



# THE HISPANIC PROFILE **DATA BOOK FOR** **IDAHO** 4<sup>TH</sup> Edition

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

**IDAHO COMMISSION ON HISPANIC AFFAIRS**  
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University of Idaho  
McClure Center for Public Policy Research  
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# Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs

Established 1987

**C.L. “Butch” Otter**  
Governor

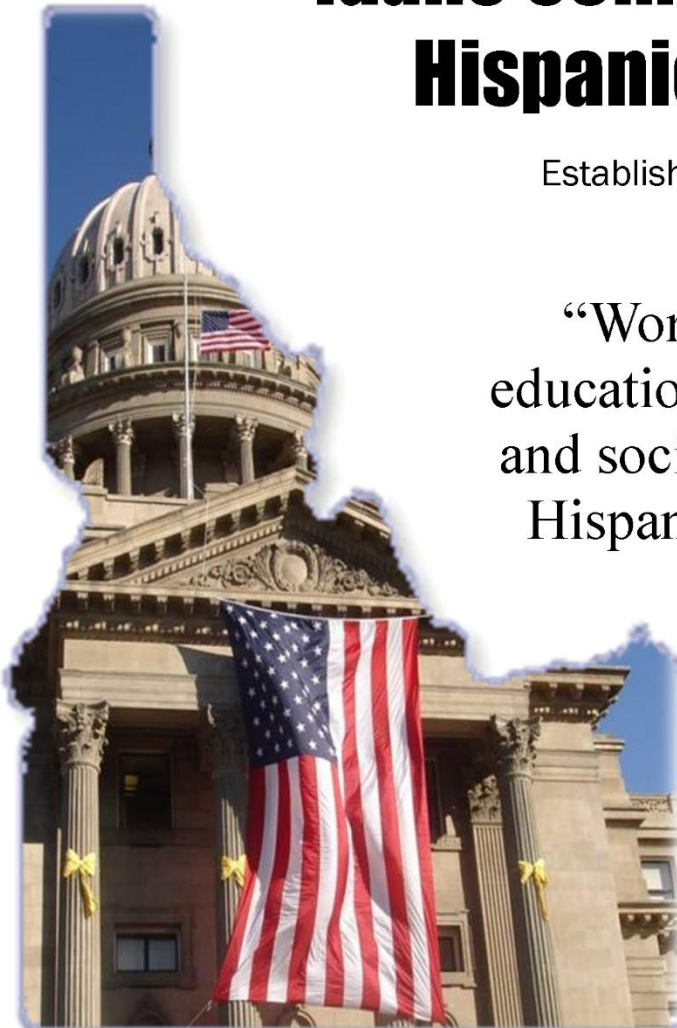
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“Working toward  
educational, economic,  
and social equality for  
Hispanics in Idaho”



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# Highlights

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Idaho Hispanics make up ...

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

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

Hispanics accounted for:

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Preface

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

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

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

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

The time for positive and meaningful change is now.



Margie Gonzalez,  
Executive Director

# Acknowledgements

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Christy Dearien from the University of Idaho's McClure Center for Public Policy Research was the lead author. She retrieved, compiled, and analyzed all federal and state data presented here and drafted all text. Priscilla Salant, also from the McClure Center, provided editorial assistance and helped with writing. Tenley Burke from the University of Idaho CALS Office of Grant and Project Development created the maps.

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The cover artwork was created by Bobby Gaytan.

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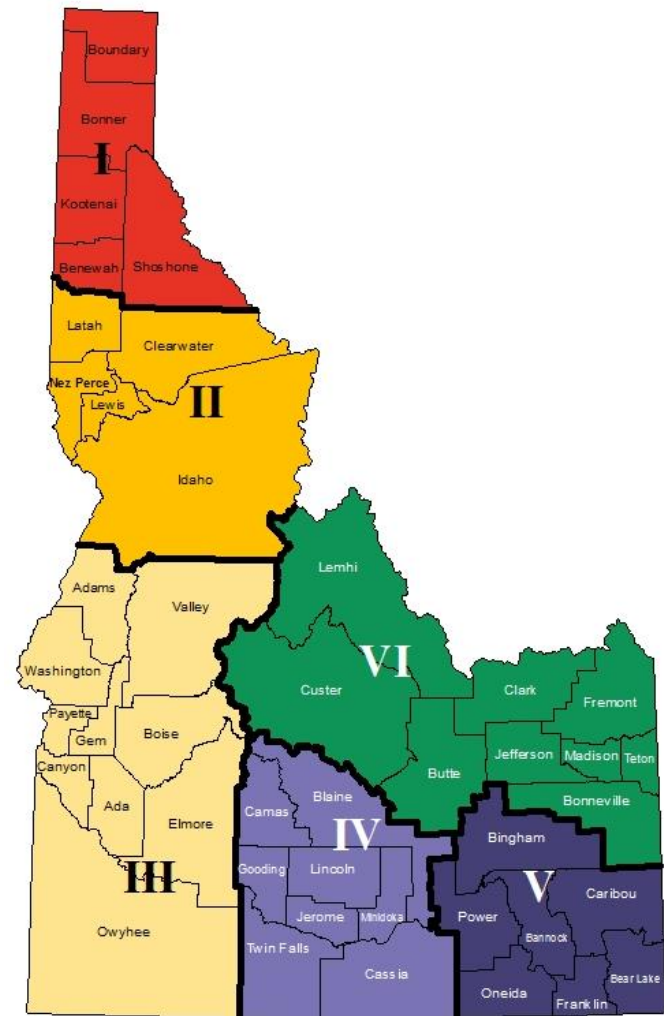


# Idaho geography

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

EDD 1	EDD 2	EDD 3	EDD 4	EDD 5	EDD 6
Benewah	Clearwater	Ada	Blaine	Bannock	Bonneville
Bonner	Idaho	Adams	Camas	Bear Lake	Butte
Boundary	Latah	Boise	Cassia	Bingham	Clark
Kootenai	Lewis	Canyon	Gooding	Caribou	Custer
Shoshone	Nez Perce	Elmore	Jerome	Franklin	Fremont
		Gem	Lincoln	Oneida	Jefferson
		Owyhee	Minidoka	Power	Lemhi
		Payette	Twin Falls		Madison
		Valley			Teton
		Washington			

## Economic Development Districts (EDD)



# Population characteristics

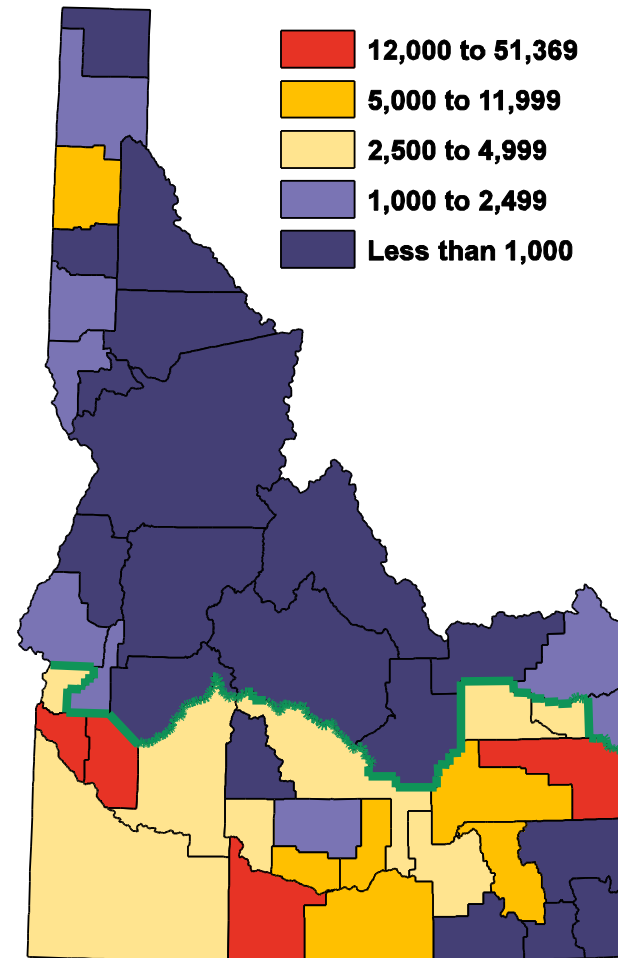
Hispanics are Idaho's largest minority group. In 2015, Idaho had 202,430 Hispanic residents, compared to 101,690 in 2000. While every county in Idaho has Hispanic residents, the population is heavily concentrated in the south. In 2015, 90% of the state's Hispanics lived below a line from Payette County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

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

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

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

Number of Hispanics, 2015



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

**Counties with high or low numbers of Hispanic residents**

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

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

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

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

4

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

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

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

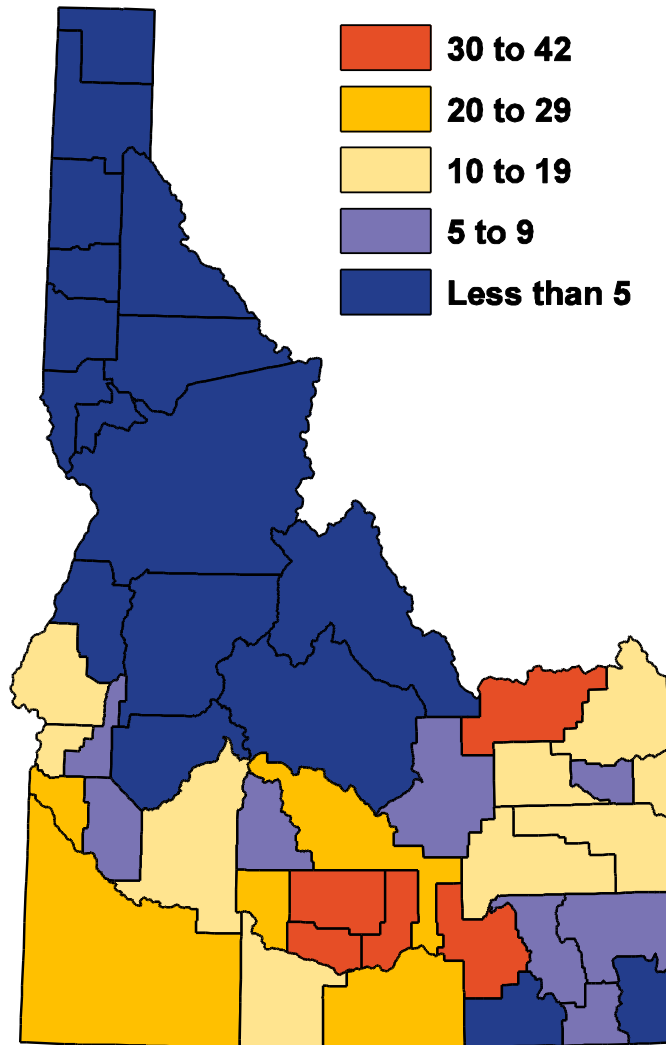
Five counties, almost all in northern Idaho, are only 3% Hispanic: Adams, Benewah, Bonner, Lemhi, and Shoshone.

**Percent Hispanic,  
top 15 counties in Idaho, 2015**

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

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

### Percent Hispanic, 2015



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

### Population by ethnicity and percent Hispanic, 2015

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

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

**Population by ethnicity and percent Hispanic, 2015 (continued)**

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

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

## Population growth

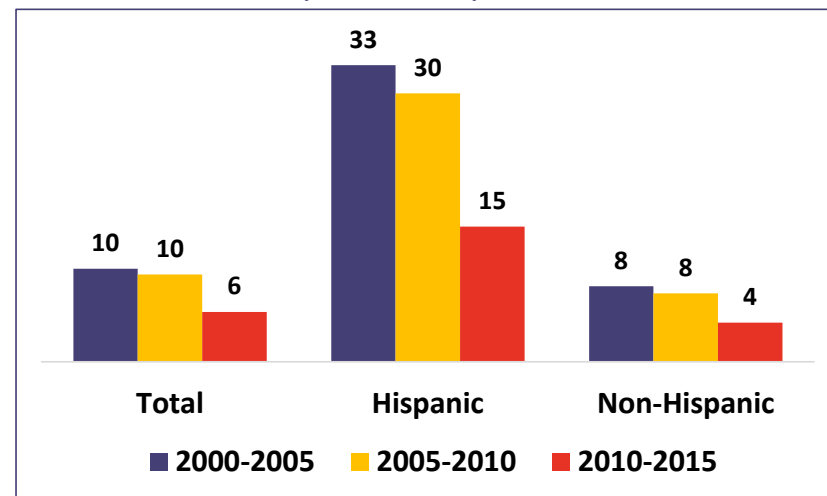
Between 2010 and 2015, Idaho's 6% population increase made it the nation's 10<sup>th</sup> fastest growing state. During this time, Idaho gained 26,529 Hispanic residents and 60,819 non-Hispanic residents. While Hispanics made up 12% of the state's population, they made up 30% of the state's overall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

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

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

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

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



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

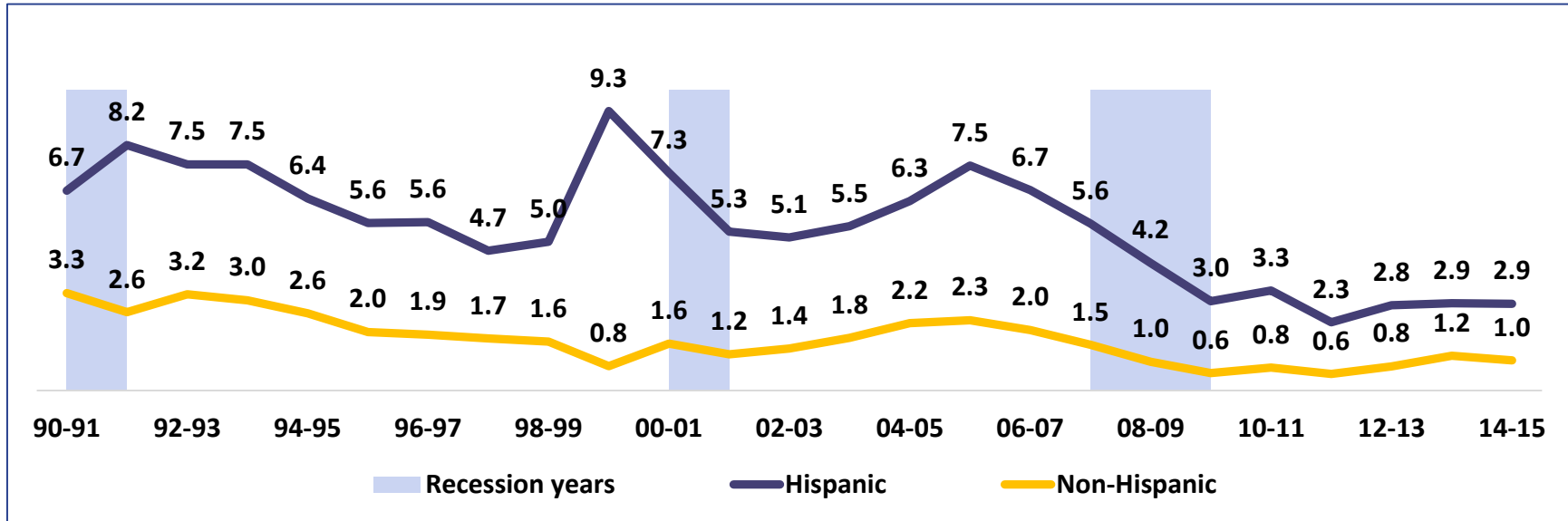
	Share of Idaho's total population (%) 2015	Share of Idaho population growth (%) 2010-2015
Hispanic	12	30
Non-Hispanic	88	70

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

### Population by ethnicity in Idaho, 1990-2015

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

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



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

### Population growth in Idaho compared to the U.S.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Hispanic growth at the county level

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Total population by ethnicity, 2000-2015

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

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

### Total population by ethnicity, 2000-2015 (continued)

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

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

### Population change by ethnicity, 2000-2015

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

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

**Population change by ethnicity, 2000-2015 (continued)**

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

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

### Hispanic growth at a smaller scale

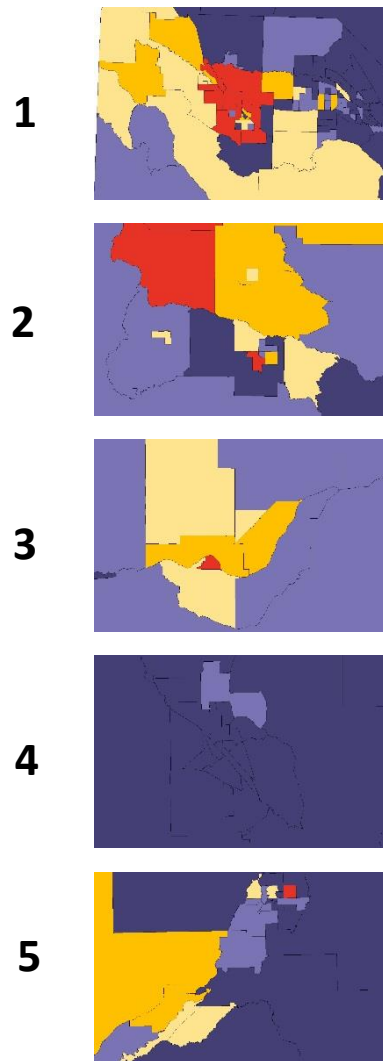
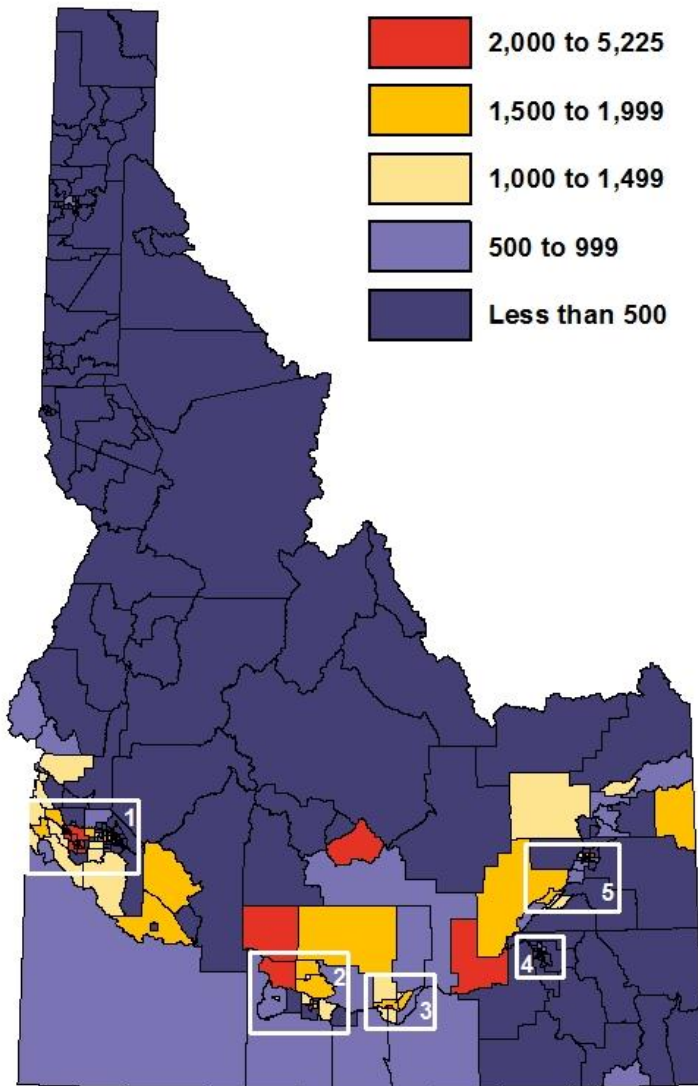
The maps on the next two pages show the number of Hispanics and their share of total population in 2011-2015, both by census tract (see text boxes below). Idaho's Hispanics are concentrated along the Snake River Plain of southern Idaho and its population centers. There is also a small concentration of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

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

Many of the county- and regional-level Census numbers presented here are estimates based on the **American Community Survey (ACS)**. To make these sub-state estimates, the U.S. Census Bureau averages five years of ACS sample survey data and reports data for the five-year periods, for example, for 2007—2011 or 2011—2015. So, for example, when we show county-level data for **2011-2015**, the data represent the average value for that indicator during that time period.

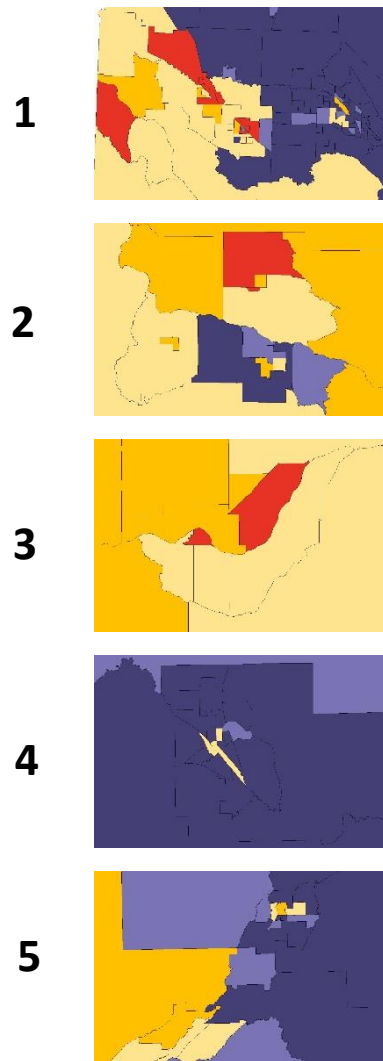
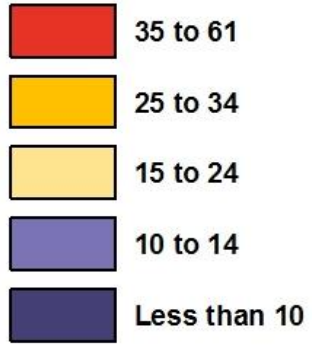
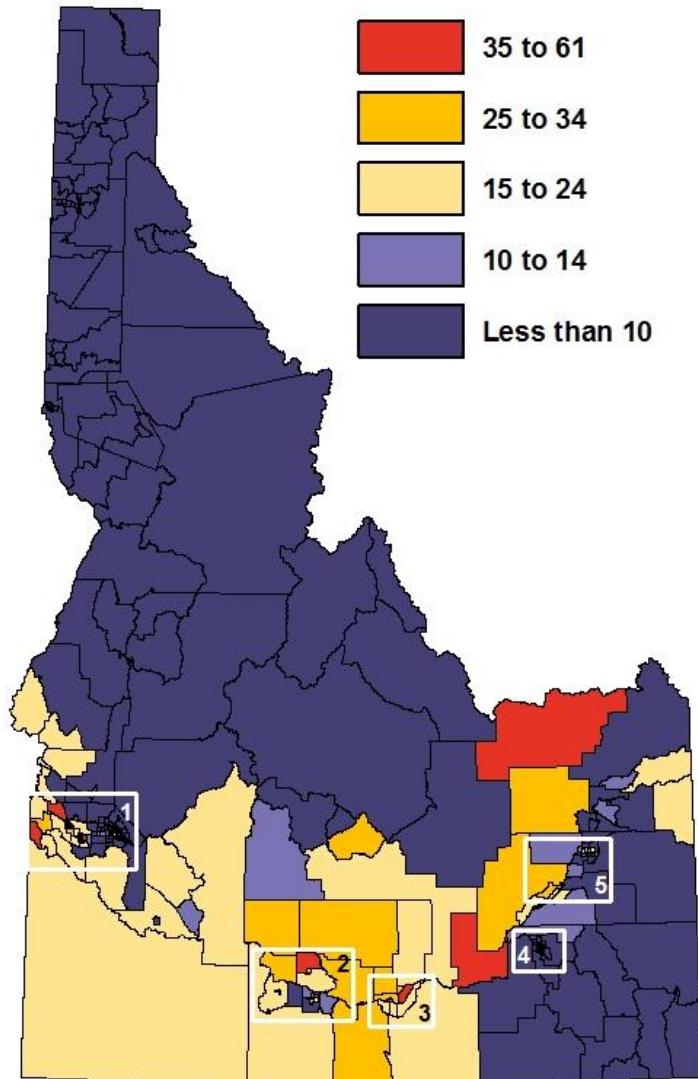
**Census tracts** are subdivisions of counties. Each census tract generally contains between 2,500 and 8,000 people. Idaho has 298 census tracts.

**Number of Hispanics by census tract, 2011-2015**



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

**Percent Hispanics by census tract, 2011-2015**



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

## Births and deaths

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

**Birth-to-death ratio in Idaho, 2015**

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

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

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

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

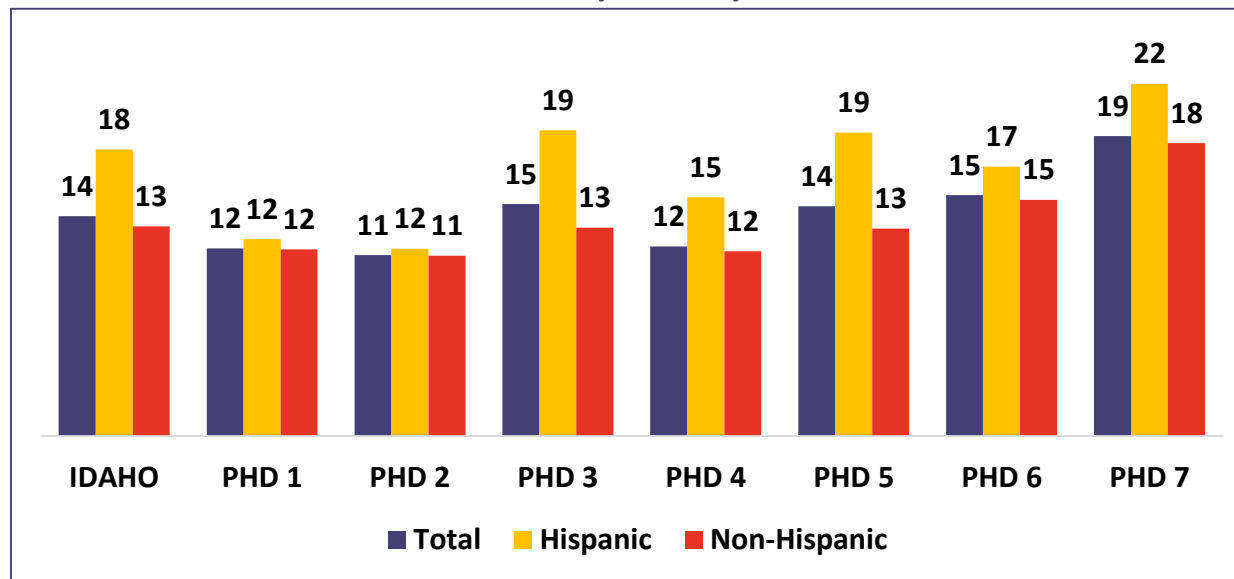
### Number of births and birth rate

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

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

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

**Birth rate by ethnicity, 2015**

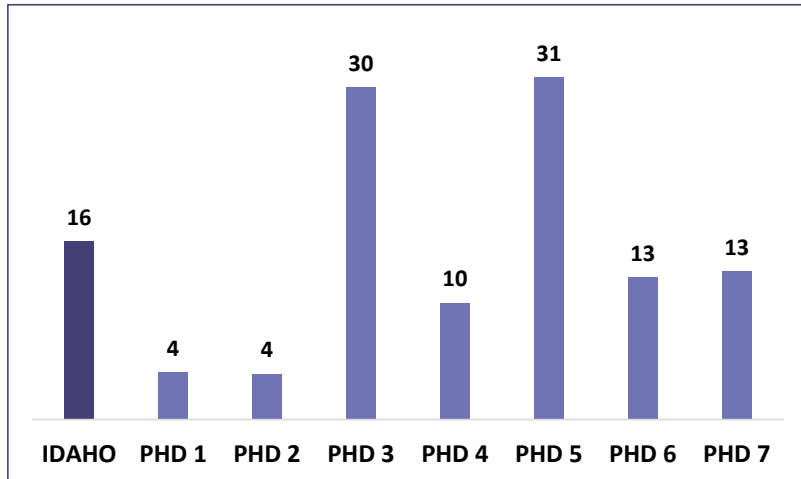


SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, IDAHO VITAL STATISTICS

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

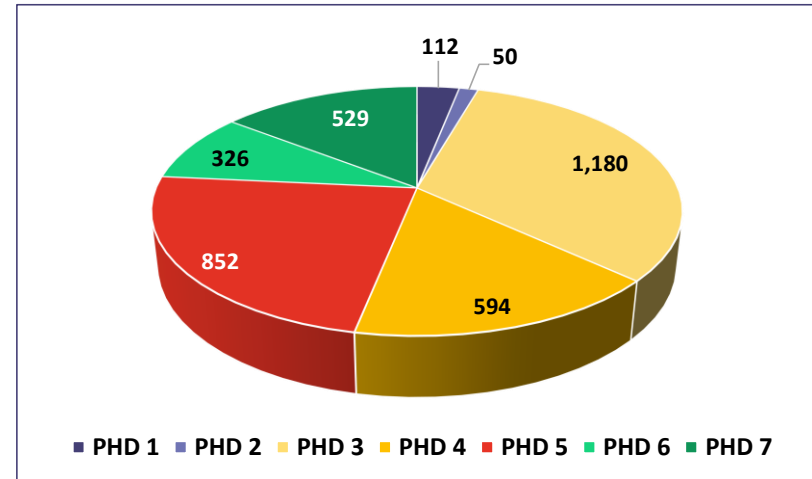
Hispanic births made up 16% of all Idaho births in 2015, but the percentage varied considerably across the state. Hispanic births made up 4% of all births in northern Idaho’s PHD 1 and PHD 2, compared to 30% in PHD 3 and 31% in PHD 5. PHD 3 and PHD 5 also had the largest number of Hispanic births in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

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



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

**Hispanic births by Public Health District (#), 2015**



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

### Live births and birth rate by ethnicity, 2015

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

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

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

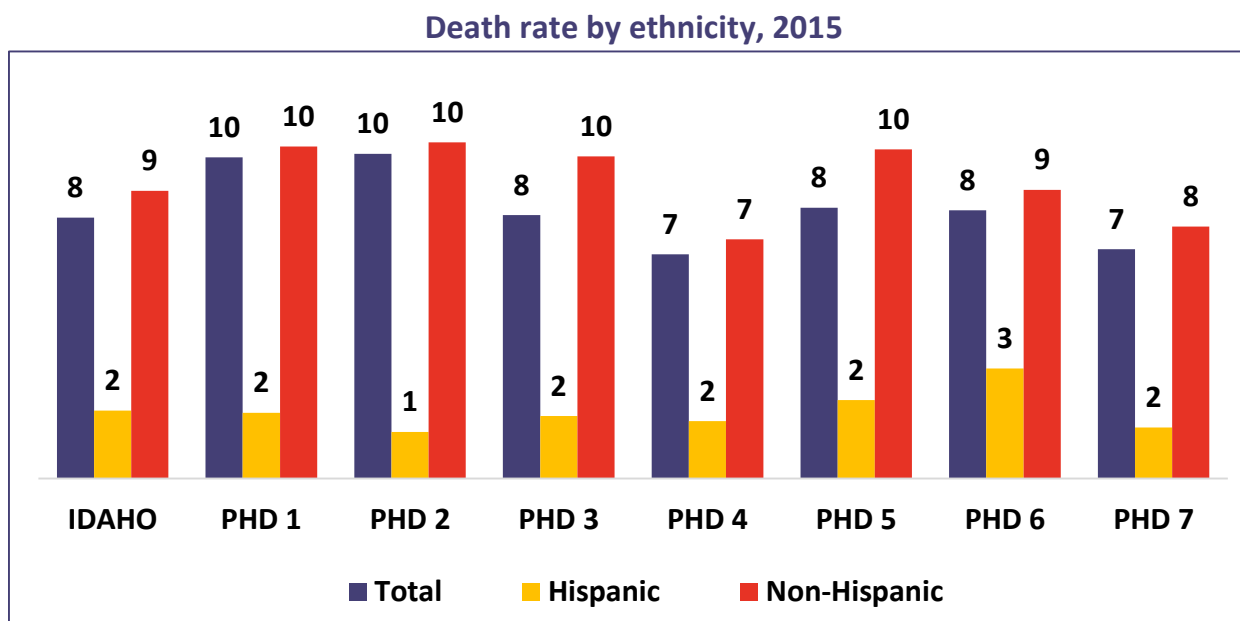
	TOTAL			HISPANIC			NON-HISPANIC		
	Total pop	Total live births	Birth rate per 1,000 pop	Total pop	Live births to Hispanic mothers	Birth rate per 1,000 pop	Total pop	Live births to non-Hispanic mothers	Birth rate per 1,000 pop
IDAHO	1,654,930	22,832	14	202,430	3,643	18	1,452,500	19,122	13
Counties (continued)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

