	6	10
<i>Number</i>		
Foreign-born Hispanic population age 5 years and older	63,617	19,697,597
<i>Percent</i>		
Speaks only English	8	5
Speaks another language, but speaks English "very well"	33	32
Speaks another language, and speaks English less than "very	59	63

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE B160051

**Language spoken in Hispanic homes and ability to speak English,
economic development districts and counties, 2014-2018**

	Hispanics age 5 and older <i>Number</i>	Speak English only <i>Percent</i>	Speak Spanish	Spanish speakers' ability to speak English				Speak language other than English or Spanish <i>Percent</i>
				Speak English "Very well"	Speak English "Well"	Speak English "Not well"	Speak English "Not at all"	
Economic Development Districts								
Region 1	8,651	79	21	71	11	17	1	0
Region 2	3,905	63	37	79	10	11	0	1
Region 3	93,955	43	57	60	18	15	8	0
Region 4	41,359	25	74	52	17	20	11	0
Region 5	17,562	41	58	65	17	11	7	1
Region 6	21,997	32	68	62	18	14	6	1
Counties								
Ada	32,610	59	41	64	18	14	4	0
Adams	129	58	42	11	80	9	0	0
Bannock	6,396	63	34	70	20	6	4	3
Bear Lake	222	57	43	23	67	9	1	0
Benewah	286	74	22	73	5	22	0	4
Bingham	7,285	26	72	64	16	14	6	1
Blaine	4,314	14	85	47	16	24	13	1
Boise	298	86	13	66	34	0	0	2
Bonner	1,180	67	33	72	16	11	0	0
Bonneville	12,720	29	70	64	19	13	4	0
Boundary	499	77	23	34	9	48	10	0
Butte	71	100	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Camas	8	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Canyon	47,503	34	66	60	17	14	9	0
Caribou	375	45	55	24	41	12	22	0
Cassia	5,718	29	70	51	16	19	13	1
Clark	460	9	91	39	14	12	36	0
Clearwater	339	50	50	83	17	0	0	0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2014-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE B16006

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**Language spoken in Hispanic homes and ability to speak English,
economic development districts and counties, 2014-2018 (continued)**

	Hispanics age 5 and older <i>Number</i>	Speak English only <i>Percent</i>	Speak Spanish	Spanish speakers' ability to speak English				Speak language other than English or Spanish <i>Percent</i>
				Speak English "Very well"	Speak English "Well" <i>Percent</i>	Speak English "Not well"	Speak English "Not at all"	
Counties (continued)								
Custer	184	60	40	43	4	53	0	0
Elmore	3,935	40	60	51	23	17	9	0
Franklin	817	71	29	57	18	8	18	0
Fremont	1,466	35	65	52	15	22	10	0
Gem	1,362	32	68	62	19	12	7	0
Gooding	3,954	21	78	48	21	19	13	0
Idaho	531	63	37	85	6	9	0	0
Jefferson	2,576	34	66	55	11	26	8	0
Jerome	7,287	15	85	45	16	26	14	0
Kootenai	6,311	81	19	76	10	14	0	0
Latah	1,524	57	41	85	8	7	0	2
Lemhi	247	62	38	32	59	9	0	0
Lewis	149	86	14	67	0	33	0	0
Lincoln	1,463	17	83	42	26	18	14	0
Madison	2,550	40	58	76	15	5	4	3
Minidoka	6,490	20	80	55	16	20	10	0
Nez Perce	1,362	69	31	67	13	21	0	0
Oneida	192	33	67	33	4	38	26	0
Owyhee	2,768	19	80	47	16	24	13	1
Payette	3,525	33	66	50	24	16	10	1
Power	2,275	11	89	70	14	9	7	0
Shoshone	375	78	22	53	7	37	2	0
Teton	1,723	30	70	55	32	10	3	0
Twin Falls	12,125	38	61	62	15	17	6	0
Valley	186	20	80	99	1	0	0	0
Washington	1,639	31	69	60	11	25	4	0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2014-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE B16006

Data sources

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3. Economy

Highlights

- ◆ Hispanics made up 12.5% of Idaho's labor force in 2018, up from 7% in 2000.
- ◆ Idaho's Hispanic workers are more likely than others to work in the natural resource industry (including agriculture), manufacturing (including food processing), and education, health, and social assistance. Many jobs in these industries are considered "essential" by the federal and state government, but exactly how many is difficult to estimate.
- ◆ Because Hispanics are more likely to work in lower-wage industries and occupations, they earn less than non-Hispanics, on a full-time, annual basis.
- ◆ By two measures of income, per capita income and median household income, Idaho Hispanics lag behind non-Hispanics, but the gap has narrowed since the recession. The same is true for poverty rates.
- ◆ Hispanics accounted for 7% of Idaho's total buying power (\$71.6 billion) in 2019. Between 2010 and 2019, Hispanic buying power increased at a greater rate than among non-Hispanics: 59% compared to 32%, respectively.

Labor force and employment

Hispanics made up 12.5% of Idaho’s labor force in 2018, up from 7% in 2000. Since 2000, the number of Hispanics in the labor force more than doubled, from about 43,000 to 105,100.

Labor force participation

As in the United States as a whole, Hispanics in Idaho are more likely than non-Hispanics to be in the labor force: in Idaho, 70% of Hispanics compared to 61% of non-Hispanics in 2018.

More than three-quarters of Hispanic males are in the labor force, a significantly higher share than among non-Hispanic males. The same is true for females.

Over 80% of Idaho Hispanics from 20-24 years old are in the labor force. This is the highest labor force participation rate for any age group, whether Hispanic or non-Hispanic.

Labor force participation rate by ethnicity, sex, and age, 2018

	Idaho			United States		
	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
	Percent			Percent		
TOTAL	62	70	61	63	68	62
BY SEX						
Male	67	77	66	68	75	67
Female	57	63	56	58	60	58
BY AGE						
16 to 19 years	45	34	47	39	36	39
20 to 24 years	77	84	76	75	76	75
25 to 54 years	81	81	81	82	81	83
55 to 64 years	64	64	64	65	65	65
65 to 69 years	29	33	29	32	31	33
70 years and over	10	10	10	11	9	11

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2018 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.

Number of employed persons

Hispanics made up 12.5% of employed Idahoans in 2018, about the same as their share of the general population.

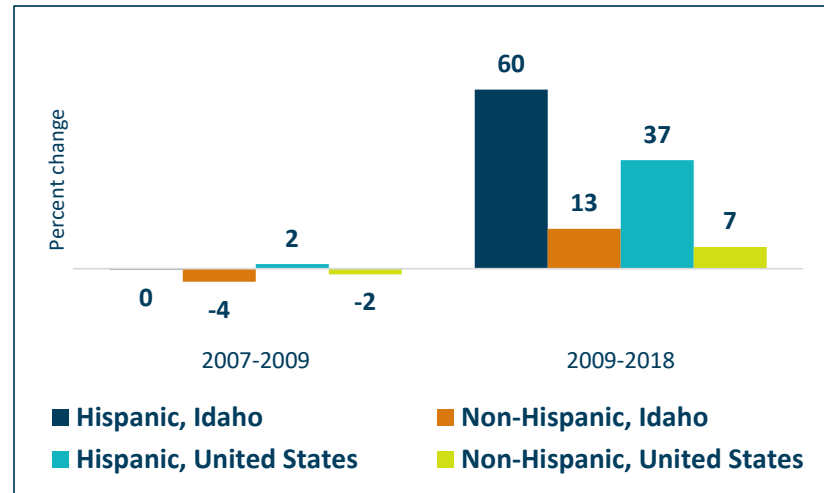
In the 2007-2009 recession, Hispanic employment numbers in Idaho held almost steady, while non-Hispanic employment declined by 4%. The same pattern exists in the United States as a whole.

Since 2009, Hispanic employment in Idaho had increased 60% by 2018, compared to 13% among non-Hispanics. Hispanics account for 31% of Idaho's employment growth from 2009 to 2018.

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

Large changes in the number of employed Hispanics, whether up or down, occurred mainly in counties with very few Hispanics. They included Benewah, Boundary, and Caribou counties.

Change in number of employed persons by ethnicity, 2007-2009 (recession years) and 2009-2018 (post-recession), Idaho and the United States



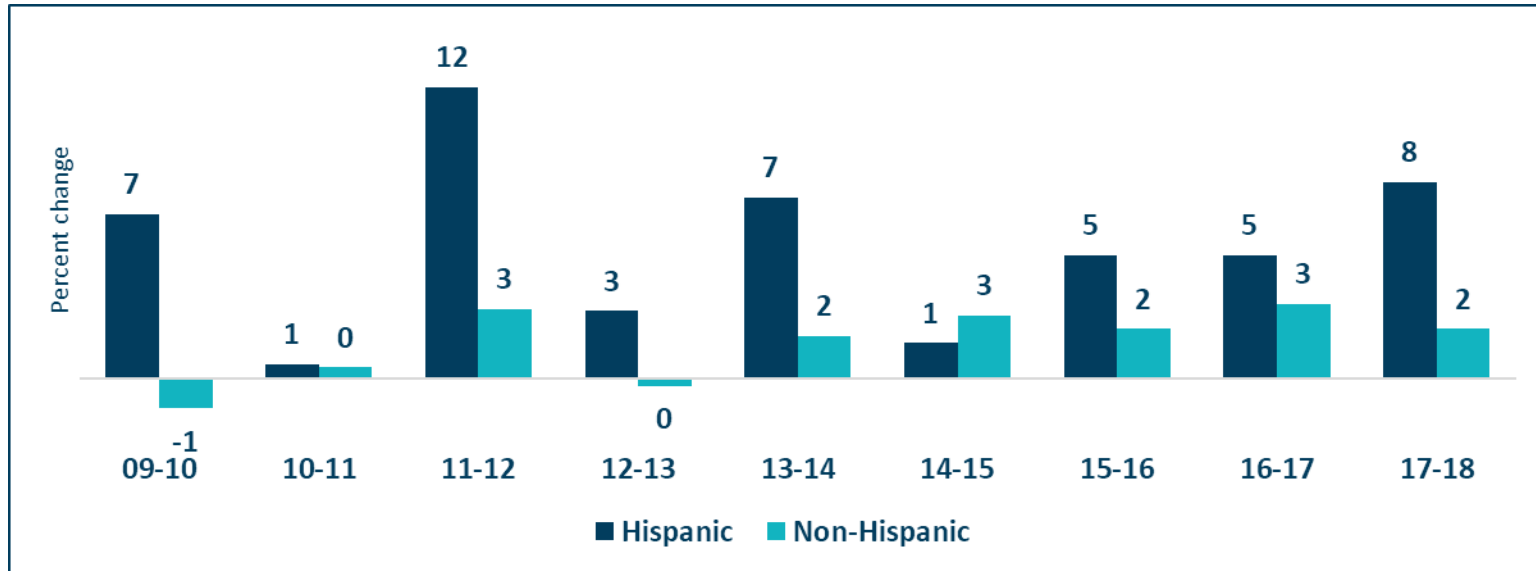
SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2009-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND B23002I

Employed persons by ethnicity, Idaho, 2009 to 2018

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	685,475	681,907	684,916	710,247	710,293	726,768	744,228	762,788	786,913	806,802
Hispanic	62,935	67,141	67,529	75,547	77,611	83,324	84,508	88,723	92,968	100,850
Non-Hispanic	622,540	614,766	617,387	634,700	632,682	643,444	659,720	674,065	693,945	705,952

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2009-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND B23002I

Year-to-year change in number of employed persons by ethnicity, Idaho, 2009 to 2018



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2009-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND B23002I

Below, we present county-level data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s **2014-2018 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 2014-2018, the data represent the average value during that time period.

Employed persons by ethnicity, 2010-2014 and 2014-2018

	TOTAL			HISPANIC			NON-HISPANIC		
	2010-2014 Number	2014-2018 Number	Change 2010-2014 to 2014-2018 Percent	2010-2014 Number	2014-2018 Number	Change 2010-2014 to 2014-2018 Percent	2010-2014 Number	2014-2018 Number	Change 2010-2014 to 2014-2018 Percent
Economic Development Districts									
Region 1	91,083	100,832	11	3,010	3,911	30	88,073	96,921	10
Region 2	48,228	49,238	2	1,510	1,878	24	46,718	47,360	1
Region 3	316,306	356,644	13	35,581	45,266	27	280,725	311,378	11
Region 4	83,980	92,022	10	17,325	21,368	23	66,655	70,654	6
Region 5	72,746	72,952	0	7,179	8,421	17	65,567	64,531	-2
Region 6	91,067	97,013	7	9,172	10,550	15	81,895	86,463	6
Counties									
Ada	195,104	221,254	13	12,410	16,596	34	182,694	204,658	12
Adams	1,534	1,517	-1	68	45	-34	1,466	1,472	0
Bannock	37,810	36,974	-2	2,321	2,843	22	35,489	34,131	-4
Bear Lake	2,492	2,514	1	98	75	-23	2,394	2,439	2
Benewah	3,673	3,429	-7	106	31	-71	3,567	3,398	-5
Bingham	19,103	19,674	3	3,234	3,745	16	15,869	15,929	0
Blaine	11,845	12,435	5	2,225	2,366	6	9,620	10,069	5
Boise	2,780	2,858	3	106	143	35	2,674	2,715	2
Bonner	16,119	17,690	10	385	422	10	15,734	17,268	10
Bonneville	46,872	49,395	5	5,226	6,011	15	41,646	43,384	4
Boundary	3,731	4,401	18	107	199	86	3,624	4,202	16
Butte	1,036	967	-7	44	28	-36	992	939	-5
Camas	515	382	-26	49	8	-84	466	374	-20
Canyon	79,002	91,663	16	18,051	22,301	24	60,951	69,362	14
Caribou	3,070	3,011	-2	127	243	91	2,943	2,768	-6
Cassia	9,406	10,138	8	2,206	2,779	26	7,200	7,359	2
Clark	385	463	20	144	253	76	241	210	-13
Clearwater	2,916	2,939	1	82	117	43	2,834	2,822	0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2010-2014 AND 2014-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND C230021

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Employed persons by ethnicity, 2010-2014 and 2014-2018 (continued)

	TOTAL			HISPANIC			NON-HISPANIC		
	2010-2014 Number	2014-2018 Number	Change 2010-2014 to 2014-2018 Percent	2010-2014 Number	2014-2018 Number	Change 2010-2014 to 2014-2018 Percent	2010-2014 Number	2014-2018 Number	Change 2010-2014 to 2014-2018 Percent
Counties (continued)									
Custer	1,752	1,619	-8	88	78	-11	1,664	1,541	-7
Elmore	10,248	9,733	-5	1,459	1,622	11	8,789	8,111	-8
Franklin	5,247	5,861	12	354	412	16	4,893	5,449	11
Fremont	5,477	5,212	-5	636	611	-4	4,841	4,601	-5
Gem	6,240	6,654	7	364	684	88	5,876	5,970	2
Gooding	6,488	6,970	7	1,757	1,970	12	4,731	5,000	6
Idaho	6,410	6,291	-2	144	176	22	6,266	6,115	-2
Jefferson	11,154	12,485	12	1,110	1,282	15	10,044	11,203	12
Jerome	9,419	10,607	13	2,989	3,892	30	6,430	6,715	4
Kootenai	62,920	70,446	12	2,275	3,102	36	60,645	67,344	11
Latah	18,422	19,601	6	707	832	18	17,715	18,769	6
Lemhi	3,382	3,212	-5	95	159	67	3,287	3,053	-7
Lewis	1,561	1,515	-3	46	60	30	1,515	1,455	-4
Lincoln	2,200	2,494	13	673	779	16	1,527	1,715	12
Madison	16,029	17,962	12	997	1,349	35	15,032	16,613	11
Minidoka	8,944	9,339	4	2,834	3,337	18	6,110	6,002	-2
Nez Perce	18,919	18,892	0	531	693	31	18,388	18,199	-1
Oneida	1,834	1,700	-7	62	77	24	1,772	1,623	-8
Owyhee	4,176	4,964	19	1,078	1,364	27	3,098	3,600	16
Payette	9,122	9,859	8	1,254	1,685	34	7,868	8,174	4
Power	3,190	3,218	1	983	1,026	4	2,207	2,192	-1
Shoshone	4,640	4,866	5	137	157	15	4,503	4,709	5
Teton	4,980	5,698	14	832	779	-6	4,148	4,919	19
Twin Falls	35,163	39,657	13	4,592	6,237	36	30,571	33,420	9
Valley	4,398	4,118	-6	97	20	-79	4,301	4,098	-5
Washington	3,702	4,024	9	694	806	16	3,008	3,218	7

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2010-2014 AND 2014-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND C23002I

Unemployment

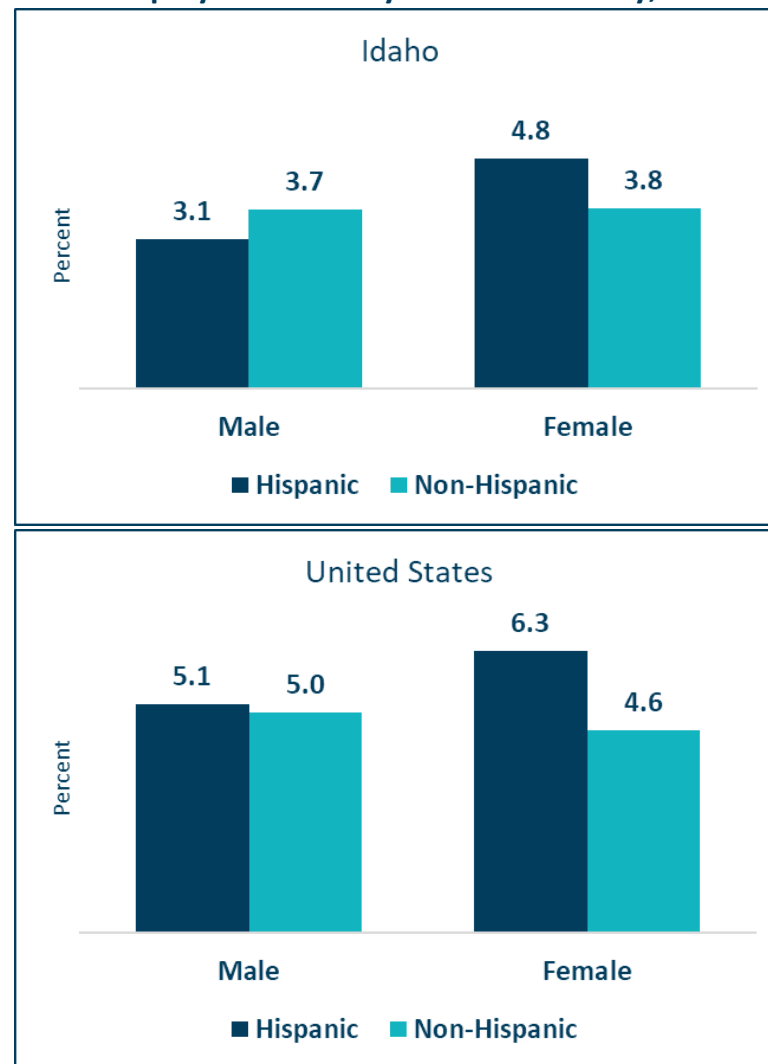
Hispanics made up 12% of unemployed Idahoans in 2018, again, about the same as their share of the population.

Idaho's Hispanic unemployment rate has been volatile since the beginning of the recession, more than in the United States as a whole. However, the persistent gap between Idaho Hispanic and non-Hispanic rates is narrowing.

Idaho's Hispanic unemployment rate peaked at 15.0% in 2011. The peak for non-Hispanics was 9.8% in 2010. By 2018, the rate among both groups had dropped and has remained below pre-recession levels.

Regionally, unemployment rates among Hispanics have fallen the most in southwestern Idaho and have increased in northern Idaho. Counties with the highest unemployment rates among Hispanics in 2014-2018 tended to be those in which few Hispanics live. These include Boundary, Teton, and Nez Perce.

Unemployment rate by sex and ethnicity, 2018



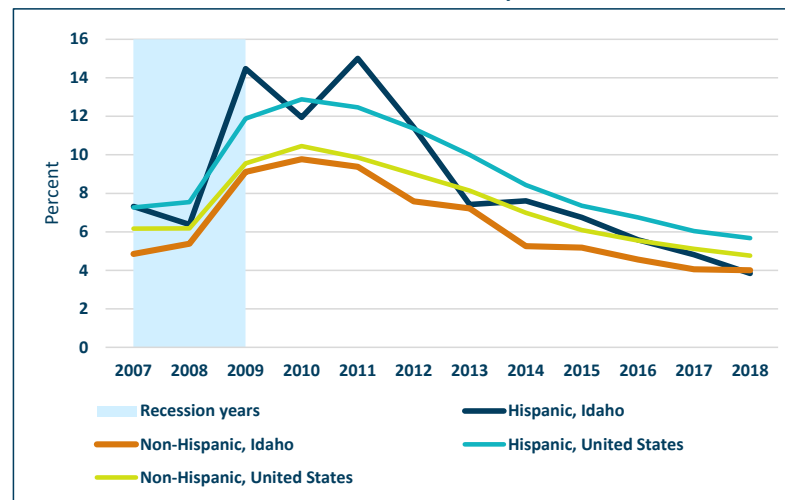
SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND B23002I

Unemployed persons (Idaho) and unemployment rates (Idaho and the United States) by ethnicity, 2009 to 2018

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of unemployed persons										
Idaho	73,058	75,683	75,817	61,864	55,466	42,569	42,149	37,503	34,000	33,438
Hispanic	10,648	9,108	11,925	9,747	6,216	6,863	6,113	5,250	4,702	4,025
Non-Hispanic	62,410	66,575	63,892	52,117	49,250	35,706	36,036	32,253	29,298	29,413
Unemployment rate										
Idaho										
Hispanic	14.5	11.9	15.0	11.4	7.4	7.6	6.7	5.6	4.8	3.8
Non-Hispanic	9.1	9.8	9.4	7.6	7.2	5.3	5.2	4.6	4.1	4.0
United States										
Hispanic	11.9	12.9	12.5	11.4	10.0	8.4	7.4	6.7	6.0	5.7
Non-Hispanic	9.6	10.5	9.9	9.0	8.1	7.0	6.1	5.5	5.1	4.8

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2009-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND B23002I

Unemployment rates by ethnicity, Idaho and the United States, 2007 to 2018



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2007-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND B23002I

Unemployment rate and change in rate, by ethnicity, 2010-2014 and 2014-2018

	TOTAL			HISPANIC			NON-HISPANIC		
	2010-2014	2014-2018	Change in rate 2010-2014 to 2014-2018	2010-2014	2014-2018	Change in rate 2010-2014 to 2014-2018	2010-2014	2014-2018	Change in rate 2010-2014 to 2014-2018
	Percent			Percent			Percent		
Economic Development Districts									
Region 1	9.2	5.0	-4.2	12.5	5.6	-6.9	9.1	5.0	-4.1
Region 2	7.5	4.9	-2.7	6.7	9.3	2.6	7.6	4.7	-2.9
Region 3	8.7	4.7	-3.9	12.6	6.5	-6.2	8.1	4.4	-3.7
Region 4	6.8	3.3	-3.5	7.6	2.9	-4.8	6.6	3.4	-3.2
Region 5	6.9	4.8	-2.1	8.5	5.1	-3.4	6.8	4.8	-2.0
Region 6	7.2	4.7	-2.5	7.6	7.2	-0.4	7.2	4.4	-2.8
Counties									
Ada	7.3	3.8	-3.5	10.9	4.7	-6.2	7.1	3.7	-3.4
Adams	11.7	11.1	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	11.4	-0.8
Bannock	7.4	6.1	-1.2	13.9	10.4	-3.5	6.9	5.7	-1.1
Bear Lake	3.6	3.1	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.2	-0.5
Benewah	10.6	8.8	-1.8	13.1	0.0	-13.1	10.5	8.9	-1.7
Bingham	7.2	4.2	-3.0	6.4	3.0	-3.4	7.4	4.4	-2.9
Blaine	4.7	1.8	-2.9	6.3	0.8	-5.5	4.4	2.1	-2.3
Boise	12.9	6.3	-6.6	3.6	7.7	4.1	13.2	6.2	-7.0
Bonner	8.1	3.6	-4.5	1.3	0.0	-1.3	8.3	3.7	-4.6
Bonneville	6.1	3.8	-2.3	6.8	6.2	-0.6	6.0	3.4	-2.6
Boundary	5.2	3.9	-1.4	33.1	23.2	-10.0	4.1	2.7	-1.3
Butte	7.5	5.8	-1.7	4.3	3.4	-0.9	7.6	5.9	-1.7
Camas	12.6	3.0	-9.5	40.2	0.0	-40.2	8.1	3.1	-5.0
Canyon	10.4	6.5	-4.0	12.7	7.9	-4.8	9.7	6.0	-3.7
Caribou	2.9	1.9	-1.0	3.1	2.0	-1.0	2.9	1.9	-1.0
Cassia	7.5	3.2	-4.3	9.3	2.7	-6.7	7.0	3.5	-3.5
Clark	5.6	7.8	2.1	13.3	12.5	-0.8	0.4	1.4	1.0
Clearwater	9.4	5.4	-4.0	2.4	4.1	1.7	9.6	5.4	-4.2

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2010-2014 AND 2014-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND C230021

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Unemployment rate and change in rate, by ethnicity, 2010-2014 and 2014-2018 (continued)

	TOTAL			HISPANIC			NON-HISPANIC		
	2010-2014	2014-2018	Change in rate 2010-2014 to 2014-2018	2010-2014	2014-2018	Change in rate 2010-2014 to 2014-2018	2010-2014	2014-2018	Change in rate 2010-2014 to 2014-2018
	<i>Percent</i>			<i>Percent</i>			<i>Percent</i>		
Counties (continued)									
Custer	5.0	4.5	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	4.7	-0.6
Elmore	9.9	7.0	-2.9	9.7	9.6	-0.1	9.9	6.4	-3.5
Franklin	6.3	1.4	-4.9	2.7	0.5	-2.3	6.6	1.4	-5.1
Fremont	6.7	6.4	-0.3	4.6	5.1	0.5	7.0	6.5	-0.5
Gem	13.8	4.5	-9.3	30.5	5.8	-24.7	12.5	4.3	-8.2
Gooding	6.4	4.4	-2.0	6.6	3.9	-2.7	6.4	4.6	-1.7
Idaho	8.7	4.9	-3.8	2.7	5.9	3.2	8.8	4.8	-4.0
Jefferson	6.3	4.6	-1.7	6.2	7.6	1.4	6.3	4.2	-2.1
Jerome	8.4	3.9	-4.4	7.3	3.3	-3.9	8.9	4.3	-4.6
Kootenai	9.5	5.0	-4.5	13.5	4.3	-9.2	9.4	5.0	-4.3
Latah	8.2	5.0	-3.2	3.9	9.1	5.1	8.3	4.8	-3.6
Lemhi	7.6	3.5	-4.1	10.4	0.0	-10.4	7.5	3.7	-3.8
Lewis	6.2	5.8	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	6.1	-0.4
Lincoln	7.8	3.1	-4.8	6.3	3.1	-3.2	8.5	3.1	-5.5
Madison	10.3	6.6	-3.7	10.7	3.5	-7.2	10.3	6.9	-3.4
Minidoka	5.8	3.3	-2.4	7.3	2.2	-5.1	5.0	3.9	-1.1
Nez Perce	6.3	4.7	-1.7	12.1	11.8	-0.3	6.2	4.4	-1.8
Oneida	5.9	5.1	-0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	5.3	-0.7
Owyhee	13.3	4.4	-8.8	14.2	4.0	-10.2	13.0	4.6	-8.3
Payette	11.6	5.3	-6.3	19.8	3.2	-16.6	10.2	5.8	-4.4
Power	8.2	3.9	-4.3	5.8	0.0	-5.8	9.2	5.6	-3.7
Shoshone	11.3	8.5	-2.8	0.0	16.5	16.5	11.7	8.3	-3.4
Teton	10.6	6.0	-4.7	12.7	20.8	8.1	10.2	3.1	-7.1
Twin Falls	7.1	3.4	-3.7	7.9	3.4	-4.5	7.0	3.4	-3.6
Valley	4.9	3.0	-1.9	1.0	0.0	-1.0	5.0	3.0	-2.0
Washington	12.8	5.4	-7.3	21.4	5.8	-15.6	10.5	5.3	-5.2

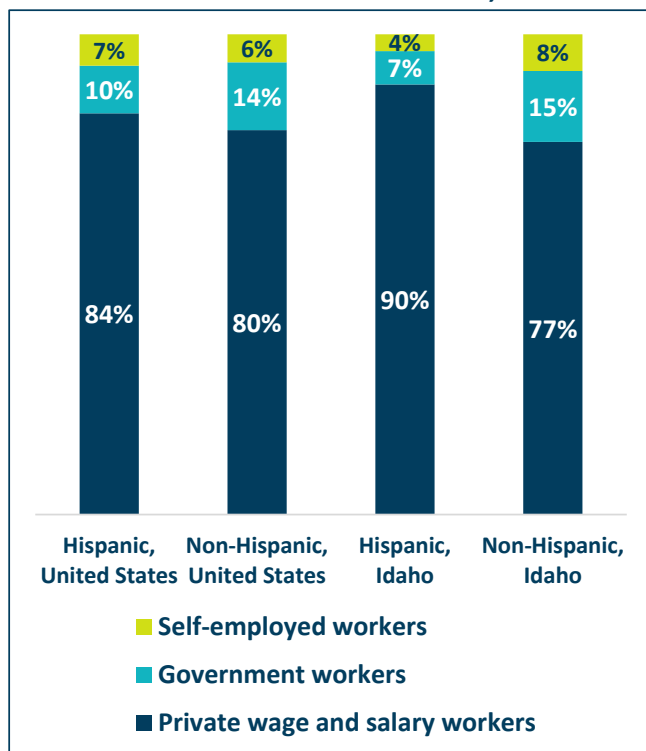
SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2010-2014 AND 2014-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND C23002I

Employees and self-employment

Based on the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, almost all Hispanic workers in Idaho are employed in the private sector for wages or salary: 90% in 2018. This is higher than among non-Hispanics in Idaho, and higher than among Hispanics nationwide.

A small share of Idaho Hispanics is self-employed: 4% in 2018, compared to 8% among non-Hispanics in the state.

Private and public sector jobs by ethnicity, Idaho and the United States, 2018



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE S0201

Hispanic-owned businesses

Additional information on Hispanics who are self-employed comes from the U.S. Census Bureau’s Annual Business Survey. It counts only self-employed people who have employees. Based on this survey, roughly 1,100 Hispanic owned businesses in Idaho had at least one employee in 2017. About half of these businesses were in construction or the accommodation and food service industry.

