### Idaho

#### Summary

**Low Disparities**
- Between females and males for diabetes
- Between females and males for physical inactivity
- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for unemployment

**High Disparities**
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for high health status
- Between Hispanic and white for less than high school graduates
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for physical inactivity

---

#### Highlights

1. **Premature Death** in the Hispanic population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 5,167 to 4,488 years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000
2. **Cancer** in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 4.7% to 8.5%
3. **Unemployment** in civilians with some college education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 5.6% to 3.7%
4. **Low Birthweight** in Hispanic infants between 2003-2006 and 2016-2019 from 6.5% to 7.9%
5. **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 30.7% to 19.7%
6. **Diabetes** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 7.8% to 9.7%

#### Trends

**High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity**

- American Indian/Alaska Native
- Asian/Pacific Islander
- Black
- Hispanic
- Multiracial
- White

**Frequent Mental Distress by Education**

- Less than High School
- High School Graduate
- Some College
- College Graduate

#### Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Idaho, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Idaho’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

---