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

### Number of deaths and death rate

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

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



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

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

### Number of deaths and death rate by ethnicity, 2015

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

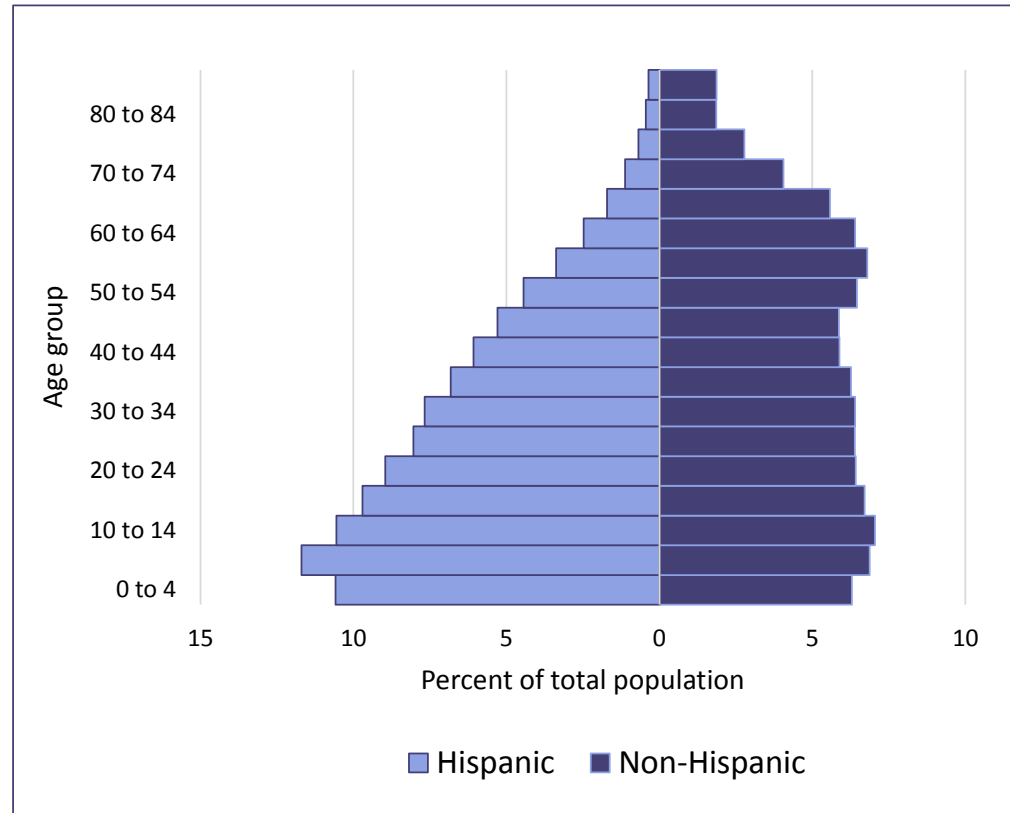
## Age distribution

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

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

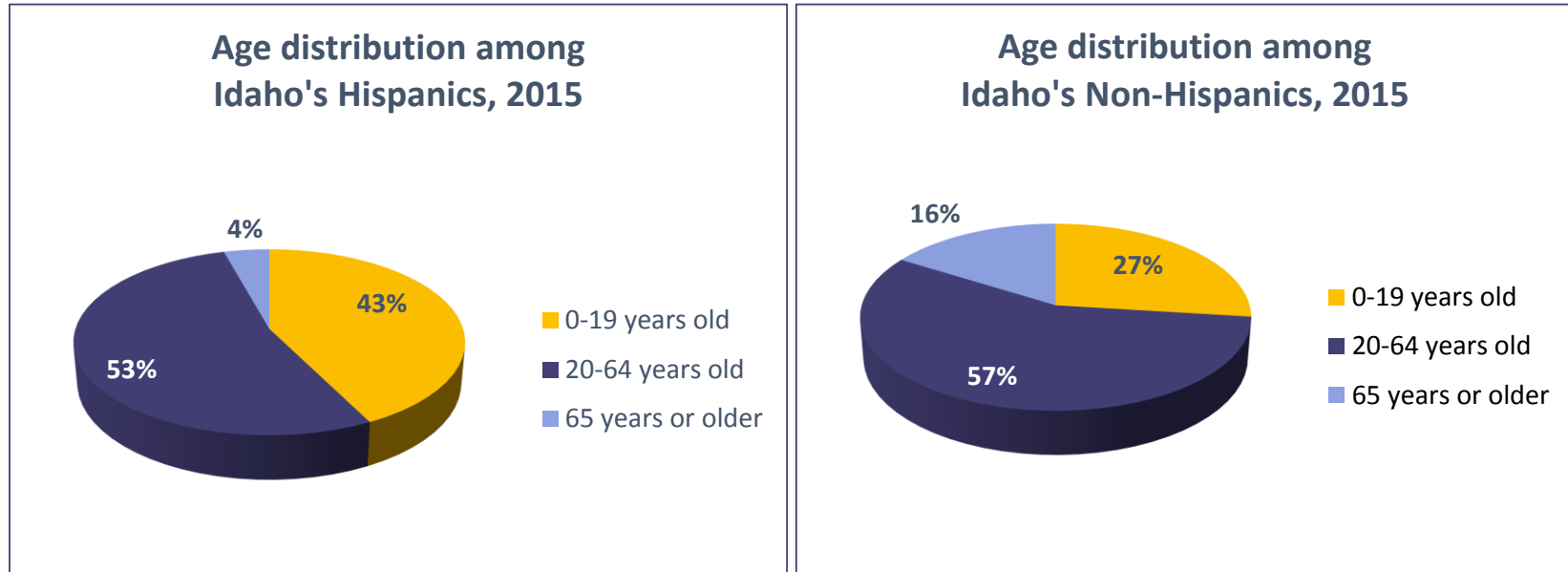
In 2015, 43% of Idaho Hispanics were under age 20, compared to 27% among non-Hispanics. In contrast, only 4% of Hispanics were over age 65, compared to 16% of non-Hispanics.

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



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

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



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

## Country of origin

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

**Hispanics by country of origin, 2015**

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

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

## Nativity and citizenship

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

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

Nativity among Hispanics varied widely across the state in 2011-2015. Hispanics in south central Idaho were most likely to be foreign born and those in northern Idaho were least likely. The percentage of foreign-born Hispanics ranged from 6% or less in Adams, Benewah, and Nez Perce counties, to 60% or more in Butte and Clark counties.

**Nativity and citizenship of Hispanics, 2015**

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

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

### Nativity of Idaho Hispanics, 2011-2015

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

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

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### Nativity of Idaho Hispanics, 2011-2015 (continued)

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

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

### Place of birth and year of entry

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Language

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

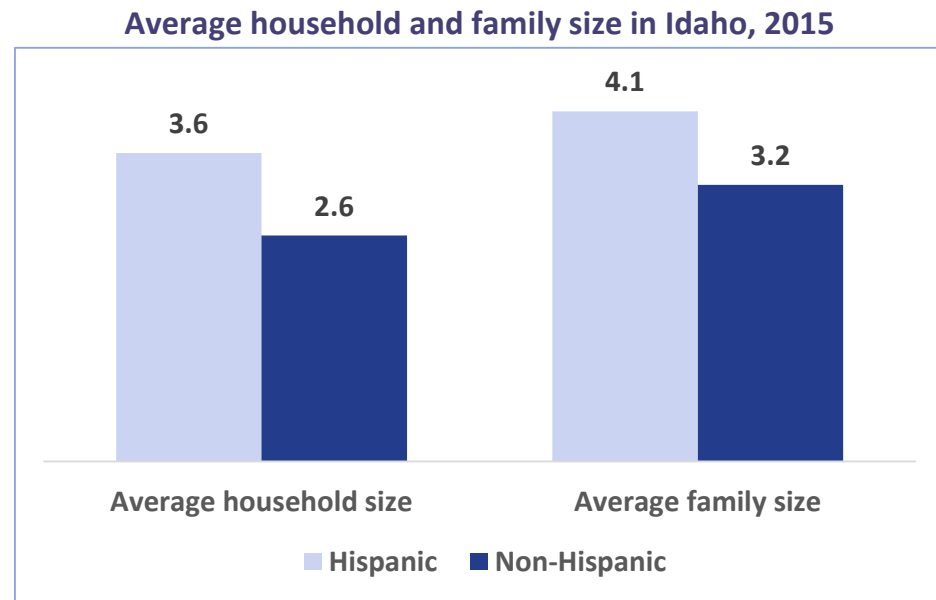
## Household and family size

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

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

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

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



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

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

**Household type by ethnicity, 2015**

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

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

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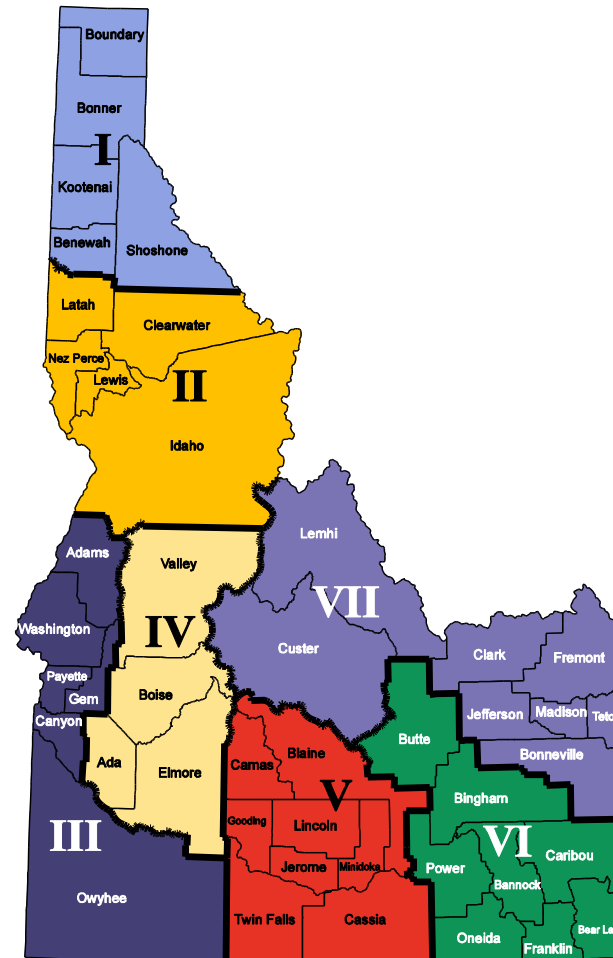
# Health status and behaviors

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

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

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

Idaho's seven Public Health Districts (PHD)



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

## Maternal and child health indicators

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The Pregnancy Risk Assessment Tracking System (PRATS) is an annual survey of new Idaho mothers. The survey assesses health behaviors and experiences related to pregnancy and early motherhood. From the 2014 survey, we know:

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

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

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

They were less likely to:

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

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

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

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

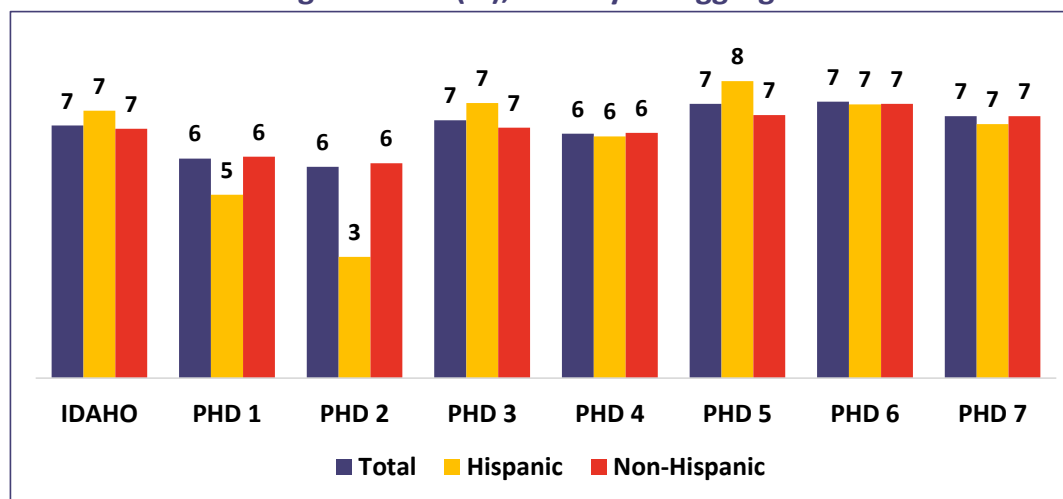
NOTES: 1) ONLY ASKED OF MOTHERS WHO WERE NOT TRYING TO GET PREGNANT AT THE TIME OF CONCEPTION; 2) MOTHERS WITH A BODY MASS INDEX OF 25.0 OR GREATER;  
 3) AMONG MOTHERS WHO EXERCISED ONE OR MORE DAYS PER WEEK DURING PREGNANCY; 4) MULTIVITAMIN USE FOUR OR MORE TIMES PER WEEK DURING THE LAST THREE MONTHS OF PREGNANCY; 5) SMOKING ONE OR MORE CIGARETTES DURING THE LAST THREE MONTHS OF PREGNANCY; 6) CONSUMING ONE OR MORE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES DURING THE LAST THREE MONTHS OF PREGNANCY; 7) DURING THE THREE MONTHS AFTER DELIVERY; 8) DOES NOT INCLUDE MEDICAID;  
 9) BABIES WHO WERE NOT AT LEAST SIX MONTHS OLD AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY WERE EXCLUDED FROM ANALYSIS

## Low birth weight

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

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

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



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

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

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

<sup>2</sup> United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings, [http://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/2016-health-of-women-and-children-report/measure/lowbirthweight\\_MCH/state/ID](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/2016-health-of-women-and-children-report/measure/lowbirthweight_MCH/state/ID)

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

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

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

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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

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

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

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

### Trimester when prenatal care began

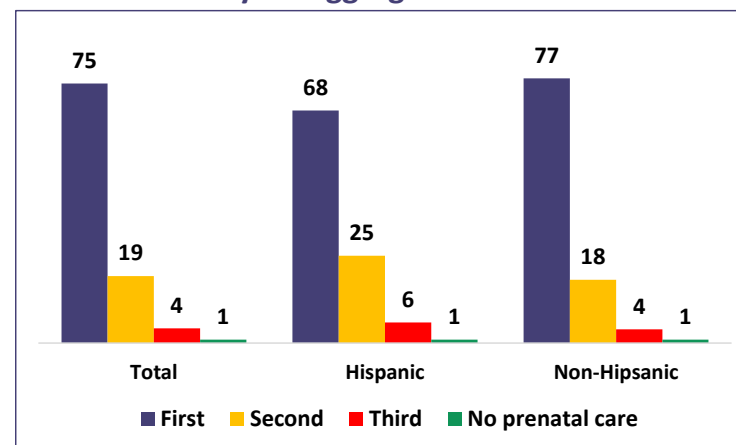
Receiving prenatal care early and consistently throughout pregnancy is key to maternal and infant health. Early and regular care helps mothers stay healthy during pregnancy and address any health issues that may arise. It also reduces an infant’s risk of problems such as sudden infant death syndrome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

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

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

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

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



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

<sup>3</sup> United Health Foundation, America’s Health Rankings, [http://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/2016-health-of-women-and-children-report/measure/lowbirthweight\\_MCH/state/ID](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/2016-health-of-women-and-children-report/measure/lowbirthweight_MCH/state/ID)

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

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

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

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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

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

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

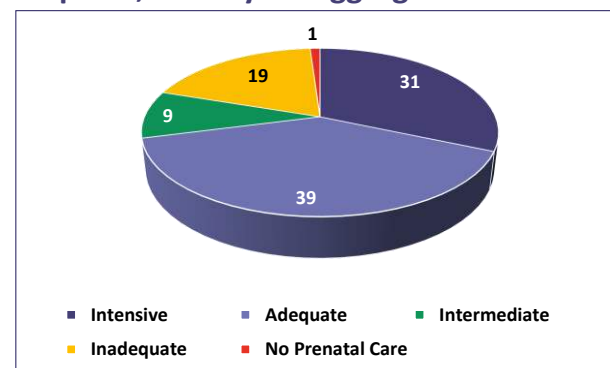
NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD; PERCENTAGES ARE BASED ON RECORDS WITH STATED DATE OF FIRST PRENATAL CARE VISIT

### Adequacy of Prenatal Care

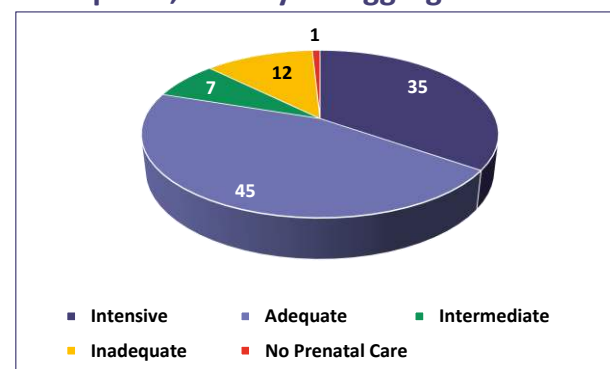
The Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APCU) Index is one measure of whether mothers receive the amount of prenatal care recommended by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. It compares “the number of actual prenatal care visits to the number of visits that a woman was expected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

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

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



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



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

<sup>4</sup> Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Public Health, 2014 Idaho Vital Statistics: Natality, [http://healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/Portals/0/Health/Statistics/2014%20Reports/Natality\\_2014.pdf](http://healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/Portals/0/Health/Statistics/2014%20Reports/Natality_2014.pdf)

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

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

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

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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