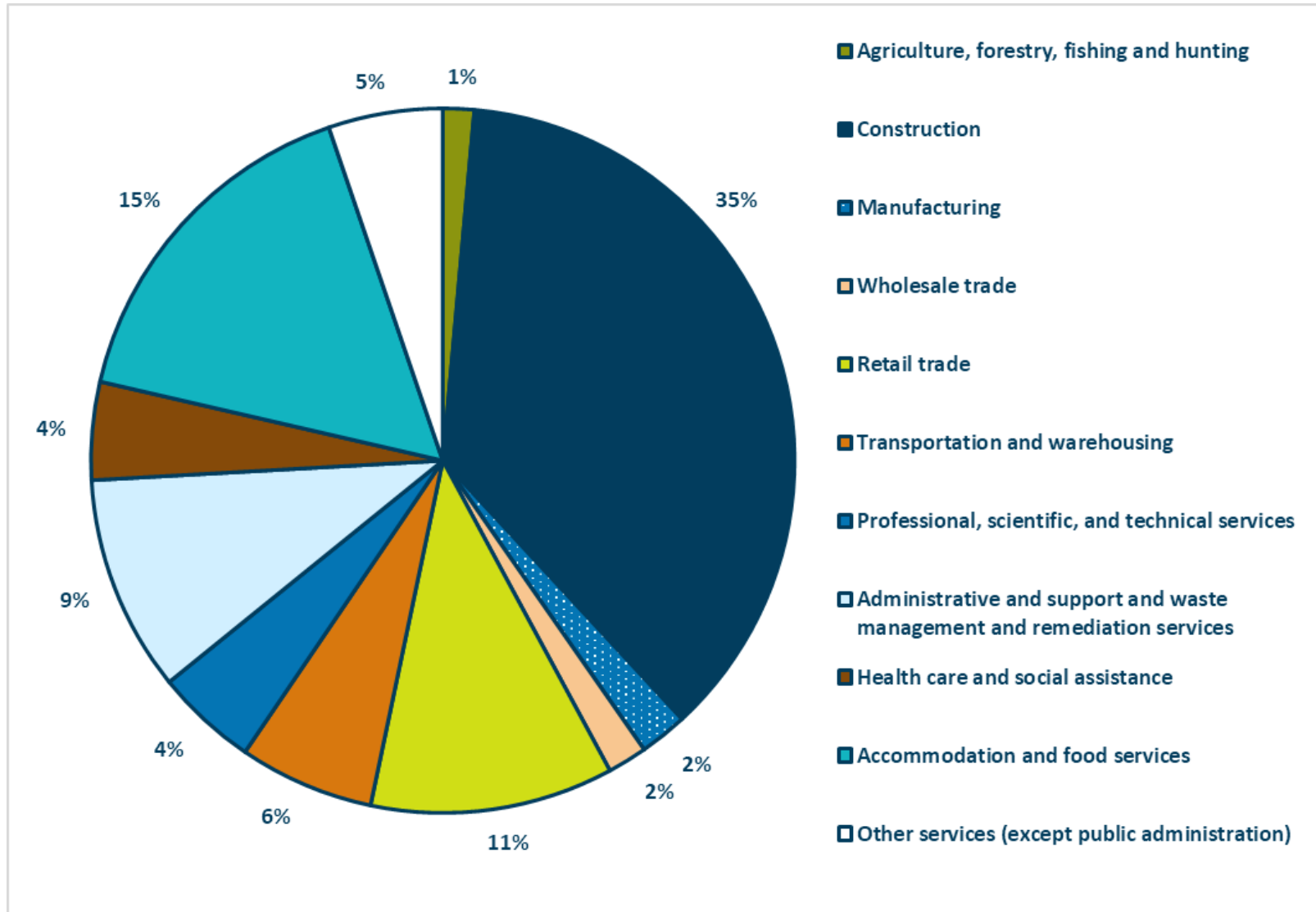
Employer businesses by ethnicity of business owner, Idaho, 2017

	2017 Number	2017 Percent
Total	38,479	100
Hispanic	1,101	3
Non-Hispanic	34,243	89
Equally Hispanic and Non-Hispanic	510	1
Unknown	2,625	7

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2017 ANNUAL BUSINESS SURVEY, TABLE AB1700CSA01

NOTE: 2017 WAS THE FIRST YEAR DATA WAS AVAILABLE

Hispanic-owned employer businesses by industry, Idaho, 2017



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2017 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE AB1700CSA01

NOTE: 2017 WAS THE FIRST YEAR DATA WAS AVAILABLE

Industries and occupations

In 2018, Hispanic workers in Idaho were more likely than non-Hispanics to work in the natural resource industry (including agriculture): 16% of Idaho's Hispanic workers, compared to 4% of non-Hispanic workers. Hispanics were also more likely than non-Hispanics to work in manufacturing (including food processing) and education, health, and social assistance. They were less likely than non-Hispanics to work in professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services.

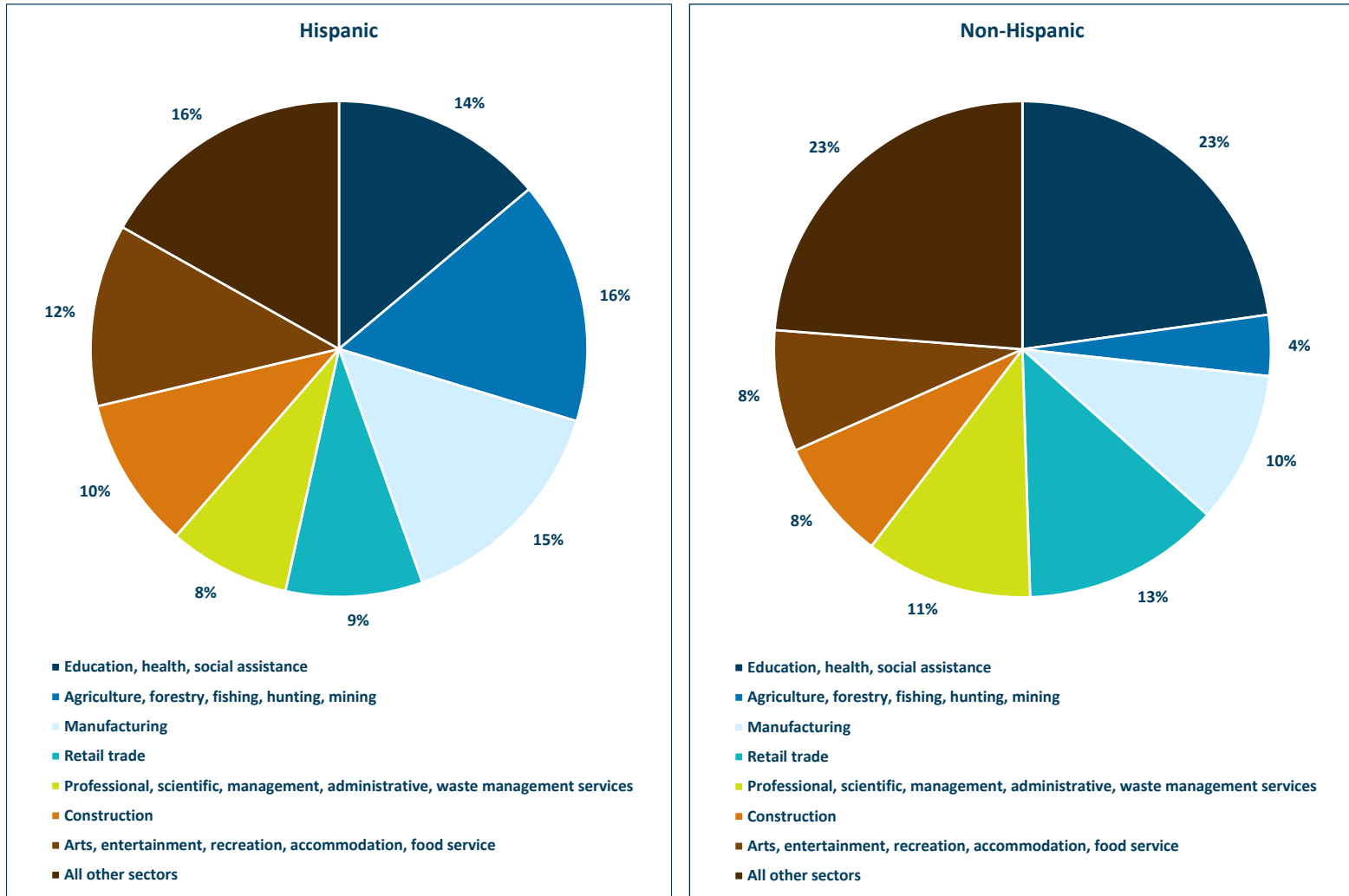
Since the recession, most industries gained Hispanic workers, especially the natural resources industry and education, health, and social assistance.

In 2018, Hispanics were 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. Only 16% worked in management and professional occupations, compared to 38% of non-Hispanics.

Since the recession, Hispanic employment grew the most in natural resource, construction, and maintenance occupations. Many jobs in these industries are considered "essential" by the federal and state government, but exactly how many is difficult to estimate.

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

Employment by industry by ethnicity, Idaho, 2018



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2009 AND 2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND B23002I

Employment by industry and occupation by ethnicity, Idaho, 2018 and 2009-2018 change

	2018		2009-2018	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
	Employed workers Number		Change in employment Number	
Employed workers age 16+	100,850	705,952	37,915	83,412
	Employed workers Percent		Change in employment Number	
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY				
Education, health, social assistance	14	23	5,396	19,974
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, mining	16	4	8,169	-110
Manufacturing	15	10	4,844	11,659
Retail trade	9	13	3,476	11,049
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, waste management services	8	11	1,471	17,018
Construction	10	8	4,370	6,050
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, food service	12	8	3,416	2,565
All other sectors	17	24	6,772	15,206
	Employed workers Percent		Change in employment Number	
EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION				
Natural resources, construction, maintenance	25	11	11,519	6,435
Sales, administrative	18	23	7,656	2,376
Service	21	16	5,884	2,762
Production, transportation	20	12	7,783	14,990
Management, professional	16	38	5,073	56,143

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2009 AND 2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND B23002I

Agricultural workers

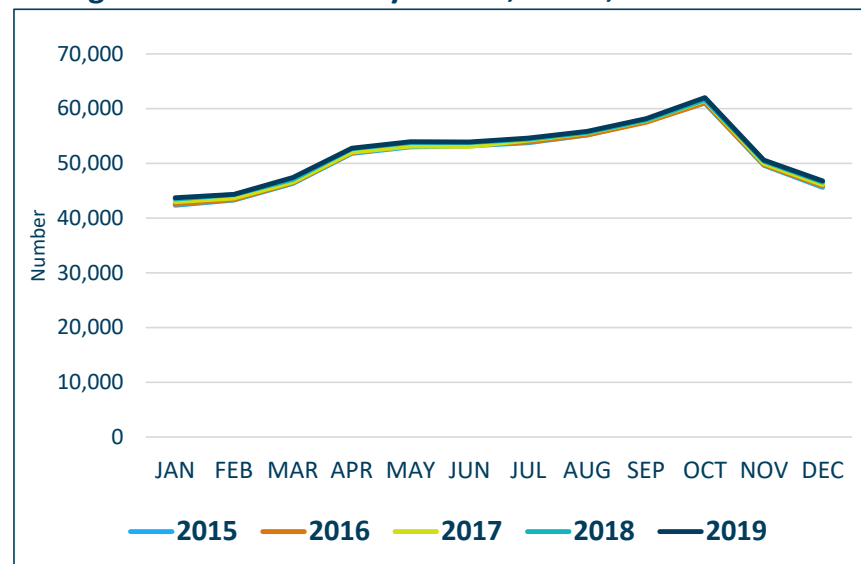
As described earlier in this chapter, a disproportionate share of Hispanics is employed in agriculture, an industry for which the Idaho Department of Labor reports detailed statistics.

In 2019, Idaho’s average monthly agricultural employment was about 52,000, with peak monthly employment occurring in October when there were about 62,000 agricultural employees. While the number of agricultural employees varies throughout the year, the pattern of employment and number of workers has been very similar year to year since at least 2015. Some of this variation is due to the changing number of migrant and seasonal farmworkers throughout the year.

Migrant and seasonal farmworkers

The number of migrant and seasonal farmworkers changes month to month as seasons change and workers move to find employment. In 2019, Idaho’s employment of migrant and seasonal farmworkers reached its peak of 18,082 in October, when they made up 38% of the state’s hired agricultural workforce. Counties with the highest peak employment of migrant and seasonal farmworkers included: Bingham (2,593 in October), Canyon (2,447 in September), and Cassia (1,136 in October).

Agricultural workers by month, Idaho, 2015-2019



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FARM EMPLOYMENT

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

Agricultural employment and peak employment of migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFW), 2019

	Average monthly agricultural employment <i>Number</i>	MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARMWORKERS		
		Peak monthly MSFW employment <i>Number</i>	Peak month of MSFW employment <i>Month</i>	Peak MSFW employment as a share of all agricultural workers <i>Percent</i>
IDAHO	52,015	18,082	October	38
Counties				
Ada	2,243	507	September	30
Adams	234	41	September	31
Bannock	895	256	October	38
Bear Lake	639	142	October	38
Benewah	356	126	May	48
Bingham	3,467	2,593	October	61
Blaine	458	154	October	39
Boise	163	23	September	30
Bonner	606	204	May	48
Bonneville	1,437	548	October	39
Boundary	646	309	May	48
Butte	435	109	October	39
Camas	244	73	October	39
Canyon	5,538	2,447	September	43
Caribou	882	304	October	38
Cassia	2,896	1,136	October	35
Clark	178	69	October	39
Clearwater	195	72	May	48
Custer	368	106	October	39
Elmore	948	524	August	50
Franklin	1,399	462	October	38
Fremont	1,207	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), 2019 (continued)

	Average monthly agricultural employment <i>Number</i>	MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARMWORKERS		
		Peak monthly MSFW employment <i>Number</i>	Peak month of MSFW employment <i>Month</i>	Peak MSFW employment as a share of all agricultural workers <i>Percent</i>
IDAHO	52,015	18,082	October	38
Counties (continued)				
Gem	1,011	209	September	30
Gooding	2,722	298	October	11
Idaho	781	237	May	48
Jefferson	1,511	614	October	39
Jerome	3,313	419	October	13
Kootenai	861	243	May	53
Latah	1,187	381	May	48
Lemhi	334	97	October	40
Lewis	305	122	May	48
Lincoln	698	206	October	34
Madison	1,085	1,093	October	66
Minidoka	2,326	987	October	39
Nez Perce	621	243	May	48
Oneida	586	132	October	38
Owyhee	1,563	580	July	42
Payette	1,618	423	September	30
Power	1,302	1,095	October	61
Shoshone	16	3	April	50
Teton	454	426	October	66
Twin Falls	3,261	574	October	21
Valley	139	35	September	31
Washington	888	191	September	30

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FARM EMPLOYMENT

Earnings, income, and poverty

Earnings

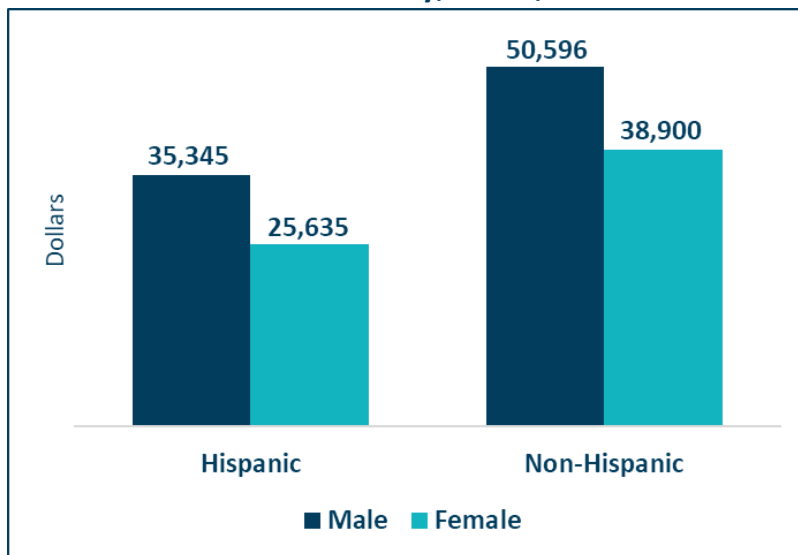
How much people earn for full-time, year-round work is one important measure of economic well-being.

Because Hispanics are more likely to work in lower-wage industries and occupations, they earn less than non-Hispanics, on a full-time, annual basis. Median earnings for full-time, year-round workers in 2018 was about \$35,300 for Idaho's Hispanic males, \$15,300 less than for non-Hispanic males. Earnings for Hispanic female workers were about \$25,600, \$13,300 less than for non-Hispanic females.

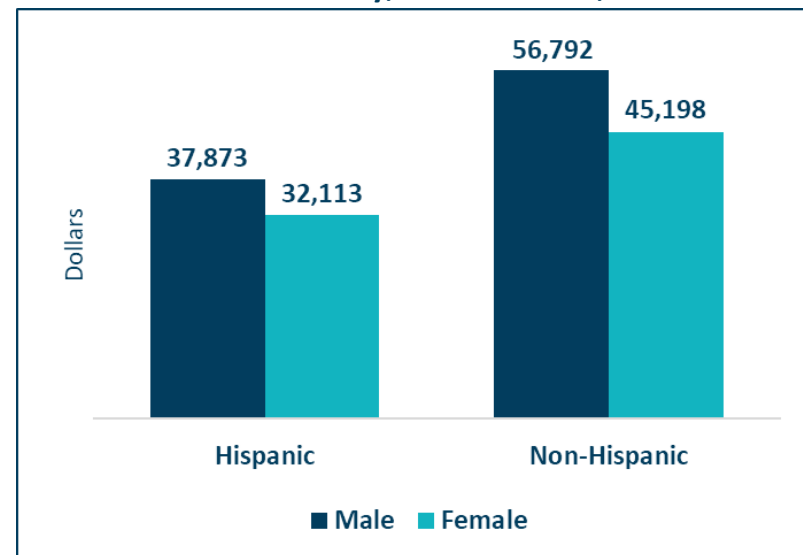
Median earnings of Hispanic males in Idaho increased 24% from 2015 to 2018, while earnings increased 10% among Hispanic females, 8% among non-Hispanic males, and 19% among non-Hispanic females.

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

Median earnings for full-time, year-round workers, by sex and ethnicity, Idaho, 2018



Median earnings for full-time, year-round workers, by sex and ethnicity, United States, 2018



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, SINGLE-YEAR, ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201

Per capita and median household income

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

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

Per capita income among Idaho's Hispanics was about \$18,500 in 2018, compared to \$29,200 among non-Hispanics. When adjusted for inflation, Hispanic per capita income continued to decline after the recession but by 2018, was 42% higher than in 2009. Non-Hispanic per capita income in 2018 was 12% higher than in 2009.

Counties with the highest Hispanic per capita income during the period 2014-2018 were all counties with few Hispanics. They included Boise (\$31,706) and Kootenai (\$22,106).

Counties with the lowest Hispanic per capita income included Benewah (\$8,298), Madison (\$8,357), and Oneida (\$8,635).

Median household income among Idaho's Hispanics was about \$47,100 in 2018, compared to \$56,700 among non-Hispanics. When adjusted for inflation, Hispanic median household income reached a low of about \$34,100 in 2011, recovered to pre-recession levels by 2013, and by 2018 was 22% higher than in 2009. Non-Hispanic median household income in 2018 was 4% higher than in 2009.

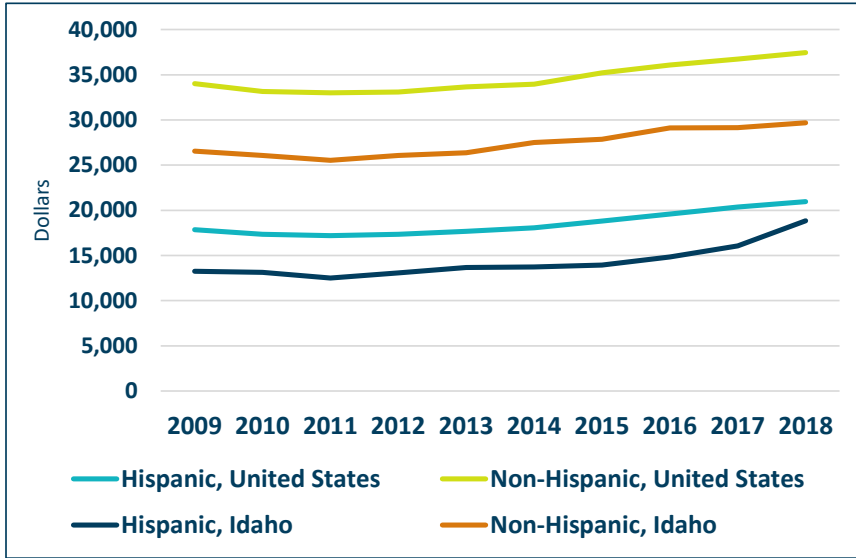
Counties with the highest median household income among Hispanics during the period 2014-2018 all had few Hispanics. They included Boundary (\$69,871), Kootenai (\$64,756), and Adams (\$62,500). Counties with the lowest median household among Hispanics included Lemhi (\$25,000), Madison (\$25,050), and Owyhee (\$26,875).

**Median earnings, per capita income, and median household income
by ethnicity, Idaho and the United States, 2018**

	Idaho Dollars	United States Dollars
Median earnings for full-time year-round workers		
Males		
Hispanic	35,345	37,873
Non-Hispanic	50,596	56,792
<i>Amount by which non-Hispanic is greater than Hispanic</i>	<i>15,251</i>	<i>18,919</i>
Females		
Hispanic	25,635	32,113
Non-Hispanic	38,900	45,198
<i>Amount by which non-Hispanic is greater than Hispanic</i>	<i>13,265</i>	<i>13,085</i>
Per capita income		
Hispanic	18,502	20,590
Non-Hispanic	29,168	36,790
<i>Amount by which non-Hispanic is greater than Hispanic</i>	<i>10,666</i>	<i>16,200</i>
Median household income		
Hispanic	47,062	51,404
Non-Hispanic	56,665	64,025
<i>Amount by which non-Hispanic is greater than Hispanic</i>	<i>9,603</i>	<i>12,621</i>

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201

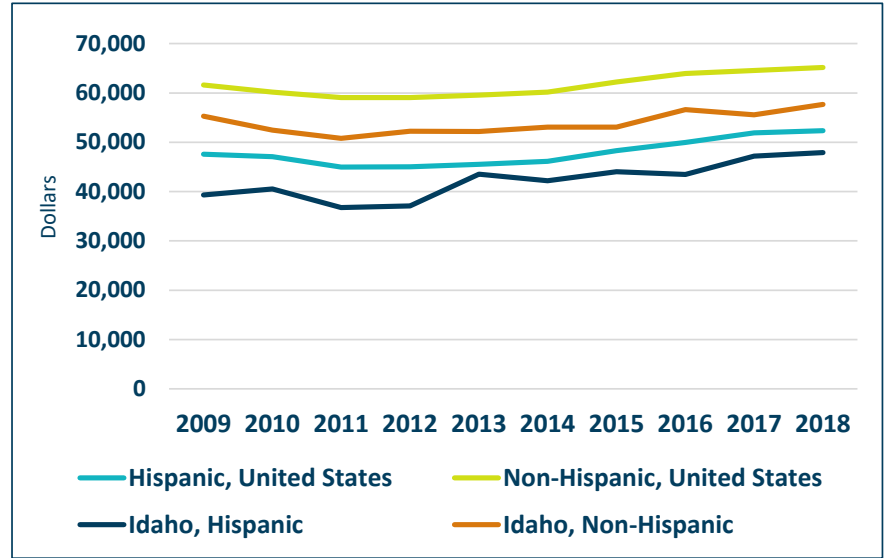
**Per capita income (adjusted for inflation)
by ethnicity, Idaho and the United States, 2009 to 2018**



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2009-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS,
SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201

NOTE: DATA ARE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION TO 2019 REAL DOLLARS

**Median household income (adjusted for inflation)
by ethnicity, Idaho and the United States, 2009 to 2018**



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2009-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS,
SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201

NOTE: DATA ARE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION TO 2019 REAL DOLLARS

Per capita and median household income by ethnicity, 2014-2018

	Per capita income (\$)		Median household income (\$)	
	Total	Hispanic	Total	Hispanic
IDAHO	26,772	15,669	53,089	44,690
Counties				
Ada	33,352	21,034	63,137	45,803
Adams	25,143	13,800	45,319	62,500
Bannock	24,555	15,665	49,739	36,694
Bear Lake	24,654	9,347	54,265	NA
Benewah	23,502	8,298	46,507	46,458
Bingham	21,322	14,101	51,288	44,782
Blaine	32,861	13,537	51,968	42,407
Boise	30,660	31,706	53,942	48,194
Bonner	27,590	16,976	48,710	56,316
Bonneville	27,272	14,407	56,609	46,519
Boundary	25,401	16,009	43,507	69,871
Butte	25,941	18,286	42,250	50,469
Camas	30,803	NA	38,393	NA
Canyon	20,807	13,618	49,143	43,755
Caribou	26,908	18,288	59,611	52,938
Cassia	21,547	15,059	50,918	45,847
Clark	16,181	11,556	35,341	28,333
Clearwater	22,844	16,213	42,348	50,536
Custer	24,545	19,388	39,957	34,712
Elmore	23,547	14,367	46,715	41,250
Franklin	22,367	13,312	56,613	58,631

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2014-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B19301, B19301I, B19013, AND B19013I

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Per capita and median household income by ethnicity, 2014-2018 (continued)

	Per capita income (\$)		Median household income (\$)	
	Total	Hispanic	Total	Hispanic
IDAHO	26,772	15,669	53,089	44,690
Counties (continued)				
Fremont	21,782	10,412	53,311	35,471
Gem	20,776	11,862	43,001	NA
Gooding	22,542	14,941	48,638	51,391
Idaho	21,584	20,329	39,113	51,250
Jefferson	22,934	11,468	60,162	41,701
Jerome	20,820	13,558	49,306	41,756
Kootenai	29,429	22,106	54,457	64,756
Latah	25,623	11,909	45,466	31,014
Lemhi	23,042	14,380	37,921	25,000
Lewis	24,052	13,215	41,326	NA
Lincoln	20,188	13,550	48,222	48,000
Madison	15,626	8,357	36,031	25,050
Minidoka	23,578	15,053	50,663	44,071
Nez Perce	27,753	19,515	54,174	52,125
Oneida	21,575	8,635	51,058	30,833
Owyhee	21,935	10,668	40,430	26,875
Payette	25,002	16,093	50,289	50,880
Power	22,199	12,751	49,985	53,542
Shoshone	24,204	17,983	39,091	29,167
Teton	30,554	14,602	68,818	38,250
Twin Falls	24,222	17,424	50,778	49,818
Valley	30,838	17,842	55,299	31,442
Washington	21,414	14,083	37,206	27,371

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2014-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B19301, B19301I, B19013, AND B19013I

Poverty

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

In 2018, Idaho’s overall Hispanic poverty rate was 21%, compared to 11% among non-Hispanics. Rates were even higher among the state’s Hispanic children under age 18, with 29% living in poverty. Idaho’s overall poverty rates were similar to national rates.

Hispanic poverty rates vary considerably by family type both nationally and in Idaho. The highest rate in Idaho is among single female-headed households with children under 18. In Idaho, the rate for this group was 54% in 2018, much higher than in the United States as a whole. At both the state and national levels, the lowest Hispanic poverty rates were among married-couple families (9% and 10%).

Poverty rates by age, family type, and ethnicity, Idaho and the United States, 2018

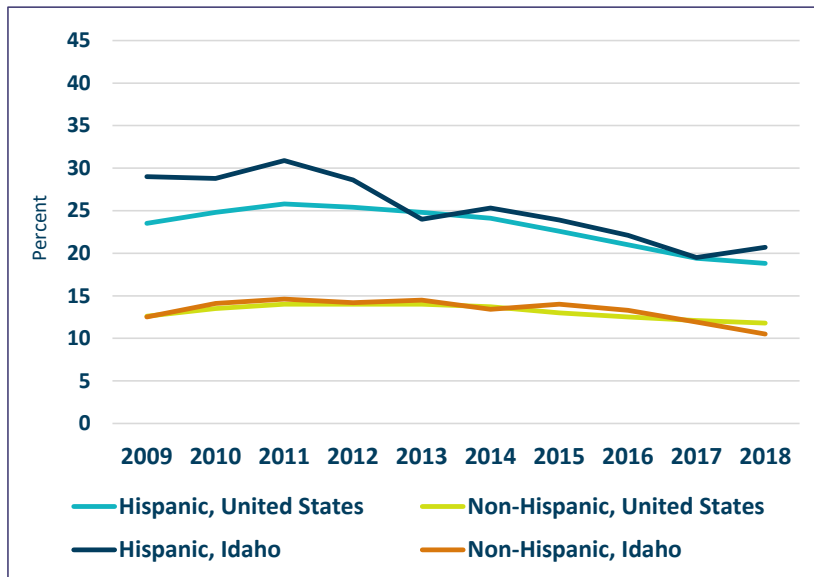
	Idaho			United States		
	Total	Hispanic Percent	Non-Hispanic	Total	Hispanic Percent	Non-Hispanic
ALL PEOPLE	12	21	11	13	19	12
Under 18 years	14	29	11	18	26	15
65 years and over	9	18	8	9	18	9
ALL FAMILIES	8	18	7	9	17	8
By family type						
With related children under 18 years	13	23	11	15	22	13
With related children under 5 years only	11	16	11	14	19	13
Married-couple family	5	9	4	5	10	4
With related children under 18 years	6	12	5	6	13	5
With related children under 5 years only	9	26	7	5	10	4
Female householder, no husband present	26	48	22	26	33	24
With related children under 18 years	36	54	31	35	42	33
With related children under 5 years only	26	N	34	39	41	39

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201

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

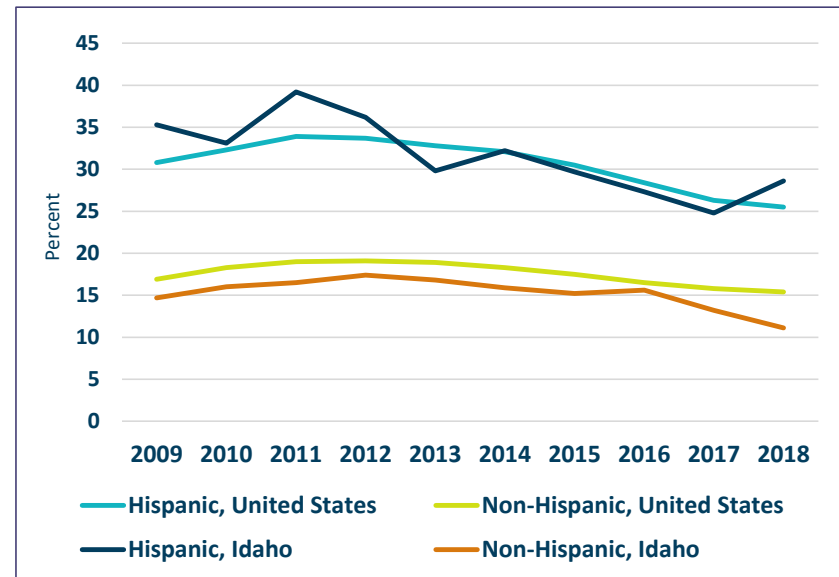
Since the recession, the gap between Hispanic and non-Hispanic poverty rates shrank until 2017. The overall Hispanic poverty rate in Idaho declined 8.3 percentage points from 2009 to 2018, while the overall non-Hispanic rate fell 2.0 percentage points.

