

DEMOGRAPHICS



Ann Morrison Park

Photo Courtesy: Julie Walton, inet-success.com

Idaho County Population Figures, 1990-2000, April 1, 2000

Source: US Bureau of the Census, March 2001

<i>County</i>	<i>April 1, 1990</i>	<i>April 1, 2000</i>	<i># Change 1990-2000</i>	<i>% Change 1990-2000</i>	<i>Rank 1990</i>	<i>Rank 2000</i>
Ada	205,775	300,904	95,129	46.2%	1	1
Adams	3,254	3,476	222	6.8%	41	41
Bannock	66,026	75,565	9,539	14.4%	5	5
Bear Lake	6,084	6,411	327	5.4%	34	35
Benewah	7,937	9,171	1,234	15.5%	29	28
Bingham	37,583	41,735	4,152	11.0%	7	7
Blaine	13,552	18,991	5,439	40.1%	20	17
Boise	3,509	6,670	3,161	90.1%	37	34
Bonner	26,622	36,835	10,213	38.4%	10	9
Bonneville	72,207	82,522	10,315	14.3%	3	4
Boundary	8,332	9,871	1,539	18.5%	28	27
Butte	2,918	2,899	-19	-0.7%	42	42
Camas	727	991	264	36.3%	44	44
Canyon	90,076	131,441	41,365	45.9%	2	2
Caribou	6,963	7,304	341	4.9%	31	33
Cassia	19,532	21,416	1,884	9.6%	13	13
Clark	762	1,022	260	34.1%	43	43
Clearwater	8,505	8,930	425	5.0%	26	29
Custer	4,133	4,342	209	5.1%	35	37
Elmore	21,205	29,130	7,925	37.4%	12	11
Franklin	9,232	11,329	2,097	22.7%	24	24
Fremont	10,937	11,819	882	8.1%	23	23
Gem	11,844	15,181	3,337	28.2%	21	20
Gooding	11,633	14,155	2,522	21.7%	22	21
Idaho	13,768	15,511	1,743	12.7%	19	19
Jefferson	16,543	19,155	2,612	15.8%	15	16
Jerome	15,138	18,342	3,204	21.2%	17	18
Kootenai	69,795	108,685	38,890	55.7%	4	3
Latah	30,617	34,935	4,318	14.1%	9	10
Lemhi	6,899	7,806	907	13.1%	32	30
Lewis	3,516	3,747	231	6.6%	36	40
Lincoln	3,308	4,044	736	22.2%	40	39
Madison	23,674	27,467	3,793	16.0%	11	12
Minidoka	19,361	20,174	813	4.2%	14	15
Nez Perce	33,754	37,410	3,656	10.8%	8	8
Oneida	3,492	4,125	633	18.1%	38	38
Owyhee	8,392	10,644	2,252	26.8%	27	25
Payette	16,434	20,578	4,144	25.2%	16	14
Power	7,086	7,538	452	6.4%	30	32
Shoshone	13,931	13,771	-160	-1.1%	18	22
Teton	3,439	5,999	2,560	74.4%	39	36
Twin Falls	53,580	64,284	10,704	20.0%	6	6
Valley	6,109	7,651	1,542	25.2%	33	31
Washington	8,550	9,977	1,427	16.7%	25	26
State	1,006,734	1,293,953	287,219	28.5%		

Provided by Idaho Department of Commerce & Labor, (208) 334-2470, www.idoc.state.id.us

Annual Estimates of the Population for Counties of Idaho: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005

County	Population Estimates					April 1
	July 1, 2005	July 1, 2004	July 1, 2003	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2001	2000 Census
Ada	344,727	332,545	325,326	319,721	312,785	300,904
Adams	3,591	3,503	3,472	3,475	3,439	3,476
Bannock	78,155	77,941	77,129	76,900	76,552	75,565
Bear Lake	6,176	6,253	6,320	6,300	6,422	6,411
Benewah	9,218	9,017	9,018	9,007	9,025	9,171
Bingham	43,739	43,187	42,927	42,352	41,812	41,735
Blaine	21,166	21,024	20,691	20,292	19,767	18,991
Boise	7,535	7,379	7,239	7,054	6,921	6,670
Bonner	40,908	39,832	39,160	37,307	37,027	36,835
Bonneville	91,856	89,733	87,164	85,239	83,844	82,522
Boundary	10,619	10,416	10,177	9,980	9,871	9,871
Butte	2,808	2,826	2,851	2,925	2,861	2,899
Camas	1,050	1,014	1,035	1,038	1,011	991
Canyon	164,593	157,883	151,881	145,493	139,147	131,441
Caribou	7,131	7,224	7,198	7,239	7,388	7,304
Cassia	21,324	21,381	21,536	21,552	21,413	21,416
Clark	943	937	911	957	972	1,022
Clearwater	8,373	8,382	8,449	8,463	8,630	8,930
Custer	4,077	4,118	4,124	4,165	4,270	4,342
Elmore	28,634	28,840	28,711	29,212	29,091	29,130
Franklin	12,371	12,154	11,855	11,800	11,498	11,329
Fremont	12,242	12,320	12,168	11,892	11,835	11,819
Gem	16,273	15,962	15,782	15,580	15,442	15,181
Gooding	14,461	14,398	14,333	14,232	14,223	14,155
Idaho	15,697	15,622	15,448	15,514	15,461	15,511
Jefferson	21,580	20,827	20,229	19,777	19,347	19,155
Jerome	19,638	19,304	18,934	18,691	18,473	18,342
Kootenai	127,668	122,447	117,589	114,282	111,792	108,685
Latah	34,714	35,036	34,897	34,819	35,017	34,935
Lemhi	7,909	7,840	7,756	7,751	7,674	7,806
Lewis	3,750	3,713	3,742	3,724	3,621	3,747
Lincoln	4,545	4,318	4,299	4,230	4,163	4,044
Madison	30,975	30,226	29,725	28,820	27,365	27,467
Minidoka	19,014	19,189	19,332	19,435	19,552	20,174
Nez Perce	37,931	37,730	37,655	37,165	36,986	37,410
Oneida	4,209	4,146	4,125	4,131	4,173	4,125
Owyhee	11,073	11,020	11,099	10,928	10,920	10,644
Payette	22,197	21,577	21,475	21,196	20,840	20,578
Power	7,753	7,717	7,508	7,533	7,558	7,538
Shoshone	13,157	12,882	12,977	13,073	13,448	13,771
Teton	7,467	7,208	7,058	6,812	6,436	5,999
Twin Falls	69,419	68,083	67,046	65,446	64,569	64,284
Valley	8,332	7,947	7,761	7,608	7,692	7,651
Washington	10,098	10,039	9,999	9,961	9,969	9,977
Idaho	1,429,096	1,395,140	1,368,111	1,343,973	1,321,162	1,293,953

Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, March 16, 2006

Historical Populations by County 1920 through 1960

	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960
Ada	35,213	37,925	50,401	70,649	93,460
Adams	2,966	2,867	3,407	3,347	2,978
Bannock	27,532	31,266	34,759	41,745	49,342
Bear Lake	8,783	7,872	7,911	6,834	7,148
Benewah	6,997	6,371	7,332	6,173	6,036
Bingham	18,310	18,561	21,044	23,271	28,218
Blaine	4,473	3,768	5,295	5,384	4,598
Boise	1,822	1,847	2,333	1,776	1,646
Bonner	12,957	13,152	15,667	14,853	15,587
Bonneville	17,501	19,664	25,697	30,210	46,906
Boundary	4,474	4,555	5,987	5,908	5,809
Butte	2,940	1,934	1,877	2,722	3,498
Camas	1,730	1,411	1,360	1,079	917
Canyon	26,932	30,930	40,987	53,597	57,662
Caribou	2,191	2,121	2,284	5,576	5,976
Cassia	15,659	13,116	14,430	14,629	16,121
Clark	1,886	1,122	1,005	918	915
Clearwater	4,993	6,599	8,243	8,217	8,548
Custer	3,550	3,162	3,549	3,318	2,996
Elmore	5,087	4,491	5,518	6,687	16,719
Franklin	8,650	9,379	10,229	9,867	8,457
Fremont	10,380	9,924	10,304	9,351	8,679
Gem	6,427	7,419	9,544	8,730	9,127
Gooding	7,548	7,580	9,257	11,101	9,544
Idaho	11,749	10,107	12,691	11,423	13,542
Jefferson	9,441	9,171	10,762	10,495	11,672
Jerome	5,729	8,358	9,900	12,080	11,712
Kootenai	17,878	19,469	22,283	24,947	29,556
Latah	18,092	17,798	18,804	20,971	21,170
Lemhi	5,164	4,643	6,521	6,278	5,816
Lewis	5,851	5,238	4,666	4,208	4,423
Lincoln	3,446	3,242	4,230	4,256	3,686
Madison	9,167	8,316	9,186	9,156	9,417
Minidoka	9,035	8,403	9,870	9,785	14,394
Nez Perce	15,253	17,591	18,873	22,658	27,066
Oneida	6,723	5,870	5,417	4,387	3,603
Owyhee	4,694	4,103	5,652	6,307	6,375
Payette	7,021	7,318	9,511	11,921	12,363
Power	5,105	4,457	3,965	3,988	4,111
Shoshone	14,250	19,060	21,230	22,806	20,876
Teton	3,921	3,573	3,601	3,204	2,639
Twin Falls	28,398	29,828	36,403	40,979	41,842
Valley	2,524	3,488	4,035	4,270	3,663
Washington	9,424	7,962	8,853	8,576	8,378
State Total	431,866	445,031	524,873	588,637	667,191

Provided by Idaho Department of Commerce & Labor, (208) 334-2470, www.idoc.state.id.us

Historical Populations by County 1970 through 2000

	1970	1980	1990	2000
Ada	112,230	173,125	205,775	300,904
Adams	2,877	3,347	3,254	3,476
Bannock	52,200	65,421	66,026	75,565
Bear Lake	5,801	6,931	6,084	6,411
Benewah	6,230	8,292	7,937	9,171
Bingham	29,167	36,489	37,583	41,735
Blaine	5,749	9,841	13,552	18,991
Boise	1,763	2,999	3,509	6,670
Bonner	15,560	24,163	26,622	36,835
Bonneville	52,457	65,980	72,207	82,522
Boundary	5,484	7,289	8,332	9,871
Butte	2,925	3,342	2,918	2,899
Camas	728	818	727	991
Canyon	61,288	83,756	90,076	131,441
Caribou	6,534	8,695	6,963	7,304
Cassia	17,017	19,427	19,532	21,416
Clark	741	798	762	1,022
Clearwater	10,871	10,390	8,505	8,930
Custer	2,967	3,385	4,133	4,342
Elmore	17,479	21,565	21,205	29,130
Franklin	7,373	8,895	9,232	11,329
Fremont	8,710	10,813	10,937	11,819
Gem	9,387	11,972	11,844	15,181
Gooding	8,645	11,874	11,633	14,155
Idaho	12,891	14,769	13,783	15,511
Jefferson	11,740	15,304	16,543	19,155
Jerome	10,253	14,840	15,138	18,342
Kootenai	35,332	59,770	69,795	108,685
Latah	24,898	28,749	30,617	34,935
Lemhi	5,566	7,460	6,899	7,806
Lewis	3,867	4,118	3,516	3,747
Lincoln	3,057	3,436	3,308	4,044
Madison	13,452	19,480	23,674	27,467
Minidoka	15,731	19,718	19,361	20,174
Nez Perce	30,376	33,220	33,754	37,410
Oneida	2,864	3,258	3,492	4,125
Owyhee	6,422	8,272	8,392	10,644
Payette	12,401	15,825	16,434	20,578
Power	4,864	6,844	7,086	7,538
Shoshone	19,718	19,226	13,931	13,771
Teton	2,351	2,897	3,439	5,999
Twin Falls	41,807	52,927	53,580	64,284
Valley	3,609	5,604	6,109	7,651
Washington	7,633	8,803	8,550	9,977
State Total	713,015	944,127	1,006,749	1,293,953