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

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

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

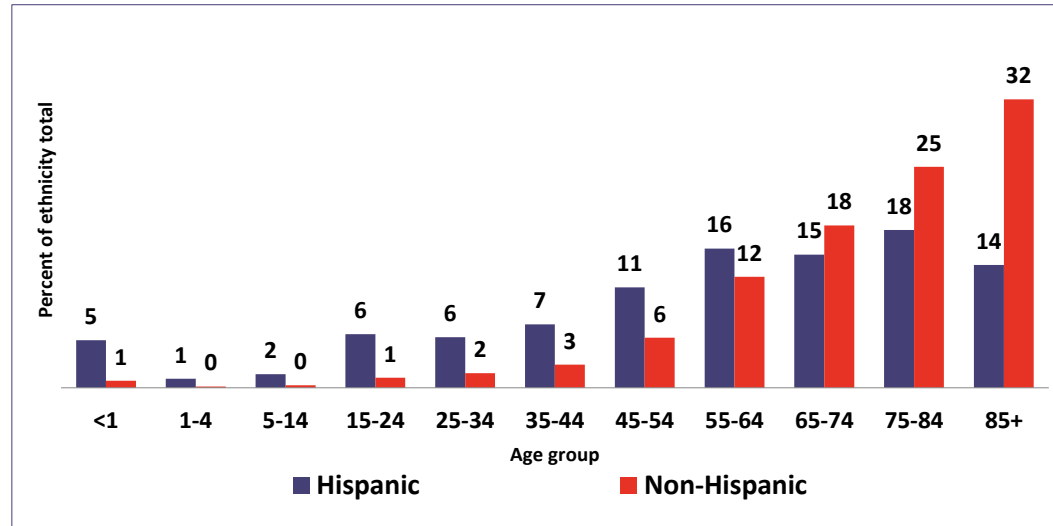
# Age and causes of death

## Deaths by age

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

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

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



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

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

	TOTAL RESIDENT DEATHS							HISPANIC RESIDENT DEATHS							NON-HISPANIC RESIDENT DEATHS						
	Total deaths (#)	Percent of deaths by age group						Total deaths (#)	Percent of deaths by age group						Total deaths (#)	Percent of deaths by age group					
		<1	1-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+		<1	1-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+		<1	1-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
<b>IDAHO</b>	<b>38,067</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36,859</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Public Health Districts</b>																					
PHD 1	6,383	1	0	1	4	19	76	55	0	5	9	4	33	49	6,327	1	0	1	4	18	76
PHD 2	3,212	1	0	1	3	16	78	24	0	13	8	8	21	50	3,186	1	0	1	3	16	79
PHD 3	6,196	1	0	1	4	18	74	378	7	2	6	11	31	43	5,817	1	0	1	4	18	76
PHD 4	9,228	1	0	1	4	19	75	210	3	3	3	9	30	52	9,013	1	0	1	4	18	75
PHD 5	4,710	1	1	1	5	18	75	267	6	3	7	16	20	47	4,443	1	0	1	4	17	76
PHD 6	4,162	1	1	2	6	19	72	152	1	3	7	16	23	51	4,009	1	1	1	6	19	72
PHD 7	4,176	1	0	2	6	19	72	111	10	1	5	18	27	39	4,064	1	0	1	5	19	73
<b>Counties</b>																					
Ada	8,288	1	0	1	4	18	75	182	2	2	3	9	32	52	8,101	1	0	1	4	18	76
Adams	107	1	1	0	3	14	81	1	0	0	0	0	100	106	1	1	0	3	14	81	
Bannock	2,059	1	0	2	7	20	70	57	0	0	5	21	21	53	2,002	1	0	2	6	20	71
Bear Lake	189	1	0	1	3	13	83	1	0	0	0	0	100	188	1	0	1	3	13	82	
Benewah	391	1	1	1	4	18	75	5	0	40	20	0	40	0	386	1	1	1	4	18	76
Bingham	1,039	1	1	2	6	22	68	62	2	2	10	10	24	53	976	1	1	2	6	22	69
Blaine	316	1	1	2	7	22	68	15	13	7	0	33	13	33	301	0	1	2	5	22	70
Boise	162	0	0	0	5	28	67	1	0	0	0	0	100	161	0	0	0	5	28	67	
Bonner	1,243	1	0	1	4	20	74	7	0	0	0	0	29	71	1,236	1	0	1	4	20	74
Bonneville	2,441	1	0	2	6	20	71	82	10	0	5	21	26	39	2,358	1	0	2	5	20	72
Boundary	324	1	0	1	4	19	75	2	0	0	0	0	50	50	322	1	0	1	4	19	75
Butte	79	0	3	0	4	22	72	2	0	50	0	0	50	0	77	0	1	0	4	21	74
Camas	15	0	0	0	0	33	67	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	0	0	0	0	33	67
Canyon	4,197	1	1	2	5	20	72	311	8	2	6	10	32	42	3,885	1	0	1	4	19	74
Caribou	173	1	2	2	4	17	75	3	0	67	0	0	0	33	170	1	1	2	4	18	75
Cassia	589	1	1	2	5	18	73	55	5	2	5	13	25	49	534	1	1	1	4	17	76
Clark	23	0	0	4	13	13	70	1	0	0	100	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	14	14	73

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

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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

	TOTAL RESIDENT DEATHS							HISPANIC RESIDENT DEATHS							NON-HISPANIC RESIDENT DEATHS						
	Total deaths (#)	Percent of deaths by age group						Total deaths (#)	Percent of deaths by age group						Total deaths (#)	Percent of deaths by age group					
		<1	1-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+		<1	1-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+		<1	1-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
<b>IDAHO</b>	<b>38,067</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36,859</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>75</b>
<i>Counties (continued)</i>																					
Clearwater	310	0	1	2	3	15	79	1	0	0	0	0	0	100	309	0	1	2	3	16	79
Custer	129	0	0	2	9	20	69	2	0	0	0	0	0	100	127	0	0	2	9	20	69
Elmore	557	2	1	1	5	18	73	24	13	13	0	8	17	50	533	1	0	1	5	18	74
Franklin	294	1	1	1	6	14	77	3	0	0	0	0	0	100	291	1	1	1	7	14	77
Fremont	324	1	2	1	3	18	76	2	0	50	0	0	50	0	322	1	1	1	3	18	77
Gem	625	1	0	0	3	16	79	15	13	0	0	13	13	60	610	1	0	0	3	17	79
Gooding	411	1	1	2	6	17	73	29	3	7	17	17	24	31	382	1	1	1	5	16	76
Idaho	587	1	0	2	2	18	77	3	0	33	0	0	33	33	584	1	0	2	2	18	78
Jefferson	460	1	1	2	5	19	73	14	7	0	0	14	36	43	446	0	1	2	4	18	74
Jerome	506	3	1	2	4	21	69	36	19	6	11	8	11	44	470	2	1	1	4	22	71
Kootenai	3,896	1	0	1	4	18	77	34	0	3	12	6	32	47	3,862	1	0	1	4	17	77
Latah	667	1	0	1	4	19	74	5	0	0	20	20	60	0	661	1	0	1	3	19	75
Lemhi	306	1	0	0	4	18	76	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	306	1	0	0	4	18	76
Lewis	121	0	0	2	2	21	76	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	121	0	0	2	2	21	76
Lincoln	121	1	2	1	7	15	74	6	0	0	0	33	33	33	115	1	3	1	6	14	76
Madison	375	2	1	1	6	13	78	7	14	0	14	0	29	43	368	2	1	1	6	13	78
Minidoka	517	1	0	1	4	19	74	44	5	2	2	16	14	61	473	1	0	1	3	19	75
Nez Perce	1,527	1	0	1	3	14	81	15	0	13	7	7	7	67	1,511	1	0	1	3	14	81
Oneida	125	1	0	1	6	13	80	2	0	0	0	0	100	0	123	1	0	1	6	11	81
Owyhee	272	1	0	2	4	26	66	16	6	0	19	25	31	19	256	0	0	1	3	26	69
Payette	625	1	0	1	4	14	80	22	5	0	5	23	27	41	603	1	0	1	3	14	81
Power	204	1	0	2	4	18	74	22	0	0	5	27	23	45	182	2	0	2	2	18	77
Shoshone	529	0	1	1	4	23	72	7	0	0	0	0	29	71	521	0	1	1	4	22	72
Teton	118	3	0	2	11	24	60	3	33	0	0	33	33	0	115	3	0	2	10	23	62
Twin Falls	2,235	1	0	1	4	16	78	82	2	0	9	18	23	48	2,153	1	0	1	4	16	79
Valley	221	0	0	0	4	23	71	3	0	0	0	0	67	33	218	0	0	0	4	22	72
Washington	370	0	1	2	2	12	84	13	0	0	8	0	15	77	357	0	1	1	2	12	85

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

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

## Causes of death

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

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

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

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

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

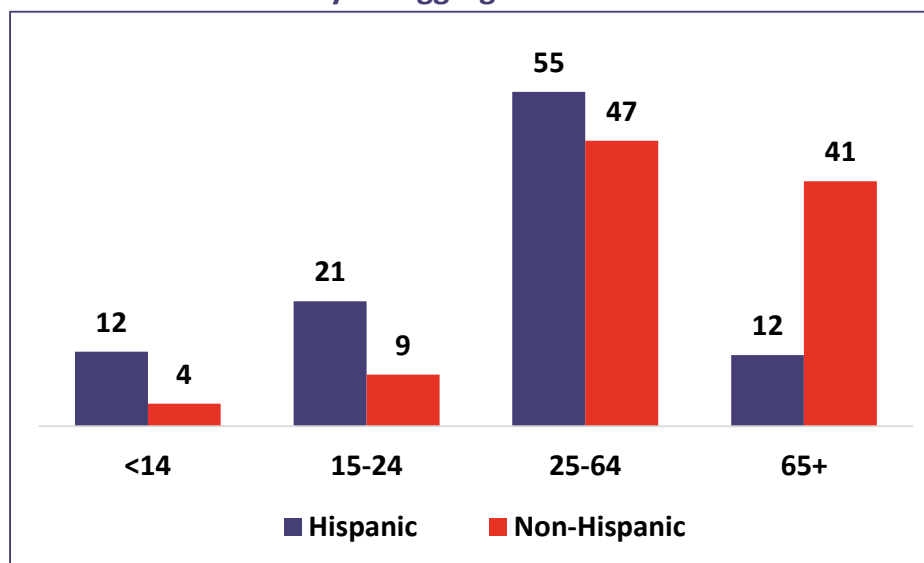
SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DATA PROVIDED ON SEPTEMBER 15, 2016  
 NOTE: DATA HAVE BEEN AGGREGATED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD; RATES ARE PER 100,000 BY CORRESPONDING ETHNICITY POPULATION

## Accidental deaths

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

## Youth health behaviors

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

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

## Unintentional injuries, violence, and suicide

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTION	Total	Hispanic	White	Significant Difference?
	Percent of total			(Yes/No)
<b>SEX AND DATING</b>				
<b>Were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse</b> <i>(when they did not want to)</i>	7	9	6	No
<b>Experienced physical dating violence</b> <i>(counting being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)</i>	9	9	9	No
<b>Experienced sexual dating violence</b> <i>(counting kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)</i>	12	11	13	No
<b>MENTAL WELL-BEING AND SUICIDE</b>				
<b>Felt sad or hopeless</b> <i>(almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey)</i>	32	38	29	No
<b>Seriously considered attempting suicide</b> <i>(during the 12 months before the survey)</i>	20	21	19	No
<b>Made a plan about how they would attempt suicide</b> <i>(during the 12 months before the survey)</i>	17	18	16	No
<b>Attempted suicide</b> <i>(one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)</i>	10	15	9	No
<b>Attempted suicide that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse</b> <i>(during the 12 months before the survey)</i>	3	5	3	No

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

## Tobacco, alcohol, and other drug use

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Physical activity, dietary behaviors, and sexual activity

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

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

Hispanic youth were less likely to report that they:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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

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

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

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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

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

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

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

## Adult health and risk behaviors

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

Hispanics were more likely to report that they:

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

Hispanics were less likely to report that they:

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

### Idaho adult health and risk factors by ethnicity, 2014

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

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

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

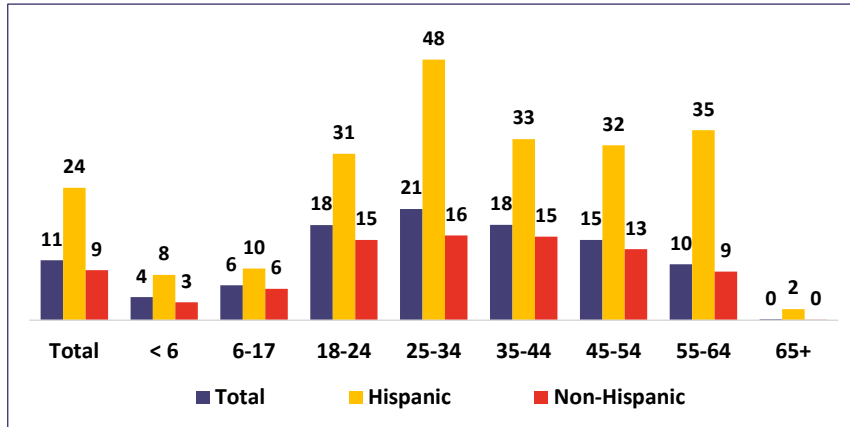
2) MORE THAN 60 DRINKS IN THE PAST 30 DAYS FOR MALES AND MORE THAN 30 DRINKS IN THE PAST 30 DAYS FOR FEMALES

## Health insurance coverage

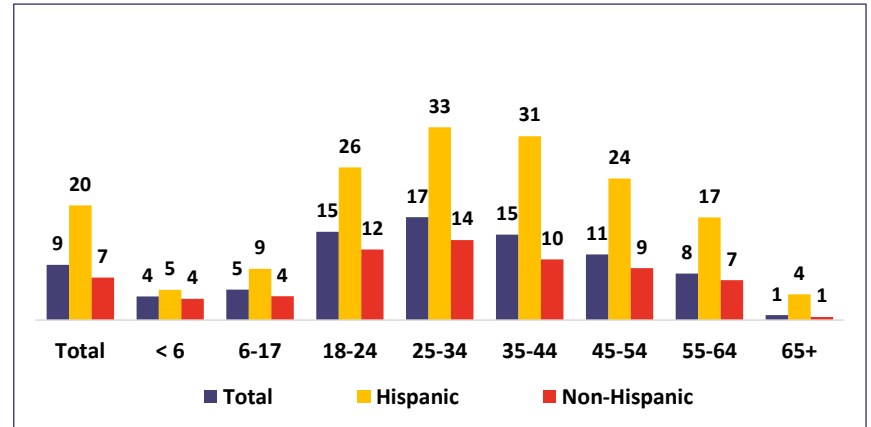
Idaho's Hispanics were much more likely than non-Hispanics to be without health insurance coverage in 2015: 24%, compared to 9%. Among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics, children and the elderly were most likely to have health insurance due to federal programs like Medicaid, CHIP, and Medicare. The percentage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

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

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



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



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

## Data sources

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

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

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

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

Retrieved from [http://healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/Portals/0/Health/Statistics/BRFSS%20Reports/Idaho\\_BRFSS\\_Annual\\_Report\\_2014.pdf](http://healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/Portals/0/Health/Statistics/BRFSS%20Reports/Idaho_BRFSS_Annual_Report_2014.pdf)

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

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

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

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# Education

## Public K-12 enrollment

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

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

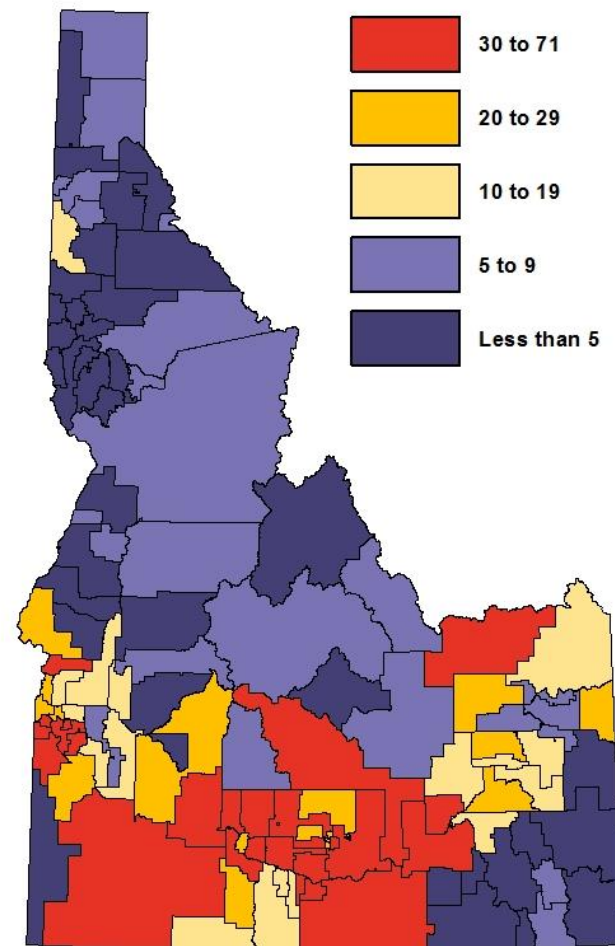
- ◆ 50% went to school in southwestern Idaho (Economic Development District 3) and 23% in south central Idaho (EDD 4). Four percent attended school in north and north central Idaho combined (EDD 1 and 2).
- ◆ Five school districts in the Boise metro area accounted for 36% of all Hispanic students: Nampa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

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

## Online schools

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

## PERCENT HISPANIC BY DISTRICT, 2015-16



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

### Enrollment change

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

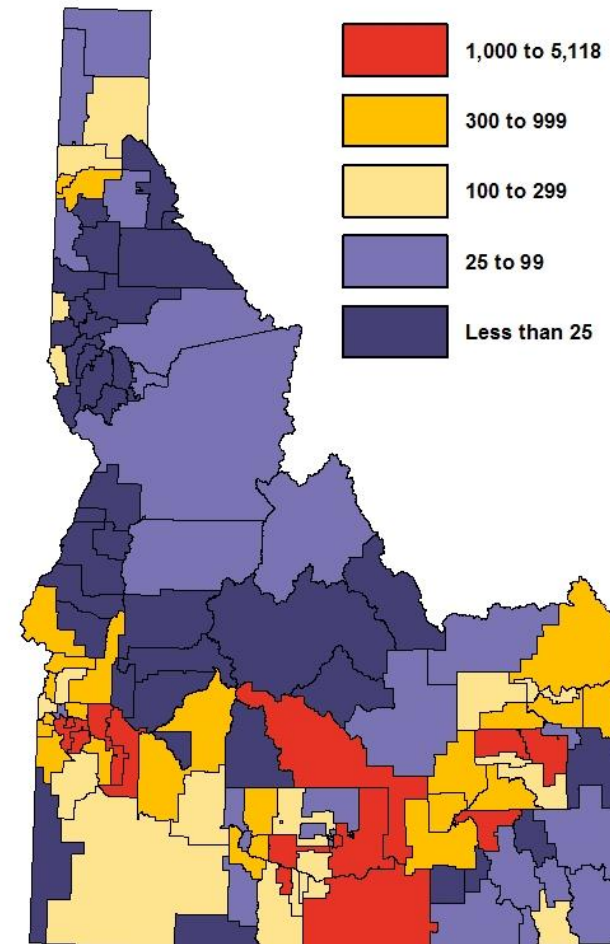
In several small districts – many of them charter districts –Hispanic enrollment more than doubled during this five-year period: Another Choice Virtual Charter, Blackfoot Charter Community Learning Center, Compass Charter, Kamiah Joint, North Valley Academy, Salmon, and Vision Charter.