**Overall poverty rates by ethnicity,
Idaho and the United States, 2009 to 2018**



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2009-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201

**Child poverty rates by ethnicity,
Idaho and the United States, 2009 to 2018**



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2009-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201

Overall and child poverty rates by ethnicity, 2010-2014 and 2014-2018

	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	2010-2014 Percent	2014-2018 Percent	2010-2014 Percent	2014-2018 Percent
Economic Development Districts				
Region 1	17	14	14	13
Region 2	28	33	16	16
Region 3	29	22	14	11
Region 4	25	24	13	13
Region 5	25	19	14	14
Region 6	28	21	16	14
Counties				
Ada	25	18	12	10
Adams	46	0	14	12
Bannock	25	26	15	16
Bear Lake	36	37	12	16
Benewah	39	40	15	16
Bingham	24	17	12	12
Blaine	17	27	9	10
Boise	33	37	15	12
Bonner	10	14	16	15
Bonneville	25	17	11	11
Boundary	14	21	16	17
Butte	16	1	16	17
Camas	16	0	18	23
Canyon	31	23	17	13
Caribou	29	11	8	8
Cassia	28	24	10	11
Clark	45	30	15	10
Clearwater	22	5	13	14

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2010-2014 AND 2014-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B17001 AND B17001I

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Overall and child poverty rates by ethnicity, 2010-2014 and 2014-2018 (continued)

	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	2010-2014 <i>Percent</i>	2014-2018 <i>Percent</i>	2010-2014 <i>Percent</i>	2014-2018 <i>Percent</i>
Counties (continued)				
Custer	6	6	21	21
Elmore	34	19	14	13
Franklin	44	25	11	11
Fremont	27	38	10	9
Gem	21	26	18	18
Gooding	33	18	17	15
Idaho	19	32	16	14
Jefferson	35	20	11	6
Jerome	27	27	13	13
Kootenai	17	12	13	12
Latah	31	51	21	19
Lemhi	34	19	21	13
Lewis	8	12	17	14
Lincoln	21	23	14	9
Madison	43	39	35	30
Minidoka	19	26	14	15
Nez Perce	30	23	11	14
Oneida	41	5	14	13
Owyhee	48	48	20	11
Payette	28	17	17	13
Power	17	6	12	11
Shoshone	24	27	18	17
Teton	23	11	9	5
Twin Falls	27	23	14	13
Valley	1	3	12	10
Washington	20	20	15	15

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2010-2014 AND 2014-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B17001 AND B17001I

Buying power

In 2019, Hispanics accounted for 7% of Idaho’s total buying power (\$71.6 billion). This was an increase from 2010 when Hispanic buying power accounted for 6% of the total. Between 2010 and 2019, Hispanic buying power increased at a greater rate than among non-Hispanics: 59% compared to 32%, respectively.

Despite this increase, per capita buying power among Idaho’s Hispanics continued to be much lower: \$22,223 among Hispanics, compared to \$42,694 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.

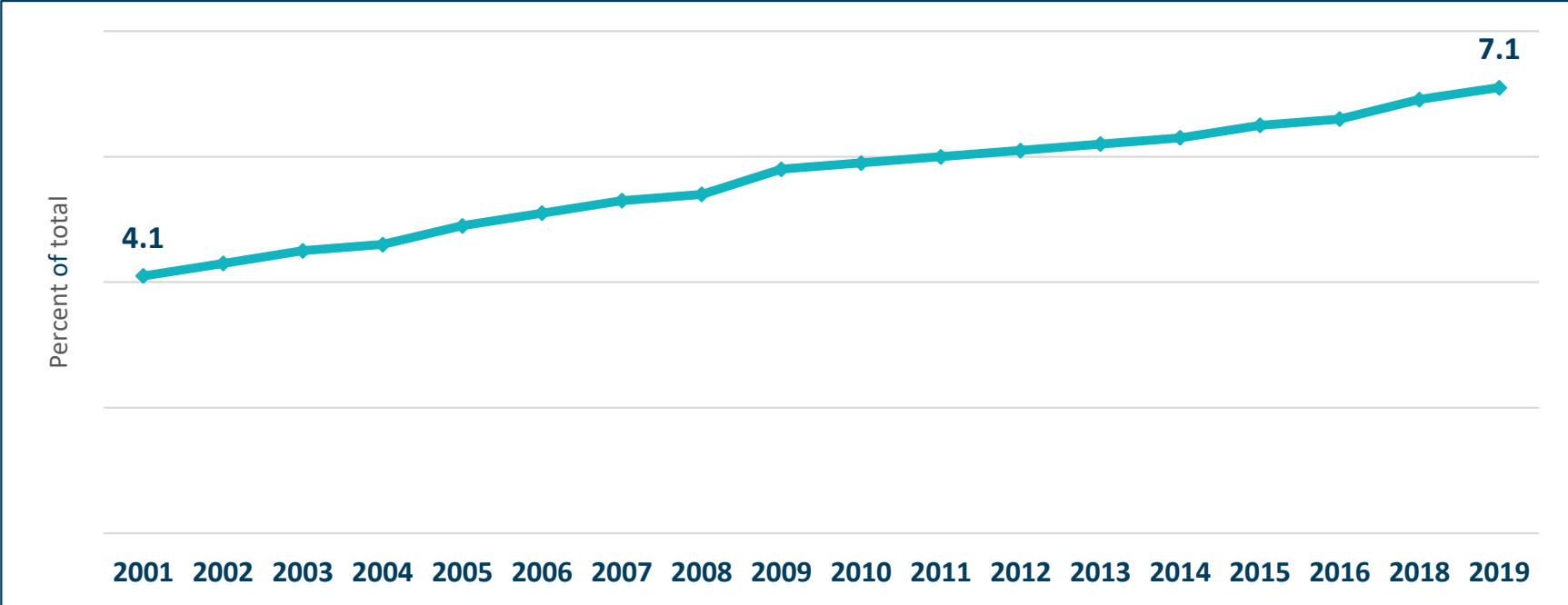
Buying power by ethnicity (adjusted for inflation), Idaho, 2010 and 2019

	2010	2019	Change 2010-2019
Buying power			
	<i>Billions of dollars</i>		<i>Percent</i>
Total	53.7	71.6	33
Hispanics	3.2	5.1	59
Non-Hispanics	50.5	66.5	32
Percent of total buying power			
	<i>Percent</i>		<i>Percent</i>
Total	100	100	0
Hispanics	6	7	20
Non-Hispanics	94	93	-1
Per capita buying power			
	<i>Dollars</i>		<i>Percent</i>
Total	34,205	40,065	17
Hispanics	18,066	22,223	23
Non-Hispanics	36,253	42,694	18

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

NOTE: DATA ARE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION TO 2019 REAL DOLLARS

Hispanic buying power as a percentage of total buying power, Idaho, 2001-2019*



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

NOTE: DATA FOR 2017 ARE NOT AVAILABLE

Hispanic buying power by county, Idaho, 2019

Hispanic buying power (\$)*	
IDAHO	5,147,424,567
Counties	
Ada	928,757,926
Adams	3,679,511
Bannock	175,993,312
Bear Lake	5,772,672
Benewah	7,944,334
Bingham	184,836,261
Blaine	122,226,824
Boise	9,289,499
Bonner	35,093,686
Bonneville	357,850,155
Boundary	14,145,616
Butte	2,987,673
Camas	1,516,815
Canyon	1,324,191,756
Caribou	10,102,886
Cassia	144,180,631
Clark	8,194,133
Clearwater	8,365,059
Custer	4,476,332
Elmore	109,468,280
Franklin	20,940,501

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

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Hispanic buying power by county, Idaho, 2019 (continued)

Hispanic buying power (\$)*	
Counties (continued)	
Fremont	36,011,267
Gem	34,482,880
Gooding	97,756,283
Idaho	13,228,394
Jefferson	70,644,879
Jerome	204,007,237
Kootenai	185,781,234
Latah	40,828,400
Lemhi	6,326,356
Lewis	4,083,670
Lincoln	37,514,718
Madison	69,916,562
Minidoka	167,413,753
Nez Perce	36,594,957
Oneida	4,585,356
Owyhee	66,831,093
Payette	92,922,762
Power	58,717,486
Shoshone	10,428,880
Teton	45,032,664
Twin Falls	334,607,036
Valley	12,108,313
Washington	37,586,523

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

Data sources

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4. Health

Highlights

- ◆ Hispanic adults are more likely than non-Hispanics to report that they are in fair or poor general health; are overweight; and do not have a personal health care provider. They are less likely to report that they smoke cigarettes or use smokeless tobacco.
- ◆ Youth in grades 9-12 report behavior and experiences that are of concern for both Hispanics and non-Hispanics. Few significant differences exist between the behavior and experiences of Hispanic and non-Hispanic youth.
- ◆ A higher share of Hispanic deaths occurs during prime working years than that among non-Hispanics, and a lower share at age 65 or older. The different age profiles of Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations, along with other factors like types of jobs, are reflected in the leading causes of death.
- ◆ In 2018 in Idaho, Hispanics were more likely than non-Hispanics to be without health insurance coverage, especially among adults age 35-44.
- ◆ Idaho Hispanics are more likely than non-Hispanics to contract COVID-19 but are less likely to die from the disease. Hispanics make up a smaller share of the state's total cases now than they did during summer 2020. Based on data in this Profile, likely drivers of Hispanics relatively higher incidence of COVID-19 include selected health conditions; age; job types; and household characteristics.

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

Adult health status and behaviors

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System is a survey conducted annually by states and funded by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Random samples of the population are drawn from each public health district. The survey of adults 18 and over includes questions on health conditions, health care access and utilization, and health-related behaviors. Data are used to identify emerging health issues. Idaho results from the 2018 survey identified several differences between Hispanics and non-Hispanics.

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

- ◆ Were in fair or poor general health: 23% compared to 15%
- ◆ Did not have health care insurance: 37% compared to 13%
- ◆ Did not have a personal health care provider: 47% compared to 27%
- ◆ Had not had a pap test in the past three years (females aged 21-65): 84% compared to 68%

Hispanics were less likely to report that they:

- ◆ Had ever been told they had skin cancer: 0.3% compared to 8%
- ◆ Had ever been told they had coronary heart disease or angina: 1% compared to 4%
- ◆ Had ever been told they had arthritis: 11% compared to 28%
- ◆ Smoked cigarettes: 8% compared to 15%
- ◆ Used smokeless tobacco: 2% compared to 5%

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

Idaho adult health and risk factors by ethnicity (self-reported), 2018

Topic	Question	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Significant difference?
<i>Idaho adults.....</i>		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>
General health status	reporting "fair" or "poor" general health	15.9	22.8	14.9	YES
Personal health care provider	without a personal health care provider	28.9	47.0	26.6	YES
Health care coverage	without health care coverage	15.4	37.1	12.9	YES
Coronary heart disease	ever told they had coronary heart disease or angin	3.6	1.1	4.0	YES
Stroke	ever told they had a stroke	3.1	1.7	3.2	No
Diabetes	who had ever been told they had diabetes	10.2	10.8	10.0	No
Asthma	who were diagnosed with and still had asthma	8.6	5.0	9.0	No
Arthritis	ever told they had arthritis	26.3	11.3	28.1	YES
Skin cancer	ever told they had skin cancer	7.4	0.3	8.3	YES
Non-skin cancer	ever told they had cancer other than skin cancer	7.6	5.0	8.0	No
Overweight	who were overweight (BMI ≥ 25)	64.1	68.8	63.4	No
Obesity	who were obese (BMI ≥ 30)	28.4	32.1	27.9	No
Cigarette smoking	who smoked cigarettes	14.7	8.0	15.4	YES
Smokeless tobacco use	who used smokeless tobacco	4.4	1.5	4.7	No
Binge drinking (1)	binge drinking on an occasion in the last 30 days	15.1	15.9	15.1	No
Heavy drinking (2)	who were heavy drinkers in the last 30 days	6.7	5.0	7.0	No
Seat belt use	who did not always wear a seat belt	20.7	17.3	21.1	No
Colorectal cancer screening	aged 50-75 who were screened for colorectal cancer according to current guidelines	67.0	62.4	67.3	No
Cervical cancer screening	aged 21-65 who had a Pap test in the past three years (females)	70.4	83.9	68.3	YES
Flu vaccination	without a flu vaccination in the past 12 months	67.9	69.2	67.6	No

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, IDAHO DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, IDAHO 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

Youth health-related behaviors

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

Here, we report three categories of findings from the 2019 Idaho survey:

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

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

Safety and mental health

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

Hispanic and non-Hispanic youth were similar on most measures related to safety and mental health. However, they were less likely to wear seat belts and more likely to have attempted suicide (although less likely to have made a plan about how they would attempt suicide). Non-Hispanic youth are less likely to report being bullied at school.

Idaho youth behaviors by ethnicity (self-reported): safety and mental health, 2019

QUESTION	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Significant Difference?
	Percent of total			(Yes/No)
TRANSPORTATION				
Never or rarely wore a seat belt <i>(when riding in a car driven by someone else)</i>	5.4	9.5	4.2	YES
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>	13.1	17.4	11.8	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>	3.8	3.4	3.7	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>	48.1	41.3	50.6	No
WEAPONS USE				
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>	7.1	4.7	7.4	No

SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION, 2019 HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Idaho youth behaviors by ethnicity (self-reported): safety and mental health, 2019 (continued)

QUESTION	Total	Hispanic	Non-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>	7.1	7.0	7.6	No
Were in a physical fight on school property <i>(one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)</i>	9.5	9.3	9.0	No
Were electronically bullied <i>(counting being bullied through email, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey)</i>	16.7	14.8	17.4	No
Were bullied on school property <i>(during the 12 months before the survey)</i>	21.2	13.5	22.6	YES
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>	8.1	7.6	7.8	No

SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION, 2019 HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Idaho youth behaviors by ethnicity (self-reported): safety and mental health, 2019 (continued)

QUESTION	Total	Hispanic	Non-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>	8.5	10.6	8.1	No
Experienced sexual violence by anyone <i>(including kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)</i>	14.9	14.3	15.4	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>	7.6	7.0	7.3	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>	38.9	37.0	38.4	No
Seriously considered attempting suicide <i>(during the 12 months before the survey)</i>	21.6	17.6	21.0	No
Made a plan about how they would attempt suicide <i>(during the 12 months before the survey)</i>	16.3	9.7	16.7	YES
Actually attempted suicide <i>(one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)</i>	9.6	13.1	8.0	YES
Suicide attempt 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>	3.0	4.2	2.3	No

SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION, 2019 HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

Substance use

Overall, youth in Idaho report significant rates of substance use. More than a quarter said they currently drink alcohol; 23% reported that they currently smoke tobacco in some form; and 17% currently use marijuana. Almost one-quarter say they had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property.

Hispanic and non-Hispanic youth are similar on almost all behaviors related to substance use, with the exceptions of using electronic vapor products (57% of Hispanic youth compared to 46% of non-Hispanic) and trying marijuana before age 13 (8% of Hispanic youth compared to 4% of non-Hispanics). Early use of substances is a risk for prolonged and heavy use in the future.

Idaho youth behaviors by ethnicity (self-reported): substance use, 2019

QUESTION	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Significant Difference?
	Percent of total			(Yes/No)
ALCOHOL USE				
Had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years <i>(for the first time other than a few sips)</i>	14.7	17.4	13.0	No
Currently drank alcohol <i>(at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)</i>	26.6	27.9	26.4	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>	42.7	NA	43.5	NA
Currently were binge drinking <i>(four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, that is, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)</i>	15.9	13.7	16.4	No

SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION, 2019 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 (self-reported): substance use, 2019 (continued)

QUESTION	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Significant Difference?
	Percent of total			(Yes/No)
TOBACCO USE				
Ever tried cigarette smoking <i>(even one or two puffs)</i>	22.2	21.2	22.0	No
Currently smoked cigarettes <i>(on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)</i>	5.3	4.8	5.5	No
Currently smoked cigarettes frequently <i>(on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)</i>	0.8	1.0	0.8	No
Currently smoked cigarettes daily <i>(on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)</i>	0.5	0.5	0.5	No
Did not try to quit smoking cigarettes <i>(during the 12 months before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes)</i>	42.8	NA	43.0	NA
Currently used smokeless tobacco <i>(chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products, not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)</i>	3.4	4.1	3.4	No
Currently smoked cigars <i>(cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)</i>	4.1	3.5	4.1	No
Ever used electronic vapor products <i>(including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens)</i>	48.1	56.5	46.4	YES
Currently used electronic vapor products <i>(including e-cigarettes, vapes, vaping pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)</i>	21.5	21.5	21.4	No
Currently used electronic vapor products frequently <i>(including e-cigarettes, vapes, vaping pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)</i>	8.5	7.3	9.0	No
Currently used electronic vapor products daily <i>(including e-cigarettes, vapes, vaping pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)</i>	6.3	6.0	6.4	No
Currently smoked cigarettes or cigars <i>(on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)</i>	7.1	6.7	7.1	No
Currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco <i>(on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)</i>	8.2	7.9	8.2	No
Currently used smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco or electronic vapor products <i>(on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)</i>	22.8	22.2	22.6	No

SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION, 2019 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 (self-reported): substance use, 2019 (continued)

QUESTION	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Significant Difference?
	Percent of total			(Yes/No)
DRUG USE				
Tried marijuana before age 13 years <i>(for the first time)</i>	5.0	8.2	3.9	YES
Currently used marijuana <i>(one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)</i>	16.9	21.8	15.6	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>	6.9	8.7	6.1	No
Ever used ecstasy <i>(also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)</i>	2.9	3.9	2.6	No
Ever used heroin <i>(also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life)</i>	1.1	2.5	0.7	No
Ever used methamphetamines <i>(also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)</i>	1.3	1.7	1.2	No
Ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription <i>(pills or shots, one or more times during their life)</i>	1.3	1.7	1.2	No
Ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it <i>(counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, Oxycontin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)</i>	14.2	14.1	14.1	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>	7.6	6.7	7.7	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>	1.0	2.0	0.8	No
Were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property <i>(during the 12 months before the survey)</i>	22.6	19.0	23.0	No

SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION, 2019 HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

Exercise, diet, and sexual activity

Overall, Idaho youth report multiple health behaviors that raise concern. Over half said they had not exercised at least 60 minutes a day for five or more days in the last week. More than one-third said they were on their computer at least three hours a day (unrelated to school). Almost one-fourth said they were currently sexually active. While about one-quarter of youth were overweight or obese, almost one-third described themselves as slightly or very overweight and about half said they were trying to lose weight. These indicators point to many youth having body image issues.

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

- ◆ Were not physically active at least one hour per day on five or more days: 61% compared to 50%
- ◆ Played video or computer games or used a computer three or more hours per day (not school related): 41% compared to 34%
- ◆ Had obesity: 19% compared to 11%
- ◆ Described themselves as slightly or very overweight: 41% compared to 29%
- ◆ Had ever had sexual intercourse: 42% compared to 30%
- ◆ Were currently sexually active: 33% compared to 22%

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

- ◆ Were not trying to lose weight: 45% compared to 57%

Idaho youth behaviors by ethnicity (self-reported): exercise, diet, and sexual activity, 2019

QUESTION	Total	Hispanic	Non-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>	11.4	13.6	10.8	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>	52.4	61.4	50.1	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>	77.8	79.3	77.3	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>	35.5	41.4	33.9	YES
Watched 3 or more hours per day of television <i>(on an average school day)</i>	16.1	19.4	15.3	No
Did not attend physical education classes on 1 or more days <i>(in an average week when they were in school)</i>	57.3	57.2	57.7	No
Did not attend physical education classes on all 5 days <i>(in an average week when they were in school)</i>	79.4	75.3	80.7	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>	41.2	45.1	39.4	No
Had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active <i>(one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)</i>	19.6	22.2	19.1	No

SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION, 2019 HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Idaho youth behaviors by ethnicity (self-reported): exercise, diet, and sexual activity, 2019 (continued)

QUESTION	Total	Hispanic	Non-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>	12.1	18.5	11.1	YES
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>	12.4	15.2	12.1	No
Described themselves as slightly or very overweight	31.3	41.1	28.8	YES
Were not trying to lose weight	55.3	45.4	57.2	YES
DIETARY BEHAVIORS				
Did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices <i>(during the 7 days before the survey)</i>	6.8	7.6	6.8	No
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>	5.0	7.6	4.3	No
Did not drink milk <i>(during the 7 days before the survey)</i>	25.2	29.9	24.0	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>	66.3	69.0	65.1	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>	11.5	13.0	11.2	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>	6.5	5.7	6.7	No

SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION, 2019 HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Idaho youth behaviors by ethnicity (self-reported): exercise, diet, and sexual activity, 2019 (continued)

QUESTION	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Significant Difference?
	Percent of total			(Yes/No)
SEXUAL ACTIVITY				
Ever had sexual intercourse	32.0	42.4	29.9	YES
Had sexual intercourse before age 13 years <i>(for the first time)</i>	1.8	2.9	1.5	No
Were currently sexually active <i>(had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey)</i>	23.3	32.6	21.6	YES
Did not use a condom during last sexual intercourse <i>(among students who were currently sexually active)</i>	45.5	NA	42.4	NA
Were never tested for HIV <i>(not counting tests done when donating blood)</i>	91.2	86.9	92.1	No
OTHER HEALTH TOPICS				
Had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma	18.4	19.2	18.0	No
Never saw a dentist <i>(for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)</i>	1.4	1.1	1.4	No

SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION, 2019 HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

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

Mothers and infants

Behaviors and experiences

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

Based on the 2018 survey, significant shares of new mothers in Idaho reported unintended pregnancies and being overweight or obese before pregnancy. However, high percentages of new mothers reported receiving prenatal care in their first trimester (93%) and initiating breastfeeding (95%).

New Hispanic and non-Hispanic mothers were very similar on many indicators, but Hispanic mothers were more likely to report having an unintended pregnancy and being overweight or obese prior to pregnancy. They were more likely to be without health insurance prior to pregnancy, to use Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery, and to participate in WIC during pregnancy.

Hispanic mothers were less likely to exercise during the third trimester, breastfeed their baby for six or more months, and place their baby on his/her back to sleep.

Key maternal and child health indicators by ethnicity (self-reported), Idaho, 2018

	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
	Percent	Percent	Percent
MATERNAL HEALTH INDICATORS			
Unintended pregnancy	30	42	28
No birth control use (1)	64	70	63
Overweight or obese prior to pregnancy (2)	49	64	47
Exercised during third trimester (3)	56	48	57
Regular use of a multivitamin during third trimester (4)	83	81	83
Received prenatal care during first trimester	93	88	93
Received HIV testing during pregnancy	43	49	42
Received a flu vaccination during pregnancy	65	67	65
No routine dental care during pregnancy	41	55	40
Experienced high prenatal stress in the 12 months prior to delivery	22	29	21
Experienced physical abuse during pregnancy	4	5	4
Smoking during third trimester (5)	4	7	4
Alcohol use during third trimester (6)	5	3	5
Reported being moderately or severely depressed (7)	24	20	24
HEALTH INSURANCE			
No health insurance prior to pregnancy (8)	25	53	21
Medicaid use for prenatal care and/or delivery	37	59	34
WIC participation during pregnancy	27	55	23
CHILD HEALTH INDICATORS			
Mothers who ever breastfed	95	96	95
Breastfed baby 6 or more months (9)	63	57	64
Never took baby for routine well-baby care	1	2	1
Baby's hearing was screened	97	99	97
Baby's immunizations are reported to be up-to-date	89	94	89
Reported receiving information about importance of immunizing their baby from a prenatal care provider	77	83	76
Baby is placed on his/her back to sleep	84	73	85

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, 2018 PREGNANCY RISK ASSESSMENT TRACKING SYSTEM (PRATS) DASHBOARD

- 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

Start of prenatal care

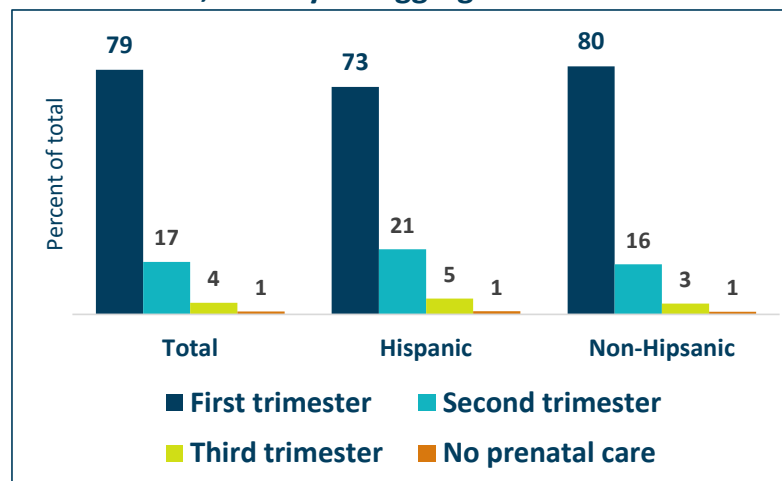
In the section above, we presented self-reported survey data on maternal and infant indicators from the state health department. Additional, more detailed information on birth events is available from the Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics. This information is reported at the state-level, as well as for health districts and counties. Data are reported for three years at a time (here, 2016-2018).

Over the three-year period 2016-2018, Hispanic mothers were less likely to begin prenatal care in the first trimester: 73% of Hispanic mothers, compared to 80% of non-Hispanic mothers. Public Health District 4 had the highest share of mothers who began care in the first trimester, among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics. District 7 had the lowest share.

Counties in which a high percentage of Hispanic mothers received care in the first trimester included Ada (83%), Elmore (83%), and Oneida (88%). Counties with the lowest percentages among Hispanics included: Benewah (25%), Lemhi (50%), and Teton (53%).

Many counties had at least 10% of Hispanic mothers waiting to receive care until the third trimester: Bannock (10%), Boundary (10%), Franklin (10%), Madison (10%), Fremont (13%), Teton (13%), Washington (14%), and Clearwater (18%). Counties with the highest percentages of Hispanic mothers receiving no prenatal care included: Boundary (5%), Idaho (6%), and Lewis (20%).

Trimester when prenatal care began, Idaho, three-year aggregate: 2016-2018



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON 8/26/20
NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD; PERCENTAGES ARE BASED ON RECORDS WITH STATED DATE OF FIRST PRENATAL CARE VISIT

Trimester of first prenatal care visit, by ethnicity, three-year aggregate: 2016-2018

	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	66,027	79	17	4	1	10,757	73	21	5	1	55,188	80	16	3	1	
Public Health Districts																
PHD 1	7,740	79	17	4	1	384	75	21	4	0	7,342	79	17	4	1	
PHD 2	3,448	79	17	3	1	148	75	19	4	3	3,298	80	17	3	1	
PHD 3	11,430	74	19	4	2	3,312	71	22	5	2	8,086	76	18	4	3	
PHD 4	16,513	86	12	2	0	1,845	83	14	3	0	14,657	86	11	2	0	
PHD 5	8,218	79	16	4	1	2,651	72	23	5	1	5,565	83	13	3	1	
PHD 6	7,063	75	19	5	1	891	69	23	7	1	6,160	76	19	4	1	
PHD 7	11,615	73	21	5	0	1,526	68	23	8	1	10,080	74	21	5	0	
Counties																
Ada	14,716	86	12	2	0	1,579	83	14	3	0	13,126	86	11	2	0	
Adams	97	78	17	3	2	5	80	20	0	0	92	78	17	3	2	
Bannock	3,501	76	18	6	1	293	73	16	10	1	3,200	76	18	6	1	
Bear Lake	250	86	13	1	0	9	78	22	0	0	241	86	13	1	0	
Benewah	292	70	25	5	1	6	25	75	0	0	285	70	24	5	1	
Bingham	1,851	70	24	5	1	360	65	27	7	1	1,490	71	24	4	1	
Blaine	587	85	12	3	1	237	78	17	5	1	349	89	9	1	1	
Boise	157	84	13	3	0	8	71	29	0	0	149	85	12	3	0	
Bonner	1,267	73	21	6	1	58	60	35	5	0	1,207	74	20	6	1	
Bonneville	5,597	74	21	5	0	899	72	21	7	1	4,698	74	21	5	0	
Boundary	431	70	23	6	1	21	57	29	10	5	410	71	23	6	1	
Butte	88	69	23	8	0	10	80	20	0	0	78	68	23	9	0	
Camas	25	80	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	80	20	0	0	
Canyon	9,104	76	18	4	2	2,839	72	21	5	1	6,236	77	17	3	2	
Caribou	283	80	16	3	1	21	57	38	5	0	261	82	14	3	1	
Cassia	1,152	72	22	5	1	389	65	27	8	1	763	76	20	4	1	
Clark	27	70	22	7	0	12	67	25	8	0	15	73	20	7	0	

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON AUGUST 26, 2020

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: 2016-2018 (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	66,027	79	17	4	0.88	10,757	73	21	5	1	55,188	80	16	3	0.849843	
Counties (continued)																
Clearwater	206	74	22	3	1	13	64	18	18	0	193	75	22	2	1	
Custer	116	77	17	4	2	5	75	25	0	0	111	77	17	5	2	
Elmore	1,344	84	12	3	0	235	83	14	3	0	1,109	85	12	4	1	
Franklin	587	82	14	2	2	45	60	30	10	0	540	84	13	1	2	
Fremont	540	71	22	7	0	83	55	32	13	0	457	74	20	5	0	
Gem	596	74	21	2	2	69	79	18	2	2	526	74	22	3	2	
Gooding	606	77	19	4	1	261	69	26	3	1	345	82	14	4	1	
Idaho	445	68	24	5	3	18	56	33	6	6	427	69	23	5	3	
Jefferson	1,389	73	23	4	1	161	65	29	6	1	1,228	73	22	3	1	
Jerome	1,140	81	14	3	1	552	74	22	4	1	587	88	8	3	1	
Kootenai	5,298	82	15	3	0	290	80	17	3	0	4,997	82	15	3	0	
Latah	1,265	81	17	2	1	55	76	19	2	4	1,208	81	16	2	1	
Lemhi	226	80	16	5	0	6	50	50	0	0	218	80	15	5	0	
Lewis	111	78	16	4	3	5	80	0	0	20	106	78	16	4	2	
Lincoln	194	78	18	3	1	80	68	26	5	1	114	86	11	2	1	
Madison	3,303	73	21	6	0	285	68	23	10	0	3,016	73	21	6	0	
Minidoka	908	74	21	4	1	376	66	29	4	1	532	80	16	5	0	
Nez Perce	1,421	82	14	3	1	57	81	16	4	0	1,364	82	14	3	1	
Oneida	162	83	13	3	1	8	88	13	0	0	154	83	13	3	1	
Owyhee	415	63	25	5	7	132	64	29	5	2	283	63	23	4	9	
Payette	889	68	22	5	5	196	63	27	6	4	693	69	21	5	5	
Power	341	76	20	3	1	145	75	20	4	1	196	77	20	3	1	
Shoshone	452	76	18	4	1	9	78	22	0	0	443	76	18	4	1	
Teton	417	76	19	5	1	75	53	32	13	1	337	80	16	3	1	
Twin Falls	3,606	82	14	3	1	756	76	18	5	1	2,850	84	13	3	1	
Valley	296	82	14	3	1	23	78	22	0	0	273	82	13	3	2	
Washington	329	69	20	9	3	71	59	25	14	1	256	71	18	8	3	

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON AUGUST 26, 2020

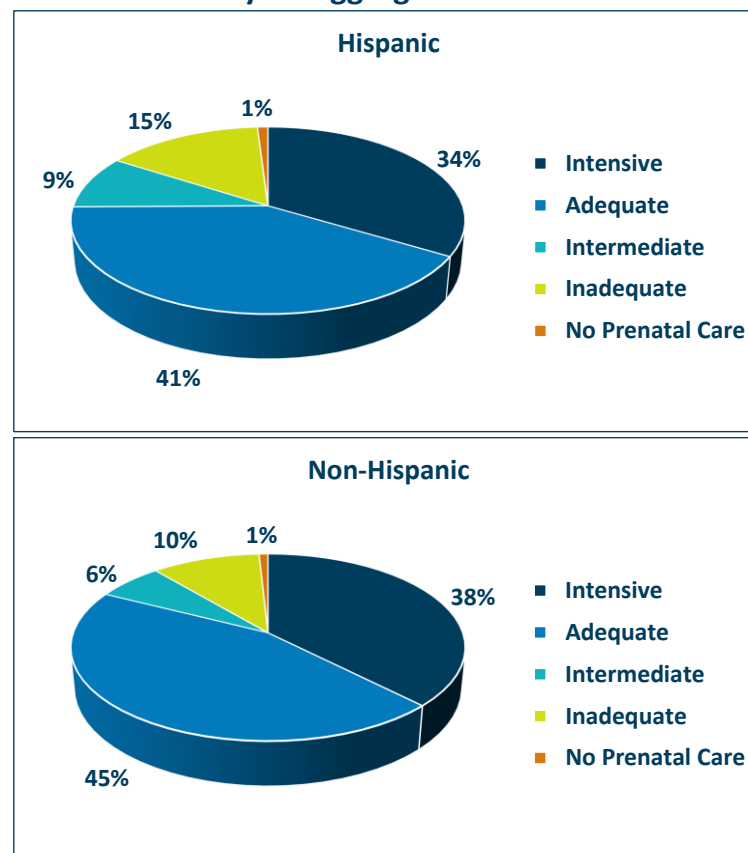
NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD; PERCENTAGES ARE BASED ON RECORDS WITH STATED DATE OF FIRST PRENATAL CARE VISIT

Adequacy of prenatal care

The Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APCU) Index measures whether mothers receive the amount of prenatal care recommended by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.² Index classifications include intensive (110% of expected visits or more), adequate (80-109%), intermediate (50-79%), inadequate (1-49%), and no prenatal care (0%).