Provided by Idaho Department of Commerce & Labor, (208) 334-2470, www.idoc.state.id.us

Populations of Idaho Cities, 1990-2000, April 1, 2000

Source: US Bureau of the Census, Release March 2001

<i>City</i>	<i>4/1/1990</i>	<i>4/1/2000</i>	<i># Change 1990-2000</i>	<i>% Change 1990-2000</i>
Aberdeen	1,406	1,840	434	30.9%
Acequia	106	144	38	35.8%
Albion	305	262	-43	-14.1%
American Falls	3,757	4,111	354	9.4%
Ammon	5,002	6,187	1,185	23.7%
Arco	1,016	1,026	10	1.0%
Arimo	311	348	37	11.9%
Ashton	1,114	1,129	15	1.3%
Athol	346	676	330	95.4%
Atomic City	25	25	0	0.0%
Bancroft	393	382	-11	-2.8%
Basalt	407	419	12	2.9%
Bellevue	1,275	1,876	601	47.1%
Blackfoot	9,646	10,419	773	8.0%
Bliss	185	275	90	48.6%
Bloomington	197	251	54	27.4%
Boise City	126,685	185,787	59,102	46.7%
Bonnars Ferry	2,193	2,515	322	14.7%
Bovill	256	305	49	19.1%
Buhl	3,516	3,985	469	13.3%
Burley	8,702	9,316	614	7.1%
Butte City	59	76	17	28.8%
Caldwell	18,586	25,967	7,381	39.7%
Cambridge	374	360	-14	-3.7%
Carey	427	513	86	20.1%
Cascade	877	997	120	13.7%
Castleford	179	277	98	54.7%
Challis	1,073	909	-164	-15.3%
Chubbuck	7,794	9,700	1,906	24.5%
Clark Fork	448	530	82	18.3%
Clayton	26	27	1	3.8%
Clifton	228	213	-15	-6.6%
Coeur d'Alene	24,561	34,514	9,953	40.5%
Cottonwood	822	944	122	14.8%
Council	831	816	-15	-1.8%
Craigmont	542	556	14	2.6%
Crouch	75	154	79	105.3%
Culdesac	280	378	98	35.0%
Dalton Gardens	1,951	2,278	327	16.8%
Dayton	357	444	87	24.4%
Deary	529	552	23	4.3%
Declo	279	338	59	21.1%
Dietrich	127	150	23	18.1%
Donnelly	135	138	3	2.2%
Dover	294	342	48	16.3%
Downey	626	613	-13	-2.1%
Driggs	846	1,100	254	30.0%
Drummond	37	15	-22	-59.5%
Dubois	420	647	227	54.0%
Eagle	3,327	11,085	7,758	233.2%
East Hope	215	200	-15	-7.0%
Eden	314	411	97	30.9%
Elk River	149	156	7	4.7%

Populations of Idaho Cities, 1990-2000, April 1, 2000 (continued)

<i>City</i>	<i>4/1/1990</i>	<i>4/1/2000</i>	<i># Change 1990-2000</i>	<i>% Change 1990-2000</i>
Emmett	4,601	5,490	889	19.3%
Fairfield	371	395	24	6.5%
Ferdinand	135	145	10	7.4%
Fernan Lake Village	170	186	16	9.4%
Filer	1,511	1,620	109	7.2%
Firth	429	408	-21	-4.9%
Franklin	478	641	163	34.1%
Fruitland	2,400	3,805	1,405	58.5%
Garden City	6,369	10,624	4,255	66.8%
Genesee	725	946	221	30.5%
Georgetown	558	538	-20	-3.6%
Glenns Ferry	1,304	1,611	307	23.5%
Gooding	2,820	3,384	564	20.0%
Grace	973	990	17	1.7%
Grand View	330	470	140	42.4%
Grangeville	3,226	3,228	2	0.1%
Greenleaf	648	862	214	33.0%
Hagerman	600	656	56	9.3%
Hailey	3,575	6,200	2,625	73.4%
Hamer	79	12	-67	-84.8%
Hansen	848	970	122	14.4%
Harrison	226	267	41	18.1%
Hauser	380	668	288	75.8%
Hayden	4,888	9,159	4,271	87.4%
Hayden Lake	338	494	156	46.2%
Hazelton	394	687	293	74.4%
Heyburn	2,714	2,899	185	6.8%
Hollister	144	237	93	64.6%
Homedale	1,963	2,528	565	28.8%
Hope	99	79	-20	-20.2%
Horseshoe Bend	643	770	127	19.8%
Huetter	82	96	14	17.1%
Idaho City	322	458	136	42.2%
Idaho Falls	43,973	50,730	6,757	15.4%
Inkom	769	738	-31	-4.0%
Iona	1,049	1,201	152	14.5%
Irwin	108	157	49	45.4%
Island Park	159	215	56	35.2%
Jerome	6,529	7,780	1,251	19.2%
Juliaetta	488	609	121	24.8%
Kamiah	1,157	1,160	3	0.3%
Kellogg	2,591	2,395	-196	-7.6%
Kendrick	325	369	44	13.5%
Ketchum	2,523	3,003	480	19.0%
Kimberly	2,367	2,614	247	10.4%
Kooskia	692	675	-17	-2.5%
Kootenai	327	441	114	34.9%
Kuna	1,955	5,382	3,427	175.3%
Lapwai	932	1,134	202	21.7%
Lava Hot Springs	420	521	101	24.0%
Leadore	74	90	16	21.6%
Lewiston	28,082	30,904	2,822	10.0%
Lewisville	471	467	-4	-0.8%
Mackay	574	566	-8	-1.4%

Populations of Idaho Cities, 1990-2000, April 1, 2000 (continued)

<i>City</i>	<i>4/1/1990</i>	<i>4/1/2000</i>	<i># Change 1990-2000</i>	<i>% Change 1990-2000</i>
Malad City	1,946	2,158	212	10.9%
Malta	171	177	6	3.5%
Marsing	798	890	92	11.5%
McCall	2,005	2,084	79	3.9%
McCammon	722	805	83	11.5%
Melba	252	439	187	74.2%
Menan	601	707	106	17.6%
Meridian	9,596	34,919	25,323	263.9%
Middleton	1,851	2,978	1,127	60.9%
Midvale	136	176	40	29.4%
Minidoka	67	129	62	92.5%
Montpelier	2,656	2,785	129	4.9%
Moore	190	196	6	3.2%
Moscow	18,398	21,291	2,893	15.7%
Mountain Home	7,913	11,143	3,230	40.8%
Moyie Springs	415	656	241	58.1%
Mud Lake	179	270	91	50.8%
Mullan	821	840	19	2.3%
Murtaugh	134	139	5	3.7%
Nampa	28,365	51,867	23,502	82.9%
New Meadows	534	533	-1	-0.2%
New Plymouth	1,313	1,400	87	6.6%
Newdale	377	358	-19	-5.0%
Nezperce	453	523	70	15.5%
Notus	380	458	78	20.5%
Oakley	635	668	33	5.2%
Oldtown	151	190	39	25.8%
Onaway	203	230	27	13.3%
Orofino	2,868	3,247	379	13.2%
Osburn	1,579	1,545	-34	-2.2%
Oxford	44	53	9	20.5%
Paris	581	576	-5	-0.9%
Parker	288	319	31	10.8%
Parkline*	72	65	-7	-9.7%
Parma	1,597	1,771	174	10.9%
Paul	901	998	97	10.8%
Payette	5,672	7,054	1,382	24.4%
Peck	160	186	26	16.3%
Pierce	746	617	-129	-17.3%
Pinehurst	1,722	1,661	-61	-3.5%
Placerville	14	60	46	328.6%
Plummer	804	990	186	23.1%
Pocatello	46,117	51,466	5,349	11.6%
Ponderay	449	638	189	42.1%
Post Falls	7,349	17,247	9,898	134.7%
Potlatch	790	791	1	0.1%
Preston	3,710	4,682	972	26.2%
Priest River	1,560	1,754	194	12.4%
Rathdrum	2,000	4,816	2,816	140.8%
Reubens	46	72	26	56.5%
Rexburg	14,298	17,257	2,959	20.7%
Richfield	383	412	29	7.6%
Rigby	2,681	2,998	317	11.8%
Riggins	443	410	-33	-7.4%
Ririe	596	545	-51	-8.6%

Populations of Idaho Cities, 1990-2000, April 1, 2000 (continued)

<i>City</i>	<i>4/1/1990</i>	<i>4/1/2000</i>	<i># Change 1990-2000</i>	<i>% Change 1990-2000</i>
Roberts	557	647	90	16.2%
Rockland	264	316	52	19.7%
Rupert	5,455	5,645	190	3.5%
Salmon	2,941	3,122	181	6.2%
Sandpoint	5,561	6,835	1,274	22.9%
Shelley	3,536	3,813	277	7.8%
Shoshone	1,249	1,398	149	11.9%
Smelterville	464	651	187	40.3%
Soda Springs	3,111	3,381	270	8.7%
Spencer	19	38	19	100.0%
Spirit Lake	790	1,376	586	74.2%
St. Anthony	3,010	3,342	332	11.0%
St. Charles	189	156	-33	-17.5%
St. Maries	2,442	2,652	210	8.6%
Stanley	71	100	29	40.8%
Star**	648	1,795	1,147	177.0%
State Line	26	28	2	7.7%
Stites	205	226	21	10.2%
Sugar City	1,275	1,242	-33	-2.6%
Sun Valley	938	1,427	489	52.1%
Swan Valley	141	213	72	51.1%
Tensed	90	126	36	40.0%
Teton	570	569	-1	-0.2%
Tetonia	132	247	115	87.1%
Troy	699	798	99	14.2%
Twin Falls	27,634	34,469	6,835	24.7%
Ucon	895	943	48	5.4%
Victor	292	840	548	187.7%
Wallace	1,010	960	-50	-5.0%
Wardner	246	215	-31	-12.6%
Warm River	9	10	1	11.1%
Weippe	532	416	-116	-21.8%
Weiser	4,571	5,343	772	16.9%
Wendell	1,963	2,338	375	19.1%
Weston	390	425	35	9.0%
White Bird	108	106	-2	-1.9%
Wilder	1,232	1,462	230	18.7%
Winchester	262	308	46	17.6%
Worley	182	223	41	22.5%