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

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

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

### NUMBER HISPANIC BY SCHOOL DISTRICT, 2015-16



SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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

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

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

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### Enrollment, ethnicity, and change in enrollment (continued)

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

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

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### Enrollment, ethnicity, and change in enrollment (continued)

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

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

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### Enrollment, ethnicity, and change in enrollment (continued)

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

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

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### Enrollment, ethnicity, and change in enrollment (continued)

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

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

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### Enrollment, ethnicity, and change in enrollment (continued)

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

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

### Enrollment, ethnicity, and change in enrollment (continued)

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

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

## Migrant students

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## English Learners

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

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

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

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

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

## Standardized testing

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

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

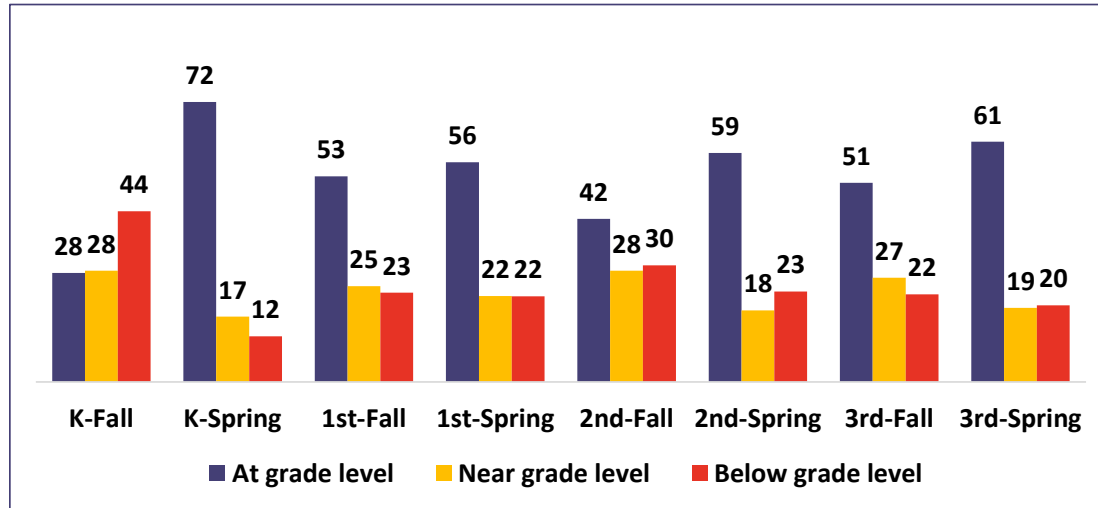
### Idaho Reading Indicators

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

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

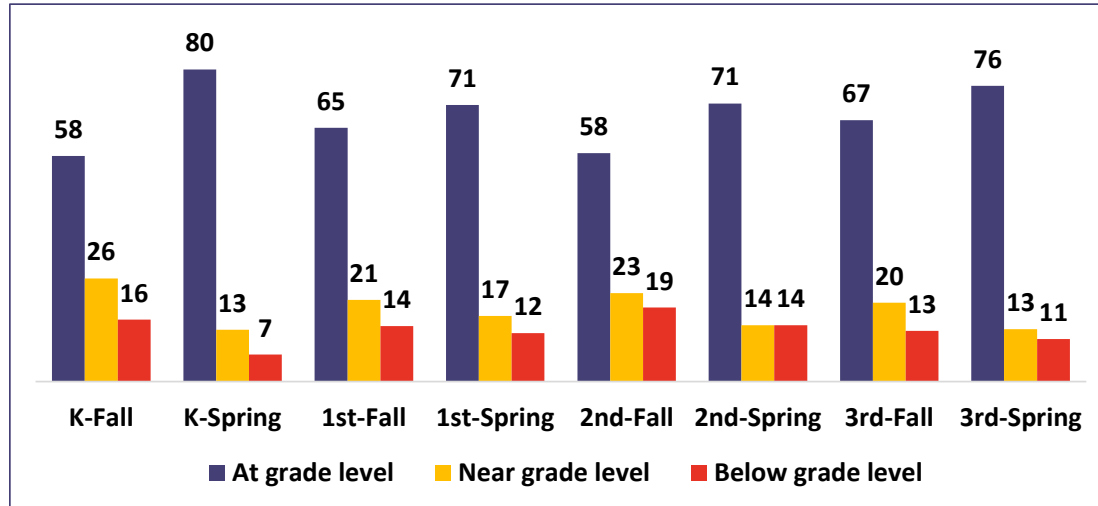
At each grade level, the percentage of Hispanic students reading at grade level is lower than the percentage of non-Hispanic students. By the end of third grade, when students are tested for the last time, 61% of Hispanic students scored at grade level, compared to 76% of non-Hispanics.

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



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

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



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

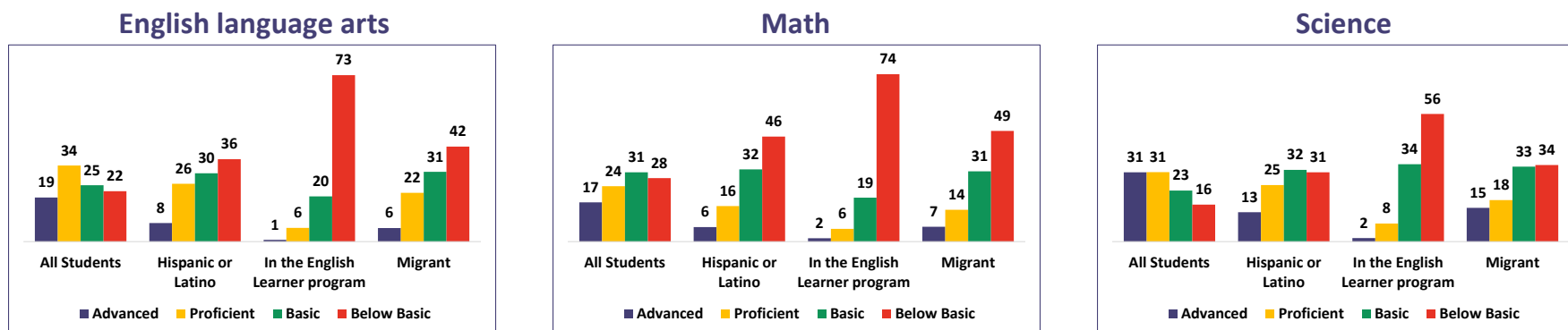
## Idaho Standards Achievement Test

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

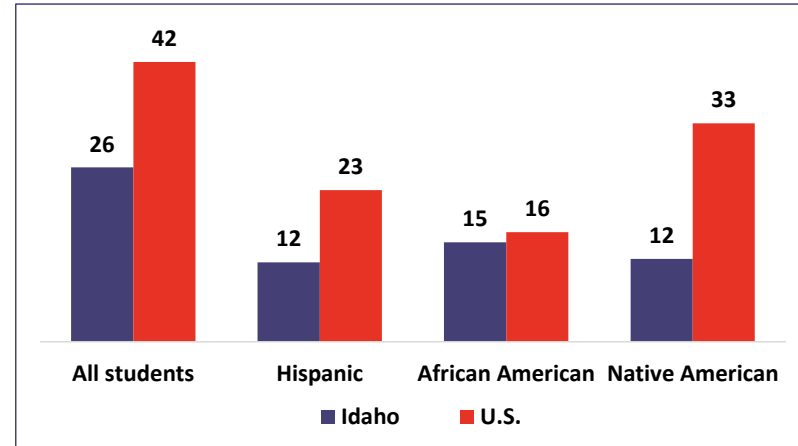
SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, FREQUENTLY REQUESTED DATA, AND PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

## SAT

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

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

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



SOURCE: COLLEGE BOARD

## ACT

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: ACT

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

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

SOURCE: ACT

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: ACT

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

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

SOURCE: ACT

## High school graduation rate

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, REPORT CARD

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

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

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

## Postsecondary education

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

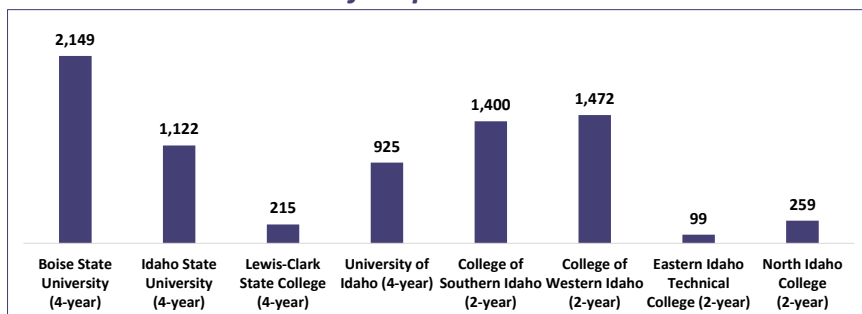
In fall 2014, Idaho's 9,384 Hispanic postsecondary students made up 8% of total enrollment, up from 6% in 2009. Hispanic students attended all types of postsecondary institutions, including public and private institutions, and institutions that offer less than 2-year, 2-year, 4-year, and graduate programs.

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

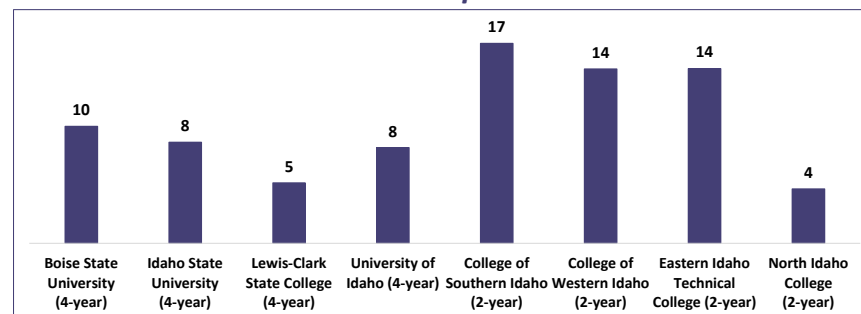
Institutions with the highest percentage of Hispanic students in 2014 were all private certificate or license programs. They included the Milan Institute in Nampa (44%), Cosmetology School of Arts and Science LLC (38%), Academy di Firenze (33%), and Milan Institute of Cosmetology in Nampa (31%).

### Hispanic enrollment at Idaho's public postsecondary institutions, 2014

*Number of Hispanic students*



*Percent Hispanic*



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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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

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

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

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

### Postsecondary enrollment change

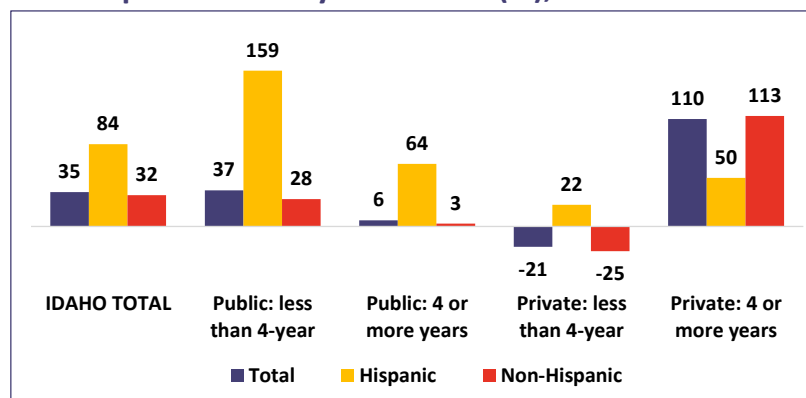
Hispanic enrollment in postsecondary education tripled in the last ten years, from roughly 3,100 in 2004, to 5,100 in 2009, and 9,400 in 2014. By comparison, enrollment among non-Hispanics increased by 50%.

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

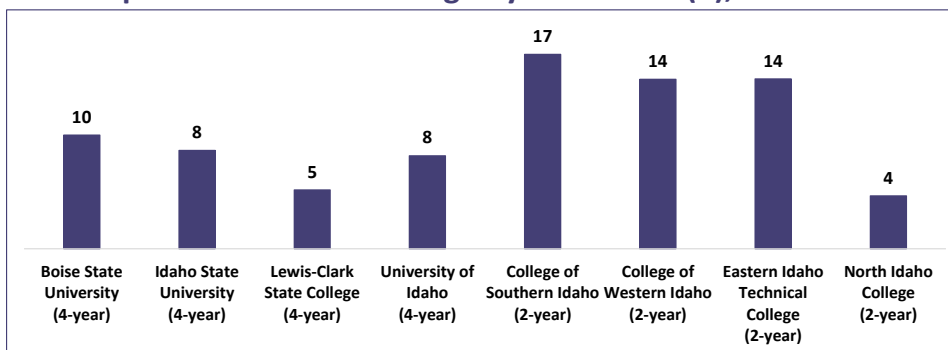
College of Western Idaho and Boise State University saw the largest percent increases in the number of Hispanic students between 2009 and 2014. During this period, four

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

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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

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

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

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

## Postsecondary characteristics

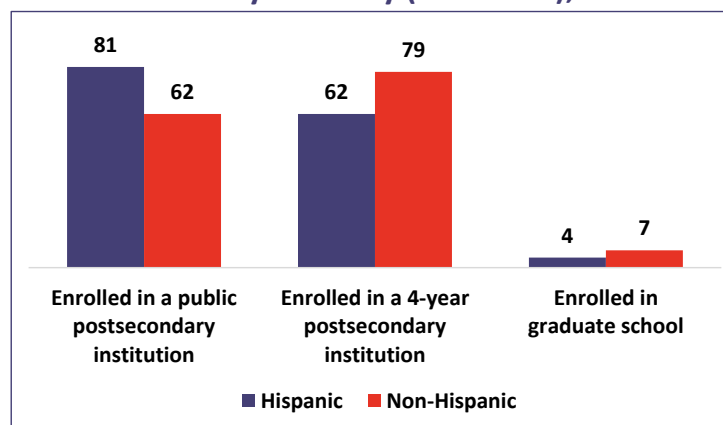
Idaho's Hispanic postsecondary students differ from non-Hispanics in several ways. In 2014, Hispanic students were:

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

For both Hispanics and non-Hispanics:

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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

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

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

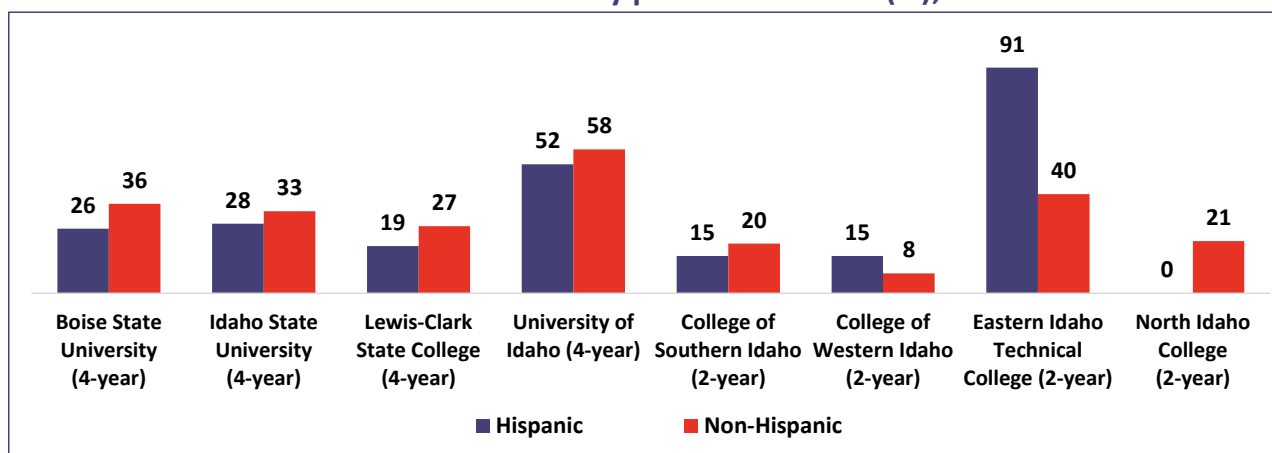
NOTE: TOTAL ENROLLMENT INCLUDES ALL CLASSIFICATIONS OF STUDENTS, INCLUDING DUALY ENROLLED HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

