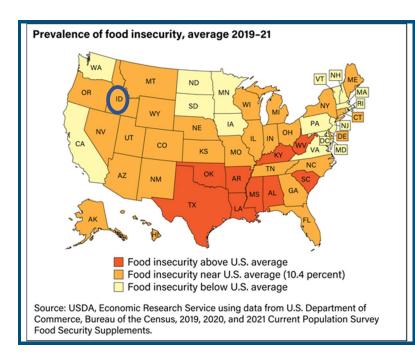


# Idaho

## A Hunger and Poverty Snapshot

## Between 2019-2021:

- Food insecurity in Idaho averaged 9.8%.<sup>1</sup>
- Idaho's food insecurity rate was 6% lower than the national average of 10.4%.<sup>2</sup>
- The official poverty rate (which does not account for income from safety-net and tax-support programs such as SNAP, EITC, and others) in the state averaged 8.5%.<sup>3</sup>
- But using the Supplemental Poverty Measure (which does include safety-net and tax-support income), the poverty rate falls to 6.0%. In other words, these programs reduced the poverty rate in Idaho by 30% and the number of people living in poverty by 47,000.
- SNAP, alone, lifted 38,000 people above the poverty line in Idaho, including 20,000 children, per year between 2013 and 2017, on average.<sup>6</sup>



#### Nutrition and Health

Diabetes and other diet-related health costs in Idaho were estimated to be \$1.3 billion<sup>7</sup> in 2017.

8.8% of the adult population in Idaho has been diagnosed with diabetes in 2020.8 This includes:

- 22.5% of seniors.
- 11.9% of Hispanic adults.
- 19.1% of adults with incomes of less than \$25,000.

Every year an estimated 11,215<sup>9</sup> adults in Idaho are diagnosed with diabetes.

Only 10.3% of adults in the state are meeting recommended fruit intake and 9.7% recommended vegetable intake. 10

Why Bread for the World is Focused on the Farm Bill

The Farm bill is scheduled to be reauthorized in 2023. No legislation has more impact than a farm bill on the US food system and the nation's ability to provide healthy food at affordable prices to everyone.

Bread for the World's farm bill priorities include a focus on nutrition, equity, and sustainability. We believe Idaho has a lot to gain from a farm bill legislated with these priorities in mind.

### Nutrition Equity Sustainability

Bread for the World supports strengthening SNAP in Idaho.

Not only is SNAP the flagship food security and nutrition program, it is indispensable to better health outcomes and economic prosperity.

In 2021, 9% of Idaho residents were helped by SNAP.<sup>11</sup>

- Roughly 68,900 workers in Idaho live in households that participated in SNAP in 2021.<sup>12</sup>
- SNAP helps 1 in 11 workers in Idaho put food on the table.<sup>13</sup>
- 74% of SNAP participants were in families with children, and 35% in families with members who are older adults or are disabled.<sup>14</sup>
- 74% of all SNAP-eligible people in Idaho participate in the program.<sup>15</sup>

Bread for the World supports farm policies that promote a more equitable food system in Idaho.

The Idaho population is 81% white. According to the most recent Census of Agriculture, 96% of farmers and ranchers (producers) in Idaho are white and occupy 93% of all farmland. 16

- Black producers represent
  1% and occupy <1% of farmland.</li>
- Hispanic producers represent 3% and occupy 3% of farmland.
- Asian producers represent
  <1% and occupy <1% of farmland.</li>
- Indigenous producers represent <1% and occupy 3% of farmland.

Bread for the World is committed to eradicating food insecurity by building a more sustainable food system in Idaho.

Reducing unnecessary food waste is one way to build a more sustainable food system.

In 2019, 865,000 tons<sup>17</sup> of surplus food in Idaho went to waste instead of reaching those who needed it, an amount equal to:

- 1.35 billion meals unsold or uneaten.<sup>18</sup>
- \$1.82 billion in lost sales. 19
- Annual CO2 emissions produced by 349,060 gasoline-powered cars.<sup>20,21</sup>

## Footnotes

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/104656/err-309.pdf?v=9924.5

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Bread for the World, based on USDA reporting, See Note 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2022/demo/p60-277.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2022/demo/p60-277.pdf

 $<sup>^{5}\</sup> https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2022/demo/p60-277.pdf$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/a-closer-look-at-who-benefits-from-snap-state-by-state-fact-sheets#idaho

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> https://diabetes.org/about-us/statistics/by-state

<sup>8</sup> https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/annual/measure/Diabetes/state/ID

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> https://diabetes.org/about-us/statistics/by-state

<sup>10</sup> https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/71/wr/mm7101a1.htm?s\_cid=mm7101a1\_w#T1\_down

<sup>11</sup> https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/a-closer-look-at-who-benefits-from-snap-state-by-state-fact-sheets#Idaho

<sup>12</sup> https://www.cbpp.org/snap-helps-low-wage-workers-in-every-state#Idaho

<sup>13</sup> https://www.cbpp.org/snap-helps-low-wage-workers-in-every-state#Idaho

<sup>14</sup> https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/a-closer-look-at-who-benefits-from-snap-state-by-state-fact-sheets#Idaho

<sup>15</sup> https://www.fns.usda.gov/usamap

<sup>16</sup> https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Full Report/Census by State/Idaho/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> https://insights-engine.refed.org/food-waste-monitor?break\_by=food\_type&indicator=tons-surplus&view=detail&year=2019

 $<sup>^{18} \</sup> https://insights-engine.refed.org/food-waste-monitor? break\_by=food\_type\&indicator=tons-surplus\&view=detail\&year=2019$ 

<sup>19</sup> https://insights-engine.refed.org/food-waste-monitor?break\_by=food\_type&indicator=tons-surplus&view=detail&year=2019

 $<sup>^{20} \</sup> https://insights-engine.refed.org/food-waste-monitor? break\_by=food\_type\&indicator=tons-surplus\&view=detail\&year=2019$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator