



## Immigrants in Idaho

Idaho has a small but growing immigrant population. While only 6 percent of the state’s residents are foreign-born, immigrants represent a greater share of the workforce. Idaho’s farming and fishing industry—one of the state’s top economic drivers—benefits from immigrants who make up more than a quarter of its labor force. The majority of immigrants speak English well and are naturalized citizens or eligible for naturalization. As neighbors, business owners, taxpayers, and workers, immigrants are an integral part of Idaho’s diverse and thriving communities and make extensive contributions that benefit all.

### **Six percent of Idaho residents are immigrants, while 8 percent of residents are native-born U.S. citizens with at least one immigrant parent.**

- In 2018, 105,228 immigrants (foreign-born individuals) comprised 6 percent of the population.<sup>1</sup>
- Idaho was home to 50,071 women, 49,215 men, and 5,942 children who were immigrants.<sup>2</sup>
- The top countries of origin for immigrants were Mexico (52 percent of immigrants), Canada (5 percent), the Philippines (5 percent), China (3 percent), and Germany (2 percent).<sup>3</sup>
- In 2018, 130,252 people in Idaho (8 percent of the state’s population) were native-born Americans who had at least one immigrant parent.<sup>4</sup>

### **More than two out of five immigrants in Idaho are naturalized U.S. citizens.**

- 45,441 immigrants (43 percent) had naturalized as of 2018,<sup>5</sup> and 18,168 immigrants were eligible to become [naturalized U.S. citizens](#) in 2017.<sup>6</sup>
- Seven in ten (71 percent) immigrants reported speaking English “well” or “very well.”<sup>7</sup>

### **Most immigrants in Idaho have at least a high school education.**

- Nearly one-fifth (18 percent) of adult immigrants had a college degree or more education in 2018, while more than one-third (37 percent) had less than a high school diploma.<sup>8</sup>

Education Level	Share (%) of All Immigrants	Share (%) of All Natives
College degree or more	18	29
Some college	19	37
High school diploma only	26	28
Less than a high school diploma	37	7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

### Tens of thousands of U.S. citizens in Idaho live with at least one family member who is undocumented.

- 35,000 [undocumented immigrants](#) comprised 37 percent of the immigrant population and 2 percent of the total state population in 2016.<sup>9</sup>
- 58,327 people in Idaho, including 29,841 U.S. citizens, lived with at least one [undocumented family member](#) between 2010 and 2014.<sup>10</sup>
- During the same period, about 1 in 20 children in the state was a U.S. citizen living with at least one undocumented family member (22,905 children in total).<sup>11</sup>

### Idaho is home to thousands of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients.

- 2,760 [active DACA recipients](#) lived in Idaho as of March 2020, while DACA has been granted to 3,390 people in total since 2012.<sup>12</sup>
- As of 2019, 64 percent of [DACA-eligible immigrants](#) in Idaho had applied for DACA.<sup>13</sup>
- Fewer than 2,000 residents of the state would satisfy all but the educational requirements for DACA, and fewer than 1,000 would become eligible as they grew older.<sup>14</sup>

### One in 12 Idaho workers is an immigrant, making up a vital part of the state's labor force.

- 70,868 immigrant workers comprised 8 percent of the labor force in 2018.<sup>15</sup>

- Immigrant workers were most numerous in the following industries:

Industry	Number of Immigrant Workers
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	13,810
Manufacturing	12,713
Health Care and Social Assistance	9,144
Accommodation and Food Services	6,851
Retail Trade	6,264

Source: Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2018 American Community Survey 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.

- The largest shares of immigrant workers were in the following industries:<sup>16</sup>

Industry	Immigrant Share (%) (of all industry workers)
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	29
Manufacturing	12
Administrative & Support; Waste Management; and Remediation Services	10
Wholesale Trade	10
Accommodation and Food Services	9

Source: Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2018 American Community Survey 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.

**Immigrants are an integral part of the Idaho workforce in a range of occupations.**

- In 2018, immigrant workers were most numerous in the following occupation groups:<sup>17</sup>

Occupation Category	Number of Immigrant Workers
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	13,042
Production	8,362
Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	7,249
Office and Administrative Support	5,276
Sales and Related	5,234

Source: Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2018 American Community Survey 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.

- The largest shares of immigrant workers were in the following occupation groups:<sup>18</sup>

Occupation Category	Immigrant Share (%) (of all workers in occupation)
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	46
Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	17
Production	14
Healthcare Support	13
Architecture and Engineering	13

Source: Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2018 American Community Survey 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.