### Postsecondary completion

In 2014, only 39% of Idaho’s postsecondary students had completed their degree within 150% of normal time (i.e., within 3 years for a 2-year degree and within 6 years for a 4-year degree). Hispanic students were less likely to complete their degree within this amount of time: 33% compared to 40% among non-Hispanics. Private 2-year institutions had the highest rates: 71% among Hispanics and 73% among non-Hispanics.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Adult educational attainment

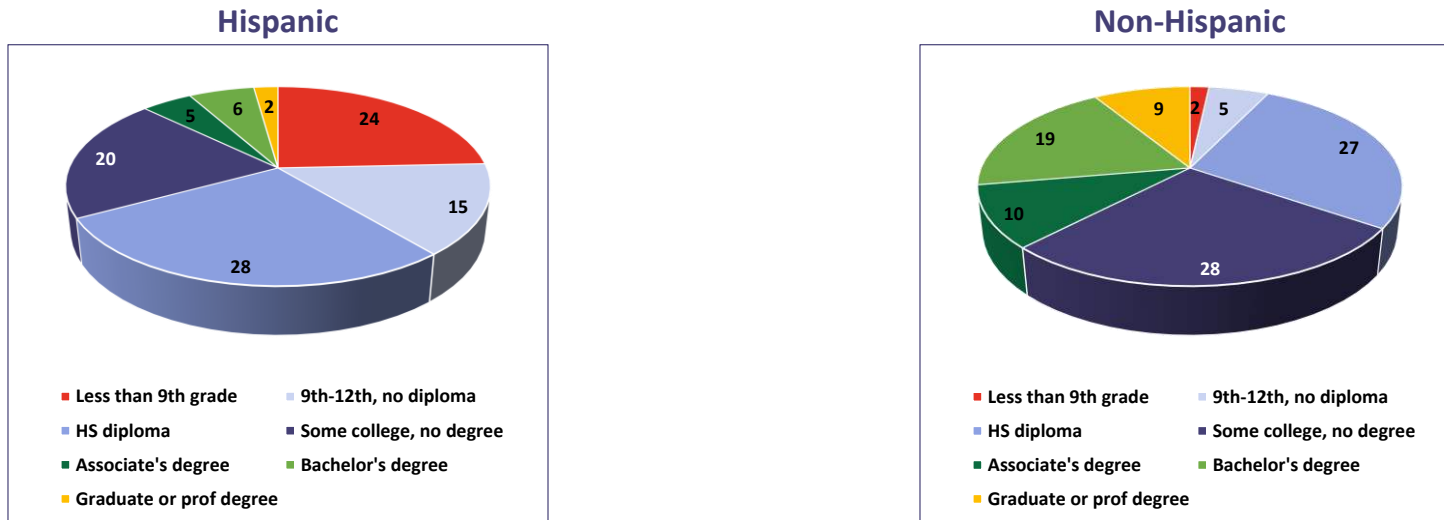
On average, Idaho’s Hispanic adults have lower educational attainment levels than their non-Hispanic peers. In Idaho in 2015, Hispanic adults were:

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

Other notable findings include:

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

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



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

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

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

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

## Public school personnel

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

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

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

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

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

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

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# Economy

## Labor force

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

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

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

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

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

A person is classified as being in the **labor force** if they are at least 16 years old and either employed or looking for work. The **labor force participation rate** is the percentage of people age 16 and older who are in the labor force.

## Employment

### Number of employed persons

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

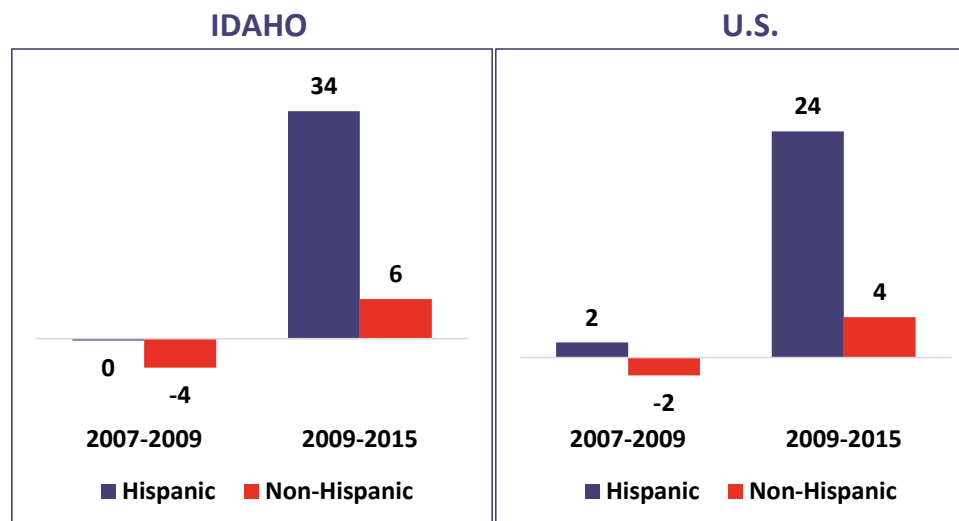
During the 2007-2009 recession, Hispanic employment in Idaho held almost steady, while non-Hispanic employment declined by 4%.

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

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

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

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



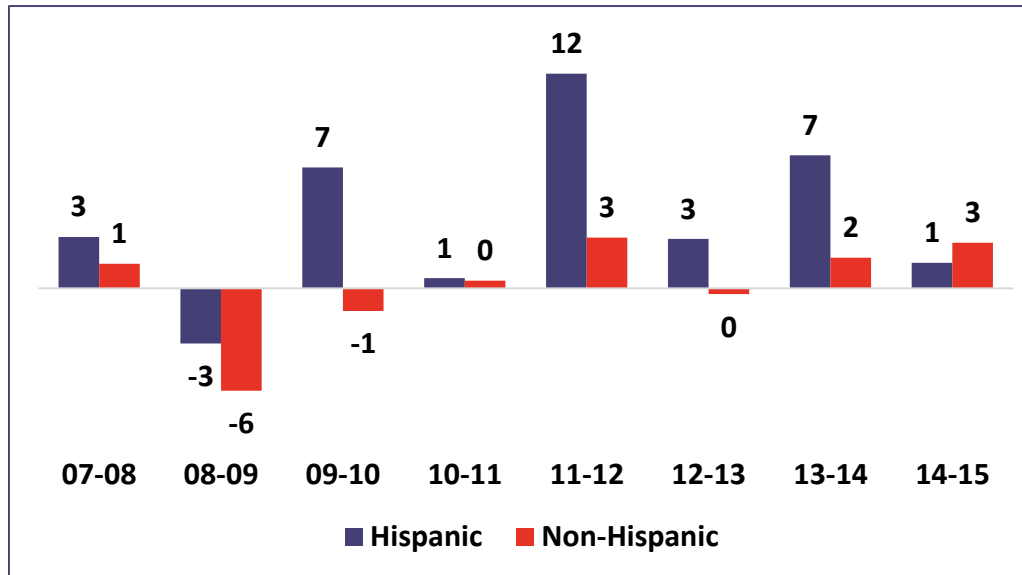
SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2007-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND B23002I

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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

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

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

# Unemployment

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

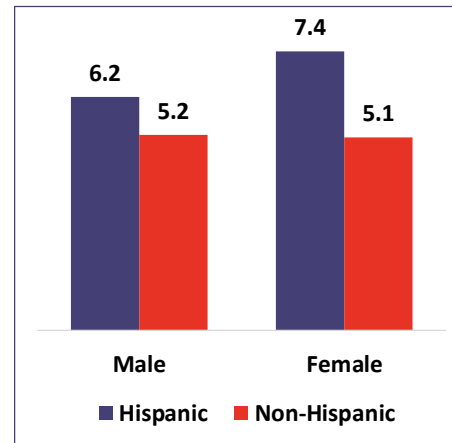
Unemployment rates vary by both sex and ethnicity. At both the state and national levels, 2015 unemployment rates were highest among Hispanic females and lowest among non-Hispanic females.

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

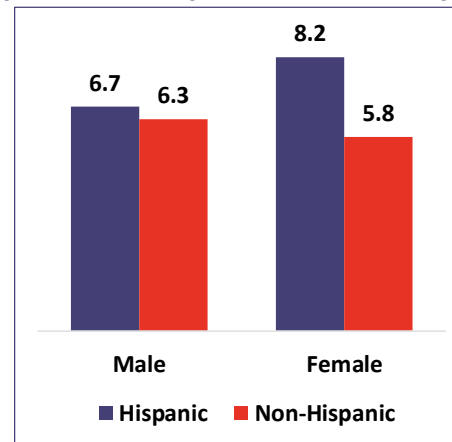
Counties with the highest unemployment rates among Hispanics in 2011-2015 tended to be those in which few Hispanics live. These include Gem, Boundary, Benewah, Teton and Nez Perce.

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

**Unemployment rate by sex and ethnicity, Idaho, 2015**



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



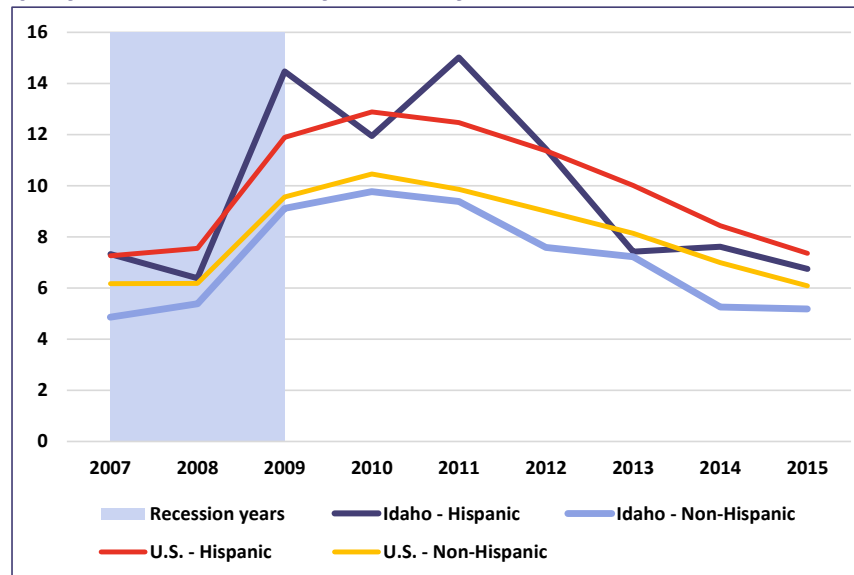
SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2007-2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B23001 AND B23002I

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

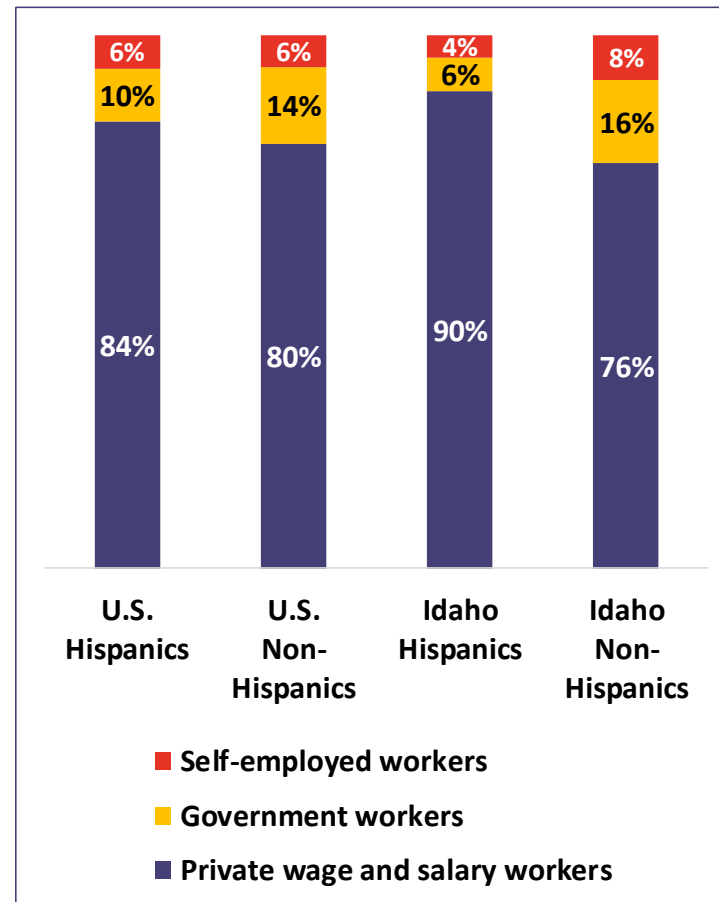
	TOTAL			HISPANIC			NON-HISPANIC		
	2007-2011 (%)	2011-2015 (%)	Change in rate 2007-2011 to 2011-2015 (%)	2007-2011 (%)	2011-2015 (%)	Change in rate 2007-2011 to 2011-2015 (%)	2007-2011 (%)	2011-2015 (%)	Change in rate 2007-2011 to 2011-2015 (%)
<b>Counties (continued)</b>									
Custer	6.2	3.3	-3.0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

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

## Class of worker

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

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



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

## Industries and occupations

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### Industries

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

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

### Occupations

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Agricultural workers

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FARM EMPLOYMENT

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

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

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FARM EMPLOYMENT

## Hispanic-owned businesses

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

In 2012:

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

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

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

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

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

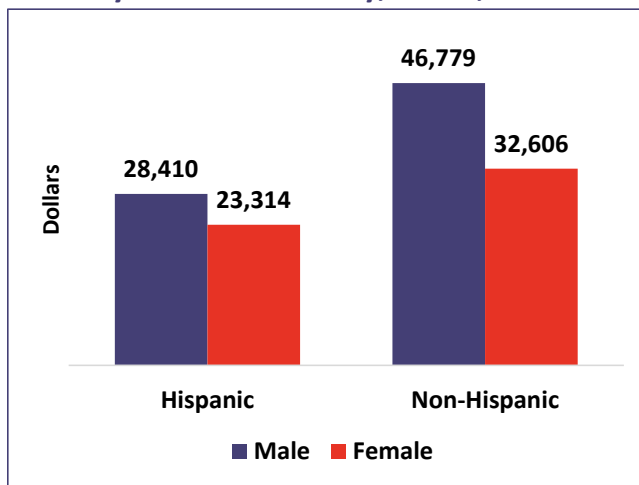
## Earnings, income, and poverty

### Earnings

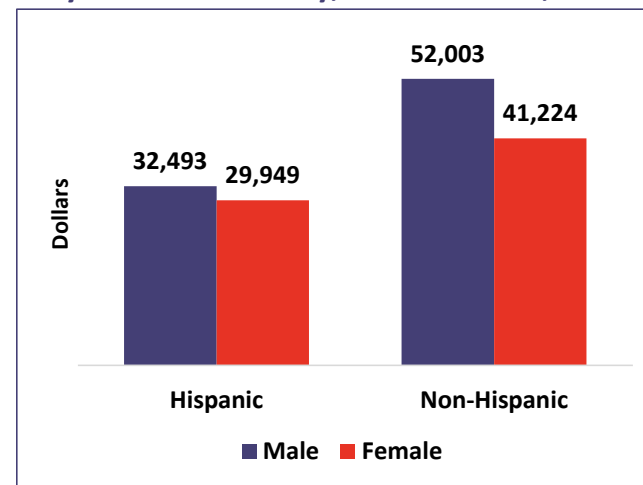
Because they are more likely to work in lower-wage industries and occupations, Hispanics earn less on a full-time, annual basis than non-Hispanics. In 2015, median earnings for full-time, year-round workers was \$28,410 for Hispanic males and \$23,314 for Hispanic females, compared to \$46,779 for Idaho's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

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

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



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



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

### Per capita and median household income

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

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

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

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

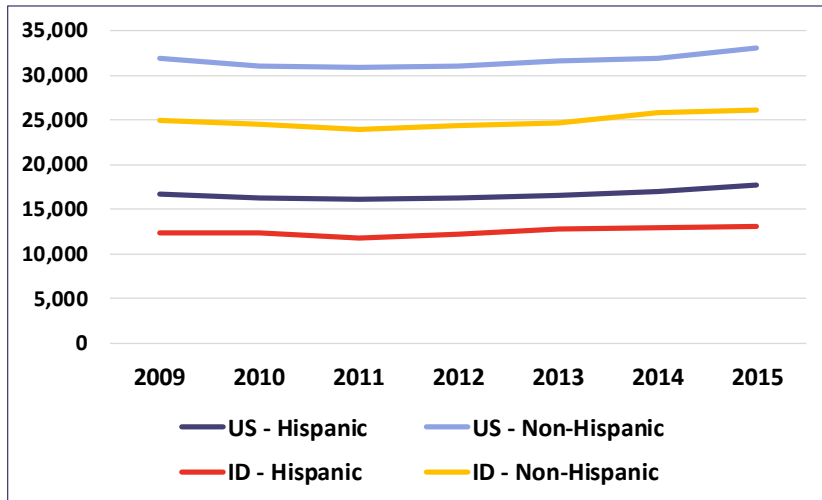
Counties with the highest median household income among Hispanics during the period 2011-2015 all had few Hispanics. They included Bear Lake (\$73,750), Boundary (\$63,448), Boise (\$63,333), and Bonner (\$54,464). Counties with the lowest median household income among Hispanics included Owyhee (\$25,223),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