For the period 2016-2018, 75% of Idaho’s Hispanic mothers received adequate or intensive care, compared to 83% of non-Hispanics. Few differences exist between the regions. Counties with the highest percentages of Hispanic mothers receiving adequate or intensive care included: Valley (87%), Oneida (88%), Custer (100%), and Shoshone (100%). Counties with the lowest percentages included: Clearwater (36%), Benewah (50%), Lemhi (50%), Teton (55%), and Caribou (57%).

Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APCU) Index, three-year aggregate: 2016-2018



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

² Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Public Health, 2018 Idaho Vital Statistics: Natality,

<https://healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/Portals/0/Health/Statistics/2018-Reports/2018-Id-Resident-Births.pdf>

Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APCU) Index, by ethnicity, three-year aggregate: 2016-2018

	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	66,027	37	44	7	11	1	10,757	34	41	9	15	1	55,188	38	45	6	10	1
Public Health Districts																		
PHD 1	7,740	42	41	6	11	1	384	43	38	5	14	0	7,342	42	41	6	11	1
PHD 2	3,448	31	52	7	10	1	148	29	48	9	12	3	3,298	31	52	7	10	1
PHD 3	11,430	30	45	9	13	2	3,312	26	43	12	17	2	8,086	32	46	7	12	3
PHD 4	16,513	38	49	5	7	0	1,845	38	46	8	9	0	14,657	38	49	5	7	0
PHD 5	8,218	39	43	7	11	1	2,651	35	40	10	14	1	5,565	41	45	5	9	1
PHD 6	7,063	39	42	6	13	1	891	37	39	5	18	1	6,160	39	42	6	12	1
PHD 7	11,615	38	39	9	14	0	1,526	39	35	7	18	1	10,080	37	40	9	14	0
Counties																		
Ada	14,716	39	49	5	7	0	1,579	38	45	8	8	0	13,126	39	50	5	7	0
Adams	97	33	45	10	11	2	5	0	60	0	40	0	92	34	44	10	9	2
Bannock	3,501	40	40	6	14	1	293	40	38	4	17	1	3,200	40	40	6	14	1
Bear Lake	250	34	55	5	6	0	9	44	33	0	22	0	241	34	56	5	6	0
Benewah	292	31	45	8	15	1	6	0	50	0	50	0	285	31	45	8	15	1
Bingham	1,851	38	44	5	13	1	360	31	43	6	19	1	1,490	39	44	5	12	1
Blaine	587	46	44	4	6	1	237	44	42	5	9	1	349	46	45	3	5	1
Boise	157	40	48	5	7	0	8	29	57	14	0	0	149	41	47	5	7	0
Bonner	1,267	34	38	12	16	1	58	32	30	12	26	0	1,207	35	38	12	15	1
Bonneville	5,597	47	37	3	13	0	899	46	35	2	16	1	4,698	47	38	3	12	0
Boundary	431	26	41	16	16	1	21	19	48	10	19	5	410	27	41	16	15	1
Butte	88	31	44	8	17	0	10	40	30	20	10	0	78	30	46	6	18	0
Camas	25	25	50	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	50	13	13	0
Canyon	9,104	31	45	9	13	2	2,839	26	43	13	16	2	6,236	33	46	7	11	2
Caribou	283	37	41	11	11	1	21	43	14	14	29	0	261	36	43	10	10	1
Cassia	1,152	40	40	5	15	1	389	36	36	8	19	1	763	42	42	4	12	1
Clark	27	37	37	4	22	0	12	33	42	0	25	0	15	40	33	7	20	0

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON AUGUST 26, 2020

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: 2016-2018 (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	66,027	37	44	7	11	1	10,757	34	41	9	15	1	55,188	38	45	6	10	1
Counties (continued)																		
Clearwater	206	27	47	13	13	1	13	18	18	27	36	0	193	27	48	12	12	1
Custer	116	31	45	14	9	2	5	0	100	0	0	0	111	32	43	15	9	2
Elmore	1,344	38	45	8	9	0	235	35	48	5	12	0	1,109	38	44	9	8	1
Franklin	587	38	46	7	8	2	45	43	33	5	20	0	540	37	47	7	7	2
Fremont	540	29	40	15	16	0	83	17	44	12	27	0	457	31	40	15	15	0
Gem	596	30	49	9	11	2	69	28	49	13	9	2	526	30	49	8	11	2
Gooding	606	34	47	8	11	1	261	30	44	12	14	1	345	37	49	5	8	1
Idaho	445	20	54	7	15	3	18	28	50	6	11	6	427	20	55	8	15	3
Jefferson	1,389	39	38	9	13	1	161	50	27	4	18	1	1,228	38	40	9	12	1
Jerome	1,140	35	44	10	11	1	552	31	40	14	15	1	587	39	48	5	7	1
Kootenai	5,298	46	41	3	10	0	290	48	38	4	11	0	4,997	46	41	3	9	0
Latah	1,265	26	56	9	8	1	55	32	50	6	9	4	1,208	26	56	9	8	1
Lemhi	226	53	31	4	13	0	6	50	0	17	33	0	218	53	33	3	12	0
Lewis	111	24	51	7	16	3	5	0	80	0	0	20	106	25	50	8	16	2
Lincoln	194	32	50	8	9	1	80	23	54	8	15	1	114	38	48	8	5	1
Madison	3,303	24	42	17	17	0	285	23	38	18	20	0	3,016	24	43	17	17	0
Minidoka	908	46	37	4	13	1	376	42	34	7	16	1	532	49	39	2	11	0
Nez Perce	1,421	39	48	4	9	1	57	32	47	11	11	0	1,364	39	48	3	8	1
Oneida	162	31	50	10	9	1	8	50	38	0	13	0	154	30	50	10	9	1
Owyhee	415	28	39	9	18	7	132	24	44	9	21	2	283	30	36	8	16	9
Payette	889	28	44	8	16	5	196	27	38	12	20	4	693	29	45	7	14	5
Power	341	44	39	4	12	1	145	41	40	4	14	1	196	47	39	4	10	1
Shoshone	452	42	40	4	12	1	9	22	78	0	0	0	443	43	40	4	13	1
Teton	417	27	46	12	14	1	75	23	32	19	25	1	337	28	49	11	12	1
Twin Falls	3,606	38	45	7	10	1	756	33	42	11	13	1	2,850	39	45	6	9	1
Valley	296	19	62	7	11	1	23	26	61	4	9	0	273	18	62	7	12	2
Washington	329	25	47	7	18	3	71	18	49	10	21	1	256	27	47	6	18	3

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON AUGUST 26, 2020

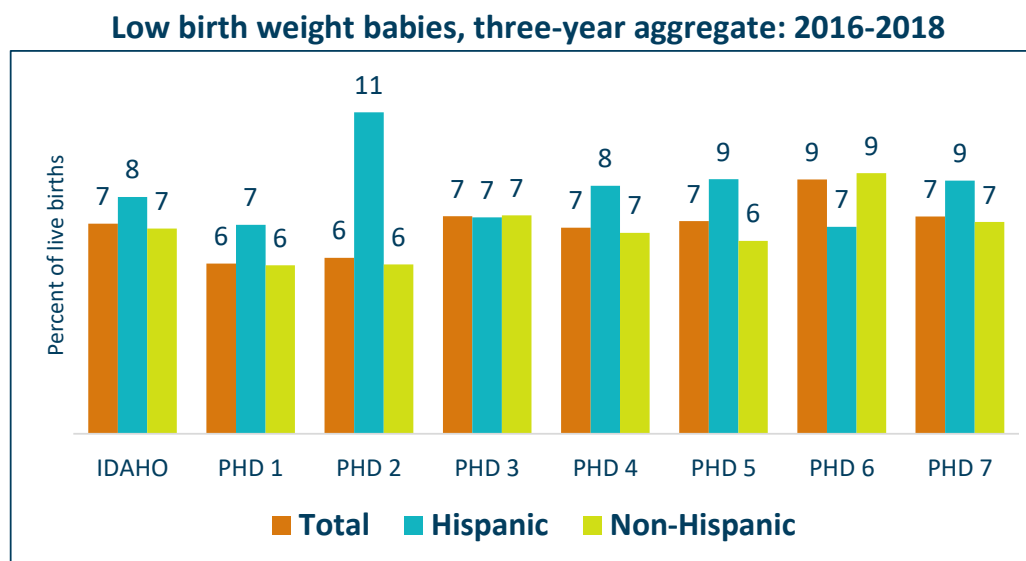
NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD; PERCENTAGES ARE BASED ON RECORDS WITH STATED DATA NEEDED TO CALCULATE APCU

Birth weights

From 2016-2018, 7% of all Idaho resident births were low birth weight (< 2,500 grams or roughly 5.5 pounds). The incidence was similar among Hispanic and non-Hispanic mothers (8% among Hispanics and 7% among non-Hispanics).

The incidence of low birth weights was similar across regions of the state, except that Hispanics in public health district 2 had a higher percentage of low birth weight babies: 11%, compared to 8% of all Idaho Hispanic births.

Counties with high rates of low birth weight babies (for Hispanics and non-Hispanics alike) included Caribou (10%) and Clark (19%); counties with high rates of very low birth weight babies included Caribou (3%) and Lewis (5%).



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON AUGUST 26, 2020

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

Weight at birth by ethnicity, three-year aggregate: 2016-2018

	TOTAL POPULATION					HISPANIC					NON-HISPANIC							
	Total live births		Low birth weight (< 2,500 grams)		Very low birth weight (<1,500 Grams)		Live births to Hispanic mothers		Low birth weight (< 2,500 grams)		Very low birth weight (<1,500 Grams)		Live births to non-Hispanic mothers		Low birth weight (< 2,500 grams)		Very low birth weight (<1,500 Grams)	
	Number		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
IDAHO	66,027		4,669	7	711	1	10,757		857	8	138	1	55,188		3,808	7	572	1
Public Health Districts																		
PHD 1	7,740		443	6	71	1	384		27	7	0	0	7,342		416	6	71	1
PHD 2	3,448		204	6	41	1	148		16	11	2	1	3,298		188	6	39	1
PHD 3	11,430		836	7	131	1	3,312		241	7	43	1	8,086		594	7	88	1
PHD 4	16,513		1,145	7	177	1	1,845		154	8	30	2	14,657		991	7	147	1
PHD 5	8,218		588	7	90	1	2,651		227	9	39	2	5,565		361	6	51	1
PHD 6	7,063		604	9	89	1	891		62	7	12	1	6,160		540	9	76	1
PHD 7	11,615		849	7	112	1	1,526		130	9	12	1	10,080		718	7	100	1
Counties																		
Ada	14,716		1,019	7	158	1	1,579		131	8	25	2	13,126		888	7	133	1
Adams	97		9	9	1	1	5		1	20	0	0	92		8	9	1	1
Bannock	3,501		312	9	39	1	293		28	10	7	2	3,200		282	9	31	1
Bear Lake	250		19	8	3	1	9		1	11	0	0	241		18	7	3	1
Benewah	292		19	7	2	1	6		1	17	0	0	285		18	6	2	1
Bingham	1,851		148	8	26	1	360		18	5	4	1	1,490		130	9	22	2
Blaine	587		45	8	5	1	237		22	9	1	0	349		23	7	4	1
Boise	157		8	5	3	2	8		0	0	0	0	149		8	5	3	2
Bonner	1,267		81	6	9	1	58		7	12	0	0	1,207		74	6	9	1
Bonneville	5,597		457	8	68	1	899		71	8	9	1	4,698		386	8	59	1
Boundary	431		18	4	3	1	21		0	0	0	0	410		18	4	3	1
Butte	88		7	8	1	1	10		0	0	0	0	78		7	9	1	1
Camas	25		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	25		0	0	0	0
Canyon	9,104		669	7	101	1	2,839		203	7	33	1	6,236		465	7	68	1
Caribou	283		28	10	8	3	21		2	10	0	0	261		26	10	8	3
Cassia	1,152		81	7	16	1	389		28	7	7	2	763		53	7	9	1
Clark	27		5	19	0	0	12		5	42	0	0	15		0	0	0	0

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON AUGUST 26, 2020

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: 2016-2018 (continued)

	TOTAL POPULATION					HISPANIC					NON-HISPANIC							
	Total live births		Low birth weight (< 2,500 grams)		Very low birth weight (<1,500 Grams)		Live births to Hispanic mothers		Low birth weight (< 2,500 grams)		Very low birth weight (<1,500 Grams)		Live births to non-Hispanic mothers		Low birth weight (< 2,500 grams)		Very low birth weight (<1,500 Grams)	
	Number		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
IDAHO	66,027		4,669	7	711	1	10,757		857	8	138	1	55,188		3,808	7	572	1
Counties (continued)																		
Clearwater	206		9	4	0	0	13		2	15	0	0	193		7	4	0	0
Custer	116		7	6	0	0	5		0	0	0	0	111		7	6	0	0
Elmore	1,344		106	8	15	1	235		22	9	5	2	1,109		84	8	10	1
Franklin	587		55	9	11	2	45		4	9	0	0	540		51	9	11	2
Fremont	540		33	6	1	0	83		7	8	0	0	457		26	6	1	0
Gem	596		45	8	7	1	69		8	12	3	4	526		37	7	4	1
Gooding	606		50	8	8	1	261		21	8	4	2	345		29	8	4	1
Idaho	445		21	5	2	0	18		1	6	0	0	427		20	5	2	1
Jefferson	1,389		110	8	10	1	161		25	16	1	1	1,228		85	7	9	1
Jerome	1,140		78	7	18	2	552		42	8	11	2	587		36	6	7	1
Kootenai	5,298		294	6	55	1	290		19	7	0	0	4,997		275	6	55	1
Latah	1,265		78	6	19	2	55		8	15	2	4	1,208		70	6	17	1
Lemhi	226		13	6	3	1	6		0	0	0	0	218		13	6	3	1
Lewis	111		9	8	5	5	5		0	0	0	0	106		9	8	5	5
Lincoln	194		11	6	2	1	80		4	5	1	1	114		7	6	1	1
Madison	3,303		189	6	26	1	285		17	6	1	0	3,016		172	6	25	1
Minidoka	908		61	7	10	1	376		33	9	7	2	532		28	5	3	1
Nez Perce	1,421		87	6	15	1	57		5	9	0	0	1,364		82	6	15	1
Oneida	162		12	7	0	0	8		1	13	0	0	154		11	7	0	0
Owyhee	415		32	8	10	2	132		10	8	4	3	283		22	8	6	2
Payette	889		61	7	9	1	196		17	9	3	2	693		44	6	6	1
Power	341		23	7	1	0	145		8	6	1	1	196		15	8	0	0
Shoshone	452		31	7	2	0	9		0	0	0	0	443		31	7	2	1
Teton	417		35	8	4	1	75		5	7	1	1	337		29	9	3	1
Twin Falls	3,606		262	7	31	1	756		77	10	8	1	2,850		185	6	23	1
Valley	296		12	4	1	0	23		1	4	0	0	273		11	4	1	0
Washington	329		20	6	3	1	71		2	3	0	0	256		18	7	3	1

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON AUGUST 26, 2020

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

Mortality

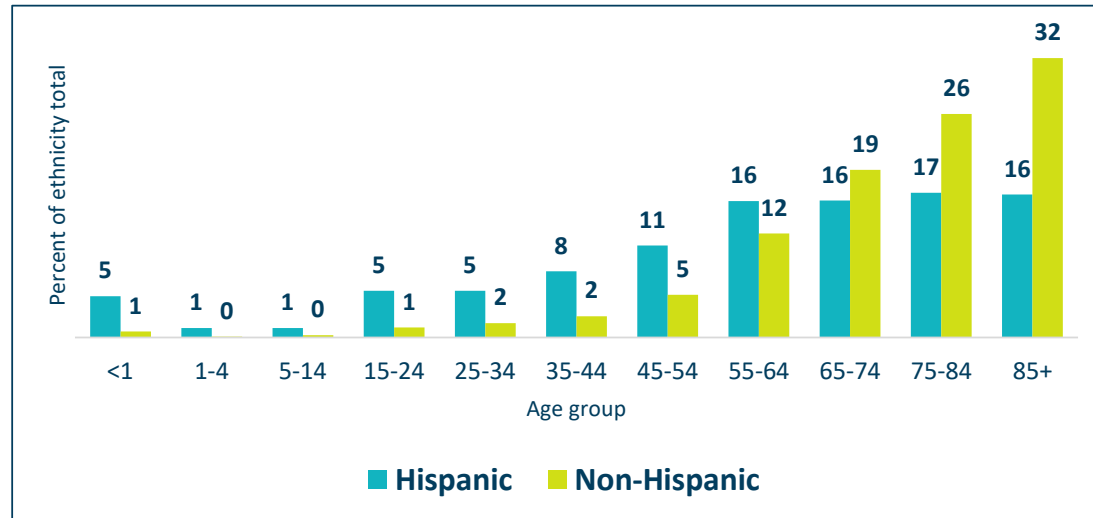
Age of death

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

For the 2016-2018 period:

- ◆ 5% of Hispanic deaths occurred under one year of age, compared to 1% for non-Hispanics.
- ◆ 39% of Hispanic deaths occurred during between the ages of 24 and 64, compared to 21% for non-Hispanics.
- ◆ 49% of Hispanic deaths occurred at age 65 or older, compared to 77% for non-Hispanics.

Deaths by age group and ethnicity, Idaho, three-year aggregate: 2016-2018



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON AUGUST 26, 2020
NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD

Deaths by age group and ethnicity, three-year aggregate: 2016-2018

	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	41,640	1	0	1	4	17	76	1,478	5	2	5	13	26	49	40,159	1	0	1	4	17	77
Public Health Districts																					
PHD 1	7,054	0	0	1	3	16	79	82	4	5	4	2	17	68	6,971	0	0	1	3	16	79
PHD 2	3,284	1	0	1	4	15	79	16	13	0	13	13	31	31	3,268	1	0	1	3	15	79
PHD 3	6,840	1	1	1	4	18	74	453	4	1	7	12	27	49	6,387	1	0	1	4	18	76
PHD 4	10,361	1	0	1	4	18	76	281	2	2	3	15	26	52	10,078	1	0	1	4	17	77
PHD 5	4,879	1	1	2	5	18	74	323	7	3	4	17	26	42	4,556	1	0	1	4	17	77
PHD 6	4,616	1	1	2	6	18	73	182	3	1	4	12	27	53	4,434	1	1	1	5	18	74
PHD 7	4,606	1	1	1	5	16	75	141	7	3	9	12	30	40	4,465	1	0	1	5	16	77
Counties																					
Ada	9,352	1	0	1	4	17	76	248	2	3	3	14	25	53	9,102	1	0	1	4	17	77
Adams	136	0	1	1	4	14	81	1	0	0	0	0	100	135	0	1	1	4	14	81	
Bannock	2,256	1	0	1	6	20	72	80	5	0	3	11	28	54	2,176	1	0	1	6	19	72
Bear Lake	197	0	0	1	7	14	79	1	0	0	0	100	0	196	0	0	1	7	13	79	
Benewah	371	0	1	1	4	16	78	5	0	20	0	0	20	60	366	0	1	1	4	16	78
Bingham	1,205	1	1	2	6	17	74	78	3	1	8	10	23	55	1,127	1	1	1	5	16	75
Blaine	326	1	0	1	5	19	74	16	0	6	0	13	38	44	310	1	0	1	5	18	76
Boise	164	1	0	0	4	24	71	9	0	11	11	0	11	67	164	1	0	0	4	24	71
Bonner	1,348	0	0	1	3	17	79	99	7	3	11	9	26	43	1,339	0	0	1	3	17	79
Bonneville	2,738	1	0	2	6	17	74	1	0	0	0	0	100	100	2,639	1	0	1	6	16	75
Boundary	353	1	1	0	5	17	76	1	0	0	0	100	0	0	352	1	1	0	5	17	76
Butte	94	1	0	1	4	16	78	380	4	1	7	12	27	48	93	1	0	1	3	16	78
Camas	34	0	0	0	3	21	76	4	0	0	0	0	25	75	34	0	0	0	3	21	76
Canyon	4,722	1	0	1	5	19	73	63	3	3	6	27	32	29	4,342	1	0	1	4	19	75
Caribou	209	1	0	1	3	12	82	2	0	0	0	50	50	0	205	1	0	1	3	12	82
Cassia	604	1	1	2	6	17	73	3	0	0	33	0	33	33	541	1	1	1	4	16	78
Clark	18	0	0	0	11	11	78	1	0	0	0	100	0	0	16	0	0	0	6	6	88

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON AUGUST 26, 2020

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: 2016-2018 (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	41,640	1	0	1	4	17	76	1,478	5	2	5	13	26	49	40,159	1	0	1	4	17	77
Counties (continued)																					
Clearwater	334	1	0	1	3	16	79	30	3	0	0	20	30	47	331	1	0	1	3	16	79
Custer	144	0	0	1	1	19	79	3	0	0	0	0	33	67	143	0	0	1	1	19	80
Elmore	615	0	0	1	6	19	74	5	0	0	0	60	40	0	585	0	0	1	5	18	75
Franklin	342	2	2	3	4	17	72	15	13	0	0	20	7	60	339	2	2	3	4	17	72
Fremont	314	0	0	2	5	12	81	29	24	0	3	28	28	17	309	0	0	2	4	12	82
Gem	656	1	0	1	3	14	82	4	25	0	25	25	0	25	641	0	0	1	2	14	83
Gooding	437	2	0	1	6	17	73	18	11	6	6	6	44	28	408	0	0	1	4	17	77
Idaho	579	0	1	1	3	16	79	43	12	5	5	21	16	42	575	0	1	1	3	16	79
Jefferson	523	1	1	2	6	18	73	63	5	3	2	3	14	73	505	1	1	1	6	17	74
Jerome	511	3	1	2	5	16	74	4	25	0	0	0	50	25	468	2	0	2	4	16	77
Kootenai	4,422	1	0	1	3	16	79	4	0	0	0	0	25	75	4,358	0	0	1	3	16	79
Latah	678	2	0	2	6	17	74	7	0	0	0	29	14	57	674	1	0	2	6	17	74
Lemhi	311	1	0	0	3	14	81	5	0	0	0	20	20	60	307	1	0	0	3	14	81
Lewis	148	1	0	0	2	23	74	81	6	6	1	12	19	56	148	1	0	0	2	23	74
Lincoln	116	1	0	1	6	20	72	5	0	0	0	20	40	40	109	1	0	1	5	20	73
Madison	426	2	1	2	4	12	80	1	0	0	0	0	0	100	421	2	1	2	4	11	80
Minidoka	545	1	1	1	4	18	74	20	5	0	15	10	30	40	464	0	0	1	3	18	78
Nez Perce	1,545	0	0	1	3	14	81	26	0	4	12	8	23	54	1,540	0	0	1	3	14	81
Oneida	129	0	1	0	6	12	81	14	0	0	0	21	43	36	128	0	1	0	6	12	81
Owyhee	299	2	1	3	6	24	65	4	0	0	25	0	75	0	279	1	1	2	6	23	66
Payette	679	1	1	3	5	16	75	7	14	0	0	14	43	29	653	1	1	2	4	15	76
Power	184	1	0	1	5	22	71	84	6	1	6	7	32	48	170	1	0	1	4	20	74
Shoshone	560	0	0	1	3	20	76	3	0	0	0	0	33	67	556	0	0	1	3	19	76
Teton	132	2	2	0	8	20	69	11	0	0	0	18	36	45	125	1	2	0	8	18	71
Twin Falls	2,306	1	1	2	4	18	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,222	0	0	2	4	17	76
Valley	230	0	0	1	3	17	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	227	0	0	1	4	17	78
Washington	348	1	0	0	2	16	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	337	1	0	0	2	15	82

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON AUGUST 26, 2020

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

Causes of death

The leading causes of death during the period 2016-2018 were cancer (malignant neoplasms) and heart disease, for both Hispanics and non-Hispanics. Among Hispanics, cancer accounted for 17% of deaths, followed by heart disease (16%) and accidents (13%). Among non-Hispanics, heart disease and cancer each accounted for 22% of deaths.

The different age profiles of Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations, along with other factors like types of jobs, are reflected in the leading causes of death. Hispanics were more likely to die of accidents than of many diseases related to age. Further, leading causes of death among non-Hispanics do not include anything specific to infants, but “certain 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: 2016-2018

HISPANIC				
Rank	Leading Cause of Death	Number	Percent of total	Rate per 100,000 pop
Total		1,478	100	229
1	Malignant neoplasms	254	17	36
2	Diseases of heart	235	16	29
3	Accidents	190	13	12
4	Diabetes mellitus	76	5	12
5	Cerebrovascular diseases	74	5	11
6	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	69	5	7
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	48	3	6
8	Certain conditions originating in perinatal period	39	3	6
9	Alzheimer's disease	38	3	5
10	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	32	2	5
	All other causes	423	29	N/A
NON-HISPANIC				
Rank	Leading Cause of Death	Number	Percent of total	Rate per 100,000 pop
Total		40,159	100	891
1	Diseases of heart	8,944	22	198
2	Malignant neoplasms	8,700	22	193
3	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	2,657	7	59
4	Accidents	2,421	6	54
5	Cerebrovascular diseases	2,045	5	45
6	Alzheimer's disease	1,907	5	42
7	Diabetes mellitus	1,104	3	25
8	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	1,093	3	24
9	Influenza and pneumonia	677	2	15
10	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	588	1	13
	All other causes	10,023	25	N/A

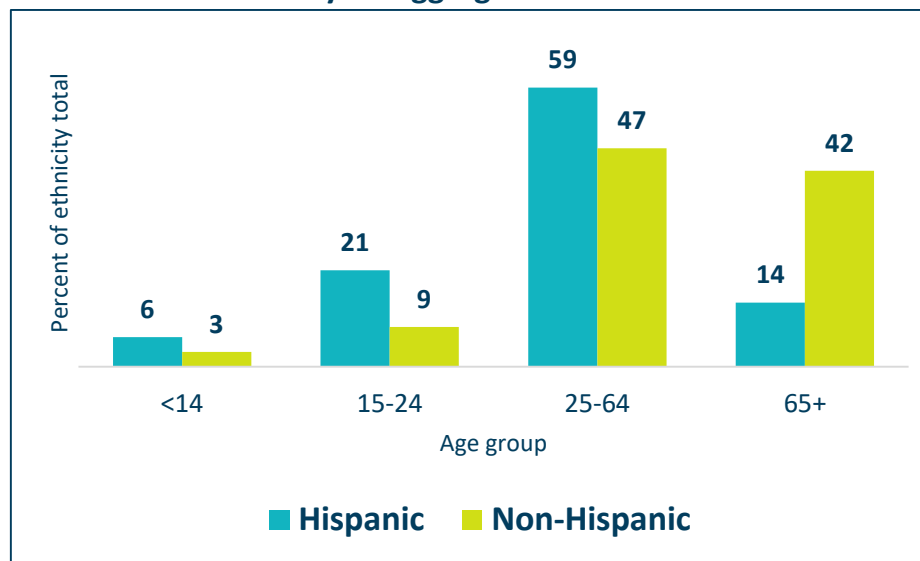
SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON AUGUST 26, 2020; NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD; RATES ARE PER 100,000 BY CORRESPONDING ETHNICITY POPULATION

Accidental deaths

From 2016-2018, there were 2,611 accidental deaths in Idaho, 7% of which were Hispanic. The rate of accidental death varied by age and ethnicity. Hispanics were twice as likely as non-Hispanics to die of an accident under the age of 25. Non-Hispanics were 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: 58% of Hispanic deaths and 28% of non-Hispanic deaths. Other top causes of accidental death among Hispanics included poisoning and exposure to noxious substances (12%), falls (9%), and drowning and submersion (5%). Other top causes of accidental death among non-Hispanics included falls (29%), and poisoning and exposure to noxious substances (24%).