- Undocumented immigrants comprised 3 percent of Idaho's workforce in 2016.<sup>19</sup>

### Immigrants in Idaho have contributed over a half-billion dollars in taxes.

- [Immigrant-led households in the state paid](#) \$419.5 million in federal taxes and \$220.9 million in state and local taxes in 2018.<sup>20</sup>
- Undocumented immigrants in Idaho paid an estimated \$31.1 million in federal taxes and \$22.5 million in [state and local taxes](#) in 2018.<sup>21</sup>
- Idaho [DACA recipients](#) and DACA-eligible individuals paid an estimated \$5.4 million in state and local taxes in 2018.<sup>22</sup>

### As consumers, immigrants add billions of dollars to Idaho's economy.

- Idaho residents in immigrant-led households had \$2.1 billion in [spending power](#) (after-tax income) in 2018.<sup>23</sup>

### Immigrant entrepreneurs in Idaho generate over a million dollars in business revenue.

- 4,956 immigrant business owners accounted for 5 percent of all self-employed Idaho residents in 2018 and generated \$123.8 million in business income.<sup>24</sup>

## Endnotes

1. “Foreign born” does not include people born in Puerto Rico or U.S. island areas or U.S. citizens born abroad of American parent(s). U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. The American Immigration Council elected to use data from the 2018 ACS 1-Year estimates wherever possible to provide the most current information available. Since these estimates are based on a smaller sample size than the ACS 5-year, however, they are more sensitive to fluctuations and may result in greater margins of error (compared to 5-year estimates).
2. Children are defined as people age 17 or younger. Men and women do not include children. Ibid.
3. Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2018 American Community Survey 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.
4. Analysis of data from the 2018 Current Population Survey by the American Immigration Council, using IPUMS CPS. Sarah Flood, Miriam King, Renae Rodgers, Steven Ruggles and J. Robert Warren, *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Current Population Survey: Version 7.0* [dataset] (Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2020), <https://doi.org/10.18128/D030.V7.0>.
5. 2018 ACS 1-Year Estimates.
6. Augmented IPUMS-ACS data, as published in “State-Level Unauthorized Population and Eligible-to-Naturalize Estimates,” Center for Migration Studies data tool, accessed April 2020, [data.cmsny.org/state.html](http://data.cmsny.org/state.html).
7. Figure includes immigrants who speak only English. Data based on survey respondents age 5 and over. Analysis of 2018 ACS 1-Year Estimates by the American Immigration Council.
8. Data based on survey respondents age 25 and older. Ibid.
9. Pew Research Center, “U.S. unauthorized immigration population estimates, 2016,” February 5, 2019, [www.pewhispanic.org/interactives/unauthorized-immigrants/](http://www.pewhispanic.org/interactives/unauthorized-immigrants/).
10. Silva Mathema, “State-by-State Estimates of the Family Members of Unauthorized Immigrants,” University of Southern California’s Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration and the Center for American Progress, March 2017, [www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/news/2017/03/16/427868/state-state-estimates-family-members-unauthorized-immigrants/](http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/news/2017/03/16/427868/state-state-estimates-family-members-unauthorized-immigrants/).
11. American Immigration Council analysis of data from the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year, using Silva Mathema’s “State-by-State Estimates of the Family Members of Unauthorized Immigrants” and IPUMS-USA. Steven Ruggles, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Josiah Grover, and Matthew Sobek, *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 7.0* [dataset] (Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota, 2017).
12. The number of DACA recipients reflects USCIS’ estimate of those with active DACA grants as of March 31, 2020. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), “Approximate Active DACA Recipients: As of March 31, 2020” [dataset], July 22, 2020, <https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/data/Approximate%20Active%20DACA%20Receipts%20-%20March%2031%2C%202020.pdf>. DACA grants reflect USCIS Form I-821D initial requests approved from Aug. 15, 2012-Mar. 31, 2020, as of April 2020. USCIS, “Number of Form I-821D, Consideration of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, Status, by Fiscal Year, Quarter, and Case Status: Aug. 15, 2012-Mar. 31, 2020,” July 22, 2020, [https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/data/DACA\\_performance\\_data\\_fy2020\\_qtr2.pdf](https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/data/DACA_performance_data_fy2020_qtr2.pdf).
13. Estimates of the DACA-eligible population as of 2019 include unauthorized immigrant youth who had been in the United States since 2007, were under the age of 16 at the time of arrival, were under the age of 31 as of 2012, and who met DACA eligibility requirements as of 2016. Migration Policy Institute (MPI) analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from the 2012-16 American Community Survey (ACS) pooled, and the 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), with legal status assignments by James Bachmeier and Colin Hammar of Temple University and Jennifer Van Hook of The Pennsylvania State University, Population Research Institute, as cited in “Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) Data Tools,” accessed April 2020, [www.migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub/deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-daca-profiles](http://www.migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub/deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-daca-profiles).
14. Ibid.
15. Analysis of 2018 ACS 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council. Categories are based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), [www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/index.html](http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/index.html).
16. Ibid.
17. Analysis of 2018 ACS 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council. Categories are based on the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, [www.bls.gov/soc/major\\_groups.htm](http://www.bls.gov/soc/major_groups.htm).
18. Ibid.
19. Pew Research Center, “U.S. unauthorized immigration population estimates, 2016,” 2019.
20. New American Economy analysis of 2018 ACS microdata using IPUMS. New American Economy, “Map the Impact,” section Taxes and Spending Power, January 31, 2020, <https://www.newamericaneconomy.org/locations/>.
21. Ibid. at sec. Undocumented Immigrants.
22. Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, *State & Local Tax Contributions of Young Undocumented Immigrants* (Washington, DC: April 2018), Appendix 1, <https://itep.org/state-local-tax-contributions-of-young-undocumented-immigrants>.
23. New American Economy, “Map the Impact,” section Taxes and Spending Power.
24. “Business owners” include people who are self-employed, at least 18 years old, and work at least 15 hours per week at their businesses. Analysis of 2018 ACS 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.