*Parkline incorporated December 13, 1994, city was created from part of Chatcolet which disincorporated December 13, 1994

**Star incorporated December 10, 1997

Provided by Idaho Department of Commerce & Labor, (208) 334-2470, www.idoc.state.id.us

Population by Age, 1990 and 2000 (April 1, 2000)

Source: US Bureau of the Census, March 2001

	1990 All Persons	< 18 Yrs 1990	18 Yrs + 1990	2000 All Persons	< 18 Yrs 2000	18 Yrs+ 2000	# Change < 18 1990-2000	%Change < 18 1990-2000	#Change 18+ 1990-2000	% Change 18+ 1990-2000
Ada	205,775	58,243	147,532	300,904	82,054	218,850	23,811	40.9%	71,318	48.3%
Adams	3,254	925	2,329	3,476	831	2,645	-94	-10.2%	316	13.6%
Bannock	66,026	21,482	44,544	75,565	21,256	54,309	-226	-1.1%	9,765	21.9%
Bear Lake	6,084	2,277	3,807	6,411	2,114	4,297	-163	-7.2%	490	12.9%
Benewah	7,937	2,347	5,590	9,171	2,465	6,706	118	5.0%	1,116	20.0%
Bingham	37,583	14,522	23,061	41,735	14,582	27,153	60	0.4%	4,092	17.7%
Blaine	13,552	3,605	9,947	18,991	4,564	14,427	959	26.6%	4,480	45.0%
Boise	3,509	993	2,516	6,670	1,793	4,877	800	80.6%	2,361	93.8%
Bonner	26,622	7,593	19,029	36,835	9,401	27,434	1,808	23.8%	8,405	44.2%
Bonneville	72,207	25,385	46,822	82,522	26,528	55,994	1,143	4.5%	9,172	19.6%
Boundary	8,332	2,700	5,632	9,871	2,880	6,991	180	6.7%	1,359	24.1%
Butte	2,918	1,024	1,894	2,899	842	2,057	-182	-17.8%	163	8.6%
Camas	727	216	511	991	245	746	29	13.4%	235	46.0%
Canyon	90,076	27,712	62,364	131,441	40,679	90,762	12,967	46.8%	28,398	45.5%
Caribou	6,963	2,645	4,318	7,304	2,312	4,992	-333	-12.6%	674	15.6%
Cassia	19,532	7,144	12,388	21,416	7,313	14,103	169	2.4%	1,715	13.8%
Clark	762	232	530	1,022	360	662	128	55.2%	132	24.9%
Clearwater	8,505	2,147	6,358	8,930	2,057	6,873	-90	-4.2%	515	8.1%
Custer	4,133	1,261	2,872	4,342	1,109	3,233	-152	-12.1%	361	12.6%
Elmore	21,205	6,679	14,526	29,130	8,142	20,988	1,463	21.9%	6,462	44.5%
Franklin	9,232	3,669	5,563	11,329	4,231	7,098	562	15.3%	1,535	27.6%
Fremont	10,937	4,140	6,797	11,819	3,915	7,904	-225	-5.4%	1,107	16.3%
Gem	11,844	3,337	8,507	15,181	4,244	10,937	907	27.2%	2,430	28.6%
Gooding	11,633	3,519	8,114	14,155	4,192	9,963	673	19.1%	1,849	22.8%
Idaho	13,783	3,845	9,938	15,511	3,873	11,638	28	0.7%	1,700	17.1%
Jefferson	16,543	6,683	9,860	19,155	6,960	12,195	277	4.1%	2,335	23.7%
Jerome	15,138	4,857	10,281	18,342	5,775	12,567	918	18.9%	2,286	22.2%
Kootenai	69,795	18,941	50,854	108,685	29,500	79,185	10,559	55.7%	28,331	55.7%
Latah	30,617	7,001	23,616	34,935	7,075	27,860	74	1.1%	4,244	18.0%
Lemhi	6,899	1,898	5,001	7,806	1,991	5,815	93	4.9%	814	16.3%
Lewis	3,516	990	2,526	3,747	951	2,796	-39	-3.9%	270	10.7%
Lincoln	3,308	1,039	2,269	4,044	1,228	2,816	189	18.2%	547	24.1%
Madison	23,674	7,630	16,044	27,467	7,186	20,281	-444	-5.8%	4,237	26.4%
Minidoka	19,361	6,790	12,571	20,174	6,382	13,792	-408	-6.0%	1,221	9.7%
Nez Perce	33,754	8,405	25,349	37,410	8,897	28,513	492	5.9%	3,164	12.5%
Oneida	3,492	1,298	2,194	4,125	1,318	2,807	20	1.5%	613	27.9%
Owyhee	8,392	2,775	5,617	10,644	3,398	7,246	623	22.5%	1,629	29.0%
Payette	16,434	4,995	11,439	20,578	6,306	14,272	1,311	26.2%	2,833	24.8%
Power	7,086	2,482	4,604	7,538	2,549	4,989	67	2.7%	385	8.4%
Shoshone	13,931	3,598	10,333	13,771	3,159	10,612	-439	-12.2%	279	2.7%
Teton	3,439	1,155	2,284	5,999	1,905	4,094	750	64.9%	1,810	79.2%
Twin Falls	53,580	16,046	37,534	64,284	17,920	46,364	1,874	11.7%	8,830	23.5%
Valley	6,109	1,704	4,405	7,651	1,810	5,841	106	6.2%	1,436	32.6%
Washington	8,550	2,476	6,074	9,977	2,738	7,239	262	10.6%	1,165	19.2%
State	1,006,749	308,405	698,344	1,293,953	369,030	924,923	60,625	19.7%	226,579	32.4%

Provided by Idaho Department of Commerce, (208) 334-2470, web: cl.idaho.gov

Population for Counties by Race & Hispanic Origin, April 1, 2000
Source: US Bureau of the Census, March 2001

Total All Races		One Race								Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
		Total	White	Black of African American	American Indian & Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Total	Total	
IDAHO	1,293,953	1,268,344	1,177,304	5,456	17,645	11,889	1,308	54,742	25,609	101,690	
Ada	300,904	294,150	279,427	1,942	2,085	5,223	448	5,025	6,754	13,467	
Adams	3,476	3,436	3,347	2	49	5	1	32	40	54	
Bannock	75,565	74,069	68,987	446	2,198	748	122	1,568	1,496	3,540	
Bear Lake	6,411	6,378	6,261	6	34	5	3	69	33	154	
Benewah	9,171	9,004	8,131	11	820	14	5	23	167	142	
Bingham	41,735	40,840	34,403	70	2,798	236	13	3,320	895	5,550	
Blaine	18,991	18,692	17,231	25	62	139	13	1,222	299	2,030	
Boise	6,670	6,536	6,352	8	62	20	7	87	134	228	
Bonner	36,835	36,209	35,574	40	322	101	17	155	626	604	
Bonneville	82,522	81,316	76,574	403	535	675	56	3,073	1,206	5,703	
Boundary	9,871	9,765	9,401	16	199	57	7	85	106	335	
Butte	2,899	2,848	2,744	8	20	7	0	69	51	120	
Camas	991	969	943	12	3	2	0	9	22	55	
Canyon	131,441	127,995	109,225	421	1,120	1,056	176	15,997	3,446	24,455	
Caribou	7,304	7,217	7,022	4	15	6	9	161	87	289	
Cassia	21,416	21,016	18,137	36	171	79	11	2,582	400	4,013	
Clark	1,022	1,012	758	1	10	2	1	240	10	350	
Clearwater	8,930	8,755	8,467	13	181	33	5	56	175	165	
Custer	4,342	4,301	4,224	0	24	1	1	51	41	183	
Elmore	29,130	28,183	24,869	946	259	485	54	1,570	947	3,492	
Franklin	11,329	11,228	10,775	12	33	16	5	387	101	591	
Fremont	11,819	11,635	10,804	19	60	43	7	702	184	1,255	
Gem	15,181	14,903	14,238	11	111	54	9	480	278	1,050	
Gooding	14,155	13,758	12,399	33	119	33	8	1,166	397	2,414	
Idaho	15,511	15,244	14,599	13	448	40	3	141	267	243	
Jefferson	19,155	18,901	17,406	53	89	44	15	1,294	254	1,907	
Jerome	18,342	17,987	15,955	42	126	50	9	1,805	355	3,150	
Kootenai	108,685	106,941	104,168	183	1,334	539	74	643	1,744	2,528	
Latah	34,935	34,319	32,817	206	262	732	33	269	616	740	
Lemhi	7,806	7,675	7,543	8	47	14	3	60	131	170	
Lewis	3,747	3,666	3,455	13	144	16	3	35	81	71	
Lincoln	4,044	3,966	3,497	19	49	18	2	381	78	542	
Madison	27,467	27,205	26,231	65	90	156	50	613	262	1,078	
Minidoka	20,174	19,665	15,749	53	178	84	4	3,597	509	5,137	
Nez Perce	37,410	36,813	34,260	105	1,988	245	27	188	597	721	
Oneida	4,125	4,105	4,022	5	13	6	3	56	20	95	
Owyhee	10,644	10,354	8,182	16	342	50	8	1,756	290	2,459	
Payette	20,578	20,099	18,572	21	179	175	6	1,146	479	2,453	
Power	7,538	7,434	6,315	7	248	24	3	837	104	1,638	
Shoshone	13,771	13,532	13,198	15	209	32	10	68	239	266	
Teton	5,999	5,950	5,478	10	33	11	14	404	49	705	
Twin Falls	64,284	62,987	59,445	124	457	487	53	2,421	1,297	6,026	
Valley	7,651	7,544	7,378	3	53	23	3	84	107	150	
Washington	9,977	9,742	8,741	10	66	103	7	815	235	1,372	