**Accidental deaths by age group and ethnicity, Idaho,
three-year aggregate: 2016-2018**



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON AUGUST 26, 2020

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

Accidental deaths by age group and ethnicity, Idaho, three-year aggregate: 2016-2018

HISPANIC RESIDENT DEATHS														
Cause of Death	Percent of total	Total accidental	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	190	100	0	3	4	21	19	17	14	9	7	4	3
Transport accidents:	60	114	100	0	3	5	26	20	17	14	9	5	0	1
Motor vehicle accidents	58	110	100	0	3	5	26	20	17	14	8	5	0	1
Water transportation accident	1	2	100	0	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	0	0
Air and space transportation accident	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other and unspecified transport accident	1	2	100	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	0
Non-transport:	40	76	100	0	3	1	12	17	18	13	11	11	9	5
Poisoning and exposure to noxious substances	12	23	100	0	0	0	9	26	35	17	9	4	0	0
Falls	9	18	100	0	0	0	11	6	6	6	11	11	28	22
Drowning and submersion	5	9	100	0	11	11	44	11	11	11	0	0	0	0
Inhalation and ingestion of food or other object	3	6	100	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	17	17	33	0
Exposure to smoke, fire, and flames	2	4	100	0	0	0	25	50	0	0	0	25	0	0
Discharge of firearm	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other and unspecified non-transport accident	8	16	100	0	6	0	0	19	19	19	19	19	0	0
NON-HISPANIC RESIDENT DEATHS														
Cause of Death	Percent of total	Total accidental	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	2,421	100	1	1	2	9	11	11	12	13	11	12	19
Transport accidents:	31	746	100	0	1	3	18	12	14	12	15	13	8	4
Motor vehicle accidents	28	674	100	0	1	3	19	13	14	12	15	12	8	4
Water transportation accident	1	21	100	0	5	5	14	5	14	14	14	14	14	0
Air and space transportation accident	1	22	100	0	0	0	9	5	23	14	18	23	9	0
Other and unspecified transport accident	1	29	100	0	3	0	3	7	10	14	28	21	7	7
Non-transport:	69	1,675	100	1	1	1	4	10	9	12	12	10	14	25
Poisoning and exposure to noxious substances	24	576	100	0	0	1	8	24	21	23	17	5	1	1
Falls	29	702	100	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	6	12	24	52
Drowning and submersion	3	67	100	1	10	7	21	9	12	9	15	3	12	0
Inhalation and ingestion of food or other object	4	94	100	0	1	0	0	1	1	7	14	13	26	37
Exposure to smoke, fire, and flames	1	33	100	0	6	0	3	3	0	12	15	24	27	9
Discharge of firearm	1	15	100	0	0	13	27	7	7	13	20	0	13	0
Other and unspecified non-transport accident	8	188	100	7	2	5	2	7	11	14	19	16	11	7

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON AUGUST 26, 2020

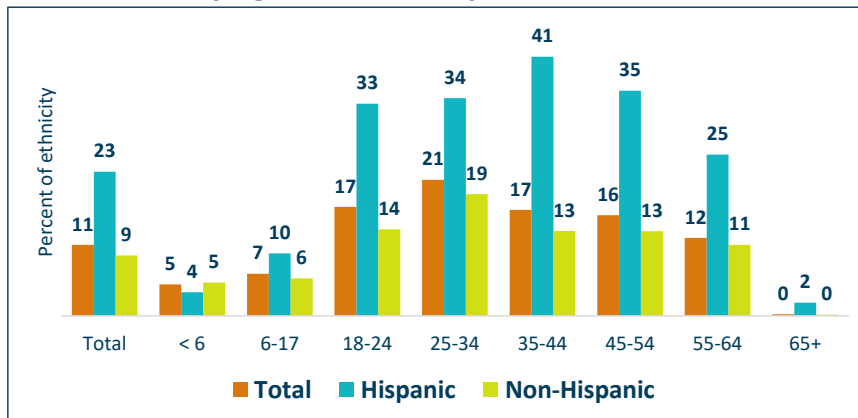
NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD

Health insurance coverage

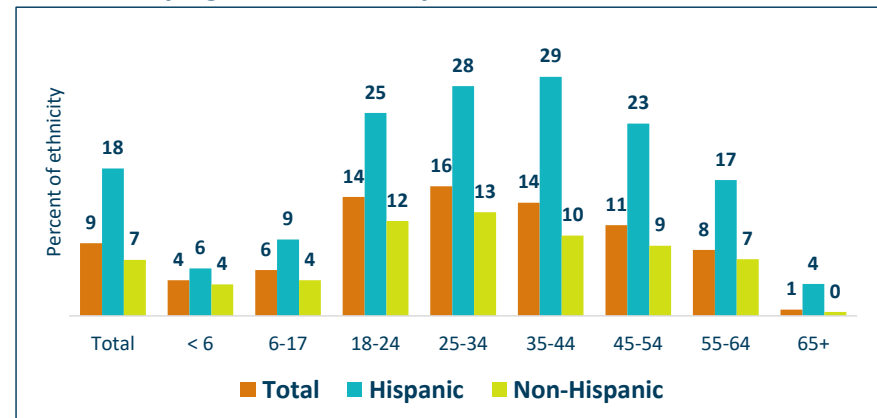
Among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics, children and the elderly are most likely to have health insurance, due to federal programs like Medicaid, CHIP, and Medicare, all programs that are limited to people with legal status. In 2018 in Idaho:

- ◆ Hispanics were more likely than non-Hispanics to be without health insurance coverage: 23%, compared to 9%.
- ◆ The percentage of Hispanic adults age 35-44 without health insurance was especially high: 41% were without insurance, compared to 13% of non-Hispanics of the same age.
- ◆ Hispanics were more likely than U.S. Hispanics to be without health insurance coverage in almost every age group.

**Persons without health insurance
by age and ethnicity, Idaho, 2018**



**Persons without health insurance
by age and ethnicity, United States, 2018**



SOURCE FOR BOTH FIGURES: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLE B27001 AND B27001I

COVID-19

In Idaho and the United States, the incidence of COVID-19 is higher among Hispanics than among non-Hispanics. Not all health jurisdictions report case and mortality data by race and ethnicity so for now we have incomplete state and federal numbers. Nevertheless, the disproportionate COVID-19 incidence among people of color generally and among Hispanics specifically indicates a need to better understand the relative risk factors among different populations.

(Idaho case and mortality data reported here are from Idaho's COVID-19 Data Dashboard³ unless otherwise noted.)

As this report goes to publication (December 14, 2020), ethnicity information is available for about half of Idaho's 122,217 confirmed and probable COVID-19 cases. Hispanics currently make up 22% of cases with known ethnicity. This percentage held steady through the summer at around 33% and has declined since the beginning of autumn.

There have been 1,194 deaths due to COVID-19 or related complications in Idaho. Of these, 10.6% have been among Hispanics, slightly less than the Hispanic share of the state's population. There have been 52.7 COVID-related deaths per 100,000 population among Hispanics, compared to 65.8 among non-Hispanics.⁴

As in Idaho, Hispanics nationwide are contracting the virus at a higher rate than non-Hispanics. National data sources differ on whether Hispanics are also dying from the virus at a disproportionate rate.

A person's risk of contracting COVID-19 and suffering serious illness or dying depends on many factors discussed in this profile. Here, we summarize what can and cannot be said about these risk factors from the data and analysis presented here.

First, based on CDC research, certain underlying health conditions are known to increase the risk and severity of COVID-19. Among the conditions for which state-level data are available and presented earlier in this chapter, we can say that disproportionately higher rates of obesity put Hispanics at higher risk, as does the relatively higher share of Hispanics who report being in fair or poor general health.

The rate of diabetes among Hispanics and non-Hispanics is roughly the same, meaning this disease is not likely to account for high rates of Covid-19 among Hispanics in Idaho. And while a relatively high share of Hispanics report that they do not have a primary care provider, the CDC has not identified that having such a provider influences whether someone is more or less likely to contract the virus.

Second, the age structure of Idaho's Hispanic population (reported in Chapter 2) is another likely driver of COVID-19 among Hispanics. The median age of Idaho Hispanics is 25, compared to 39 among non-Hispanics. People age 18-29, a group that accounts for a much larger share of

³ [DPH Idaho COVID-19 Dashboard - Idaho Division of Public Health | Tableau Public](#)

⁴ Covid Tracking Project, retrieved December 14, 2020, from [Infection and Mortality by Race and Ethnicity | The COVID Tracking Project](#)

Hispanics than non-Hispanics, are the most likely to contract the virus. They are also more likely to be asymptomatic and thus spread the virus more easily.

At the same time, Hispanics' younger age structure should logically have the opposite impact on mortality. The people most likely to die from COVID-19 are older, but few Hispanics are in the older age brackets.

Third, the kind of jobs held by Idaho Hispanics (reported in Chapter 3) is another likely risk factor. National research has shown that transmission rates are higher for "essential" and "front-line" workers because most cannot work remotely.

The employment data available for Idaho is not detailed enough for us to precisely identify how many Hispanics are essential or front line. However, we know from Chapter 3 Hispanics are disproportionately concentrated in the natural resource industry, including agriculture. We also know they are underrepresented among professional, management, administrative and other jobs that are more likely to be handled remotely. Thus, based on available data, the types of jobs Hispanics are likely to put them at higher risk for COVID-19.

Finally, the CDC has identified larger households and multi-generational housing as COVID-19 risk factors. The average household size among Idaho Hispanic households is 3.4, compared to 2.6 among non-Hispanics (reported in Chapter 2).

No recent, state-level data on multigenerational housing is available, but nationwide Hispanics are more likely than non-Hispanics to live in multigenerational households.⁵ Over one-fourth of Hispanics lived in multigenerational households as of 2016, compared to 16% of white, non-Hispanics, as of 2016.⁶

In summary, based on data in this Profile, likely drivers of Hispanics' high incidence of COVID-19 in Idaho include selected health conditions, age, job types, and household characteristics.

Researchers are beginning to study the relative impact of COVID-19 on people without legal residency documents.⁷ They cite several factors that likely increase risk for this population, including type of employment and fear of deportation if they seek any medical care. So far, the studies cannot be generalized beyond specific research sites. However, it is logical to expect people without legal residency are disproportionately impacted at work and very reluctant to seek medical care.

The same can be said of other characteristics that prevent people from seeking care, including language barriers and lack of a primary care provider.

As researchers study these risk factors, our understanding of why COVID-19 disproportionately impacts Hispanics will be greatly improved.

⁵ Multigenerational households are defined as two or more adult generations or including grandparents and grandchildren younger than 25.

⁶ Factank: News in the Numbers, D'Vera Cohn and Jeffrey S. Passel, "A record 64 million Americans live in multigenerational households," April 5, 2018, Pew Research Center.

⁷ For example: Kathleen R. Page, M.D., and Alejandra Flores-Miller. "Lessons We've Learned – Covid-19 and the Undocumented Latinx Community," *New England Journal of Medicine*, October 7, 2020, retrieved November 29, 2020, [Lessons We've Learned — Covid-19 and the Undocumented Latinx Community | NEJM](#)

Note on health data sources

In this chapter, we present two types of health data. The first is self-reported data collected in surveys of the general population or specific target groups like youth. The second is administrative data collected by public agencies that are legally obligated to register events like births and deaths. Understanding differences between the two is useful for interpreting the data in this chapter.

The first source of health data includes several major surveys of the general population, selected subpopulations, and health providers. These data are self-reported by survey participants. For example, data on “general health status” are based on survey participants’ answers to questions in the Behavioral Risk Factor survey conducted by the CDC and state health departments.

The second type is collected by the National Vital Statistics System in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. This system maintains data on births, marriages, divorces, and deaths (referred to as “vital events”) for the entire population of the United States. Various jurisdictions in each state are legally responsible for registering these events.

In this chapter, we present a mix of vital statistics and health survey data. Vital statistics data specifically for Hispanics are available for the United States as a whole, and for every state and county. Health survey data are available for all Hispanics in the United States, sometimes for Hispanics at the state-level, and occasionally for Hispanics in very large counties. Here, we use data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

Data sources

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Division of Public Health, 2016-2018 three-year aggregate data provided via email on August 26, 2020.

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Division of Public Health, 2018 Pregnancy Risk Assessment Tracking System (PRATS) Dashboard.

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<https://healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/Health/VitalRecordsandHealthStatistics/HealthStatistics/PregnancyRiskAssessmentTrackingSystem/tabid/915/Default.aspx>

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U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2019 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

Retrieved from <https://yrbs-explorer.services.cdc.gov/#/>

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, COVID Data Tracker: Demographic Trends of COVID-19 cases/deaths in the US reported to CDC.

Retrieved from <https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#demographics>

5. Education

Highlights

- ◆ Hispanic students made up 18% of Idaho's K-12 enrollment in 2019-2020. Hispanic administrators, teachers and staff made up only 3% of all employees, dramatically less than the 18% share of Hispanic student enrollment.
- ◆ As a group, Idaho's Hispanic students score lower than non-Hispanics in standardized achievement tests.
- ◆ Idaho's Hispanic high school graduation rate in the 2017-18 school year was 76%. Compared to four years earlier, the graduation rate increased six percentage points among Hispanics and four points among all students.
- ◆ The share of Hispanics in postsecondary education in Idaho is increasing. Of the state's public 4-year institutions, Boise State University has the highest number of Hispanic students, while the three community colleges in southern and eastern Idaho have the highest percentage of Hispanic students.

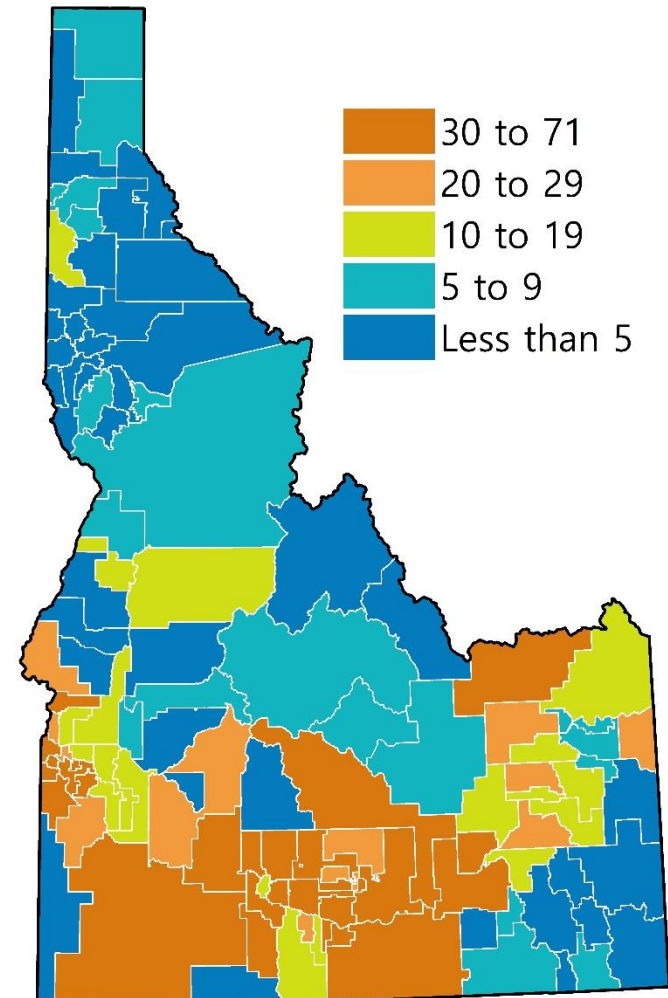
K-12 public school enrollment

Idaho's 58,000 Hispanic students made up 18% of public school enrollment in the 2019-2020 school year, up from 16% nine years earlier.

Like the overall Hispanic population, Hispanic K-12 students are concentrated in southern Idaho. In 2019-20:

- ◆ Five school districts in the Boise metro area accounted for more than one-third of all Hispanic students: Nampa (5,676), West Ada District (4,278), Vallivue (3,749), Caldwell (3,638), and Boise Independent (3,313).
- ◆ School districts with at least 50% Hispanic students are located in both rural and urban areas across southern Idaho: Elevate Academy, Inc. in Canyon County (72%), Wilder (71%), Aberdeen (63%), Clark County (62%), Wendell (62%), Heritage Community Charter in Canyon County (62%), Caldwell (60%), Jerome Joint (53%), Shoshone Joint (52%), and American Falls Joint (51%).

Hispanic K-12 students by district (percent), 2019-2020



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Hispanic students made up 18% of K-12 enrollment in 2019-2020 but accounted for 31% of enrollment growth in the previous five years. From 2014-2015 to 2019-2020, Hispanic enrollment increased 12%, and non-Hispanic enrollment increased 5%.

In several small districts, Hispanic enrollment more than doubled from 2014-2015 to 2019-2020. These districts are spread across the state and many are charters: American Heritage Charter, Blackfoot Charter, Culdesac Joint, Genesee Joint, Idaho College and Career Readiness Academy Inc., iSucceed Virtual High School Inc., Meadows Valley, Monticello Montessori Charter, Nez Perce Joint, North Idaho STEM Charter Academy Inc., Oneida County, Orofino Joint, Sandpoint Charter, and The Academy Inc. Most had small numbers of Hispanic students in the 2014-2015 school year.

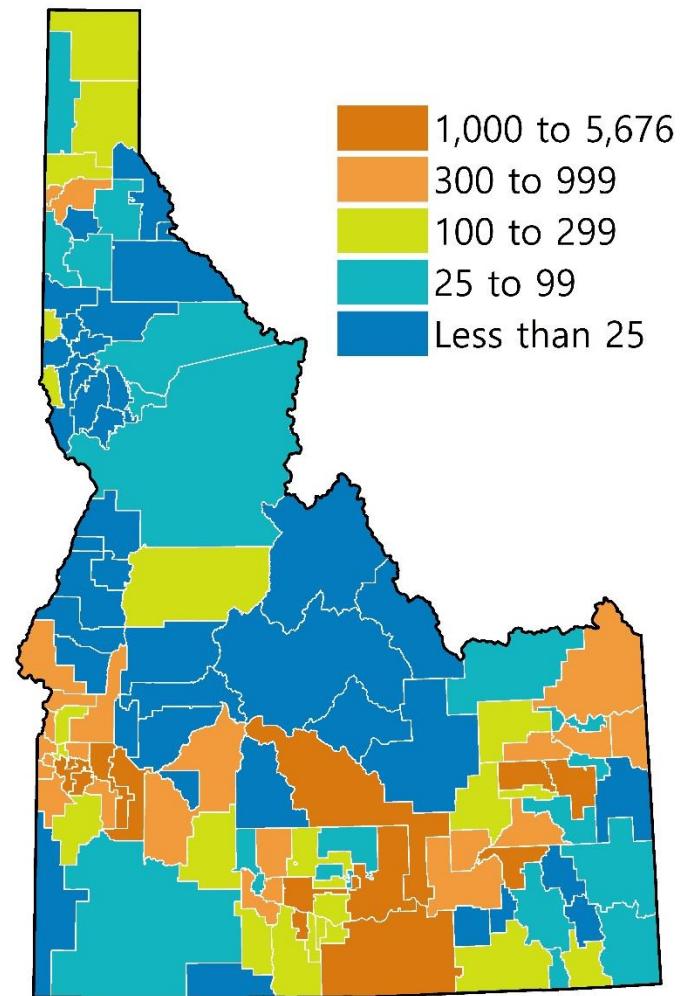
Eleven school districts would have lost enrollment if not for Hispanic growth. All are in southern and eastern Idaho, some rural and some urban: Blaine County, Buhl Joint, Castleford, Marsing Joint, Meadows Valley, Mountain Home, North Star Charter, Parma, Pocatello, Richfield, and Vision Charter.

More school districts lost non-Hispanic students than lost Hispanic students: 69 districts lost non-Hispanic students and 55 lost Hispanic students.

Online public school districts (statewide)

Idaho has nine online public school districts that serve students across the state. Students in these districts account for 4% of all Hispanic and 6% of all non-Hispanic enrollment. The 2,087 Hispanic students enrolled in these districts make up 13% of total online enrollment.

Hispanic K-12 students by district (number), 2019-2020



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

K-12 public school enrollment (2019-20) and change in enrollment (2014-15 to 2019-20), by ethnicity, Idaho

	K-12 public school enrollment, 2019-20			Hispanic 2019-20 Percent	Change in enrollment, 2014-2015 to 2019-20		
	Total Number	Non-Hispanic Number	Hispanic Number		Total Percent	Non-Hispanic Percent	Hispanic Percent
IDAHO	317,159	259,019	58,140	18	7	5	12
School districts, by county							
ADA COUNTY TOTAL	76,503	67,702	8,801	12	NA	NA	NA
Boise Independent	25,451	22,138	3,313	13	-1	-1	4
Compass Public Charter School, Inc.	1,164	1,049	115	10	76	75	89
Falcon Ridge Charter School, Inc.	270	249	21	8	-2	-2	0
Future Public School, Inc.	297	258	39	13	NA	NA	NA
Gem Prep: Meridian, Inc.	381	341	40	10	NA	NA	NA
Idaho College and Career Readiness Academy	159	133	26	16	253	250	271
West Ada District (Joint School District No. 2)	40,200	35,922	4,278	11	11	11	17
Kuna Joint	5,523	4,797	726	13	7	3	37
North Star Charter	997	925	72	7	0	-2	47
Peace Valley Charter School, Inc.	284	243	41	14	NA	NA	NA
Project Impact STEM Academy, Inc.	213	193	20	9	NA	NA	NA
Rolling Hills Charter	246	228	18	7	-3	-5	38
The Sage International School of Boise	984	932	52	5	17	17	30
The Village Charter School, Inc.	334	294	40	12	7	1	82
ADAMS COUNTY TOTAL	419	397	22	5	11	8	69
Council	270	266	4	1	16	18	-33
Meadows Valley	149	131	18	12	1	-6	157
BANNOCK COUNTY TOTAL	14,821	13,188	1,633	11	NA	NA	NA
Gem Prep: Pocatello, Inc.	318	285	33	10	NA	NA	NA
Marsh Valley Joint	1,246	1,215	31	2	-1	0	-37
Pocatello	12,379	10,862	1,517	12	0	-2	17
The Academy, Inc.	538	503	35	7	96	89	289
The Pocatello Community Charter School, Inc.	340	323	17	5	-1	-2	21
BEAR LAKE COUNTY	1,147	1,110	37	3	6	9	-33
Bear Lake County	1,147	1,110	37	3	6	9	-33
BENEWAH COUNTY TOTAL	1,308	1,242	66	5	3	4	-6
Plummer-Worley Joint	366	327	39	11	1	4	-15
St. Maries Joint	942	915	27	3	4	4	13

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST, DATA RECEIVED JULY 2020

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K-12 public school enrollment (2019-20) and change in enrollment (2014-15 to 2019-20), by ethnicity, Idaho (continued)

	K-12 public school enrollment, 2019-20			Hispanic 2019-20 Percent	Change in enrollment, 2014-2015 to 2019-20		
	Total Number	Non-Hispanic Number	Hispanic Number		Total Percent	Non-Hispanic Percent	Hispanic Percent
IDAHO	317,159	259,019	58,140	18	7	5	12
BINGHAM COUNTY TOTAL	10,495	8,345	2,150	20	3	5	-3
Aberdeen	698	258	440	63	-3	-14	4
Blackfoot	3,765	2,846	919	24	-5	-4	-8
Blackfoot Charter Community Learning Center	545	459	86	16	61	49	197
Chief Tahgee Elementary Academy	90	90	0	0	-10	-1	-100
Firth	832	733	99	12	9	12	-12
Idaho Science and Technology Charter	339	302	37	11	10	9	23
Idaho STEM Academy	117	107	10	9	83	98	0
Shelley Joint	2,308	2,024	284	12	6	6	3
Snake River	1,801	1,526	275	15	7	12	-15
BLAINE COUNTY TOTAL	3,376	1,977	1,399	41	1	-4	9
Blaine County	3,271	1,884	1,387	42	2	-3	9
Syringa Mountain School, Inc.	105	93	12	11	-20	-24	20
BOISE COUNTY TOTAL	819	769	50	6	0	0	-4
Basin	323	308	15	5	-10	-12	36
Garden Valley	267	249	18	7	28	32	-14
Horseshoe Bend	229	212	17	7	-10	-9	-15
BONNER COUNTY TOTAL	4,951	4,711	240	5	-1	-1	7
Lake Pend Oreille	3,619	3,433	186	5	2	2	2
Sandpoint Charter School, Inc.	315	293	22	7	-5	-9	100
West Bonner County	1,017	985	32	3	-9	-9	0
BONNEVILLE COUNTY TOTAL	25,656	21,118	4,538	18	NA	NA	NA
American Heritage Charter School, Inc.	396	378	18	5	63	61	125
Bonneville Joint	13,273	11,260	2,013	15	13	10	27
Forrester Academy, Inc.	555	512	43	8	NA	NA	NA
Idaho Falls	10,161	7,823	2,338	23	-1	-2	4
Monticello Montessori Charter	251	210	41	16	12	0	173
Swan Valley Elementary	51	50	1	2	6	11	-67
Taylor's Crossing Charter	369	355	14	4	-11	-10	-36
White Pine Charter	600	530	70	12	32	29	59

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST, DATA RECEIVED JULY 2020

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K-12 public school enrollment (2019-20) and change in enrollment (2014-15 to 2019-20), by ethnicity, Idaho (continued)

	K-12 public school enrollment, 2019-20			Hispanic 2019-20 Percent	Change in enrollment, 2014-2015 to 2019-20		
	Total Number	Non-Hispanic Number	Hispanic Number		Total Percent	Non-Hispanic Percent	Hispanic Percent
IDAHO	317,159	259,019	58,140	18	7	5	12
BOUNDARY COUNTY	1,408	1,306	102	7	6	5	20
Boundary County	1,408	1,306	102	7	6	5	20
BUTTE COUNTY	399	376	23	6	-5	-5	0
Butte County Joint	399	376	23	6	-5	-5	0
CAMAS COUNTY	177	173	4	2	19	27	-69
Camas County	177	173	4	2	19	27	-69
CANYON COUNTY TOTAL	41,496	26,021	15,475	37	NA	NA	NA
Caldwell	6,033	2,395	3,638	60	-1	0	-2
Canyon-Owyhee School Service Agency (COSSA)	134	89	45	34	15	24	0
Elevate Academy, Inc.	315	87	228	72	NA	NA	NA
Forge International, LLC	259	223	36	14	NA	NA	NA
Heritage Community Charter	481	184	297	62	-2	-34	39
Legacy Charter School	293	261	32	11	-3	-6	45
Liberty Charter School, Inc.	411	366	45	11	-2	3	-30
Melba Joint	859	660	199	23	7	4	18
Middleton	4,009	3,499	510	13	7	6	15
Nampa	15,520	9,844	5,676	37	5	2	11
Notus	409	304	105	26	6	4	14
Parma	1,046	727	319	30	1	-1	7
Pathways in Education - Nampa, Inc.	298	185	113	38	NA	NA	NA
Vallivue	9,814	6,065	3,749	38	26	21	36
Victory Charter School, Inc.	395	372	23	6	-5	-4	-12
Vision Charter School, Inc.	723	616	107	15	6	-1	73
Wilder	497	144	353	71	13	36	6
CARIBOU COUNTY TOTAL	1,606	1,540	66	4	11	14	-31
Grace Joint	531	510	21	4	17	26	-54
North Gem	153	151	2	1	-20	-16	-82
Soda Springs Joint	922	879	43	5	15	15	13

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST, DATA RECEIVED JULY 2020

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K-12 public school enrollment (2019-20) and change in enrollment (2014-15 to 2019-20), by ethnicity, Idaho (continued)

	K-12 public school enrollment, 2019-20			Hispanic 2019-20 Percent	Change in enrollment, 2014-2015 to 2019-20		
	Total Number	Non-Hispanic Number	Hispanic Number		Total Percent	Non-Hispanic Percent	Hispanic Percent
IDAHO	317,159	259,019	58,140	18	7	5	12
CASSIA COUNTY	5,514	3,633	1,881	34	4	4	6
Cassia County Joint	5,514	3,633	1,881	34	4	4	6
CLARK COUNTY	121	46	75	62	-15	-36	6
Clark County	121	46	75	62	-15	-36	6
CLEARWATER COUNTY	1,116	1,076	40	4	5	3	135
Orofino Joint	1,116	1,076	40	4	5	3	135
CUSTER COUNTY TOTAL	530	498	32	6	-6	-5	-26
Challis Joint	317	298	19	6	-21	-19	-41
Mackay Joint	213	200	13	6	28	29	18
ELMORE COUNTY TOTAL	4,298	3,202	1,096	26	2	-1	9
Glenns Ferry Joint	408	255	153	38	-3	15	-24
Mountain Home	3,887	2,944	943	24	2	-2	18
Prairie Elementary	3	3	0	0	-50	-25	-100
FRANKLIN COUNTY TOTAL	3,430	3,141	289	8	9	9	14
Preston Joint	2,646	2,392	254	10	6	5	15
West Side Joint	784	749	35	4	23	24	3
FREMONT COUNTY	2,154	1,794	360	17	-1	1	-10
Fremont County Joint	2,154	1,794	360	17	-1	1	-10
GEM COUNTY	2,644	2,274	370	14	5	3	19
Emmett Independent	2,644	2,274	370	14	5	3	19
GOODING COUNTY TOTAL	3,218	1,871	1,347	42	0	-4	7
Bliss Joint	127	77	50	39	-3	12	-19
Gooding Joint	1,361	877	484	36	7	0	23
Hagerman Joint	317	254	63	20	-6	-5	-13
ID Bureau of Educational Services for the Deaf & Blind	90	75	15	17	27	53	-32
North Valley Academy	213	166	47	22	-20	-19	-22
Wendell	1,110	422	688	62	-2	-12	5

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST, DATA RECEIVED JULY 2020

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K-12 public school enrollment (2019-20) and change in enrollment (2014-15 to 2019-20), by ethnicity, Idaho (continued)

	K-12 public school enrollment, 2019-20			Hispanic 2019-20 Percent	Change in enrollment, 2014-2015 to 2019-20		
	Total Number	Non-Hispanic Number	Hispanic Number		Total Percent	Non-Hispanic Percent	Hispanic Percent
IDAHO	317,159	259,019	58,140	18	7	5	12
IDAHO COUNTY TOTAL	1,704	1,614	90	5	4	2	50
Cottonwood Joint	385	379	6	2	0	0	-25
Mountain View	1,207	1,130	77	6	5	2	71
Salmon River Joint	112	105	7	6	6	6	0
JEFFERSON COUNTY TOTAL	7,478	6,596	882	12	16	17	8
Jefferson County Joint	6,174	5,488	686	11	19	20	15
Ririe Joint	718	675	43	6	3	3	10
West Jefferson	586	433	153	26	-3	1	-14
JEROME COUNTY TOTAL	4,859	2,321	2,538	52	8	1	15
Heritage Academy	126	75	51	40	-31	-46	19
Jerome Joint	4,147	1,945	2,202	53	11	6	16
Valley	586	301	285	49	-1	-9	9
KOOTENAI COUNTY TOTAL	23,564	22,121	1,443	6	NA	NA	NA
Coeur d'Alene	10,932	10,170	762	7	6	5	15
Coeur d'Alene Charter Academy	672	643	29	4	-4	-3	-29
Kootenai	141	133	8	6	-15	-14	-27
KTEC - Kootenai Tech Ed Campus	338	330	8	2	NA	NA	NA
Lakeland	4,512	4,297	215	5	9	8	26
North Idaho STEM Charter Academy	550	528	22	4	40	38	144
Post Falls	6,107	5,711	396	6	10	9	18
The Kootenai Bridge Academy, Inc.	312	309	3	1	21	31	-86
LATAH COUNTY TOTAL	4,167	4,000	167	4	6	6	-1
Genesee Joint	310	304	6	2	6	5	100
Kendrick Joint	245	238	7	3	4	7	-46
Moscow	2,437	2,318	119	5	7	7	2
Palouse Prairie Educational Organization, Inc.	187	173	14	7	13	12	17
Potlatch	471	463	8	2	0	0	-11
Troy	284	274	10	4	-1	-1	11
Whitepine Joint	233	230	3	1	8	10	-40

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST, DATA RECEIVED JULY 2020

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K-12 public school enrollment (2019-20) and change in enrollment (2014-15 to 2019-20), by ethnicity, Idaho (continued)

	K-12 public school enrollment, 2019-20			Hispanic 2019-20 Percent	Change in enrollment, 2014-2015 to 2019-20		
	Total Number	Non-Hispanic Number	Hispanic Number		Total Percent	Non-Hispanic Percent	Hispanic Percent
IDAHO	317,159	259,019	58,140	18	7	5	12
LEMHI COUNTY TOTAL	967	939	28	3	NA	NA	NA
Fern-Waters Public Charter School, Inc.	57	56	1	2	NA	NA	NA
Salmon	754	733	21	3	-2	-2	-25
South Lemhi	103	98	5	5	24	24	25
Upper Carmen Public Charter School, Inc.	53	52	1	2	-37	-37	-50
LEWIS COUNTY TOTAL	718	667	51	7	-2	-2	-2
Highland Joint	167	155	12	7	-6	-9	71
Kamiah Joint	396	363	33	8	-8	-6	-25
Nez Perce Joint	155	149	6	4	25	21	500
LINCOLN COUNTY TOTAL	899	551	348	39	-5	-10	5
Dietrich	207	161	46	22	-7	-8	-4
Richfield	206	155	51	25	0	-3	11
Shoshone Joint	486	235	251	52	-6	-15	5
MADISON COUNTY TOTAL	6,889	6,327	562	8	3	1	34
Madison	5,325	4,862	463	9	4	0	56
Sugar-Salem Joint	1,564	1,465	99	6	1	3	-18
MINIDOKA COUNTY	4,989	2,729	2,260	45	21	23	20
Minidoka County Joint	4,989	2,729	2,260	45	21	22.9	20
NEZ PERCE COUNTY TOTAL	5,262	5,054	208	4	0	0	-5
Culdesac Joint	100	96	4	4	16	13	300
Lapwai	509	494	15	3	3	4	-25
Lewiston Independent	4,653	4,464	189	4	-1	-1	-5
ONEIDA COUNTY	3,383	3,191	192	6	272	264	465
Oneida County	3,383	3,191	192	6	272	264	465
OWYHEE COUNTY TOTAL	2,373	1,527	846	36	1	6	-6
Bruneau-Grand View Joint	296	198	98	33	3	9	-6
Homedale Joint	1,223	821	402	33	2	15	-18
Marsing Joint	847	501	346	41	1	-7	15
Pleasant Valley Elementary	7	7	0	0	-36	-36	0