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

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

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

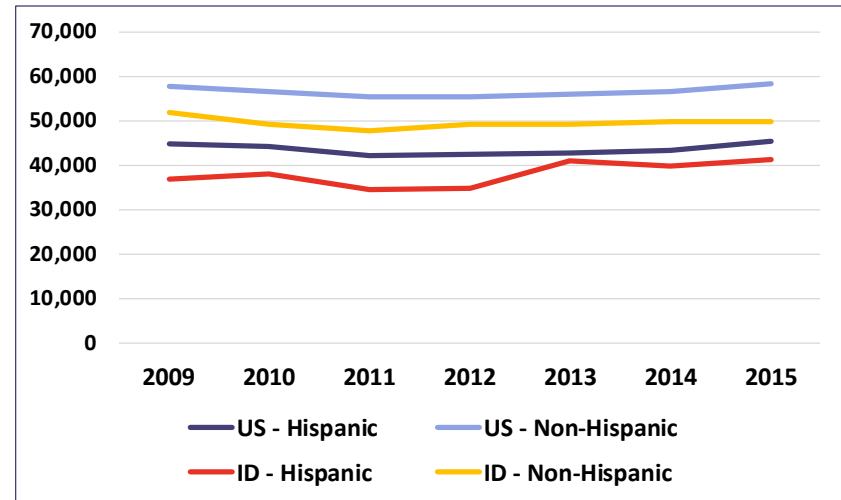
**Per capita income (adjusted for inflation)  
by ethnicity, Idaho and the U.S., 2009 to 2015**



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

NOTE: DATA ARE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION TO 2016 REAL DOLLARS

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



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

NOTE: DATA ARE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION TO 2016 REAL DOLLARS

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Poverty

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

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

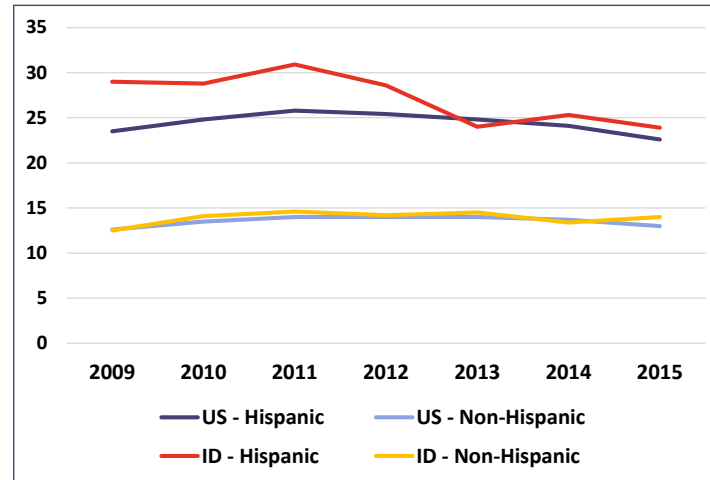
**Poverty rates (%) by age, family type, and ethnicity, Idaho and the U.S., 2015**

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

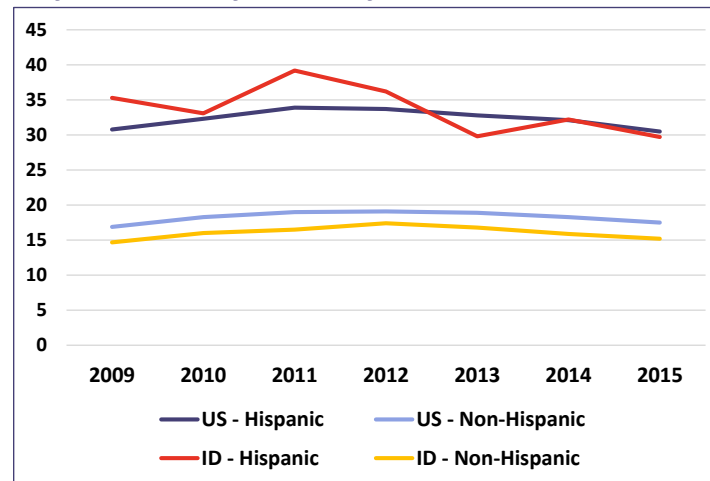
SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLE S0201

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

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Buying power

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

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

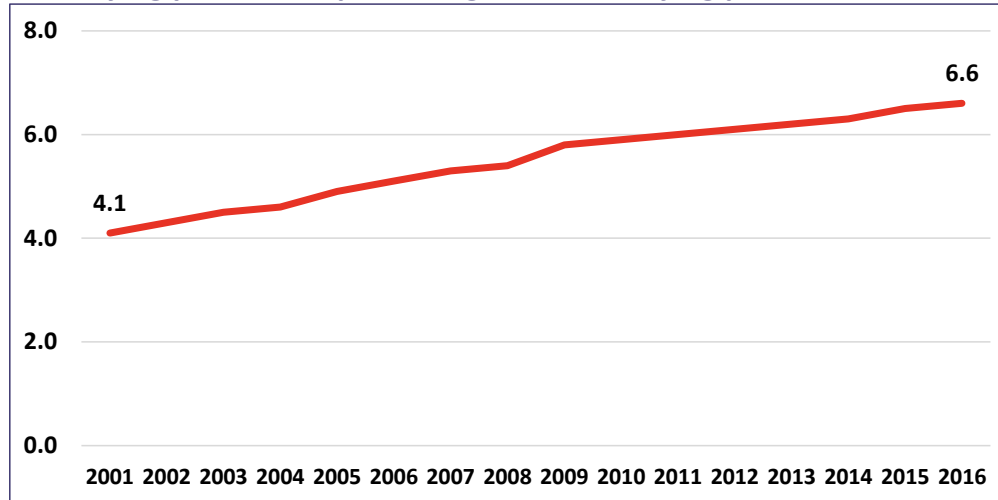
Buying power, defined as total personal income after taxes, is the amount of money available to spend on both household necessities and luxury items. It does not include savings or borrowed money.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

### Household spending by type and ethnicity, Idaho, 2015

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

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

### Hispanic buying power, Idaho, 2016

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

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

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

**Hispanic buying power, Idaho, 2016 (continued)**

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

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

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

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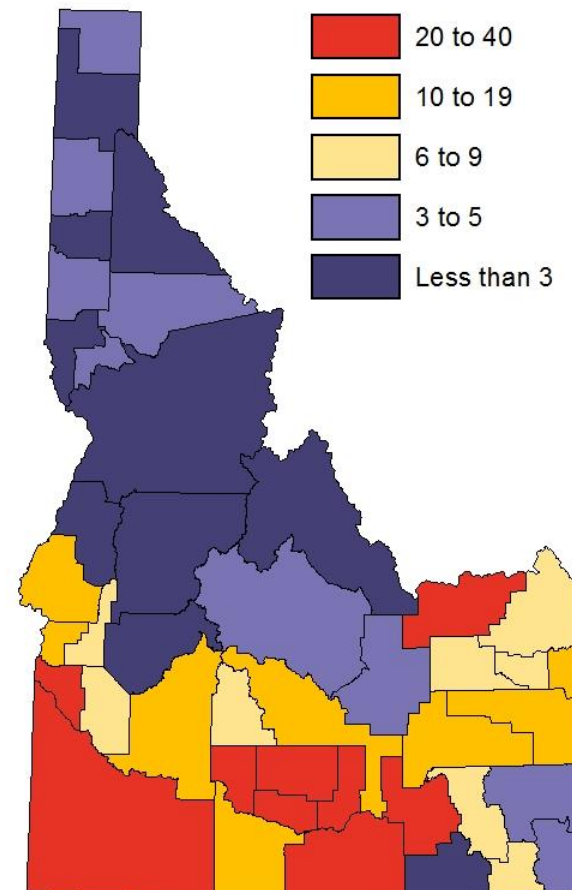
# Voting

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

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

Here, we present county-level data from the U.S. Census Bureau's **2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS)**. To make these sub-state estimates, the U.S. Census Bureau averages five years of ACS sample survey data and reports data for the five-year periods, for example, for 2007—2011 or 2011—2015. So, for example, when we show county-level data for 2011-2015, the data represent the average value for that indicator during that time period.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Congressional districts

Idaho has two congressional districts.

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

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

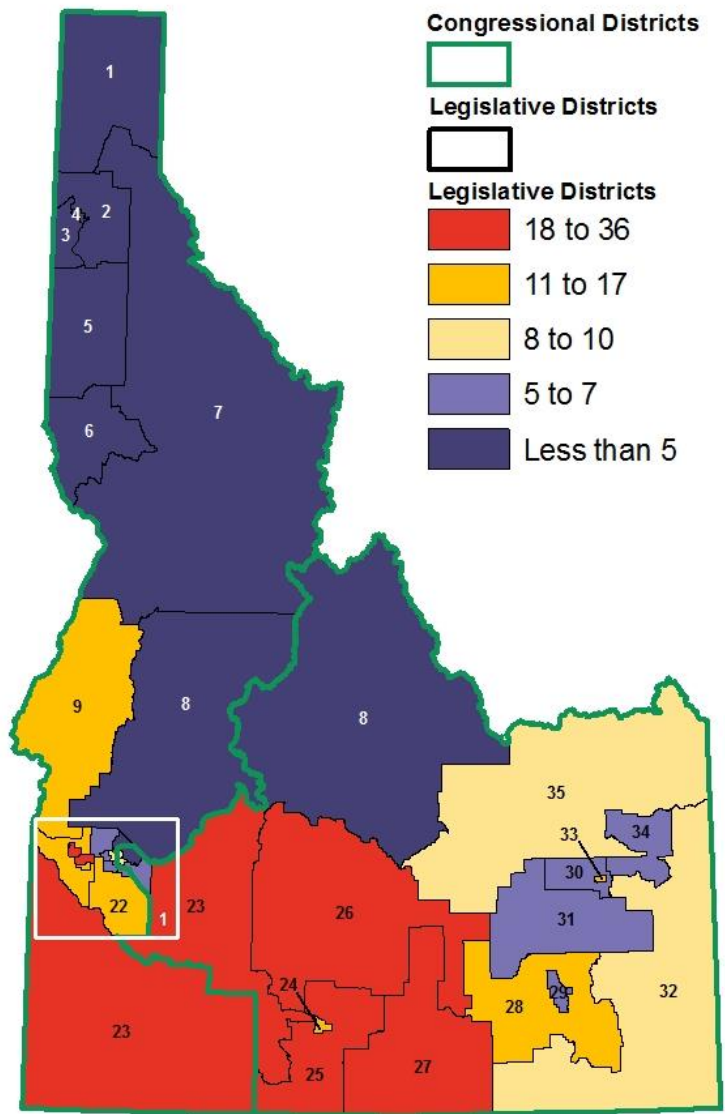
	Total population			Voting-age population		
	Total	Hispanic	% Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	% Hispanic
Idaho	1,654,930	199,840	12	1,222,749	121,995	10
District 1	849,601	89,572	11	635,739	54,566	9
District 2	805,329	110,268	14	587,010	67,429	11

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

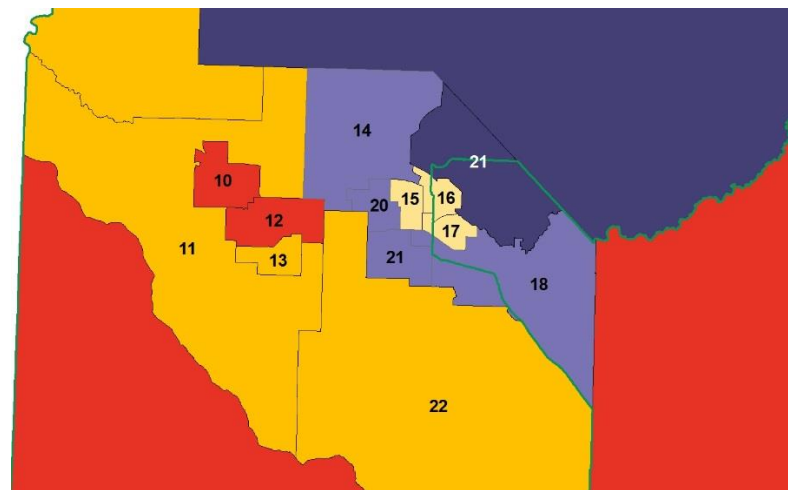
## State legislative districts

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

Percent Hispanic by legislative district, 2010



SOURCE: SPOKESMAN REVIEW



1

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

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

SOURCE: SPOKESMAN REVIEW, CENSUS 2010: IDAHO LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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

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

SOURCE: SPOKESMAN REVIEW, CENSUS 2010: IDAHO LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

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

## Voter registration and voting rates

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

- ◆ In the 2014 congressional election, 61% of Idaho's eligible adults<sup>9</sup> were registered to vote and 42% voted. This compares to the 2012 presidential election, in which 70% of eligible adults were registered and 64% voted.

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

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

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<sup>8</sup> 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>

<sup>9</sup> Eligible voters are adults age 18 and over who are U.S. citizens.

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

	Idaho						U.S.					
	Total VAP (1,000s)	Citizen VAP (1,000s)	Citizens				Total VAP (1,000s)	Citizen VAP (1,000s)	Citizens			
			Registered		Voted				Registered		Voted	
			Number (1,000s)	Percent of citizen VAP	Number (1,000s)	Percent of citizen VAP			Number (1,000s)	Percent of citizen VAP	Number (1,000s)	Percent of citizen VAP
<b>2014 Congressional election</b>												
<b>TOTAL VAP</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>239,874</b>	<b>219,941</b>	<b>142,166</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>92,251</b>	<b>42</b>
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
<b>2012 Presidential election</b>												
<b>TOTAL VAP</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>235,248</b>	<b>215,081</b>	<b>153,157</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>132,948</b>	<b>62</b>
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

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# Housing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

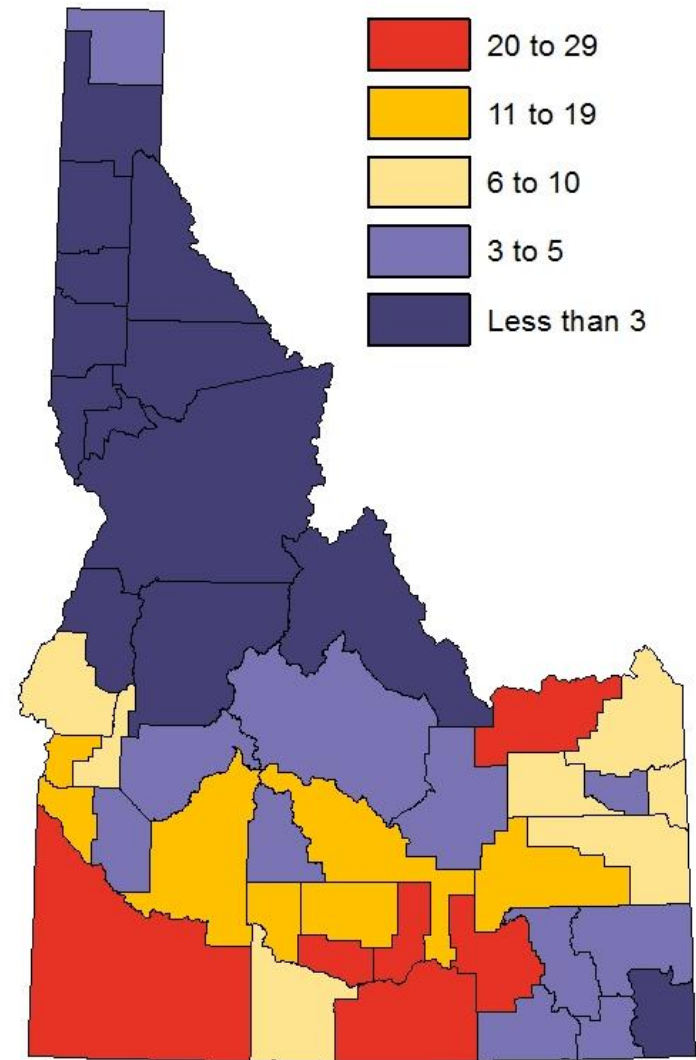
### Head of household

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

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

Here, we present county-level data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s **2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS)**. To make these sub-state estimates, the U.S. Census Bureau averages five years of ACS sample survey data and reports data for the five-year periods, for example, for 2007—2011 or 2011—2015. So, for example, when we show county-level data for 2011-2015, the data represent the average value for that indicator during that time period.