City and County Populations, April 1, 1990 & 2000

Source: Bureau of the Census, Release Date March 2001

<i>County</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Census 4/1/90</i>	<i>Census 4/1/00</i>	<i># Chng. 1990-2000</i>	<i>% Chng. 1990-2000</i>
Ada	Boise City	126,685	185,787	59,102	46.7%
	Eagle	3,327	11,085	7,758	233.2%
	Garden City	6,369	10,624	4,255	66.8%
	Kuna	1,955	5,382	3,427	175.3%
	Meridian	9,596	34,919	25,323	263.9%
	Star*	648	1,795	1,147	177.0%
	City Total	147,932	247,797	99,865	67.5%
	Rest of County	57,843	53,107	-4,736	-8.2%
	County Total	205,775	300,904	95,129	46.2%
Adams	Council	831	816	-15	-1.8%
	New Meadows	534	533	-1	-0.2%
	City Total	1,365	1,349	-16	-1.2%
	Rest of County	1,889	2,127	238	12.6%
	County Total	3,254	3,476	222	6.8%
Bannock	Arimo	311	348	37	11.9%
	Chubbuck	7,794	9,700	1,906	24.5%
	Downey	626	613	-13	-2.1%
	Fort Hall CDP (partial)	1,370	1,674	304	22.2%
	Inkom	769	738	-31	-4.0%
	Lava Hot Springs	420	521	101	24.0%
	McCammon	722	805	83	11.5%
	Pocatello (partial)	46,062	51,442	5,380	11.7%
	City Total	58,074	65,841	7,767	13.4%
	Rest of County	9,322	9,724	402	4.3%
	County Total	66,026	75,565	9,539	14.4%
Bear Lake	Bloomington	197	251	54	27.4%
	Georgetown	558	538	-20	-3.6%
	Montpelier	2,656	2,785	129	4.9%
	Paris	581	576	-5	-0.9%
	St. Charles	189	156	-33	-17.5%
	City Total	4,181	4,306	125	3.0%
	Rest of County	1,903	2,105	202	10.6%
	County Total	6,084	6,411	327	5.4%
Benewah	Parkline**	72	65	-7	-9.7%
	Plummer	804	990	186	23.1%
	St. Maries	2,442	2,652	210	8.6%
	Tensed	90	126	36	40.0%
	City Total	3,408	3,833	425	12.5%
	Rest of County	4,529	5,338	809	17.9%
	County Total	7,937	9,171	1,234	15.5%
Bingham	Aberdeen	1,406	1,403	-3	-0.2%
	Atomic City	25	25	0	0.0%
	Basalt	407	397	-10	-2.5%
	Blackfoot	9,646	9,721	75	0.8%
	Firth	429	424	-5	-1.2%
	Fort Hall CDP (partial)	1,311	1,519	208	15.9%
	Shelley	3,536	3,622	86	2.4%
	City Total	16,760	17,111	351	2.1%

City and County Populations, April 1, 1990 & 2000 (continued)

Source: Bureau of the Census, Release Date March 2001

<i>County</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Census 4/1/90</i>	<i>Census 4/1/00</i>	<i># Chng. 90-00</i>	<i>% Chng. 90-00</i>
	Rest of County	20,823	24,624	3,801	18.3%
	County Total	37,583	41,735	4,152	11.0%
Blaine	Bellevue	1,275	1,876	601	47.1%
	Carey	427	513	86	20.1%
	Hailey	3,575	6,200	2,625	73.4%
	Ketchum	2,523	3,003	480	19.0%
	Sun Valley	938	1,427	489	52.1%
	City Total	8,738	13,019	4,281	49.0%
	Rest of County	4,814	5,972	1,158	24.1%
	County Total	13,552	18,991	5,439	40.1%
Boise	Crouch	75	154	79	105.3%
	Horseshoe Bend	643	770	127	19.8%
	Idaho City	322	458	136	42.2%
	Placerville	14	60	46	328.6%
	City Total	1,054	1,442	388	36.8%
	Rest of County	2,455	5,228	2,773	113.0%
	County Total	3,509	6,670	3,161	90.1%
Bonner	Clark Fork	448	530	82	18.3%
	Dover	294	342	48	16.3%
	East Hope	215	200	-15	-7.0%
	Hope	99	79	-20	-20.2%
	Kootenai	327	441	114	34.9%
	Oldtown	151	190	39	25.8%
	Ponderay	449	638	189	42.1%
	Priest River	1,560	1,754	194	12.4%
	Sandpoint	5,561	6,835	1,274	22.9%
	City Total	9,104	11,009	1,905	20.9%
	Rest of County	17,518	25,826	8,308	47.4%
	County Total	26,622	36,835	10,213	38.4%
Bonneville	Ammon	5,002	6,187	1,185	23.7%
	Idaho Falls	43,973	50,730	6,757	15.4%
	Iona	1,049	1,201	152	14.5%
	Irwin	108	157	49	45.4%
	Ririe (partial)	74	25	-49	-66.2%
	Swan Valley	141	213	72	51.1%
	Ucon	895	943	48	5.4%
	City Total	51,242	59,456	8,214	16.0%
	Rest of County	20,965	23,066	2,101	10.0%
	County Total	72,207	82,522	10,315	14.3%
Boundary	Bonniers Ferry	2,193	2,515	322	14.7%
	Moyie Springs	415	656	241	58.1%
	City Total	2,608	3,171	563	21.6%
	Rest of County	5,724	6,700	976	17.1%
	County Total	8,332	9,871	1,539	18.5%

City and County Populations, April 1, 1990 & 2000 (continued)

Source: Bureau of the Census, Release Date March 2001

<i>County</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Census 4/1/90</i>	<i>Census 4/1/00</i>	<i># Chng. 90-00</i>	<i>% Chng. 90-00</i>
Butte	Arco	1,016	1,026	10	1.0%
	Butte City	59	76	17	28.8%
	Moore	190	196	6	3.2%
	City Total	1,265	1,298	33	2.6%
	Rest of County	1,653	1,601	-52	-3.1%
	County Total	2,918	2,899	-19	-0.7%
Camas	Fairfield	371	395	24	6.5%
	City Total	371	395	24	6.5%
	Rest of County	356	596	240	67.4%
	County Total	727	991	264	36.3%
Canyon	Caldwell	18,586	25,967	7,381	39.7%
	Greenleaf	648	862	214	33.0%
	Melba	252	439	187	74.2%
	Middleton	1,851	2,978	1,127	60.9%
	Nampa	28,365	51,867	23,502	82.9%
	Notus	380	458	78	20.5%
	Parma	1,597	1,771	174	10.9%
	Wilder	1,232	1,462	230	18.7%
	City Total	52,911	85,804	32,893	62.2%
	Rest of County	37,165	45,637	8,472	22.8%
	County Total	90,076	131,441	41,365	45.9%
Caribou	Bancroft	393	382	-11	-2.8%
	Grace	973	990	17	1.7%
	Soda Springs	3,111	3,381	270	8.7%
	City Total	4,477	4,753	276	6.2%
	Rest of County	2,486	2,551	65	2.6%
	County Total	6,963	7,304	341	4.9%
Cassia	Albion	305	262	-43	-14.1%
	Burley (partial)	8,420	9,074	654	7.8%
	Declo	279	338	59	21.1%
	Malta	171	177	6	3.5%
	Oakley	635	668	33	5.2%
	City Total	9,810	10,519	709	7.2%
	Rest of County	9,722	10,897	1,175	12.1%
	County Total	19,532	21,416	1,884	9.6%
Clark	Dubois	420	647	227	54.0%
	Spencer	19	38	19	100.0%
	City Total	439	685	246	56.0%
	Rest of County	323	337	14	4.3%
	County Total	762	1,022	260	34.1%
Clearwater	Elk River	149	156	7	4.7%
	Orofino	2,868	3,247	379	13.2%
	Pierce	746	617	-129	-17.3%
	Weippe	532	416	-116	-21.8%
	City Total	4,295	4,436	141	3.3%
	Rest of County	4,210	4,494	284	6.7%
	County Total	8,505	8,930	425	5.0%

City and County Populations, April 1, 1990 & 2000 (continued)

Source: Bureau of the Census, Release Date March 2001

<i>County</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Census 4/1/90</i>	<i>Census 4/1/00</i>	<i># Chng. 90-00</i>	<i>% Chng. 90-00</i>
Custer	Challis	1,073	909	-164	-15.3%
	Clayton	26	27	1	3.8%
	Mackay	574	566	-8	-1.4%
	Stanley	71	100	29	40.8%
	City Total	1,744	1,602	-142	-8.1%
	Rest of County	2,389	2,740	351	14.7%
	County Total	4,133	4,342	209	5.1%
Elmore	Glenns Ferry	1,304	1,611	307	23.5%
	Mountain Home AFB CDP	5,936	8,894	2,958	49.8%
	Mountain Home	7,913	11,143	3,230	40.8%
	City Total	15,153	21,648	6,495	42.9%
	Rest of County	11,988	7,482	-4,506	-37.6%
	County Total	21,205	29,130	7,925	37.4%
Franklin	Clifton	228	213	-15	-6.6%
	Dayton	357	444	87	24.4%
	Franklin	478	641	163	34.1%
	Oxford	44	53	9	20.5%
	Preston	3,710	4,682	972	26.2%
	Weston	390	425	35	9.0%
	City Total	5,207	6,458	1,251	24.0%
	Rest of County	4,025	4,871	846	21.0%
County Total	9,232	11,329	2,097	22.7%	
Fremont	Ashton	1,114	1,129	15	1.3%
	Drummond	37	15	-22	-59.5%
	Island Park	159	215	56	35.2%
	Newdale	377	358	-19	-5.0%
	Parker	288	319	31	10.8%
	St. Anthony	3,010	3,342	332	11.0%
	Teton	570	569	-1	-0.2%
	Warm River	9	10	1	11.1%
	City Total	5,564	5,957	393	7.1%
	Rest of County	5,373	5,862	489	9.1%
	County Total	10,937	11,819	882	8.1%
Gem	Emmett	4,601	5,490	889	19.3%
	City Total	4,601	5,490	889	19.3%
	Rest of County	7,243	9,691	2,448	33.8%
	County Total	11,844	15,181	3,337	28.2%
Gooding	Bliss	185	275	90	48.6%
	Gooding	2,820	3,384	564	20.0%
	Hagerman	600	656	56	9.3%
	Wendell	1,963	2,338	375	19.1%
	City Total	5,568	6,653	1,085	19.5%
	Rest of County	6,065	7,502	1,437	23.7%
	County Total	11,633	14,155	2,522	21.7%

City and County Populations, April 1, 1990 & 2000 (continued)

Source: Bureau of the Census, Release Date March 2001

<i>County</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Census 4/1/90</i>	<i>Census 4/1/00</i>	<i># Chng. 90-00</i>	<i>% Chng. 90-00</i>
Idaho	Cottonwood	822	944	122	14.8%
	Ferdinand	135	145	10	7.4%
	Grangeville	3,226	3,228	2	0.1%
	Kamiah (partial)	3	0	-3	-100.0%
	Kooskia	692	675	-17	-2.5%
	Riggins	443	410	-33	-7.4%
	Stites	205	226	21	10.2%
	White Bird	108	106	-2	-1.9%
	City Total	5,634	5,734	100	1.8%
	Rest of County	8,134	9,777	1,643	20.2%
County Total	13,768	15,511	1,743	12.7%	
Jefferson	Hamer	79	12	-67	-84.8%
	Lewisville	471	467	-4	-0.8%
	Menan	601	707	106	17.6%
	Mud Lake	179	270	91	50.8%
	Rigby	2,681	2,998	317	11.8%
	Ririe (partial)	522	520	-2	-0.4%
	Roberts	557	647	90	16.2%
	City Total	5,090	5,621	531	10.4%
	Rest of County	11,453	13,534	2,081	18.2%
County Total	16,543	19,155	2,612	15.8%	
Jerome	Eden	314	411	97	30.9%
	Hazelton	394	687	293	74.4%
	Jerome	6,529	7,780	1,251	19.2%
	City Total	7,237	8,878	1,641	22.7%
	Rest of County	7,901	9,464	1,563	19.8%
	County Total	15,138	18,342	3,204	21.2%
Kootenai	Athol	346	676	330	95.4%
	Coeur d'Alene	24,561	34,514	9,953	40.5%
	Dalton Gardens	1,951	2,278	327	16.8%
	Fernan Lake Village	170	186	16	9.4%
	Harrison	226	267	41	18.1%
	Hauser	380	668	288	75.8%
	Hayden	4,888	9,159	4,271	87.4%
	Hayden Lake	338	494	156	46.2%
	Huetter	82	96	14	17.1%
	Post Falls	7,349	17,247	9,898	134.7%
	Rathdrum	2,000	4,816	2,816	140.8%
	Spirit Lake	790	1,376	586	74.2%
	State Line	26	28	2	7.7%
	Worley	182	223	41	22.5%
	City Total	43,289	72,028	28,739	66.4%
Rest of County	26,506	36,657	10,151	38.3%	
County Total	69,795	108,685	38,890	55.7%	
Latah	Bovill	256	305	49	19.1%
	Deary	529	552	23	4.3%
	Genesee	725	946	221	30.5%
	Juliaetta	488	609	121	24.8%
	Kendrick	325	369	44	13.5%

City and County Populations, April 1, 1990 & 2000 (continued)

Source: Bureau of the Census, Release Date March 2001

<i>County</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Census 4/1/90</i>	<i>Census 4/1/00</i>	<i># Chng. 90-00</i>	<i>% Chng. 90-00</i>
	Moscow	18,398	21,291	2,893	15.7%
	Onaway	203	230	27	13.3%
	Potlatch	790	791	1	0.1%
	Troy	699	798	99	14.2%
	City Total	22,413	25,891	3,478	15.5%
	Rest of County	8,204	9,044	840	10.2%
	County Total	30,617	34,935	4,318	14.1%
Lemhi	Leadore	74	90	16	21.6%
	Salmon	2,941	3,122	181	6.2%
	City Total	3,015	3,212	197	6.5%
	Rest of County	3,884	4,594	710	18.3%
	County Total	6,899	7,806	907	13.1%
Lewis	Craigmont	542	556	14	2.6%
	Kamiah (partial)	1,154	1,160	6	0.5%
	Nezperce	453	523	70	15.5%
	Reubens	46	72	26	56.5%
	Winchester	262	308	46	17.6%
	City Total	2,457	2,619	162	6.6%
	Rest of County	1,059	1,128	69	6.5%
	County Total	3,516	3,747	231	6.6%
Lincoln	Dietrich	127	150	23	18.1%
	Richfield	383	412	29	7.6%
	Shoshone	1,249	1,398	149	11.9%
	City Total	1,759	1,960	201	11.4%
	Rest of County	1,549	2,084	535	34.5%
	County Total	3,308	4,044	736	22.2%
Madison	Rexburg	14,298	17,257	2,959	20.7%
	Sugar City	1,275	1,242	-33	-2.6%
	City Total	15,573	18,499	2,926	18.8%
	Rest of County	8,101	8,968	867	10.7%
	County Total	23,674	27,467	3,793	16.0%
Minidoka	Acequia	106	144	38	35.8%
	Burley (partial)	282	242	-40	-14.2%
	Heyburn	2,714	2,899	185	6.8%
	Minidoka	67	129	62	92.5%
	Paul	901	998	97	10.8%
	Rupert	5,455	5,645	190	3.5%
	City Total	9,525	10,057	532	5.6%
	Rest of County	9,836	10,117	281	2.9%
	County Total	19,361	20,174	813	4.2%
Nez Perce	Culdesac	280	378	98	35.0%
	Lapwai	932	1,134	202	21.7%
	Lewiston	28,082	30,904	2,822	10.0%
	Peck	160	186	26	16.3%
	City Total	29,454	32,602	3,148	10.7%
	Rest of County	4,300	4,808	508	11.8%
	County Total	33,754	37,410	3,656	10.8%

City and County Populations, April 1, 1990 & 2000 (continued)

Source: Bureau of the Census, Release Date March 2001

<i>County</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Census 4/1/90</i>	<i>Census 4/1/00</i>	<i># Chng. 90-00</i>	<i>% Chng. 90-00</i>
Oneida	Malad City	1,946	2,158	212	10.9%
	City Total	1,946	2,158	212	10.9%
	Rest of County	1,546	1,967	421	27.2%
	County Total	3,492	4,125	633	18.1%
Owyhee	Grand View	330	470	140	42.4%
	Homedale	1,963	2,528	565	28.8%
	Marsing	798	890	92	11.5%
	City Total	3,091	3,888	797	25.8%
	Rest of County	5,301	6,756	1,455	27.4%
	County Total	8,392	10,644	2,252	26.8%
Payette	Fruitland	2,400	3,805	1,405	58.5%
	New Plymouth	1,313	1,400	87	6.6%
	Payette	5,672	7,054	1,382	24.4%
	City Total	9,385	12,259	2,874	30.6%
	Rest of County	7,049	8,319	1,270	18.0%
	County Total	16,434	20,578	4,144	25.2%
Power	American Falls	3,757	4,111	354	9.4%
	Arbon Valley CDP	613	627	14	2.3%
	Pocatello (partial)	55	24	-31	-56.4%
	Rockland	264	316	52	19.7%
	City Total	4,689	5,078	389	8.3%
	Rest of County	2,397	2,460	63	2.6%
	County Total	7,086	7,538	452	6.4%
Shoshone	Kellogg	2,591	2,395	-196	-7.6%
	Mullan	821	840	19	2.3%
	Osburn	1,579	1,545	-34	-2.2%
	Pinehurst	1,722	1,661	-61	-3.5%
	Smeltonville	464	651	187	40.3%
	Wallace	1,010	960	-50	-5.0%
	Wardner	246	215	-31	-12.6%
	City Total	8,433	8,267	-166	-2.0%
	Rest of County	5,498	5,504	6	0.1%
County Total	13,931	13,771	-160	-1.1%	
Teton	Driggs	846	1,100	254	30.0%
	Tetonia	132	247	115	87.1%
	Victor	292	840	548	187.7%
	City Total	1,270	2,187	917	72.2%
	Rest of County	2,169	3,812	1,643	75.7%
	County Total	3,439	5,999	2,560	74.4%
Twin Falls	Buhl	3,516	3,985	469	13.3%
	Castleford	179	277	98	54.7%
	Filer	1,511	1,620	109	7.2%
	Hansen	848	970	122	14.4%
	Hollister	144	237	93	64.6%
	Kimberly	2,367	2,614	247	10.4%
	Murtaugh	134	139	5	3.7%
	Twin Falls	27,634	34,469	6,835	24.7%
	City Total	36,333	44,311	7,978	22.0%

City and County Populations, April 1, 1990 & 2000 (continued)

Source: Bureau of the Census, Release Date March 2001

<i>County</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Census 4/1/90</i>	<i>Census 4/1/00</i>	<i># Chng. 90-00</i>	<i>% Chng. 90-00</i>
	Rest of County	17,247	19,973	2,726	15.8%
	County Total	53,580	64,284	10,704	20.0%
Valley	Cascade	877	997	120	13.7%
	Donnelly	135	138	3	2.2%
	McCall	2,005	2,084	79	3.9%
	City Total	3,017	3,219	202	6.7%
	Rest of County	3,092	4,432	1,340	43.3%
	County Total	6,109	7,651	1,542	25.2%
Washington	Cambridge	374	360	-14	-3.7%
	Midvale	136	176	40	29.4%
	Weiser	4,571	5,343	772	16.9%
	City Total	5,081	5,879	798	15.7%
	Rest of County	3,469	4,098	629	18.1%
	County Total	8,550	9,977	1,427	16.7%

*Star incorporated December 10, 1997

**Parkline incorporated December 13, 1994, city was created from part of Chatcolet which disincorporated December 13, 1994

Population of Communities by Size

1	Boise City	193,161	29	Rupert	5,225	57	Priest River	1,909
2	Nampa	71,713	30	Preston	5,019	58	Aberdeen	1,828
3	Pocatello	53,372	31	Middleton	4,409	59	Parma	1,799
4	Idaho Falls	52,338	32	Fruitland	4,406	60	Filer	1,768
5	Meridian	52,240	33	American Falls	4,162	61	Pinehurst	1,588
6	Coeur d'Alene	40,059	34	Shelley	4,131	62	Shoshone	1,574
7	Twin Falls	38,630	35	Buhl	4,105	63	Spirit Lake	1,500
8	Caldwell	34,433	36	St. Anthony	3,348	64	Sugar City	1,479
9	Lewiston	31,081	37	Gooding	3,320	65	Osburn	1,458
10	Rexburg	26,265	38	Soda Springs	3,256	66	Glenns Ferry	1,451
11	Post Falls	23,162	39	Rigby	3,245	67	Wilder	1,451
12	Moscow	21,862	40	Grangeville	3,151	68	Sun Valley	1,444
13	Eagle	17,338	41	Ketchum	3,145	69	New Plymouth	1,403
14	Hayden	11,906	42	Orofino	3,145	70	Victor	1,365
15	Mtn Home	11,565	43	Salmon	3,072	71	Iona	1,256
16	Garden City	11,424	44	Star**	2,767	72	Driggs	1,197
17	Ammon	10,925	45	Heyburn	2,755	73	Kamiah	1,148
18	Blackfoot	10,828	46	Bonnars Ferry	2,725	74	Lapwai	1,116
19	Chubbuck	10,707	47	Kimberly	2,686	75	Ashton	1,105
20	Kuna	10,153	48	St. Maries	2,634	76	Cottonwood	1,070
21	Burley	9,131	49	Homedale	2,577	77	Ucon	1,015
22	Jerome	8,503	50	Montpelier	2,507	78	Cascade	1,005
23	Sandpoint	8,108	51	McCall	2,415	79	Arco	989
24	Hailey	7,583	52	Dalton Gardens	2,400	80	Plummer	985
25	Payette	7,560	53	Wendell	2,396	81	Marsing	976
26	Emmett	6,124	54	Kellogg	2,298	82	Grace	972
27	Rathdrum	5,740	55	Bellevue	2,203	83	Hansen	961
28	Weiser	5,420	56	Malad City	2,124	84	Paul	947

Population by Communities by Size (continued)