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST, DATA RECEIVED JULY 2020

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K-12 public school enrollment (2019-20) and change in enrollment (2014-15 to 2019-20), by ethnicity, Idaho (continued)

	K-12 public school enrollment, 2019-20			Hispanic 2019-20 Percent	Change in enrollment, 2014-2015 to 2019-20		
	Total Number	Non-Hispanic Number	Hispanic Number		Total Percent	Non-Hispanic Percent	Hispanic Percent
IDAHO	317,159	259,019	58,140	18	7	5	12
PAYETTE COUNTY TOTAL	4,284	3,184	1,100	26	NA	NA	NA
Fruitland	1,650	1,187	463	28	-3	-6	5
New Plymouth	954	844	110	12	3	5	-9
Payette Joint	1,377	895	482	35	-10	-15	2
Treasure Valley Classical Academy, Inc.	303	258	45	15	NA	NA	NA
POWER COUNTY TOTAL	1,731	948	783	45	6	1	13
American Falls Joint	1,544	764	780	51	8	3	13
Arbon Elementary	15	14	1	7	-25	-30	NA
Rockland	172	170	2	1	-7	-5	-60
SHOSHONE COUNTY TOTAL	1,676	1,627	49	3	-5	-5	-18
Avery Elementary	24	24	0	0	71	71	0
Kellogg Joint	1,069	1,035	34	3	-6	-5	-21
Mullan	101	99	2	2	-6	-5	-33
Wallace	482	469	13	3	-6	-6	-7
TETON COUNTY	1,865	1,306	559	30	10	7	18
Teton County	1,865	1,306	559	30	10	7	18
TWIN FALLS COUNTY TOTAL	16,343	12,903	3,440	21	11	10	13
Buhl Joint	1,293	799	494	38	3	-1	9
Castleford	330	221	109	33	6	-8	51
Filer	1,616	1,411	205	13	6	8	-8
Hansen	319	211	108	34	0	6	-8
Kimberly	2,063	1,781	282	14	21	19	30
Murtaugh Joint	368	222	146	40	45	88	8
Three Creek Joint Elementary	6	6	0	0	-50	-33	-100
Twin Falls	9,647	7,635	2,012	21	11	10	14
Xavier Charter	701	617	84	12	7	1	71
VALLEY COUNTY TOTAL	1,495	1,352	143	10	20	18	39
Cascade	190	184	6	3	-25	-23	-60
McCall-Donnelly Joint	1,305	1,168	137	10	32	29	56

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST, DATA RECEIVED JULY 2020

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K-12 public school enrollment (2019-20) and change in enrollment (2014-15 to 2019-20), by ethnicity, Idaho (continued)

	K-12 public school enrollment, 2019-20			Hispanic 2019-20 Percent	Change in enrollment, 2014-2015 to 2019-20		
	Total Number	Non-Hispanic Number	Hispanic Number		Total Percent	Non-Hispanic Percent	Hispanic Percent
IDAHO	317,159	259,019	58,140	18	7	5	12
WASHINGTON COUNTY TOTAL	1,772	1,312	460	26	4	3	6
Cambridge Joint	121	120	1	1	15	19	-75
Midvale	103	100	3	3	-17	-16	-40
Weiser	1,548	1,092	456	29	5	4	7
Online districts that serve students across the state							
ONLINE TOTALS	13,135	11,240	1,895	14	NA	NA	NA
Another Choice Virtual Charter, Inc.	489	367	122	25	33	29	49
Gem Prep: Online LLC	326	302	24	7	NA	NA	NA
Idaho Digital Learning Academy	8,211	6,986	1,225	15	-4	-5	0
Idaho Virtual Academy, Inc.	1,732	1,511	221	13	-28	-32	13
Idaho Virtual Education Partners, Inc.	168	150	18	11	-27	-26	-33
Idaho Virtual High School, Inc.	505	428	77	15	84	82	97
Inspire Academics, Inc.	1,050	922	128	12	9	5	38
iSucceed Virtual High School, Inc.	654	574	80	12	187	196	135

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST, DATA RECEIVED JULY 2020

Support programs

Migrant Education Program

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

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

In 2019-2020, Idaho's MEP served about 4,800 migrant students, an increase of 34% from 2015-2016.

MEP serves children and youth from birth through high school: 18% of those served are age 5 or younger and not yet in kindergarten, and 48% are in grades K-6. An additional 280 students were identified as migrant students who should be in school but were not.

Migrant Education Program enrollment change, 2015-16 to 2019-2020

	Migrant students		Change
	2015-2016	2019-2020	2015-16 2019-2020
	<i>Number</i>		<i>Percent</i>
TOTAL	3,585	4,804	34
Birth to age 5 (but not in Kindergarten)	735	856	16
Kindergarten to 6th grade	1,787	2,298	29
7th to 8th grade	423	617	46
9th to 12th grade	640	1,033	61

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST,
DATA RECEIVED JULY 2020

Migrant Education Program enrollment in 2019-2020

	Migrant students 2019-2020 <i>Number</i>	Share of total 2019-2020 <i>Percent</i>
TOTAL	4,804	100
Birth to age 5 (but not in Kindergarten)	856	18
Kindergarten	304	6
1st grade	321	7
2nd grade	352	7
3rd grade	301	6
4th grade	352	7
5th grade	343	7
6th grade	325	7
7th grade	304	6
8th grade	313	7
9th grade	336	7
10th grade	258	5
11th grade	213	4
12th grade	226	5

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST,
DATA RECEIVED JULY 2020

English Learner Program

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

In the 2019-20 school year, nearly 22,000 Idaho students participated in the EL program. These students made up about 7% of total K-12 enrollment, and 81% spoke Spanish as their native language. At least one-third of all students in four districts were EL students: Wendell (37%), Aberdeen (37%), Heritage Community Charter (36%), and Wilder (33%). In each of these four districts, Hispanic students made up at least 60% of total enrollment.

Native language of students enrolled in the English Learner (EL) program, Idaho, 2019-2020

Native Language	EL Students Percent of Idaho total
Spanish	81
Swahili	3
Arabic	2
Russian	1
Kinyarwanda	1
Chinese	1
Somali	1
Nepali	1
Vietnamese	1
Bosnian	1
Karen languages	1
Ukrainian	1

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

Idaho school districts with the largest share of English Learner (EL) students, 2019-2020

	Total students Number	EL students Percent of district total
WENDELL DISTRICT	1,110	37
ABERDEEN DISTRICT	698	37
HERITAGE COMMUNITY CHARTER SCHOOL, II	481	36
WILDER DISTRICT	497	33
SHOSHONE JOINT DISTRICT	486	28
CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT	121	26
JEROME JOINT DISTRICT	4,147	24
BLAINE COUNTY DISTRICT	3,271	23
AMERICAN FALLS JOINT DISTRICT	1,544	22
HERITAGE ACADEMY, INC.	126	22
CALDWELL DISTRICT	6,033	21
VALLEY DISTRICT	586	20

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.

K-12 public school personnel

About 550 Hispanics worked in Idaho public schools in the 2019-20 school year. They made up only 3% of all employees, slightly up from 2% four years earlier, but dramatically less than the 18% share of Hispanic student enrollment.

In the seven largest job classifications, Hispanic employees included:

- ◆ 495 teachers (3% of the total)
- ◆ 20 school counselors (3% of the total)
- ◆ 12 elementary school principals (2% of the total)
- ◆ 10 assistant principals (3% of the total)
- ◆ 3 speech / language pathologists (3% of the total)
- ◆ 3 school nurses (2% of the total)

There were no Hispanic superintendents, head teachers, or audiologists.

Idaho public school administrators, teachers, and staff, by sex, race, and ethnicity, 2019-2020

	TOTAL	White	Hispanic or Latino	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Island	Two or More Races
TOTALS								
Number	20,285	19,430	551	50	61	110	24	59
Percent of total	100	96	3	0	0	1	0	0
CLASSIFICATION								
	<i>Number</i>							
Teachers	18,038	17,274	495	39	55	101	21	53
Counselor	757	722	20	4	2	5	2	2
Principal - Elementary	680	659	12	3	2	2	0	2
Assistant Principal	294	279	10	3	0	0	1	1
Speech/Language Pathologist	229	224	3	0	0	1	1	0
School Psychologist	185	177	5	1	0	1	0	1
School Nurse	164	160	3	0	0	1	0	0
Supervisor/Coordinator	130	125	3	1	0	0	0	1
Superintendent	111	109	0	0	0	0	1	1
Education Media Generalist	98	96	1	0	1	0	0	0
Director	58	52	4	0	0	1	0	1
School Social Worker	58	50	6	0	2	0	0	0
Charter Administration	55	52	2	0	1	0	0	0
Occupational/Physical Therapist	32	31	1	0	0	0	0	0
Asst. Superintendent	19	18	1	0	0	0	0	0
Head Teacher	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Audiologist	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACTIVITY GROUP								
	<i>Number</i>							
Instructional Services	18,038	17,274	495	39	55	101	21	53
Student Services	1,524	1,461	39	5	5	8	3	3
School Administration	958	922	22	6	2	2	1	3
District Administration	368	351	10	1	1	1	1	3

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST, DATA RECEIVED JULY 2020

Achievement on standardized tests

Idaho uses two types of achievement tests:

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

Idaho Reading Indicator

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

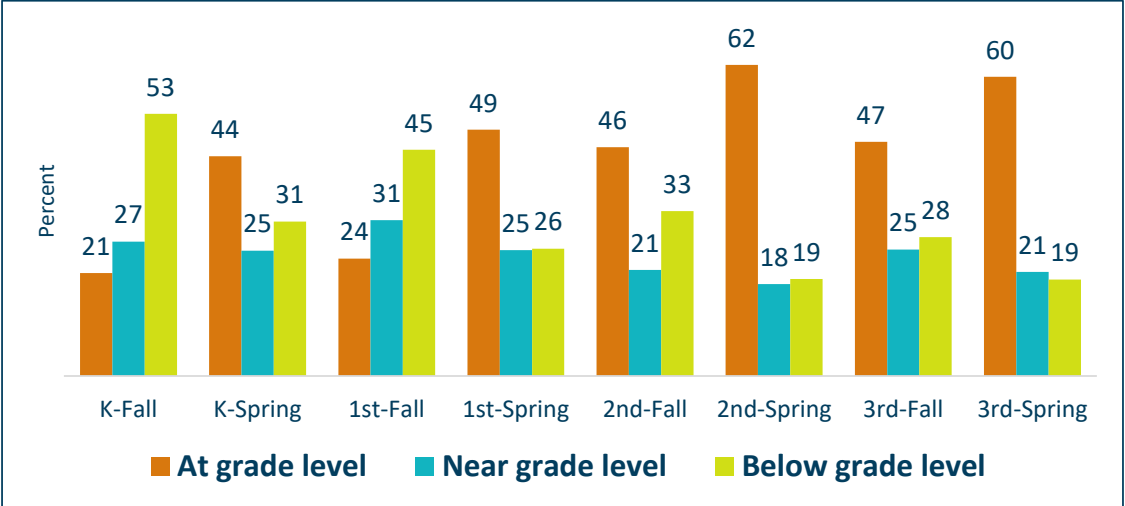
At the state level, the share of Hispanic students reading at grade level has been consistently below the share of all students in recent years. In the 2019-2020 school year, this was true at all grade levels. (The Department of Education does not report IRI data specifically for non-Hispanic students.)

The share of students with reading skills at grade level increased from fall to spring in all grades, among both Hispanic and all students.

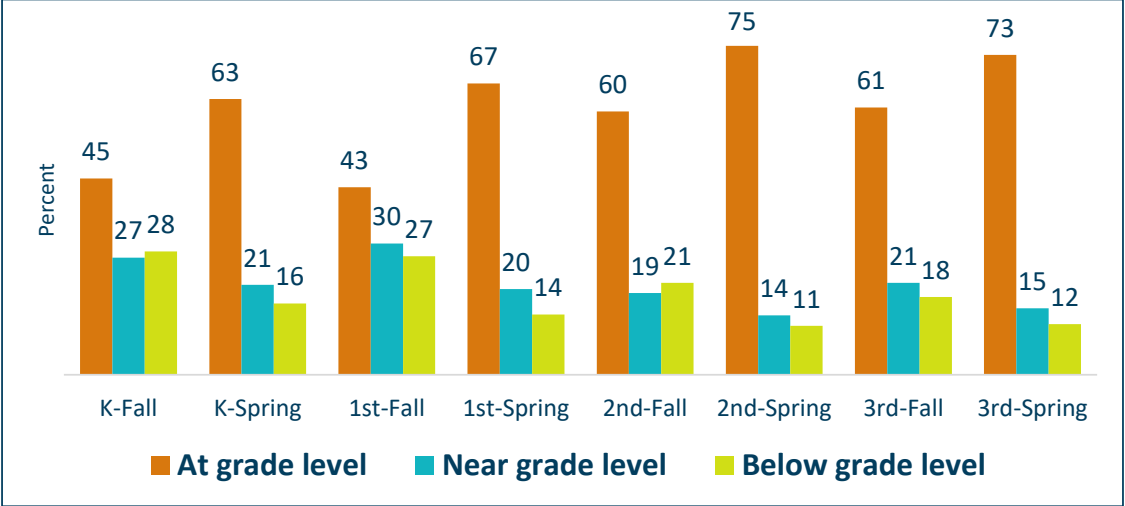
Students take the IRI for the last time in the spring of 3rd grade. In the spring of 2019, 60% of Hispanic third graders scored at grade level, compared to 73% of all third graders.

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

Idaho Reading Indicator scores among Hispanic K-3 students, Fall 2018 and Spring 2019



Idaho Reading Indicator scores among all K-3 students, Fall 2018 and Spring 2019



SOURCE FOR BOTH FIGURES: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, ASSESSMENT AND GRADUATION RATE RESULTS, NEW IRI RESULTS, 2018-2019 SCHOOL YEAR

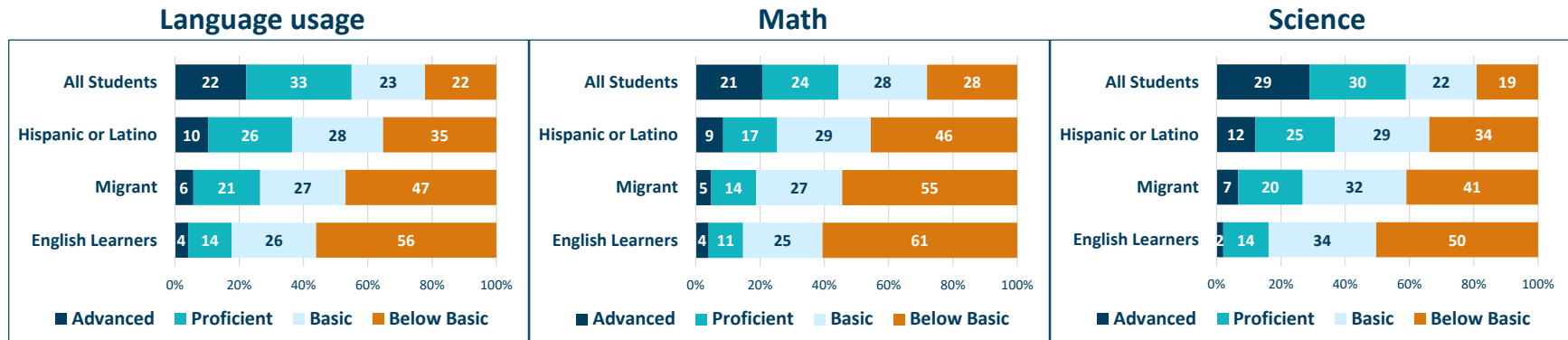
Idaho Standards Achievement Test

The ISAT is intended to measure student proficiency in language usage, math, and science. The test is used with students in grades 3-10. In 2019:

- ◆ 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 language usage; 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, and at least half received below basic scores on each test. On all three tests, migrant students were more likely than English learners but less likely than all Hispanic students to receive an advanced or proficient score.

Idaho Standards Achievement Test scores by subject and selected student groups, 2019



SOURCE FOR ALL FIGURES: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, ASSESSMENT AND GRADUATION RATE RESULTS, ISAT RESULTS, 2019 ISAT RESULTS

**Idaho Standards Achievement Test, student scores by subject,
race or ethnicity, and student characteristics, 2019**

	LANGUAGE USAGE				MATH				SCIENCE			
	Advanced	Proficient	Basic	Below Basic	Advanced	Proficient	Basic	Below Basic	Advanced	Proficient	Basic	Below Basic
	Percent				Percent				Percent			
All Students	22	33	23	22	21	24	28	28	29	30	22	19
By race or ethnicity												
White	25	35	22	19	24	26	27	23	34	32	20	15
Hispanic or Latino	10	26	28	35	9	17	29	46	12	25	29	34
Black / African American	9	23	26	43	7	13	24	57	10	20	26	44
American Indian or Alaskan Native	9	24	27	42	8	14	27	51	12	23	29	36
Asian or Pacific Islander	34	32	18	17	37	22	20	20	38	28	17	18
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	18	34	26	22	17	20	32	32	22	26	24	28
Two Or More Races	23	34	22	21	21	24	28	27	30	30	23	17
By characteristic												
In the English Learner program	4	14	26	56	4	11	25	61	2	14	34	50
Not in the English Learner program	23	34	23	20	22	25	28	26	30	31	21	17
Economically Disadvantaged	14	28	26	32	12	20	29	39	19	28	26	27
Not Economically Disadvantaged	29	37	20	14	28	27	26	19	38	32	18	13
Students with Disabilities	4	10	20	66	4	8	16	71	6	14	27	53
Students without Disabilities	24	36	23	17	23	26	29	23	32	32	21	15
Migrant	6	21	27	47	5	14	27	55	7	20	32	41
Homeless	9	23	27	41	8	16	28	49	12	24	32	32
Male	19	31	24	26	22	23	26	29	31	28	20	20
Female	25	35	22	18	19	24	29	27	27	32	24	18
Foster	5	19	22	53	5	13	25	58	7	23	27	43
Military Connected	18	31	25	27	17	24	30	29	24	30	28	18

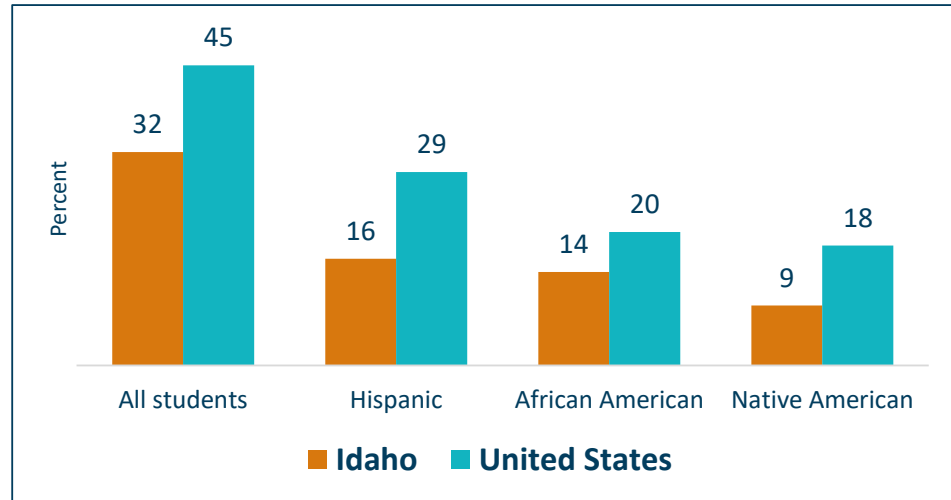
SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, ASSESSMENT AND GRADUATION RATE RESULTS, ISAT RESULTS, 2019 ISAT RESULTS

Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT)

The SAT's College and Career Readiness Benchmark is intended to measure whether students are ready for college-level work. Nationwide, less than half of all students who took the test in 2019 met the benchmark.

Idaho students were less likely than their national peers to meet the benchmark in 2019: only 32% of Idaho's test-takers, compared to 45% at the national level. Consistent with the national pattern, Idaho's Hispanic, African American, and Native American students scored lower than all students statewide.

High school students meeting the SAT College and Career Readiness Benchmark, class of 2019



SOURCE: COLLEGE BOARD, 2019 SAT SUITE OF ASSESSMENTS ANNUAL REPORT, IDAHO AND TOTAL GROUP

American College Testing (ACT)

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

Each year from 2012 to 2019, Idaho students were more likely than ACT-takers nationwide to meet the benchmark in individual subjects, as well as in all four subjects combined. State-level data for this indicator are not reported by ethnicity and have not been reported at the national level since 2015.

Students meeting the ACT College Readiness Benchmark, by subject, 2012-2019

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<i>Percent of tested students</i>								
IDAHO - ALL STUDENTS								
All four subjects	26	32	34	37	36	34	34	35
English	72	74	75	77	77	73	73	73
Reading	59	54	55	60	60	58	58	59
Mathematics	47	52	53	55	54	50	49	51
Science	32	43	45	48	46	45	46	47
United States - ALL STUDENTS								
All four subjects	25	26	26	28	26	27	27	26
English	67	64	64	64	61	61	60	59
Reading	52	44	44	46	44	47	46	45
Mathematics	46	44	43	42	41	41	40	39
Science	31	36	37	38	36	37	36	36
United States - HISPANIC STUDENTS								
All four subjects	13	14	14	15	NA	NA	NA	NA
English	49	48	47	47	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reading	36	29	29	31	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mathematics	31	30	29	29	NA	NA	NA	NA
Science	16	21	21	23	NA	NA	NA	NA

SOURCE: ACT

In 2019, white and Asian American students in both Idaho and the United States were more likely than other students to meet three or more ACT College Readiness Benchmarks. In Idaho, 26% of Hispanic ACT-takers met at least three benchmarks, compared to 23% at the national level.

**High school graduates meeting three or more
ACT College Readiness Benchmarks, by race and ethnicity, 2012-2019**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<i>Percent of tested students</i>								
IDAHO								
All students								
White	47	52	54	56	55	53	53	54
Hispanic	21	22	26	27	30	24	25	26
African American	14	21	16	22	33	19	22	21
American Indian	11	22	9	23	26	9	9	19
Asian American	41	49	50	53	57	65	67	59
Pacific Islander	17	17	16	NA	35	32	21	NA
UNITED STATES								
All students								
White	50	49	49	50	49	50	48	47
Hispanic	24	24	23	25	23	24	24	23
African American	11	10	11	12	11	12	11	11
American Indian	20	19	18	18	17	16	14	13
Asian American	59	57	57	59	60	62	62	62
Pacific Islander	32	30	24	26	25	23	22	20

SOURCE: ACT

High school graduation rate

Idaho’s Hispanic high school graduation rate in the 2017-18 school year was 76%, compared to 81% among all students. Compared to four years earlier, the Hispanic graduation rate increased six percentage points, compared to four points among all students.

Graduation rates in Idaho, 2013-14 and 2017-18

	2013-2014	2017-2018
	<i>Percent of four-year adjusted cohort</i>	
All students	77	81
By race or ethnicity		
White	79	82
Hispanic or Latino	70	76
Black / African American	75	71
Asian or Pacific Islander	79	86
American Indian or Alaskan Native	56	61
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	77	72
Two or more races	69	74
By characteristic		
Students in the English Learner program	75	76
Economically disadvantaged students	71	72
Students with disabilities	59	59

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, REPORT CARD (2013-14), AND IDAHO SCHOOL FINDER (2017-2018)

Postsecondary education

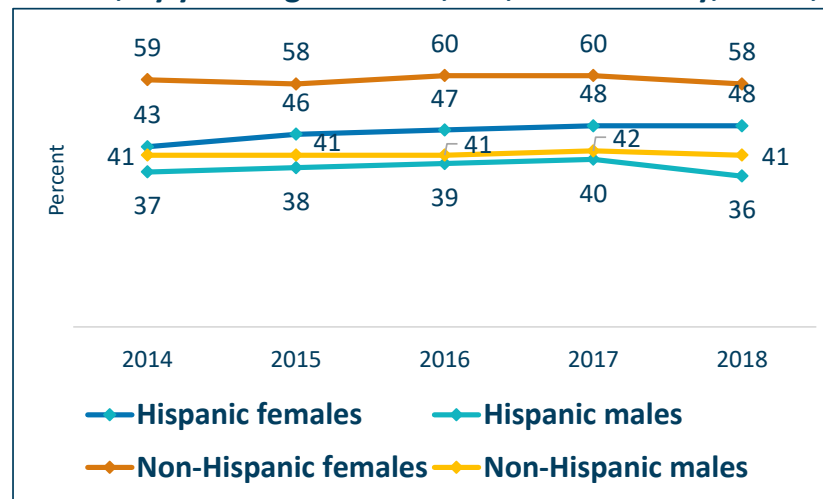
“Go-on” rate

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

Idaho’s go-on rate in fall 2018 was 45%. Among Hispanics in Idaho, the rate was 39%, compared to 46% among non-Hispanics. In Idaho and the nation as a whole, go-on rates among female high school graduates are higher than among males. This is true among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics. Almost half of Idaho’s Hispanic female high school graduates but only 36% of Hispanic male graduates enrolled in postsecondary education in fall 2018. Almost 60% of non-Hispanic females but only 41% of non-Hispanic males enrolled.

From 2014 to 2018, the go-on rate increased the most among Hispanic females in Idaho. In 2018, 48% of Hispanic female graduates enrolled in postsecondary education, up 5 percentage points since 2014.

High school students going on to postsecondary education directly after high school, by year of graduation, sex, and ethnicity, Idaho, 2014-2018



SOURCE: IDAHO STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST, DATA RECEIVED OCTOBER 27, 2020

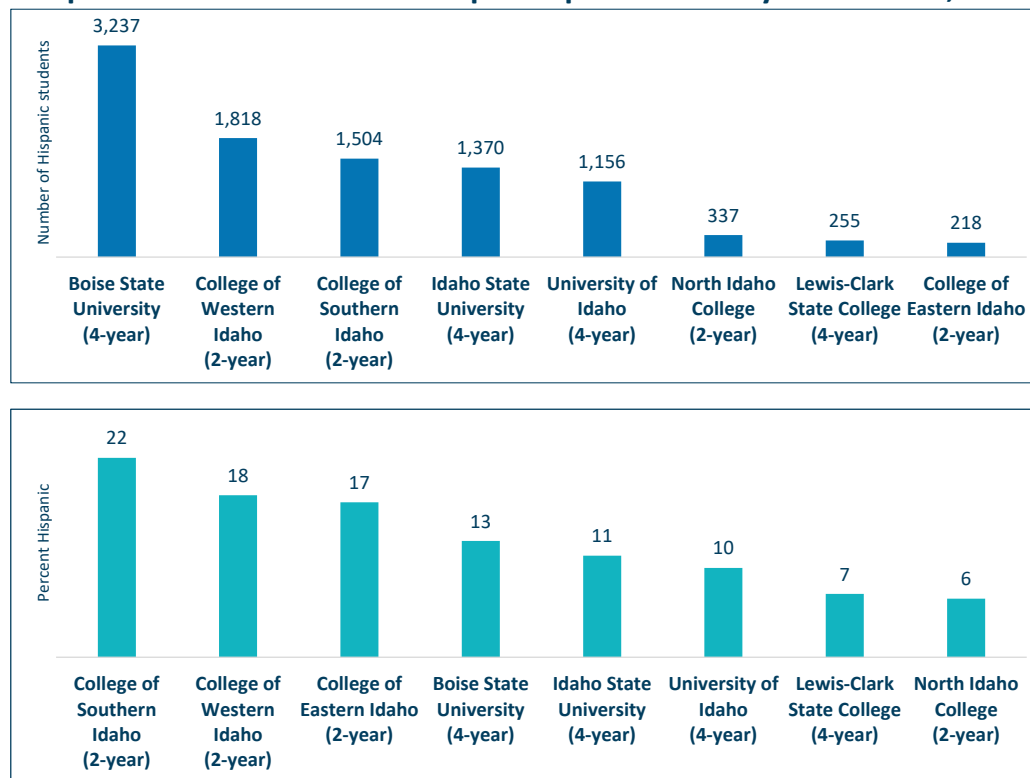
Postsecondary enrollment

The share of Hispanics in postsecondary education is increasing: Hispanics made up 10% of postsecondary enrollment in fall 2018, up from 8% in 2013 and 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.

Of Idaho’s public postsecondary institutions, Boise State University has the highest number of Hispanic students (at just over 3,200 in 2018), while the three community colleges in southern and eastern Idaho have the highest percentage of Hispanic students.

Of the state’s public and private institutions together, those with the highest percentage of Hispanic students in 2018 were all private certificate or license programs. They included the Milan Institute in Boise (53%), Boise Barber College (47%), Cosmetology School of Arts and Science LLC (43%), The Salon Professional Academy in Nampa (38%), Aveda Institute in Twin Falls (36%), and Paul Mitchell the School in Nampa (33%).

Hispanic enrollment at Idaho’s public postsecondary institutions, 2018



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

Total fall enrollment by postsecondary institution, institutional characteristics, and race and ethnicity, 2018

	Total Number	Non- Hispanic Number	Hispanic Number	Percent
IDAHO TOTAL	125,279	113,370	11,909	10
ENROLLMENT BY INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTIC				
Public institutions	77,155	67,259	9,896	13
Less than 2 years (below associate's degree)	22	21	1	5
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree)	23,741	19,864	3,877	16
Four or more years	53,392	47,374	6,018	11
Private institutions	48,124	46,111	2,013	4
Less than 2 years (below associate's degree)	534	406	128	24
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree)	1,466	1,266	200	14
Four or more years	46,124	44,439	1,685	4
ENROLLMENT AT INDIVIDUAL POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS				
Public institutions				
Less than 2 years (below associate's degree)				
College of Massage Therapy	22	21	1	5
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree)				
College of Eastern Idaho	1,288	1,070	218	17
College of Southern Idaho	6,906	5,402	1,504	22
College of Western Idaho	10,277	8,459	1,818	18
North Idaho College	5,270	4,933	337	6
Four or more years				
Boise State University	25,504	22,267	3,237	13
Idaho State University	12,363	10,993	1,370	11
Lewis-Clark State College	3,684	3,429	255	7
University of Idaho	11,841	10,685	1,156	10
Private institutions				
Less than 2 years (below associate's degree)				
Milan Institute-Boise	95	45	50	53
Mr Leon's School of Hair Design-Moscow	11	11	0	0
Paul Mitchell the School-Boise	265	227	38	14
Paul Mitchell the School-Nampa	117	78	39	33
Rexburg College of Massage Therapy	46	45	1	2

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, 2018 (continued)

	Total Number	Non- Hispanic Number	Hispanic Number	Hispanic Percent
IDAHO TOTAL	125,279	113,370	11,909	10
Private institutions (continued)				
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree)				
Academy di Firenze	14	10	4	29
Austin Kade Academy	102	84	18	18
Aveda Institute-Boise	54	50	4	7
Aveda Institute-Twin Falls	58	37	21	36
Boise Barber College	66	35	31	47
Carrington College-Boise	428	405	23	5
Cosmetology School of Arts and Science LLC	23	13	10	43
Elevate Salon Institute-Chubbuck	35	32	3	9
Evans Hairstyling College-Rexburg	46	45	1	2
Headmasters School of Hair Design	37	36	1	3
Mr Leon's School of Hair Design-Lewiston	14	13	1	7
Oliver Finley Academy of Cosmetology	250	219	31	12
Paul Mitchell the School-Rexburg	196	176	20	10
The Salon Professional Academy-Nampa	69	43	26	38
Toni & Guy Hairdressing Academy-Idaho	52	51	1	2
Urban 113 School of Cosmetology	22	17	5	23
Four or more years				
Boise Bible College	110	105	5	5
Brigham Young University-Idaho	42,341	41,040	1,301	3
New Saint Andrews College	198	197	1	1
Northwest Nazarene University	2,201	2,017	184	8
Stevens-Henager College-Idaho Falls	225	185	40	18
Stevens-Henager College-Boise	85	63	22	26
The College of Idaho	964	832	132	14

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

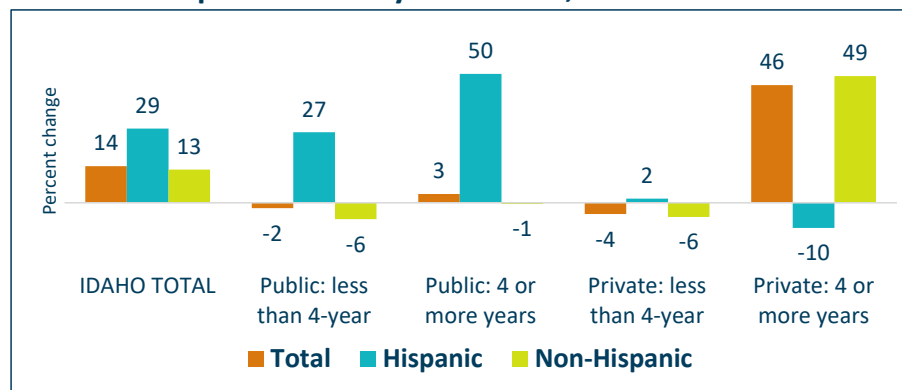
Change in postsecondary enrollment

Hispanic enrollment in postsecondary education increased from 9,250 in 2013 to about 11,900 in 2018, a 29% increase. By comparison, enrollment among non-Hispanics increased by 13%.

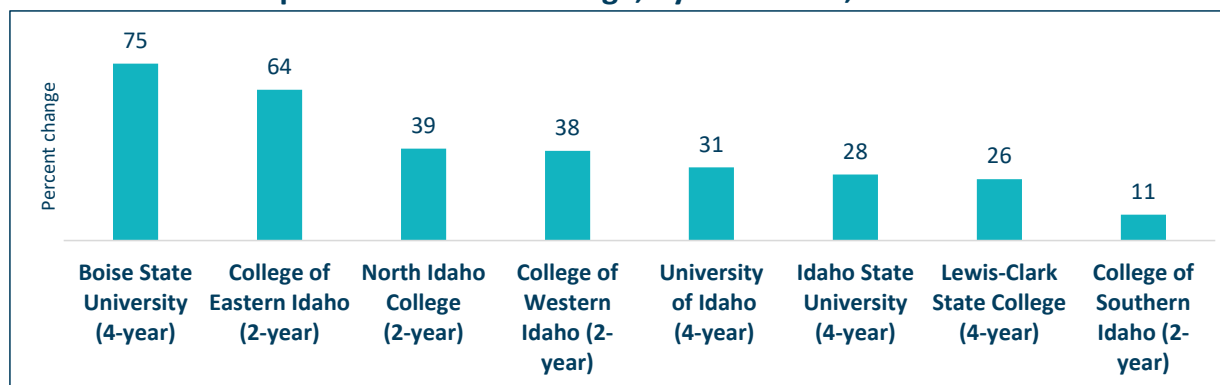
How much Hispanic enrollment changed over this five-year period (and in what direction) varied by type of institution. Hispanic enrollment increased 40% in public institutions but decreased 8% in private institutions. Non-Hispanic enrollment decreased 2% in public institutions and increased 46% in private institutions.

All of Idaho’s 2-year and 4-year public institutions had increased Hispanic enrollment from 2013 to 2018. Boise State University and College of Eastern Idaho saw the largest percentage increases: 75% and 64%, respectively.

Enrollment change by type of postsecondary institution, 2013-2018



Hispanic enrollment change, by institution, 2013-2018



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, 2013-2018**

	Enrollment Fall 2013			Enrollment Fall 2018			Enrollment change Fall 2013 to Fall 2018		
	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
	Number			Number			Percent change		
IDAHO TOTAL	109,682	9,250	100,432	125,279	11,909	113,370	14	29	13
ENROLLMENT BY INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTIC									
Public institutions	75,922	7,058	68,864	77,155	9,896	67,259	2	40	-2
Less than 2 years (below associate's degree)	12	0	12	22	1	21	83	NA	75
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree)	24,275	3,046	21,229	23,741	3,877	19,864	-2	27	-6
Four or more years	51,635	4,012	47,623	53,392	6,018	47,374	3	50	-1
Private institutions	33,760	2,192	31,568	48,124	2,013	46,111	43	-8	46
Less than 2 years (below associate's degree)	430	94	336	534	128	406	24	36	21
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree)	1,663	229	1,434	1,466	200	1,266	-12	-13	-12
Four or more years	31,667	1,869	29,798	46,124	1,685	44,439	46	-10	49
ENROLLMENT AT INDIVIDUAL POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS									
Public institutions									
Less than 2 years (below associate's degree)									
College of Massage Therapy	12	0	12	22	1	21	83	NA	75
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree)									
College of Eastern Idaho	725	133	592	1,288	218	1,070	78	64	81
College of Southern Idaho	8,330	1,350	6,980	6,906	1,504	5,402	-17	11	-23
College of Western Idaho	9,191	1,321	7,870	10,277	1,818	8,459	12	38	7
North Idaho College	6,029	242	5,787	5,270	337	4,933	-13	39	-15
Four or more years									
Boise State University	21,981	1,855	20,126	25,504	3,237	22,267	16	75	11
Idaho State University	13,326	1,070	12,256	12,363	1,370	10,993	-7	28	-10
Lewis-Clark State College	4,304	203	4,101	3,684	255	3,429	-14	26	-16
University of Idaho	12,024	884	11,140	11,841	1,156	10,685	-2	31	-4
Private institutions									
Less than 2 years (below associate's degree)									
Milan Institute-Boise	255	84	171	95	50	45	-63	-40	-74
Mr Leon's School of Hair Design-Moscow	25	0	25	11	0	11	-56	NA	-56
Paul Mitchell the School-Boise	150	10	140	265	38	227	77	280	62
Paul Mitchell the School-Nampa	0	0	0	117	39	78	NA	NA	NA
Rexburg College of Massage Therapy	0	0	0	46	1	45	NA	NA	NA

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, 2013-2018 (continued)**

	Enrollment Fall 2013			Enrollment Fall 2018			Enrollment change Fall 2013 to Fall 2018		
	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
	<i>Number</i>			<i>Number</i>			<i>Percent change</i>		
IDAHO TOTAL	109,682	9,250	100,432	125,279	11,909	113,370	14	29	13
Private institutions (continued)									
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree)									
Academy di Firenze	20	6	14	14	4	10	-30	-33	-29
Austin Kade Academy	193	32	161	102	18	84	-47	-44	-48
Aveda Institute-Boise	67	6	61	54	4	50	-19	-33	-18
Aveda Institute-Twin Falls	57	15	42	58	21	37	2	40	-12
Boise Barber College	91	34	57	66	31	35	-27	-9	-39
Carrington College-Boise	552	63	489	428	23	405	-22	-63	-17
Cosmetology School of Arts and Science LLC	32	11	21	23	10	13	-28	-9	-38
Elevate Salon Institute-Chubbuck	36	5	31	35	3	32	-3	-40	3
Evans Hairstyling College-Rexburg	67	2	65	46	1	45	-31	-50	-31
Headmasters School of Hair Design	41	0	41	37	1	36	-10	NA	-12
Mr Leon's School of Hair Design-Lewiston	34	2	32	14	1	13	-59	-50	-59
Oliver Finley Academy of Cosmetology	192	15	177	250	31	219	30	107	24
Paul Mitchell the School-Rexburg	139	12	127	196	20	176	41	67	39
The Salon Professional Academy-Nampa	117	21	96	69	26	43	-41	24	-55
Toni & Guy Hairdressing Academy-Idaho	0	0	0	52	1	51	NA	NA	NA
Urban 113 School of Cosmetology	25	5	20	22	5	17	-12	0	-15
Four or more years									
Boise Bible College	186	11	175	110	5	105	-41	-55	-40
Brigham Young University-Idaho	27,692	1,477	26,215	42,341	1,301	41,040	53	-12	57
New Saint Andrews College	178	4	174	198	1	197	11	-75	13
Northwest Nazarene University	2,246	151	2,095	2,201	184	2,017	-2	22	-4
Stevens-Henager College-Idaho Falls	170	42	128	225	40	185	32	-5	45
Stevens-Henager College-Boise	73	17	56	85	22	63	16	29	13
The College of Idaho	1,122	167	955	964	132	832	-14	-21	-13

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

Characteristics of postsecondary students

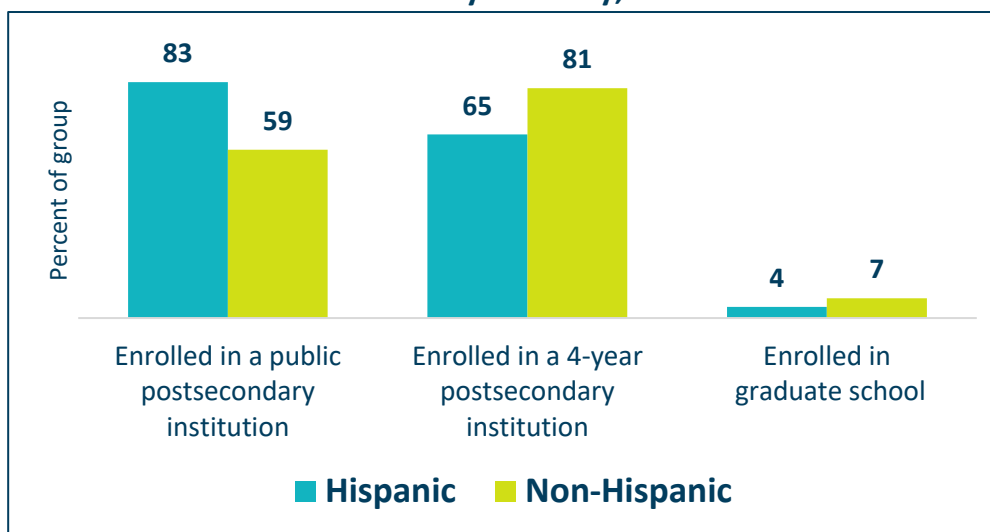
Idaho's Hispanic postsecondary students differ from non-Hispanics in several ways. In 2018, Hispanic students were:

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

For both Hispanics and non-Hispanics:

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

Characteristics of Idaho postsecondary students by ethnicity, 2018



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

Total fall enrollment by postsecondary institution, student characteristics, and ethnicity, 2018

	Hispanic					Non-Hispanic				
	Total Number	Male	Female	Full-time enrollment	Graduate enrollment	Total Number	Male	Female	Full-time enrollment	Graduate enrollment
		Percent					Percent			
IDAHO	11,909	39	61	52	4	113,370	42	58	50	7
ENROLLMENT BY INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTIC										
Public institutions	9,896	40	60	50	5	67,259	43	57	51	11
Less than 2 years (below associate's degree)	1	0	100	100	0	21	5	95	100	0
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree)	3,877	38	62	31	0	19,864	40	60	30	0
Four or more years	6,018	42	58	62	7	47,374	45	55	60	15
Private institutions	2,013	36	64	60	3	46,111	41	59	48	2
Less than 2 years (below associate's degree)	128	14	86	98	0	406	9	91	87	0
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree)	200	21	80	96	0	1,266	8	92	93	0
Four or more years	1,685	39	61	53	3	44,439	43	57	46	2
ENROLLMENT AT INDIVIDUAL POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS										
Public institutions										
Less than 2 years (below associate's degree)										
College of Massage Therapy	1	0	100	100	0	21	5	95	100	0
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree)										
College of Eastern Idaho	218	34	66	34	0	1,070	36	64	38	0
College of Southern Idaho	1,504	34	66	32	0	5,402	37	63	27	0
College of Western Idaho	1,818	40	60	27	0	8,459	43	57	27	0
North Idaho College	337	40	60	43	0	4,933	38	62	39	0
Four or more years										
Boise State University	3,237	41	59	55	6	22,267	43	57	54	15
Idaho State University	1,370	39	61	66	8	10,993	44	56	59	17
Lewis-Clark State College	255	34	66	67	0	3,429	37	63	59	0
University of Idaho	1,156	47	53	76	13	10,685	52	48	71	20
Private institutions										
Less than 2 years (below associate's degree)										
Milan Institute-Boise	50	8	92	100	0	45	11	89	100	0
Mr Leon's School of Hair Design-Moscow	0	0	0	0	0	11	9	91	100	0
Paul Mitchell the School-Boise	38	16	84	95	0	227	7	93	97	0
Paul Mitchell the School-Nampa	39	21	79	100	0	78	8	92	100	0
Rexburg College of Massage Therapy	1	0	100	0	0	45	16	84	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, student characteristics, and ethnicity, 2018 (continued)

	Hispanic					Non-Hispanic				
	Total	Male	Female	Full-time enrollment	Graduate enrollment	Total	Male	Female	Full-time enrollment	Graduate enrollment
	Number	Percent				Number	Percent			
IDAHO	11,909	39	61	52	4	113,370	42	58	50	7
Private institutions (continued)										
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree)										
Academy di Firenze	4	0	100	100	0	10	0	100	100	0
Austin Kade Academy	18	0	100	100	0	84	2	98	100	0
Aveda Institute-Boise	4	0	100	100	0	50	10	90	68	0
Aveda Institute-Twin Falls	21	0	100	90	0	37	3	97	89	0
Boise Barber College	31	74	26	100	0	35	71	29	100	0
Carrington College-Boise	23	17	83	87	0	405	12	88	93	0
Cosmetology School of Arts and Science LLC	10	0	100	100	0	13	0	100	92	0
Elevate Salon Institute-Chubbuck	3	0	100	100	0	32	3	97	100	0
Evans Hairstyling College-Rexburg	1	0	100	100	0	45	0	100	100	0
Headmasters School of Hair Design	1	0	100	100	0	36	0	100	100	0
Mr Leon's School of Hair Design-Lewiston	1	0	100	100	0	13	15	85	100	0
Oliver Finley Academy of Cosmetology	31	3	97	90	0	219	4	96	85	0
Paul Mitchell the School-Rexburg	20	50	50	100	0	176	4	96	100	0
The Salon Professional Academy-Nampa	26	4	96	100	0	43	2	98	100	0
Toni & Guy Hairdressing Academy-Idaho	1	0	100	100	0	51	4	96	100	0
Urban 113 School of Cosmetology	5	40	60	100	0	17	0	100	100	0
Four or more years										
Boise Bible College	5	80	20	80	0	105	64	36	88	0
Brigham Young University-Idaho	1,301	41	59	42	0	41,040	43	57	43	0
New Saint Andrews College	1	0	100	0	100	197	48	52	90	19
Northwest Nazarene University	184	32	68	83	27	2,017	39	61	75	33
Stevens-Henager College-Idaho Falls	40	23	78	100	0	185	43	57	100	0
Stevens-Henager College-Boise	22	14	86	100	0	63	25	75	100	0
The College of Idaho	132	43	57	99	1	832	48	52	96	2

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

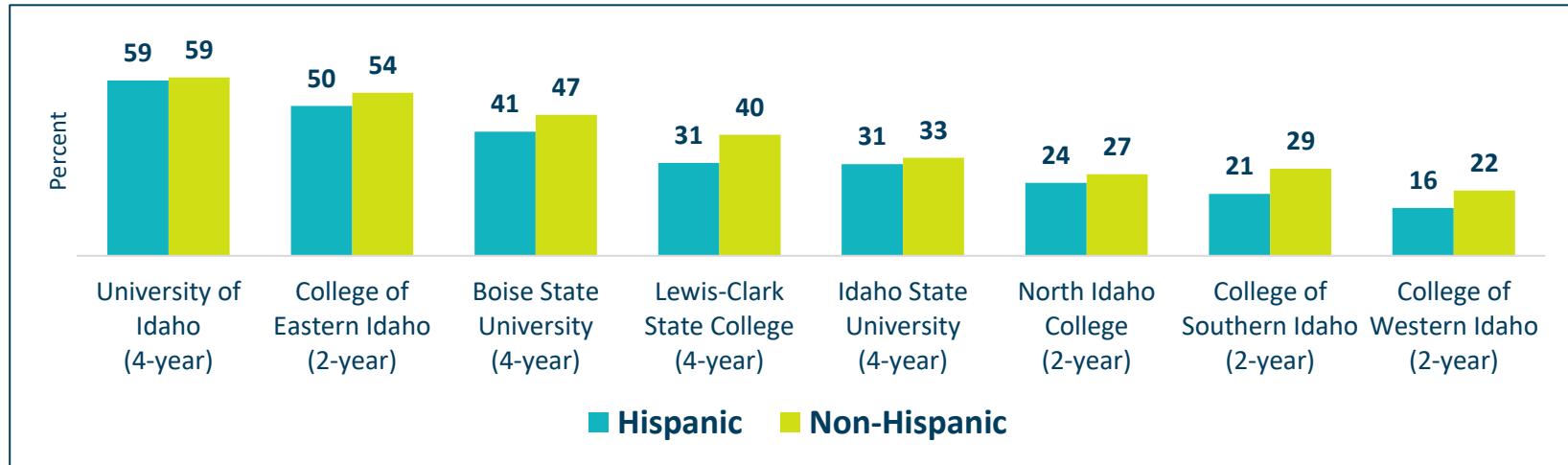
NOTE: TOTAL ENROLLMENT INCLUDES ALL CLASSIFICATIONS OF STUDENTS, INCLUDING DUALY ENROLLED HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Postsecondary completion rate

In 2018, only 48% of Idaho’s graduating postsecondary students had completed their degree within 150% of normal time (within 3 years for a 2-year degree and within 6 years for a 4-year degree). Hispanic students were less likely to complete their degree within this amount of time: 41% compared to 48% among non-Hispanics. Private 2-year institutions had the highest completion rates: 72% among Hispanics and 77% among non-Hispanics.

Postsecondary completion rates varied considerably among Idaho’s public institutions. At most schools, completion rates were lower among Hispanic students. However, the gap was minimal at the University of Idaho and Idaho State University. Completion rates for both Hispanic and non-Hispanic students were highest at the University of Idaho.

Postsecondary students completing degree or certificate within 150% of normal time by public institution, 2018



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

Postsecondary students completing certificate or degree within 150% of normal time, 2018

	Total	Hispanic Percent	Non-Hispanic
IDAHO TOTAL	48	41	48
ENROLLMENT BY INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTIC			
Public institutions	43	37	44
Less than 2 years (below associate's degree)	91	NA	NA
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree)	26	20	27
Four or more years	46	43	46
Private institutions	57	55	57
Less than 2 years (below associate's degree)	69	NA	NA
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree)	76	72	77
Four or more years	55	51	55
ENROLLMENT AT INDIVIDUAL POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS			
Public institutions			
Less than 2 years (below associate's degree)			
College of Massage Therapy	91	NA	NA
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree)			
College of Eastern Idaho	54	50	54
College of Southern Idaho	27	21	29
College of Western Idaho	21	16	22
North Idaho College	27	24	27
Four or more years			
Boise State University	46	41	47
Idaho State University	33	31	33
Lewis-Clark State College	40	31	40
University of Idaho	59	59	59
Private institutions			
Less than 2 years (below associate's degree)			
Milan Institute-Boise	72	NA	NA
Mr Leon's School of Hair Design-Moscow	76	NA	NA
Paul Mitchell the School-Boise	62	NA	NA
Paul Mitchell the School-Nampa	57	NA	NA
Rexburg College of Massage Therapy	NA	NA	NA

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Postsecondary students completing certificate or degree within 150% of normal time, 2018 (continued)

	Total	Hispanic Percent	Non-Hispanic
IDAHO TOTAL	48	41	48
Private institutions (continued)			
At least 2 but less than 4 years (includes associate's degree)			
Academy di Firenze	85	100	83
Austin Kade Academy	72	72	72
Aveda Institute-Boise	78	NA	78
Aveda Institute-Twin Falls	47	83	22
Boise Barber College	74	79	69
Carrington College-Boise	74	82	72
Cosmetology School of Arts and Science LLC	67	100	60
Elevate Salon Institute-Chubbuck	75	NA	75
Evans Hairstyling College-Rexburg	86	50	89
Headmasters School of Hair Design	70	100	68
Mr Leon's School of Hair Design-Lewiston	76	NA	76
Oliver Finley Academy of Cosmetology	90	0	97
Paul Mitchell the School-Rexburg	81	100	79
The Salon Professional Academy-Nampa	78	83	76
Toni & Guy Hairdressing Academy-Idaho	NA	NA	NA
Urban 113 School of Cosmetology	60	100	56
Four or more years			
Boise Bible College	48	0	50
Brigham Young University-Idaho	57	51	57
New Saint Andrews College	64	100	63
Northwest Nazarene University	59	73	58
Stevens-Henager College-Idaho Falls	19	33	16
Stevens-Henager College-Boise	38	45	36
The College of Idaho	70	58	72

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

Educational attainment among adults

On average, Idaho's Hispanic adults have lower educational attainment levels than non-Hispanics. In Idaho in 2018, Hispanic adults were:

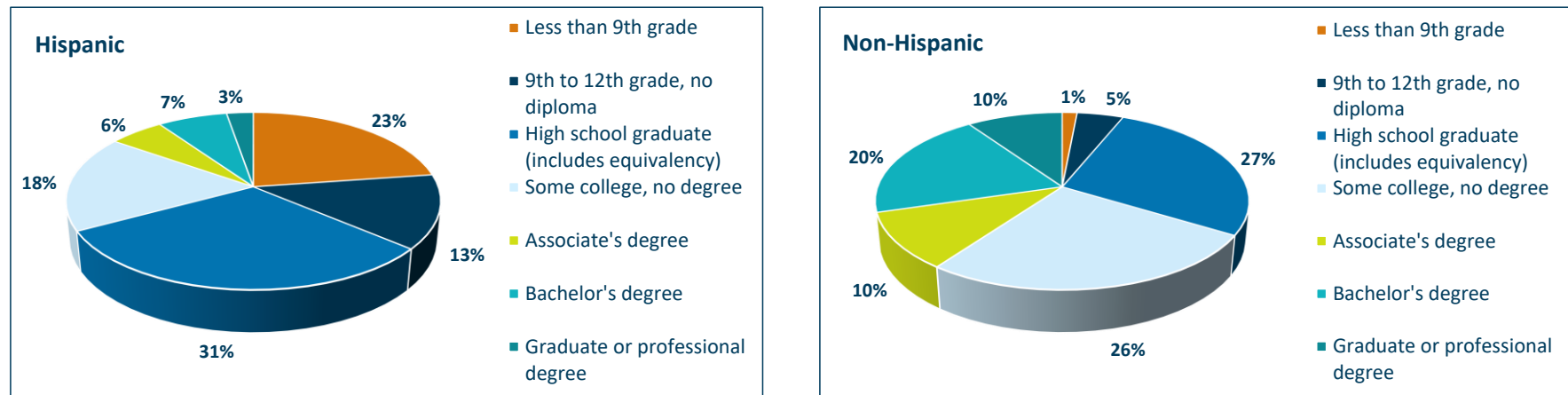
- ◆ more likely to have less than a 9th-grade education (23% compared to 1%);
- ◆ less likely to have a high school diploma (64% compared to 94%); and
- ◆ less likely to have a bachelor's degree (10% compared to 30%).

Compared to 2015, attainment among both Hispanic and non-Hispanic adults has increased slightly.

Idaho Hispanics were less likely than Hispanics nationwide to have a bachelor's degree (10% compared to 17%).

Among Hispanics in Idaho, females are likely to have higher educational attainment than males; 37% of females and 29% of males have at least some college. Among non-Hispanics, 65% of males and 68% of females have at least some college.

Highest level of education among Idaho adults age 25 and older, 2018



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLES B15002 AND B15002I

Educational attainment among adults age 25 and older (%), 2018

	Total	Idaho		Total	United States	
		Hispanic Percent	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic Percent	Non-Hispanic
Total population age 25 and older						
Less than 9th grade	4	23	1	5	18	3
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6	13	5	7	13	6
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	28	31	27	27	28	27
Some college, no degree	26	18	26	20	18	21
Associate's degree	10	6	10	9	7	9
Bachelor's degree	19	7	20	20	11	22
Graduate or professional degree	9	3	10	13	5	14
Males age 25 and older						
Less than 9th grade	4	23	1	5	18	3
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6	14	5	7	14	6
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29	33	28	28	30	28
Some college, no degree	25	14	26	20	17	21
Associate's degree	9	6	9	8	6	8
Bachelor's degree	17	7	18	20	10	21
Graduate or professional degree	10	3	11	12	5	14
Females age 25 and older						
Less than 9th grade	3	22	2	5	17	3
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5	12	4	6	12	5
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27	28	27	26	27	26
Some college, no degree	26	21	27	20	18	21
Associate's degree	11	5	11	9	7	10
Bachelor's degree	20	8	21	20	13	22
Graduate or professional degree	8	3	9	13	6	14

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, TABLES B15002 AND B15002I

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6. Housing

Highlights

- ◆ Idaho Hispanic households are less likely than non-Hispanics to live in single-unit dwellings, and more likely to live in mobile homes. In 2018, 17% of Idaho Hispanics lived in mobile homes.
- ◆ About half of Idaho's Hispanic household heads owned their own homes in 2018.
- ◆ Hispanics in Idaho were much less likely to own their homes than non-Hispanics.
- ◆ The median value of housing units owned by Idaho Hispanics in 2018 was only 62% of that for units owned by non-Hispanics: \$147,000 compared to \$238,000.

Idaho had roughly 735,500 housing units in 2018, an increase of 10.1% since 2010 (compared to an increase of 5.2% nationwide). Among the 50 states, Idaho had the fourth highest rate of housing growth during this time period.

Idaho Hispanics are less likely than non-Hispanics to live in single-unit dwellings, and more likely to live in mobile homes. In fact, 17% of Idaho Hispanics live in mobile homes, compared to only 6% nationwide.

Housing units and types by ethnicity of householder, Idaho and the United States, 2018

	Idaho			United States		
	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
<i>Number</i>						
Total number of housing units	735,703	57,183	678,520	138,539,906	16,351,859	122,188,047
<i>Percent</i>						
Type of unit						
Single	76	62	77	67	57	69
Duplex	2	3	2	4	5	3
3-9 units in structure	7	10	7	9	14	8
10-19 units in structure	2	3	2	4	6	4
20 or more units in structure	4	4	4	9	12	9
Mobile home	9	17	8	6	6	6

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY,
SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B25024 AND B25032I

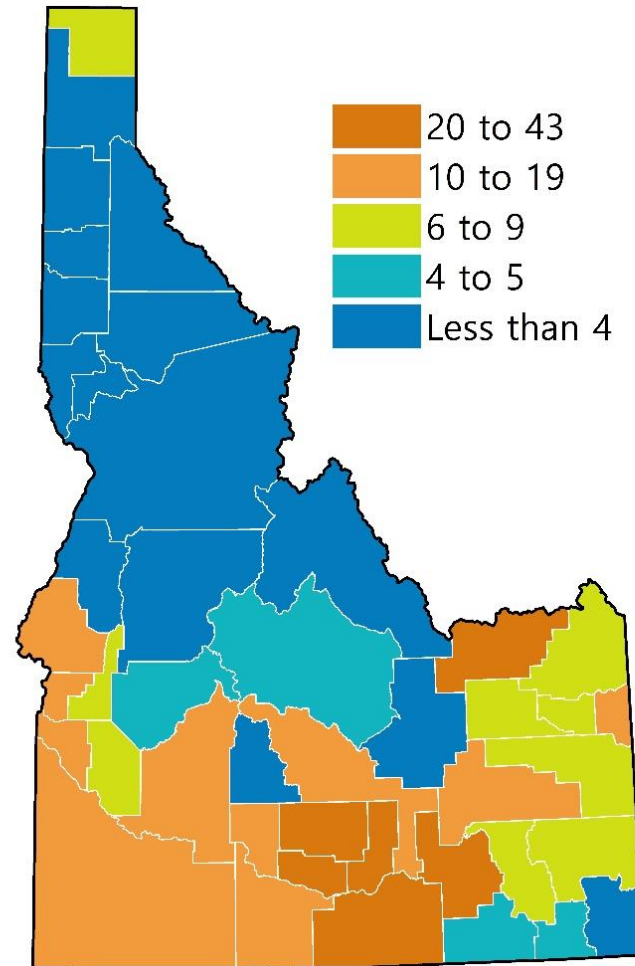
Heads of household

The Census Bureau counts one household (and one head of household) for each occupied housing unit. In 2018, 9% percent of Idaho's heads of household were Hispanic, compared to 14% nationally.

Counties with at least 20% Hispanic heads of household in 2014-2018 included: Clark (43%), Minidoka (28%), Jerome (25%), Power (21%), and Cassia (21%).

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

Hispanic heads of household (percent), 2014-2018

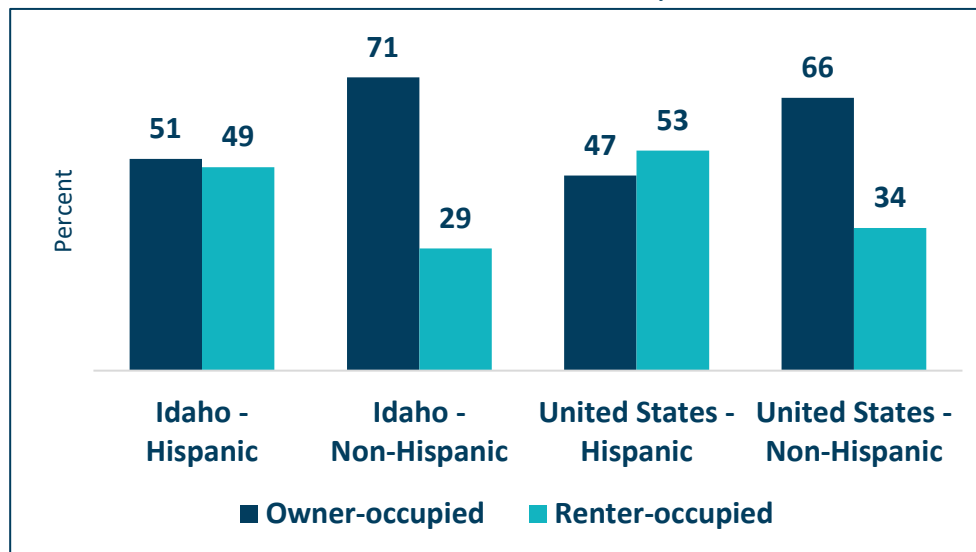


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2014-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B25003

Housing tenure

In 2018, roughly half of Idaho's Hispanic household heads owned their own homes (a slightly higher share than nationwide) and the other half were renters. Hispanics in Idaho were much less likely to own their homes than non-Hispanics. Home ownership was 51% among Hispanics, compared to 71% among non-Hispanics.