### Percent Hispanic heads of household, 2011-2015



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

## Housing occupancy and tenure

### Occupancy and vacancy status

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

### Housing tenure

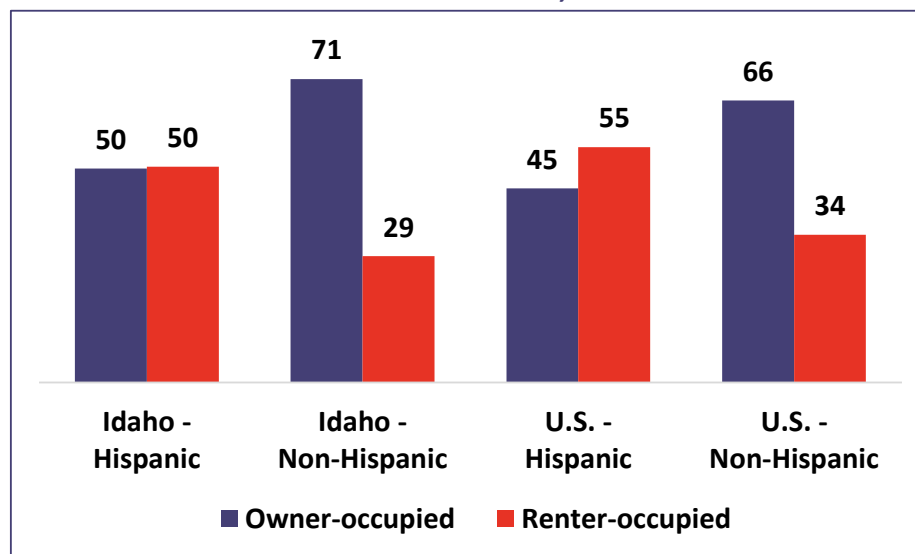
Occupied housing units can be divided between owner-occupied and renter-occupied. In 2015, Idaho’s Hispanic-headed households were evenly divided between owners and renters, and Idaho Hispanics were more likely than Hispanics nationwide to own their homes: 50% in Idaho, compared to 45% in the U.S. However,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

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

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

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

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

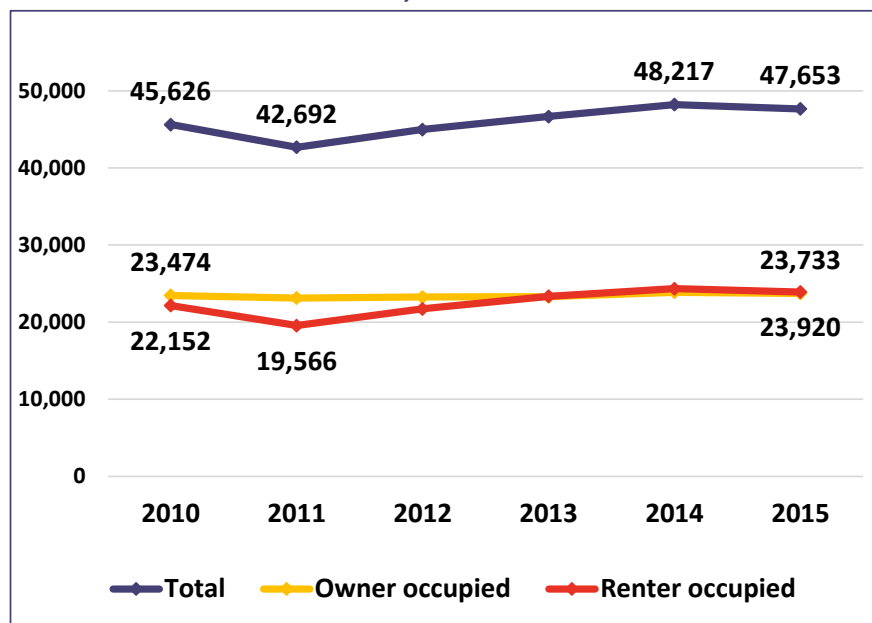


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, SINGLE-YEAR ESTIMATES, TABLES B25003 AND B25003I

### Change over time among Hispanic-headed households

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

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



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

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

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

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

TABLE IS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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

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

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

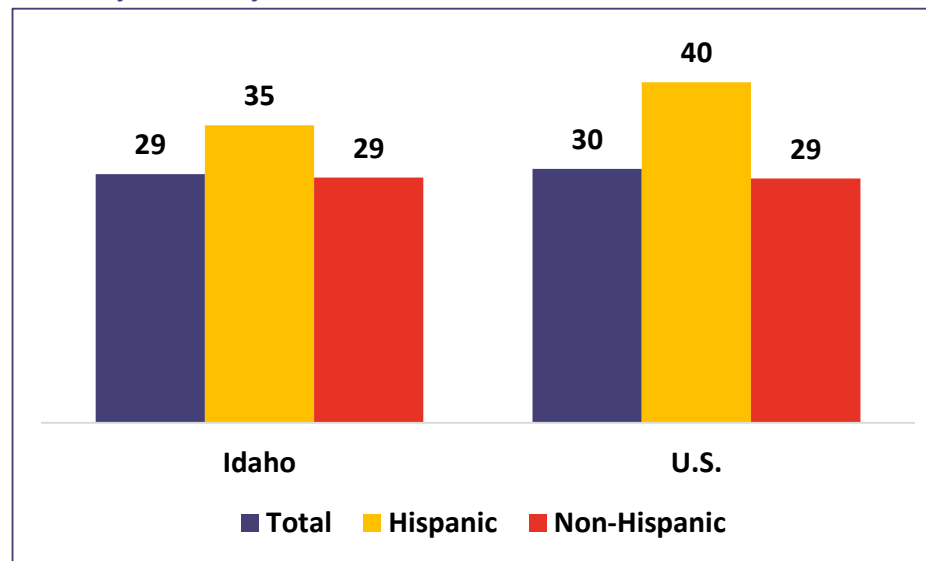
## Housing affordability

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

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

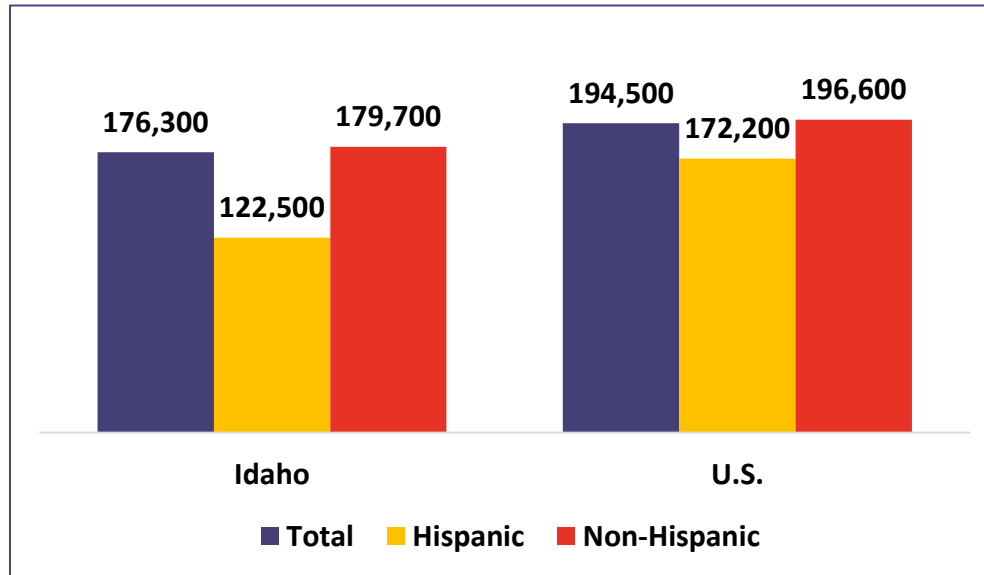
**Percentage of owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage spending 30% or more of household income on selected monthly owner costs, by ethnicity of householder, Idaho and the U.S., 2015**



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

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

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



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

## Data sources

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

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

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

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

# Crime

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>10</sup> Here, an “arrest” refers to a physical arrest, citation, or summons served. Data show the number of persons arrested rather than the number of charges lodged.

## Arrests for major types of crime

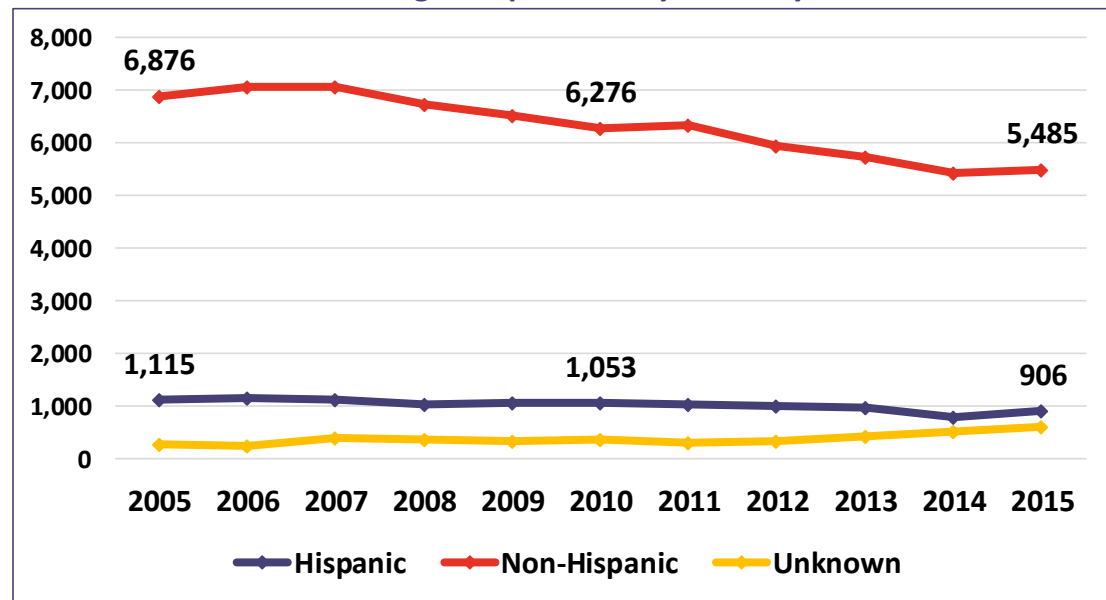
There are four major types of offenses: crimes against persons, crimes against property, crimes against society, and Group “B” offenses.<sup>11</sup>

### Crimes against persons

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

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

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



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

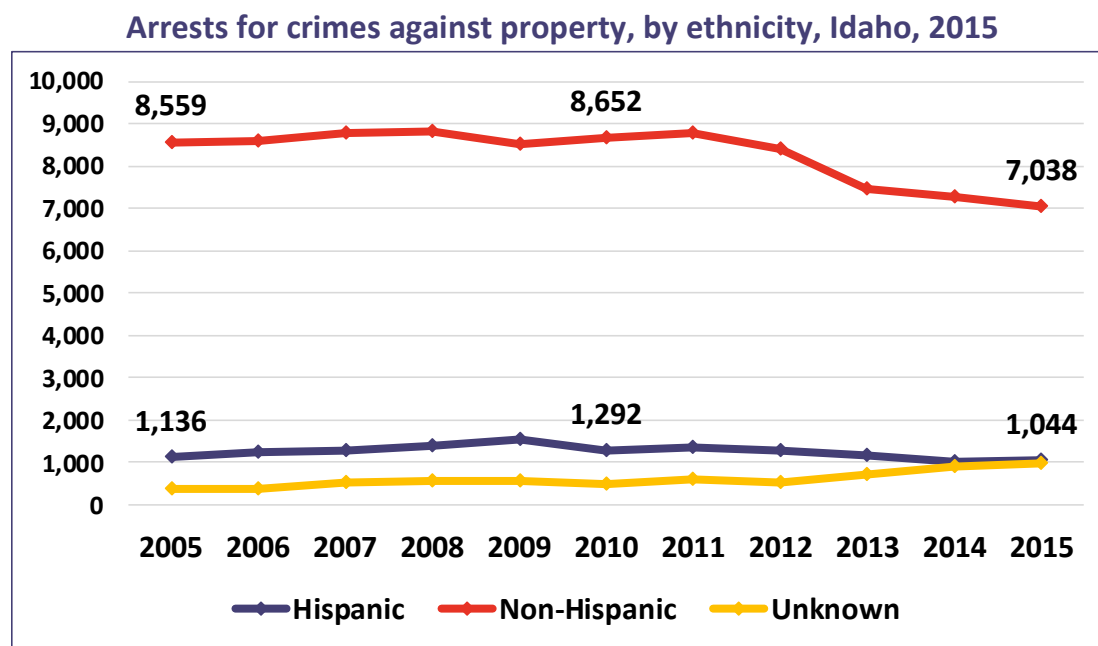
<sup>11</sup> Group “B” offenses include bad checks, curfew/loitering/vagrancy, disorderly conduct, DUI, drunkenness, nonviolent family offenses, liquor law violations, peeping Tom, trespass of real property, and all other offenses.

<sup>12</sup> Crimes against persons include murder, negligent manslaughter, rape, sodomy, sexual assault with object, fondling, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation, kidnapping, incest, and statutory rape.

## Crimes against property

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

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



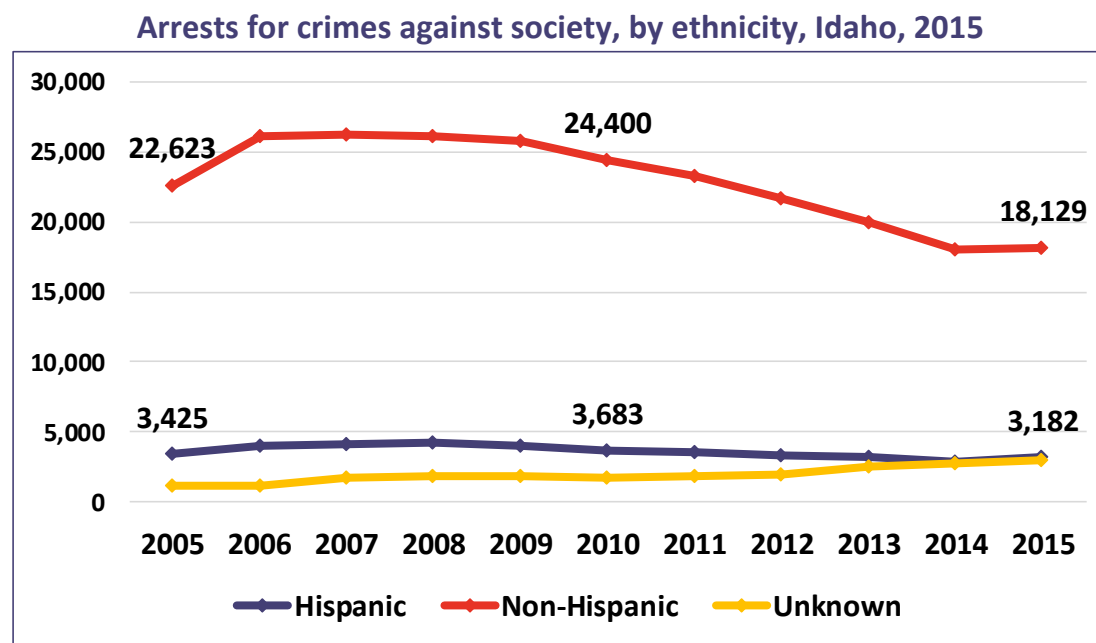
SOURCE: IDAHO STATE POLICE, BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION, UNIFORM CRIME REPORT, CRIME IN IDAHO 2015

<sup>13</sup> Crimes against property include larceny/theft, destruction of property, burglary/breaking and entering, fraud offenses, motor vehicle theft, counterfeiting/forgery, stolen property, arson, robbery, embezzlement, extortion/blackmail, and bribery.

### Crimes against society

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

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



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

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

## Incarcerated population

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, STANDARD REPORT OCTOBER 2016

## Data sources

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Idaho Department of Correction, Standard Report October 2011.

Retrieved from [https://www.idoc.idaho.gov/content/document/standard\\_report\\_october\\_2011](https://www.idoc.idaho.gov/content/document/standard_report_october_2011)

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

Retrieved from [https://www.idoc.idaho.gov/content/document/annual\\_population\\_forecast\\_fy12\\_15\\_0](https://www.idoc.idaho.gov/content/document/annual_population_forecast_fy12_15_0)

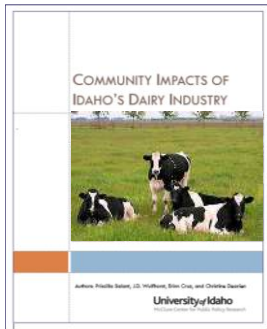
Idaho State Police, Bureau of Criminal Identification, Uniform Crime Report, Crime in Idaho 2015.

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Idaho State Police, Public Records Request.

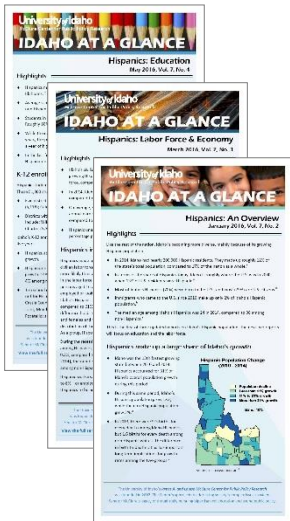
# Special reports

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



## Community Impacts of Idaho's Dairy Industry

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



## Idaho at a Glance series

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

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