85	Wallace	907	125	Lewisville	497	165	East Hope	218
86	Greenleaf	890	126	Georgetown	494	166	Onaway	215
87	Genesee	879	127	New Meadows	492	167	Oldtown	208
88	Challis	844	128	Idaho City	488	168	Wardner	203
89	Hagerman	838	129	Kootenai	480	169	Moore	190
90	Horseshoe Bend	834	130	Dover	479	170	Fernan Lake Village	189
91	McCammon	789	131	Grand View	477	171	Midvale	185
92	Mullan	788	132	Dayton	463	172	Peck	184
93	Troy	744	133	Weston	450	173	Malta	174
94	Council	742	134	Richfield	437	174	Crouch	167
95	Potlatch	735	135	Basalt	427	175	Dietrich	164
96	Menan	726	136	Firth	417	176	Irwin	155
97	Moyie Springs	722	137	Eden	416	177	Donnelly	149
98	Hazelton	720	138	Riggins	404	178	Ferdinand	146
99	Athol	707	139	Fairfield	392	179	Elk River	142
100	Hauser	705	140	Weippe	390	180	St. Charles	139
101	Ponderay	697	141	Culdesac	375	181	Murtaugh	138
102	Inkom	686	142	Bancroft	363	182	Acequia	135
103	Franklin	673	143	Newdale	360	183	Tensed	124
104	Kooskia	665	144	Cambridge	354	184	Minidoka	121
105	Roberts	665	145	Kendrick	344	185	White Bird	107
106	Oakley	663	146	Declo	332	186	Huetter	100
107	Dubois	642	147	Rockland	330	187	Stanley	96
108	Smelterville	618	148	Parker	321	188	Leadore	89
109	Clark Fork	578	149	Arimo	319	189	Hope	86
110	Downey	577	150	Winchester	308	190	Butte City	74
111	Teton	573	151	Bovill	285	191	Reubens	74
112	Juliaetta	561	152	Harrison	282	192	Parkline*	65
113	Pierce	551	153	Castleford	274	193	Placerville	61
114	Craigmont	548	154	Mud Lake	270	194	Oxford	55
115	Melba	544	155	Bliss	260	195	Spencer	35
116	Hayden Lake	540	156	Albion	258	196	State Line	29
117	Notus	540	157	Tetonia	243	197	Atomic City	26
118	Ririe	531	158	Bloomington	237	198	Clayton	26
119	Mackay	529	159	Clifton	237	199	Drummond	15
120	Paris	518	160	Hollister	236	200	Hamer	12
121	Deary	515	161	Swan Valley	230	201	Warm River	10
122	Nezperce	514	162	Stites	229			
123	Carey	511	163	Island Park	224			
124	Lava Hot Springs	504	164	Worley	224			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Population Division, July 1 2005 Population Estimate, Released June 21 2006.

Population Density by County 1970 - 2010

County	Number of People Per Square Mile				Projected
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Ada	106.7	164.5	195.0	285.2	358.4
Adams	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.7
Bannock	46.9	58.8	59.3	67.9	78.2
Bear Lake	5.9	7.0	6.3	6.6	7.3
Benewah	8.0	10.6	10.2	11.8	12.6
Bingham	13.9	17.4	17.9	19.9	23.0
Blaine	2.2	3.7	5.1	7.2	8.8
Boise	0.9	1.6	1.8	3.5	4.5
Bonner	9.0	14.0	15.3	21.2	25.4
Bonneville	28.5	35.9	38.6	44.2	50.6
Boundary	4.3	5.7	6.6	7.8	9.3
Butte	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4
Camas	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1
Canyon	104.9	143.4	152.7	222.9	278.3
Caribou	3.7	4.9	3.9	4.1	4.5
Cassia	6.7	7.6	7.6	8.3	9.2
Clark	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6
Clearwater	4.9	4.6	3.5	3.6	3.8
Custer	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Elmore	5.7	7.0	6.9	9.5	10.4
Franklin	11.1	13.4	13.9	17.0	19.1
Fremont	4.7	5.8	5.9	6.3	7.4
Gem	16.8	21.5	21.1	27.0	30.0
Gooding	11.9	16.3	15.9	19.4	22.8
Idaho	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9
Jefferson	10.7	14.0	15.1	17.5	19.6
Jerome	17.1	24.7	25.2	30.6	34.9
Kootenai	28.5	48.2	56.1	87.3	104.4
Latah	23.1	26.7	28.4	32.4	34.3
Lemhi	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8
Lewis	8.1	8.6	7.3	7.8	8.3
Lincoln	2.5	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.9
Madison	28.7	41.6	50.2	58.2	68.9
Minidoka	20.8	26.0	25.5	26.6	29.2
Nez Perce	36.0	39.3	39.8	44.1	46.6
Oneida	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.7
Owyhee	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.6
Payette	30.6	38.8	40.3	50.5	56.1
Power	3.5	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.9
Shoshone	7.5	7.3	5.3	5.2	5.9
Teton	5.2	6.5	7.6	13.3	15.2
Twin Falls	21.5	27.2	27.8	33.4	36.7
Valley	1.0	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.6
Washington	5.2	6.1	5.9	6.9	8.4
STATEWIDE	8.7	11.5	12.2	15.6	21.2

Source: US Bureau of the Census & Idaho Power 2002 Economic Forecast

Idaho Population by Age and Sex

Age	1980		1990		2000		2004	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	48,073	45,458	41,082	39,111	50,047	47,596	52,862	50,620
5-9	42,392	40,342	46,183	43,860	51,860	48,896	51,245	48,603
10-14	40,501	38,717	46,328	43,858	53,697	50,911	54,024	50,916
15-19	44,000	43,982	40,845	39,593	56,131	54,727	55,786	53,054
20-24	43,487	42,747	34,083	31,709	48,934	45,060	56,078	55,957
25-29	41,803	40,658	36,247	35,820	44,117	41,011	49,925	44,155
30-34	37,079	35,862	40,257	40,476	43,111	41,194	46,635	43,895
35-39	29,156	28,488	40,123	39,771	47,940	46,973	46,008	44,274
40-44	23,720	22,962	35,254	34,020	49,149	48,906	51,381	50,309
45-49	20,467	20,506	27,547	27,000	46,290	45,882	50,030	50,681
50-54	20,061	20,415	22,309	22,051	39,499	38,577	46,455	46,402
55-59	19,934	21,248	19,292	20,115	29,949	30,075	38,550	38,078
60-64	18,444	19,753	18,626	19,924	23,775	23,730	28,941	29,703
65-69	16,118	16,922	17,854	20,132	19,462	20,707	23,112	23,065
70-74	11,819	13,433	14,461	17,308	16,768	19,033	17,261	20,016
75-79	7,271	9,393	10,692	13,837	13,280	17,163	13,677	16,742
80-84	3,930	6,318	6,144	9,439	8,670	12,776	8,970	13,374
85+	2,900	5,576	3,629	7,769	5,981	12,076	7,684	14,794
Total	471,155	472,780	500,956	505,793	648,660	645,293	698,624	694,638
Total	943,935		1,006,749		1,293,953		1,393,262	

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Births and Deaths in Idaho

Year	Live Births	Rate ¹	Deaths	Rate ²
1975	16,242	20.0	6,505	8.0
1980	20,140	21.3	6,753	7.2
1981	19,488	20.6	6,902	7.3
1982	19,581	20.4	6,924	7.2
1983	18,742	19.0	7,204	7.3
1984	17,996	18.0	7,229	7.2
1985	17,539	17.5	7,105	7.1
1986	16,424	16.4	7,345	7.3
1987	15,926	16.0	7,305	7.3
1988	15,732	15.7	7,654	7.6
1989	15,865	15.8	7,387	7.4
1990	16,442	16.3	7,386	7.3
1991	16,789	16.2	7,678	7.4
1992	17,319	16.2	7,870	7.4
1993	17,412	15.8	8,360	7.6
1994	17,541	15.4	8,395	7.4
1995	18,003	15.5	8,491	7.3
1996	18,564	15.6	8,706	7.3
1997	18,537	15.3	8,952	7.4
1998	19,350	15.7	9,141	7.4
1999	19,870	15.9	9,508	7.6
2000	20,305	15.7	9,535	7.4
2001	20,686	15.7	9,751	7.4
2002	20,973	15.6	9,909	7.4
2003	21,794	16.0	10,364	7.6
2004	22,529	16.2	10,013	7.2
2005	23,064	16.1	10,513	7.4

¹ Rate per 1,000 population ² Rate/ratio per 1,000 live births

Source: *Idaho Vital Statistics 2005*, Idaho Dept. of Health and Welfare

Marriages and Divorces In Idaho

Year	Marriages	Rate	Divorces	Rate
1975	12,688	15.6	5,203	6.4
1980	13,428	14.2	6,596	7.0
1981	14,175	15.0	6,770	7.2
1982	14,066	14.7	6,238	6.5
1983	13,421	13.6	6,228	6.3
1984	13,264	13.2	6,210	6.2
1985	12,277	12.2	6,207	6.2
1986	11,957	12.1	6,067	6.1
1987	11,428	11.6	5,892	6.0
1988	12,165	12.3	5,987	6.1
1989	13,193	13.3	6,275	6.3
1990	14,064	13.7	6,446	6.4
1991	14,352	13.8	6,619	6.4
1992	14,458	13.6	6,857	6.4
1993	14,836	13.5	6,899	6.3
1994	14,895	13.1	6,799	6.0
1995	15,106	13.0	6,749	5.8
1996	15,027	12.7	6,985	5.9
1997	15,114	12.5	7,035	5.8
1998	15,266	12.4	6,980	5.7
1999	15,489	12.4	6,947	5.6
2000	15,057	11.6	7,110	5.5
2001	14,820	11.2	7,025	5.3
2002	14,683	10.9	7,087	5.3
2003	14,867	10.9	7,080	5.2
2004	14,997	10.8	6,921	5.0
2005	14,993	10.4	7,118	5.0

Some population-based rates have been revised based on updated postcensal estimates and may not agree with previous publications.

Source: *Idaho Vital Statistics 2005*, Idaho Department of Health & Welfare

Northwest Population

	2005 Estimate	2000	Change	% Change
Idaho	1,429,096	1,293,953	135,143	10.4%
Montana	935,670	902,195	33,475	3.7%
Nevada	2,414,807	1,998,257	416,550	20.8%
Oregon	3,641,056	3,421,399	219,657	6.4%
Utah	2,469,585	2,233,169	236,416	10.6%
Washington	6,287,759	5,894,121	393,638	6.7%
Wyoming	509,294	493,782	15,512	3.1%

Source: *Idaho Fiscal Facts 2006*, Legislative Services Office

Idaho Life Expectancy at Birth (2004)

Total	Male	Female
78.9	76.6	81.3

U.S. life expectancy in 2004 (preliminary) was 77.9 years, 75.2 years for males and 80.4 years for females.