**Household heads by ethnicity and housing tenure,
Idaho and the United States, 2018**



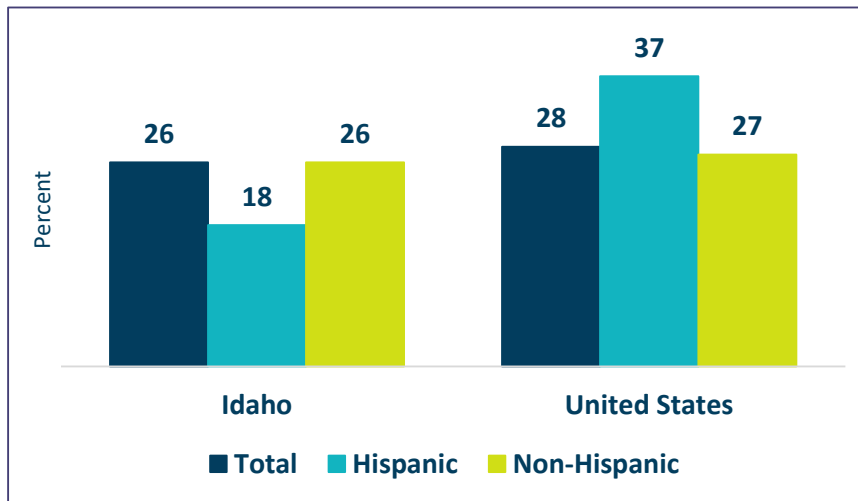
SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY,
SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B25003 AND B25003I

Housing affordability

Owner-occupied housing is considered “unaffordable” if the household spends more than 30% of its income on housing expenses. In Idaho, 18% of Hispanic-headed households that owned their own homes (and had a mortgage) in 2018 spent more than 30% of their income on housing, compared to 26% of non-Hispanic-headed households.

Over the last five years, the percentage of Hispanic-headed households with a mortgage that lived in housing they could not afford varied from a high of 35% in 2015 to a low of 18% in 2018. The large year-to-year variation is unexpected and may indicate problems with the data.

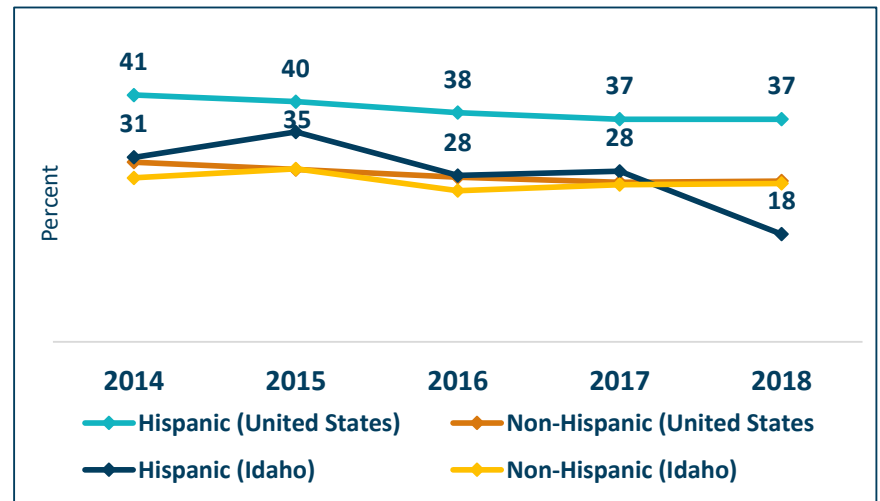
Owner-occupied households spending more than 30% of income on housing costs, by ethnicity of householder, Idaho and the United States, 2018



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201

NOTE: DATA ARE FOR OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS WITH A MORTGAGE

Owner-occupied households spending more than 30% of income on housing costs, by ethnicity of householder, Idaho and the United States, 2014-2018



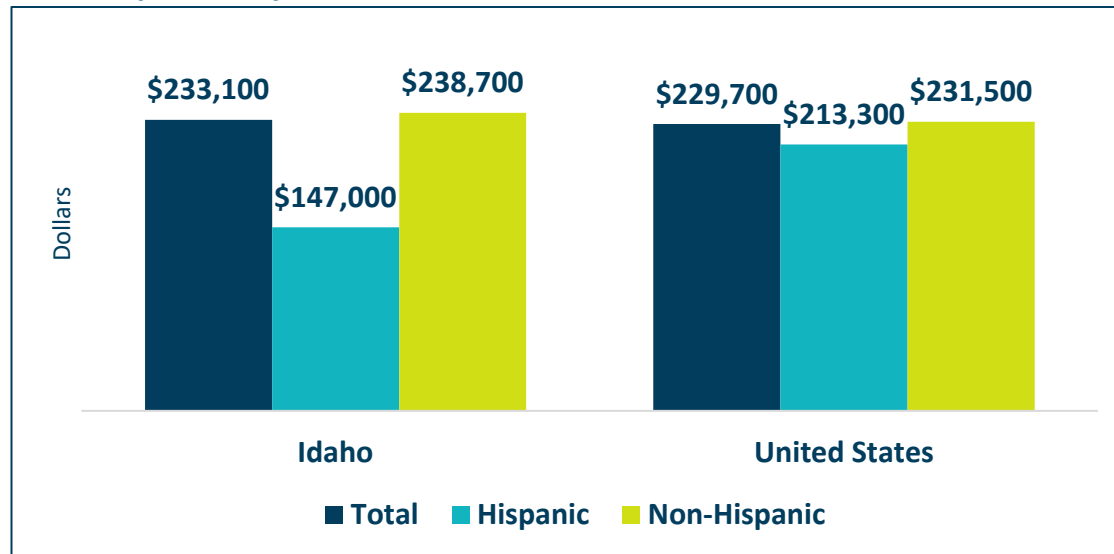
SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2014-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201

NOTE: DATA ARE FOR OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS WITH A MORTGAGE

Median value of housing

In 2018, the median value of housing units owned by Idaho Hispanics was only 62% of that for housing units owned by non-Hispanics: \$147,000 compared to \$238,000. The difference at the national level was much smaller. The median value of housing units owned by Hispanics nationwide was \$213,000, compared to \$231,500 for units owned by non-Hispanics.

**Median housing value of owner-occupied housing units,
by ethnicity of householder, Idaho and the United States, 2018**



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201

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7. Voting

Highlights

- ◆ In 2018 – the last statewide election for which we have data – there were roughly 140,200 Idaho Hispanics of voting age. They made up 10.7% of the state’s voting-age population in 2018.
- ◆ The population of Idaho’s Congressional District 1 is 11% Hispanic, compared to 15% in Congressional District 2.
- ◆ Hispanics voter turnout increased six percentage points from the 2014 to the 2018 midterm elections.

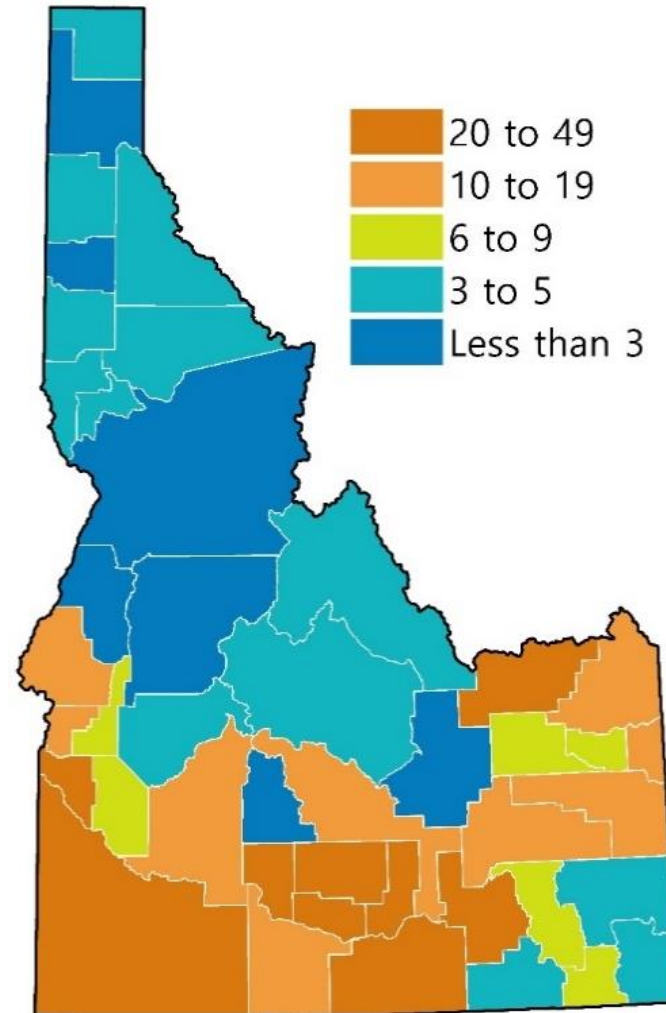
In 2018 – the last mid-term election – there were roughly 140,200 Idaho Hispanics of voting age. They made up 10.7% of Idaho’s voting-age population in 2018, up from 9.7% in 2015.

Geography

As with the Hispanic population as a whole, voting-age Hispanics live mainly in southwest and southcentral Idaho. For the period 2014-2018, in nine counties, at least 20% of the voting-age population was Hispanic: Canyon, Cassia, Clark, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Owyhee, and Power.

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

Hispanics as a share of voting-age population (percent), 2014-2018 average



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2014-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B01001 AND B01001I

Voting-age population (age 18 or older) by ethnicity, economic development district, and county, 2014-2018

	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic
	<i>Number</i>			<i>Percent</i>
Economic Development Districts				
Region 1	177,911	171,798	6,113	3.4
Region 2	86,564	83,572	2,992	3.5
Region 3	570,289	505,427	64,862	11.4
Region 4	139,602	111,367	28,235	20.2
Region 5	120,283	108,278	12,005	10.0
Region 6	153,984	139,118	14,866	9.7
Counties				
Ada	336,905	313,448	23,457	7.0
Adams	3,282	3,223	59	1.8
Bannock	62,446	57,926	4,520	7.2
Bear Lake	4,362	4,195	167	3.8
Benewah	6,961	6,859	102	1.5
Bingham	31,264	26,337	4,927	15.8
Blaine	16,959	13,994	2,965	17.5
Boise	5,880	5,677	203	3.5
Bonner	34,176	33,324	852	2.5
Bonneville	77,354	69,015	8,339	10.8
Boundary	8,809	8,428	381	4.3
Butte	2,015	1,962	53	2.6
Camas	665	657	8	1.2
Canyon	150,041	118,173	31,868	21.2
Caribou	4,891	4,616	275	5.6
Cassia	15,992	12,148	3,844	24.0
Clark	747	385	362	48.5
Clearwater	7,212	6,944	268	3.7

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2014-2018 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, economic development district and county, 2014-2018 (continued)

	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic
	<i>Number</i>			<i>Percent</i>
Counties				
Custer	3,431	3,310	121	3.5
Elmore	19,675	16,883	2,792	14.2
Franklin	8,871	8,337	534	6.0
Fremont	9,461	8,470	991	10.5
Gem	13,069	12,206	863	6.6
Gooding	11,013	8,355	2,658	24.1
Idaho	13,098	12,750	348	2.7
Jefferson	18,325	16,628	1,697	9.3
Jerome	16,161	11,346	4,815	29.8
Kootenai	117,951	113,473	4,478	3.8
Latah	31,844	30,559	1,285	4.0
Lemhi	6,360	6,154	206	3.2
Lewis	2,955	2,859	96	3.2
Lincoln	3,696	2,723	973	26.3
Madison	28,132	26,220	1,912	6.8
Minidoka	14,691	10,083	4,608	31.4
Nez Perce	31,455	30,460	995	3.2
Oneida	3,057	2,955	102	3.3
Owyhee	8,429	6,501	1,928	22.9
Payette	16,825	14,421	2,404	14.3
Power	5,392	3,912	1,480	27.4
Shoshone	10,014	9,714	300	3.0
Teton	8,159	6,974	1,185	14.5
Twin Falls	60,425	52,061	8,364	13.8
Valley	8,503	8,318	185	2.2
Washington	7,680	6,577	1,103	14.4

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2014-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B01001 AND B01001I

Congressional districts

Idaho's 1st Congressional District 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.

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

Total and voting-age population (age 18 or older) by ethnicity, Congressional Districts, Idaho, 2018

	Total population			Voting-age population		
	Total	Hispanic	% Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	% Hispanic
Idaho	1,754,208	222,464	13	1,308,838	140,248	11
District 1	912,950	99,625	11	687,493	62,222	9
District 2	841,258	122,839	15	621,345	78,026	13

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

Voter registration and voting rates

Data from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey allow us to compare registration and voting rates among Idaho Hispanics for the presidential elections in 2012 and 2016, as well as for the mid-term elections in 2014 and 2018. Both registration and voting rates tend to be higher across all demographics in presidential election years than in mid-term election years.⁸

Hispanics made up about 7% of Idaho voters in the 2016 presidential election. For this election, 69% of Idaho's eligible adults were registered to vote and 62% voted. In comparison, 48% of Idaho's Hispanic voting-age adults were registered to vote and 43% voted. This compares to the 2012 presidential election, in which 51% of Idaho's Hispanic voting-age adults were registered to vote and 40% voted. Thus, Hispanic voter turnout increased three percentage points from the 2012 presidential elections to the 2016 presidential elections.

Hispanics made up about 5% of Idaho voters in the 2018 mid-term election. For this election, 61% of Idaho's eligible adults⁹ were registered to vote and 48% voted. In comparison, 40% of Idaho's Hispanic voting-age adults were registered to vote and 24% voted. This compares to the 2014 mid-term election, in which 24% of Idaho's Hispanic voting-age adults were registered to vote and 18% voted. Thus, Hispanic voter turnout increased six percentage points from the 2014 midterms to the 2018 midterms. .

Hispanics made up 11% of Idaho's voting-age population in 2018, 10% in 2016, 9% in 2014, and 6% in 2012. While the voting-age population for Idaho Hispanics is steadily increasing, registration and voting rates tend to be lower among Hispanics than non-Hispanics, especially for mid-term elections.

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 United States, 2012 and 2016 presidential elections**

	Idaho						United States					
	Total VAP (1,000s)	Citizens					Total VAP (1,000s)	Citizens				
		Citizen VAP (1,000s)	Registered		Voted			Citizen VAP (1,000s)	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
2016 Presidential Election												
TOTAL VAP	1,224	1,150	790	69	714	62	245,502	224,059	157,596	70	137,537	61
BY SEX:												
Male	607	571	386	68	346	61	118,488	107,554	73,761	69	63,801	59
Female	618	579	404	70	368	64	127,013	116,505	83,835	72	73,735	63
BY SELECTED RACE:												
White alone	1,151	1,095	757	69	687	63	192,129	177,865	127,463	72	111,891	63
Black alone	6	5	3	NA	2	NA	30,608	28,808	19,984	69	17,119	59
Asian alone	27	12	7	NA	6	NA	14,881	10,283	5,785	56	5,043	49
BY ETHNICITY:												
Hispanic	163	114	55	48	49	43	38,990	26,662	15,267	57	12,682	48
Non-Hispanic	1,061	1,036	735	71	665	63	206,512	197,397	142,329	72	124,855	1
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

**Voting-age population (VAP), registered voters, and voters, by ethnicity,
Idaho and the United States, 2014 and 2018 mid-term elections**

	Idaho						United States					
	Total VAP (1,000s)	Citizens					Total VAP (1,000s)	Citizens				
		Citizen VAP (1,000s)	Registered		Voted			Citizen VAP (1,000s)	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
2018 Congressional election												
TOTAL VAP	1,299	1,226	743	61	587	48	249,748	228,832	153,066	67	122,281	53
BY SEX:												
Male	645	608	362	60	286	47	120,573	110,006	71,726	65	56,964	52
Female	654	618	381	62	301	49	129,176	118,826	81,340	69	65,317	55
BY SELECTED RACE:												
White alone	1,214	1,163	708	61	555	48	194,127	180,522	123,727	69	99,255	55
Black alone	8	8	8	NA	6	NA	31,623	29,758	19,023	64	15,194	51
Asian alone	33	22	9	NA	8	NA	15,659	11,128	5,898	53	4,519	41
BY ETHNICITY:												
Hispanic	182	126	51	40	30	24	41,049	28,955	15,558	54	11,695	40
Non-Hispanic	1,117	1,100	692	63	557	51	208,699	199,877	137,508	69	110,586	55
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

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

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8. Crime

Highlights

- ◆ Hispanics made up 13% of all Idahoans who were arrested in 2019, the same as their share in the general population. The top arrest offenses were the same for Hispanics and non-Hispanics in Idaho. For both, drug and narcotic violations and DUIs accounted for over half the total.
- ◆ Among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics in Idaho, the number of arrests for crimes against persons has gone down over the past 10 years. Hispanic arrests have declined 16% and non-Hispanic arrests are down 24%.
- ◆ Over the last ten years, Idaho Hispanics' share of arrests for crimes against property has declined from 14% of such arrests in 2009 to 11% in 2019.
- ◆ Hispanics made up 15% of Idaho's incarcerated population in FY 2019, only slightly higher than their share of the population as a whole. This proportion has stayed constant for at least the last five years.

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

In 2019 there were roughly 57,900 arrests made in Idaho – 325 arrests per 10,000 people.¹ The rate per 10,000 was down 32.7% from 2009. Nationally there were 244 arrests per 10,000 people in 2019, down 32.4% from 2009.

Hispanics made up 13% of all Idahoans who were arrested in 2019, the same as their share in the general population.

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

For crimes committed against persons (bodily harm, threat of bodily harm, or other actions against a person’s will), 10% of all victims were Hispanic in Idaho. Nationally, 16% of all victims were Hispanic.

Most common arrest offenses by ethnicity of arrestee and crimes against persons by ethnicity of victim, Idaho, 2019

	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Unknown ethnicity	Hispanic
	Number			Percent
Most common arrest offenses by ethnicity of arrestee				
Drug/narcotic violations	1,363	7,663	1,786	13
DUI	1,074	5,718	1,292	13
Simple assault	511	3,102	303	13
Larceny/theft offenses	394	2,978	327	11
Drug equipment violations	388	2,159	368	13
Aggravated assault	264	1,152	105	17
Disorderly conduct	212	1,193	120	14
Liquor law violations	143	850	241	12
Most common crimes against persons by ethnicity of victim				
Simple assault	1,153	8,576	1,427	10
Aggravated assault	399	2,299	363	13
Fondling	112	700	258	10
Intimidation	95	1,221	214	6

SOURCE: IDAHO STATE POLICE, UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING, CRIME IN IDAHO 2019

¹ “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

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

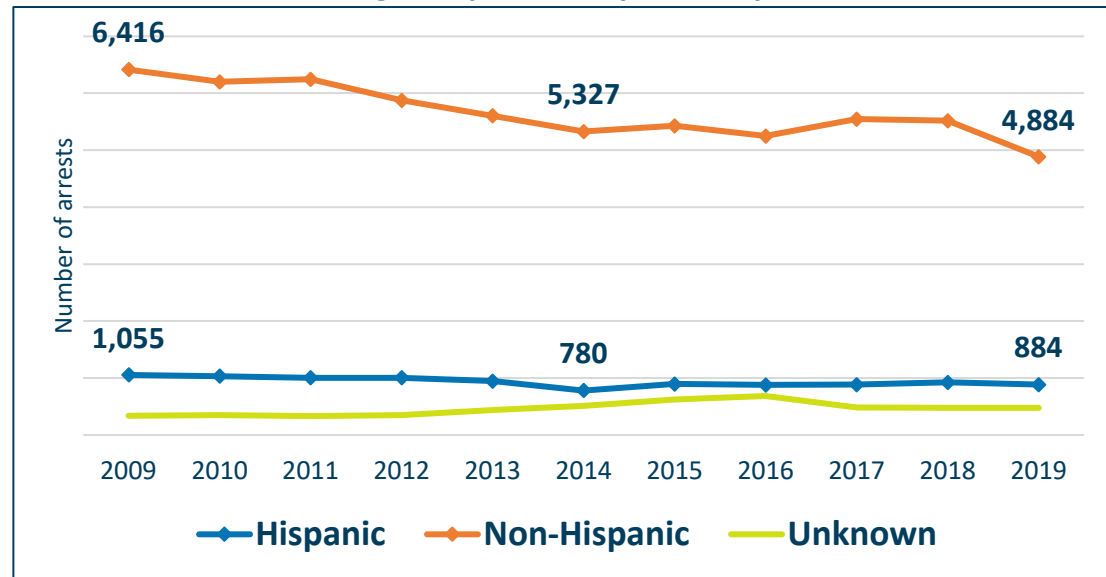
Crimes against persons²

In 2019, roughly 18,100 crimes against persons were reported in Idaho – 101 offenses per 10,000 people.

These offenses resulted in about 6,200 arrests. Hispanics made up 14% of those arrested in both 2009 and 2019.

Among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics in Idaho, the number of arrests has gone down over the past 10 years. Hispanic arrests have declined 16% and non-Hispanic arrests are down 24%.

Arrests for crimes against persons, by ethnicity, Idaho, 2009-2019



SOURCE: IDAHO STATE POLICE, UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING, CRIME IN IDAHO 2009-2019

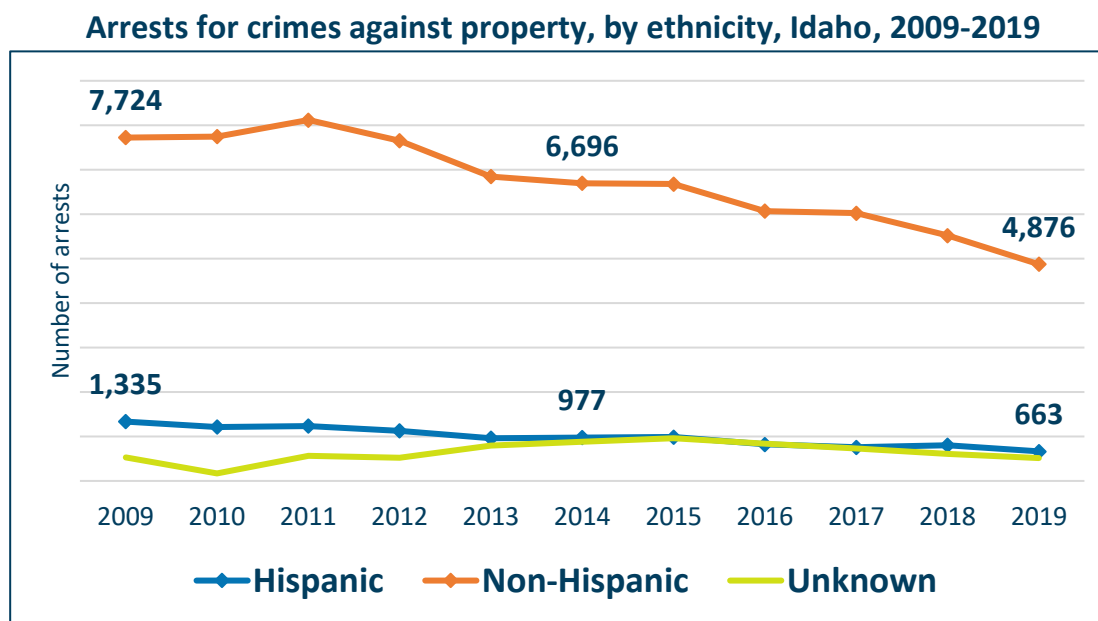
² Crimes against persons include murder, negligent manslaughter, rape, sodomy, sexual assault with object, fondling, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation, kidnapping, incest, and statutory rape.

Crimes against property³

In 2019, roughly 36,700 crimes against property were reported in Idaho – 206 offenses per 10,000 people. These offenses resulted in roughly 6,100 arrests.

Over the last ten years, Idaho Hispanics’ share of arrests for crimes against property has declined from 14% of such arrests in 2009 to 11% in 2019.

Among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics, the number of arrests has gone down over the past 10 years. Hispanic arrests have declined 50% and non-Hispanic arrests are down 37%.



SOURCE: IDAHO STATE POLICE, UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING, CRIME IN IDAHO 2009-2019

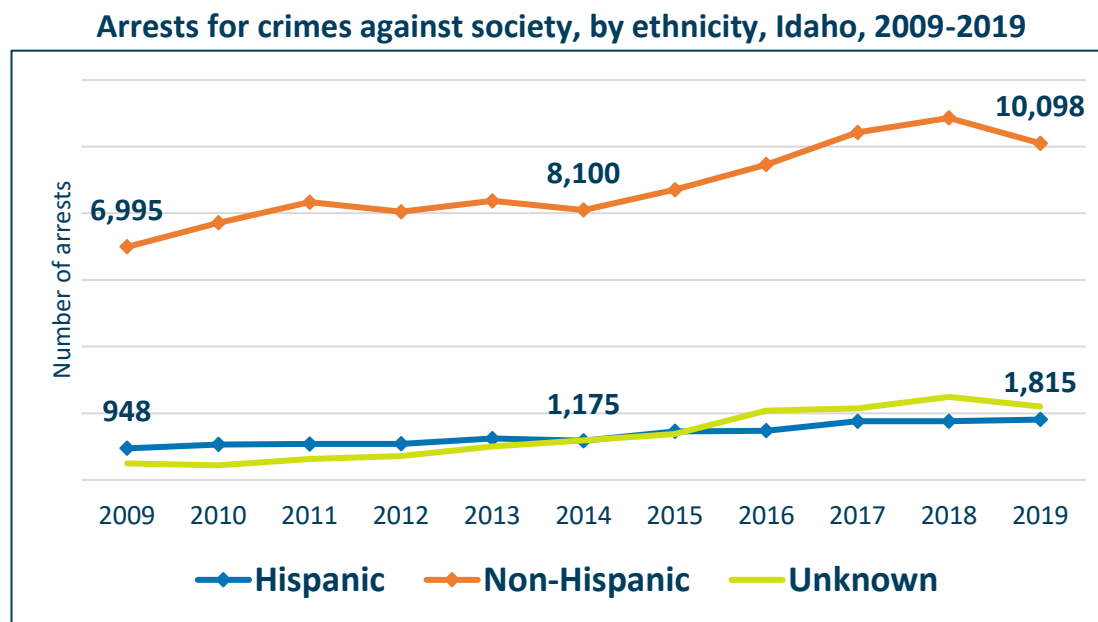
³ Crimes against property include larceny/theft, destruction of property, burglary/breaking and entering, fraud offenses, motor vehicle theft, counterfeiting/forgery, stolen property, arson, robbery, embezzlement, extortion/blackmail, and bribery.

Crimes against society⁴

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

In 2019, roughly 27,000 crimes against society were reported in Idaho – 151 offenses per 10,000 people. These offenses resulted in about 14,100 total arrests.

Hispanics made up 13% of those arrested in 2019 in Idaho, compared to 11% in 2009. Among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics, the number of arrests has increased over the past 10 years. Hispanic arrests are up 91% and non-Hispanic arrests are up 44%.



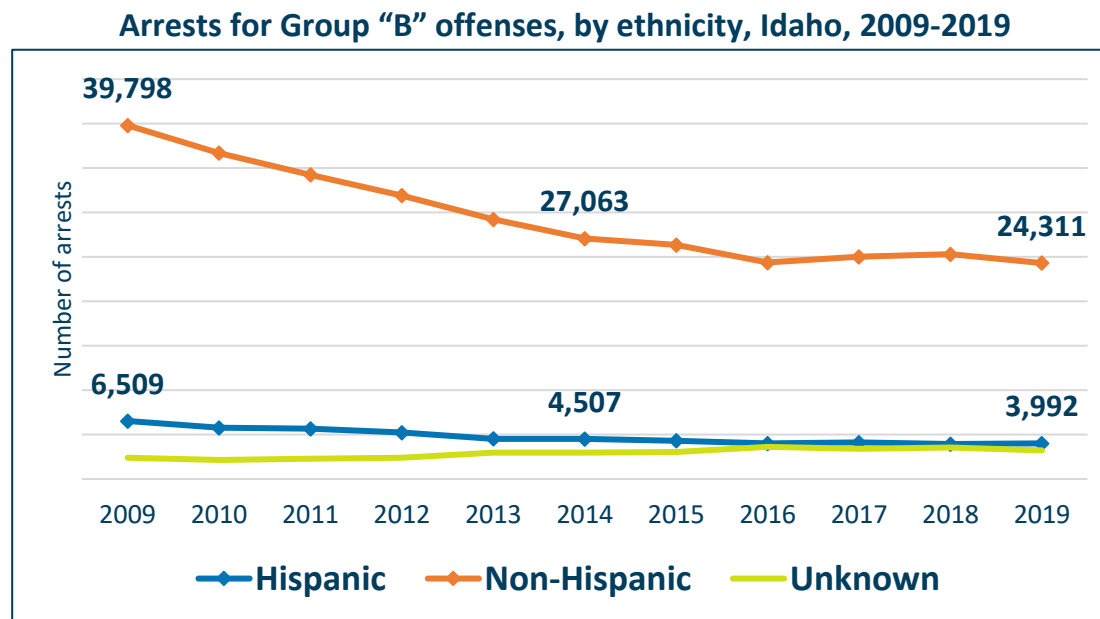
SOURCE: IDAHO STATE POLICE, UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING, CRIME IN IDAHO 2009-2019

⁴ Crimes against society include drug/narcotic violation, drug equipment violations, weapon law violations, pornography/obscene material, prostitution offenses, gambling offenses, and animal cruelty.

Group “B” offenses⁵

The Uniform Crime Reporting system does not report the total number of Group “B” offenses. Instead, only arrest data are available. In 2019, Group “B” offenses resulted in roughly 31,500 arrests. Hispanics made up 13% of those arrested in both 2009 and 2019.

Among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics, the number of arrests has gone down over the past 10 years. Hispanic and non-Hispanic arrests have both declined 39%.



SOURCE: IDAHO STATE POLICE, UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING, CRIME IN IDAHO 2009-2019

⁵ Group “B” offenses include bad checks, curfew/loitering/vagrancy, disorderly conduct, DUI, drunkenness, nonviolent family offenses, liquor law violations, peeping Tom, trespass of real property, and all other offenses.

Incarcerated population

In FY 2019, the Idaho Department of Correction incarcerated about 9,000 offenders, up 11% from five years earlier. Hispanics made up 15% of this population, only slightly higher than their share of the population as a whole. Five years earlier, Hispanics also made up 15% of the incarcerated population.

The community offender population includes people who are on probation or parole. In FY 2019, there were roughly 16,800 people in the community correction population. Hispanics made up 11% of this population.

Incarcerated and community offender populations, by ethnicity, Idaho, FY 2019

	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Incarcerated population as of June 2019			
Number	9,027	1,385	7,642
Percent	100	15	85
Community offender population in FY2019			
Total			
Number	16,820	1,864	14,956
Percent	100	11	89
Probation			
Number	12,564	1,345	11,219
Percent	100	11	89
Parole			
Number	4,068	511	3,557
Percent	100	13	87

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, EVALUATION AND COMPLIANCE, POPULATION REPORT FY2019

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