Source: *Idaho Vital Statistics, 2005*, Idaho Department of Health & Welfare

Population by Race and Hispanic Origin - 2000

White	1,177,304
Black	5,456
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	17,645
Asian or Pacific Islander	13,197
Other Race	54,742
Total One Race	1,268,344
Two or More Races	25,609
Total 2000	1,293,953
Hispanic or Latino	101,690

*Due to estimation methods, numbers by race will not add up to state population total

¹ Persons of Hispanic origin are also included in appropriate race totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

American Indian Area

Geographic area	Population	Housing units	Area in square miles			Density per square mile of land area	
			Total area	Water area	Land area	Population	Housing units
American Indian Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land Federal All Areas	30,595	14,076	2,823.79	63.93	2,759.86	11.1	5.1
Coeur d'Alene Reservation	6,551	4,015	536.77	13.01	523.76	12.5	7.7
Duck Valley Reservation NV - part ID	248	86	227.06	0.97	226.10	1.1	0.4
Fort Hall Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land Fort Hall	5,762	2,011	855.60	40.73	814.87	7.1	2.5
Fort Hall Reservation Fort Hall Off-Reservation Trust Land	5,760	2,010	854.80	40.36	814.45	7.1	2.5
Fort Hall Off-Reservation Trust Land	2	1	0.80	0.37	0.43	4.7	2.3
Kootenai Reservation	75	24	0.03	0.00	0.03	2,536.7	811.7
Nez Perce Reservation	17,959	7,940	1,204.32	9.22	1,195.10	15.0	6.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1

Demographic Component Changes

	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000	2000-2005
Births	166,305	176,509	180,686	111,131
Deaths	64,295	71,965	85,017	52,247
Net Migration	129,102	-41,921	191,550	75,795
Percent Migration	18.1	-4.4	19.0	
	1980	1990	2000	2004
Birth Rate	21.3	16.3	15.7	16.2
Fertility Rate	93.8	74.3	73.1	77.2
	1980	1990	2000	
Median Age	27.5	31.5	33.2	
Under 18 Years (%)	32.5	30.6	28.5	
18 to 64 Years (%)	57.6	57.3	60.2	
65+ Years (%)	9.9	12.0	11.3	
Persons Per Household	2.85	2.73	2.69	

Source: *US Bureau of the Census*

Rankings in US and Northwest

	Value	Ranking	
		US	NW*
Social Welfare			
% of Population in Poverty (2004)	10.5%	29	4
Per Capita Social Security Payment (2003)	\$1,578	40	5
% of Population in Medicare (2004)	13.2%	38	4
% of Population Receiving Public Aid (2004)	1.8%	48	5
% of Population Receiving Food Stamps (2005)	6.5%	36	4
Population			
Population (2005)	1,429,096	39	5
Percent Change (2004 to 2005)	2.4%	3	2
Persons Per Square Mile (2005)	17.3	44	5
%Population - Metropolitan Area (2000)	39.3	44	5
% Population - Non-Metro Area (2000)	60.7	7	3
%White Population (2004)	95.5%	4	1
% Hispanic Population (2004)	8.9%	15	4
2030 Population (projected)	1,969,624	37	5
2000-2030% Population Change (proj.)	52.2%	6	2
Net Migration of Population (2004 to 2005)	19,812	11	4
Population per U.S. House Seat (2006)	714,548	9	5
Population per State Legislator (2005)	13,610	39	5
Crime & Law Enforcement			
Violent Crimes Per 100,000 Population (2004)	244.9	41	6
Murders Per 100,000 Population (2004)	2.2	42	6
State Prisoner Incarceration per 100,000 Population (2004)	454	17	2
Death Row Inmates (2004)	22	22	3
Full-Time Law Officers per 100,000 Population (2000)	212	36	3
Per Capita State & Local Expenditures for Police (2002)	\$179	31	7
Per Capita State & Local Expenditures for Corrections (2002)	\$171	24	5

*NW rank: Idaho's rank relative to its six contiguous neighboring states: Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming

Source: *Idaho Fiscal Facts 2006*, Legislative Services Office Budget and Policy Analysis

Idaho Resident Deaths Ten Leading Causes to Idahoans 2005

Cause of Death	Male	Female
All Causes	5,360	5,153
Diseases of heart	1,282	1,161
Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	1,273	1,083
Accidents	391	205
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	378	341
Cerebrovascular diseases	291	421
Diabetes mellitus	162	134
Influenza and pneumonia	136	156
Alzheimer's disease	129	282
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	82	
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	190	
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis		61
Parkinson's disease		47
 All other causes	 1,046	 1,262

Source: *Idaho Vital Statistics 2005*, Department of Health & Welfare

Health Rankings in US and Northwest

	Value	Ranking	
		US	NW*
% or Population Without Health Insurance (2004)	17.3%	10	3
Community Hospitals Per 100,000 Population (2004)	2.8	14	3
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population (2004)	16.2	4	2
Teenage Birth Rate Per 1,000 (2004)	39.1	26	3
Births to Unmarried Women as a % of All Births (2004)	22.6%	49	6
Abortions Per 1,000 Live Births (2002) ¹	40	46	6
Deaths (2003)	10,385	38	5
Cancer Deaths (2005)	2,280	42	5
Heart Disease Deaths (2002)	2,532	42	5
Suicide Deaths (2002)	202	38	5
AIDS Deaths (2002)	11	45	5
Percent of Adults Overweight (2004)	37.3	14	3
% of Children (19-35 months) fully immunized (2004)	70.4%	39	3

¹ No data reported by Wyoming

*NW Rank: Idaho's rank relative to its six contiguous neighbors: Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, Washington (Values are ranked from high to low, highest = 1)

Source: *Idaho Fiscal Facts 2006*, Legislative Services Office, Budget & Policy Analysis



Oinkari Basque Dancers

Photo Courtesy: Mike Urizar

The Basque People in Idaho

The singular remarkable fact about the Basques is that they still exist. In 1896, Lewy D'Abartiague observed in his study of their origins:

"This people is perhaps the only one in the world, at the least, the only one in Europe, whose origin remains absolutely unknown. It is strange to think at the end of the 19th century, which has been so fertile on the subject of origins, that these few people still remain a mystery."

The vast majority of the Basques living in the Boise area came from the province of Bizkaia. Bizkaia is the most westerly of the seven territories making up the Basque Country (Euskadi or Euskal Herria in the Basque language). Three of these territories, or provinces – Lapurdi, Behenafarroa and Zuberoa – today belong to France. The other four – Alava, Biscay, Guipuzcoa and Navarre (Araba, Bizkaia, Gipuzkoa and Nafarroa) – are in Spain. Of the Spanish territories, Alava, Biscay and Guipuzcoa currently form the Basque autonomous community, which has its own government in the city of Vitoria-Gasteiz. Navarre has its own, separate, autonomous community.

Basque names first started appearing here in the late 1800's. Although it was not something they had done in their homeland, many began working as shearers as the English and Scots had a lot of sheep and needed workers. Some Basques also worked in mining and logging. They were known to be honest, hard working people, and more and more came to this area as work was available.

Today, the "Basque Block" in downtown Boise reflects the very close-knit, active Basque community. Buildings between 6th and Capitol Boulevard on Grove Street house a number of businesses which are used for various activities, but are all important in keeping the Basque culture alive in Boise. Through the art of traditional Basque dance, the Oinkari Basque Dancers have shared their culture locally and globally since the early 1960's.

Sources: www.boisebasques.com and www.bizkaia.net

Hispanics in Idaho

Twenty-first century Idaho has quickly become one of the nation's most popular destinations for Mexican immigration. But Mexican immigration to the Snake River basin long predates Idaho statehood.

Mexicans who became Americans after the U.S. conquered their territory in 1848 have lived in Idaho since the 1860s. They were miners, muleteers, ranchers, cowboys and laborers. The 1870 census counted 60 Latinos living in the Idaho Territory, most of whom were of Mexican descent.

For Idaho growers and the state's political leaders, Mexican Americans proved the ideal farm workers. They supplied their own transportation, had the requisite agricultural skills and experience, worked for lower wages than locals, made few if any demands on social services and moved on when the task was completed. Essential to the prosperity of the state's agricultural sector, they were almost invisible.

In the decades of the 1950s and 1960s, however, all that began to change. After enduring several years of nomadic life, if the opportunities emerged, many of these families settled permanently in Idaho where they sought to make a better life for themselves and their children. To encourage migrants to come to Idaho, the Legislature created the Governor's Migratory Labor Committee. The committee oversaw modest attempts to improve housing conditions and issued annual reports. Disturbed by their increasing awareness of the dire conditions under which migrants lived, Protestant religious organizations formed the Southern Idaho Migrant Ministry (SIMM) to pressure government and the farm industry to improve conditions. The census for 1950, 1960 and beyond demonstrates the demographic changes that occurred. Census figures should be used with a certain amount of caution. With that in mind, of a total population of 588,637 in 1950, census enumerators counted 2,365 people of "Spanish descent." Only 326 claimed to have been born in Mexico. When it is remembered that the 1920 census found 1,215 people living in the state who were born in Mexico it would appear that the Mexican-born population of Idaho was in decline by 1950. That may be true, but 10 years later the Mexican-born segment of the population rose dramatically to 1,010, or one-third of a population of 3,341 of "Spanish descent," out of a total state population of 667,191. As in the 1920s and 1930s, as well as the 1950s and 1960s, newspaper accounts, company records and other sources provide a picture of a constant and growing presence of seasonal Mexican American agricultural workers who came and went with the demands of the planting and harvesting cycle.

As more and more migrants of Mexican heritage found permanent work in Idaho, they organized community activities such as parades, fiestas, and dances that expressed their unique cultural identity. Encouraged by the civil rights movement of the 1960s, activists in Idaho's Latino community pushed hard to create their own organizations that would address their community's concerns. One of those formed in 1971 was the Idaho Migrant Council. Run by a board of Mexican American farm workers, over the past 34 years the Idaho Migrant Council has fought for improved housing, better health care, and greater educational opportunities for the members of its community. Since 1970, economic opportunities for Mexican immigrants and for Mexican Americans have expanded. While 95 percent of farm workers are still Mexican nationals or Mexican Americans, economic opportunities have opened up in every conceivable field. Mexican Americans can be found in all the professions, in business, government, skilled trades, and more. They are an important and fast growing segment of Idaho's population. Recent census estimates indicate Idaho's Hispanic population at 138,870.

Excerpted with permission from an article written by Errol D. Jones, Ph.D. which appeared in the Fall 2005 edition of Idaho Issues Online. Read the article in its entirety at: www.boisestate.edu/history/issuesonline/fall2005_issues/index.html

Idaho's Native American Tribes

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe

The Coeur d'Alene Indian Tribe has a current enrollment of 1,922. The tribe has sovereign authority on a reservation covering 345,000 acres of mountains, lakes, timber and farmland, spanning the western edge of the northern Rocky Mountains and the abundant Palouse country.

The Tribe, like all tribes in America, has a government based on executive, legislative and judicial branches. The tribal council has seven members and operates on a parliamentary system, with members elected by tribal vote and the chairman elected by vote on the council. Although he or she would serve as chief executive, the chairman has one vote on the council and does not have veto power.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe and all federally recognized tribes in the United States are sovereign in their own lands. That Sovereignty is inherent in the U.S. Constitution, meaning that tribes were recognized as sovereign before the constitution was written. Tribes and the U.S. government have a long series of treaties or executive orders establishing reservations and tribal rights and authorities. Tribal treaty-making also existed with the British, French, Dutch, and Spanish governments before the birth of the United States as an independent nation.

As elected officials, members of this or any tribal council have a unique governing experience. Their responsibilities include maintaining a government-to-government relationship with federal and state governments. The tribal government also must deal with elected officials from city and county governments within the reservation.

Tribal council members meet with members of congress, members of the cabinet, governors and even the president of the United States, resolving issues and conducting government business. However, members of the tribal council must, first and foremost, respond to the needs and issues of tribal membership. Their duties and responsibilities range from their contributions to federal policy and laws to resolving even intra-family disputes on the reservation.

The name, "Coeur d'Alene" was given to the tribe in the late 18th or early 19th century by French traders and trappers. In French, it means "Heart of the Owl," referring to the sharpness of the trading skills exhibited by tribal members in their dealings with visitors.

In the ancient tribal language, members call themselves, "Schitsu'umsh," meaning "The Discovered People" or "Those Who Are Found Here."

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe employs about 1000 people in 16 departments of government or in tribal enterprises. Employees answer to their supervisors or department heads. Department heads answer to the Director of Administration, who answers to the council.

Tribal enterprises include the The Coeur d'Alene Casino/Hotel operation north of Worley, Idaho. Tribal gaming employs about 500 and generates about \$20 million in profits annually, funding programs and creating economic development and diversity. The tribal farm covers about 6,000 acres and produces wheat, barley, peas, lentils, and canola. The tribe also operates the Benewah Automotive Center, the Benewah Market, and Ace Hardware.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe Wellness Center, Phase III of the Benewah Medical Center, opened in July of 1998. The center, a \$5 million facility that covers 43,000 square feet, completes an overall medical operation that is nationally award winning and has evolved to be a national model for both Indian health care and rural health care. The Benewah Medical Center, with phase I opening in 1990, has grown to serve 10,000 patients. It provides services to Indians and non-Indians.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe has its own tribal school, with a new \$5 million facility, which opened in 1997. The tribe's Department of Education provides programs for adults,

including a college degree program in cooperation with Idaho's Lewis and Clark State College. The Language Department offers classes in the Schitsu'umsh language, teaching tribal members, staff and anyone interested to maintain ancient traditions and culture.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe has been in this homeland for many thousands of years. The original homeland spans almost five million acres, stretching from Montana in the east to the Spokane River Valley in present day Washington State, from near the Canadian border in the north to near the confluence of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers in north Idaho. Tribal traditions include a respect and reverence for natural law, and creates a powerful voice for responsible environmental stewardship.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe

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Narrative courtesy of The Coeur d'Alene Tribe



At Dagger Falls on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River

Photo Courtesy: Marilyn Johnson

The Kootenai Tribe

The Kootenai Tribe of Idaho is a sovereign nation governed by the Kootenai Tribal Council. This nine-person board is comprised of nine adult Kootenai Tribal members, and includes a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer. There are also three general Tribal Council members and two alternate Tribal Council members.

The Kootenai Tribe of Idaho is divided into three districts based on family groups. Members of the Kootenai Tribal Council are selected from the districts from which they are members. Elected officials serve a four-year term.

Kootenai elders pass down the history of the beginning of time, which tells that the Kootenai people were created by Quilxka Nupika, the supreme being, and placed on earth to keep the Creator-Spirit's Covenant – to guard and keep the land forever.

The Kootenai people lived in peace until the arrival of strangers who spoke a new language and used guns to get their way. They wanted the Native Americans to sign a treaty and move to the reservations. The Kootenai people kept the Covenant, and no Kootenai ever signed the treaty.

It was a difficult time. The U.S.-Canadian border split the people into seven communities. And despite promises that the lands along the Kootenai River would always belong to the tribe, that land kept being taken away. Horrible new diseases killed many tribal members. The struggle for their homeland went on.

On September 20, 1974, following years of loss of their aboriginal lands, the 67 remaining Kootenais declared war on the United States. Although it was a peaceful war, the publicity got the nation's attention and at long last the Kootenais were deeded 12.5 acres of land. Things took a positive turn for the tribe.

In 1986, the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho celebrated the first major step in their economic independence – the Kootenai River Inn. The Inn is wholly owned by the Kootenai Tribe, which is very proud of the fine facility.

The tribal elders hand down the skills and traditions of the ancestors, and many tribal members still speak the Kootenai language. Tribal customs and culture are preserved for future generations.

During all those terrible years, the Kootenais never lost sight of their original purpose – to be the guardians of the land forever. They continue to work to that purpose.

Kootenai Tribe of Idaho

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Narrative courtesy of The Kootenai Tribe

The Nez Perce Tribe

The Nez Perce Tribe is federally recognized as a sovereign government with headquarters located in Lapwai, Idaho. There are approximately 3,300 Nez Perce Tribal members, two-thirds of whom live on or near the reservation. The name “Nez Perce” was given to the Tribe through an interpreter with the 1805 Lewis and Clark expedition. The French Canadians interpreted the meaning as “Pierced Nose.” However this cultural practice was not common to the Nimi'ipuu, which is how the Nez Perce refer to themselves. Nimiipuu means the “real people” or “we the people”.

Anthropological evidence documents that the Nimiipuu have inhabited their homelands for well over 11,000 years. The traditional homeland of the NiMiiPuu is North Central Idaho, including areas in Southeastern Washington, Northeastern Oregon with usual and accustomed areas in Western Montana and Wyoming. The Nimi'ipuu aboriginal territory was approximately 17 million acres or approximately 70 thousand square kilometers or 27 thousand square miles; including the Clearwater River Basin, the South and Middle forks of the Salmon River Basin and their tributaries. The present day reservation boundaries were established by the Treaty of 1863 and cover 750,000 acres. This treaty was one of three treaties entered into with the United States government. The other treaties were the original Treaty of 1855 as well as the Treaty of 1868. These treaties reserved rights that the Nez Perce Tribe have always possessed.

These include the right to hunt, gather and graze livestock and the right to fish in all usual and accustomed places.

The Nez Perce Tribe is governed by the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee or NPTEC. NPTEC consists of nine members that are elected to three year terms by a vote of the tribal membership each May known as the General Council. As is stated in the 1948 constitution adopted by the Nez Perce Tribe, it is the obligation of the NPTEC to protect the health and welfare of the Nez Perce people by protecting and preserving treaty rights, sovereign authority, and culture of the Nez Perce Tribe.

The Nez Perce Tribe of today is a complex and varied governmental structure that has an impact and influence in a wide variety of areas in the states of Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The Nez Perce Tribe have adapted to the demands of modern society by using its past history and tradition as a guide. The Nez Perce Tribe is the second largest employer in the region and employs over 900 people at various locations across the reservation as well as in McCall, Idaho; Clarkston, Washington; and Joseph, Oregon. Major departments within the government include a Natural Resources, Fisheries, health and human services, education and cultural resources.

The current Chairman of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee is Rebecca A. Miles. Chairman Miles is the first female Chairman in the history of the Tribe.

Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee

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Narrative courtesy of The Nez Perce Tribe

The Shoshone - Bannock Tribes

Early trappers and settlers reported the presence of Shoshone-Bannock people at the headwaters of the Salmon in techniques for harvesting fish the Stanley Basin, “they subsist upon the flesh of elk, deer and bighorns and upon salmon..”

In the early 1830s, the lower reaches of the Snake and its adjoining tributaries, the Boise, Payette, and Weiser to the east and the Owyhee, Malheur and Burnt to the west continued to be highly productive fisheries for the Shoshone-Bannock people. The descriptions indicate substantial yields, sophisticated techniques for harvesting fish and large scale efforts to preserve and store the catches for trade and for subsistence in off-seasons.

There is evidence to suggest that the Shoshone and Bannock tribes made use of the horse as early as 1690-1700 in the plains, the Columbia River, and the northern plains. The acquisition of the horse allowed the Shoshones and Bannocks to extend their range northward in pursuit of game, perhaps as far as Saskatchewan. The horse may have changed their land use patterns, allowing for more freedom and range.

In the winter months the primary food was dried meat taken from the fall hunts of buffalo, elk, and deer, as well as roots and berries that could be found within the region of the winter camp.

For the Bannock, this camp was usually made on the Snake River above Idaho Falls at the mouth of Henry’s Fork. Mule deer and cottontail rabbits which wintered in this area provided an additional source of subsistence. Historically, the Shoshones wintered apart from the Bannocks. They tended to spend the winter on the Portneuf River between Pocatello and McCammon, Id.

Many Native American tribes have had a long relationship with the Yellowstone National Park area. The Bannock Trail which runs across the northern part of the park was

used for over 11,000 years by tribes hunting bison and other animals. The Nez Perce national Historic Trail follows the route that Chief Joseph and his band took in 1877 when they crossed through the park. Many other Native American Indian trails followed routes around the geyser basins, in some of the same locations as our current road system. This helps disprove an old myth that said Native Americans were afraid of Yellowstone's geysers. In fact, Sheepstealer Indians used the geysers to help soften bighorn sheep horns so they could be made into bows. Descendants of the Sheepstealers, a Shoshone group, were moved to the Wind River Shoshone reservation in Fort Washakie, Wyoming, and the Shoshone -Bannock reservation at Fort Hall, Idaho.

Spring found Bannocks and Shoshones broken into smaller groups for hunting and in late spring and summer traveling to fisheries for salmon. During the midsummer and fall, the primary activity was the hunt for buffalo and other game animals. At this time of year, roots and plants were also collected.

Lewis and Clark kept journals of the Indians encountered. The first meeting of the expedition and the Lemhi-Shoshones occurred on August 13, 1805 just north of Lemhi; trading for food and other items. Lewis' journal described his encounter with an Indian, " he gave me a small morsel of the flesh of an antelope boiled, and a piece of fresh salmon roasted; both which I eat with a very good relish." While the horse was important for hunting larger game, the Shoshone and Bannock also utilized smaller animals, beaver, buffalo deer, antelope skins and ermine skins were used for decorating clothing. Elk horns were used to sharpen knives and arrow points, the horns of buffalo and bighorn sheep were made into utensils, such as spoons and shields were often made of buffalo hide.

Shoshone and Bannock people have historically utilized the hides of Buffalo, Deer, Elk, used the Elk teeth, bones and hooves of these animals to decorate their clothing. The Bannock have created designs that are intricate patterns that reflect the colors of nature. Shoshones have historically utilized floral patterns and the colors of nature. Today, however, both groups have blended designs that continue the excellent craftsmanship and beadwork that excels above other Tribes' work. Eagle Feather War bonnets are worn by Shoshone and Bannock men. Historically, these reflected the accomplishments of warriors or other band leaders. Today, the bonnets are used for ceremonial purposes, including dances, parades and other tribal gatherings.

Shoshone-Bannock Business Council Inc.

PO Box 306

Fort Hall ID 83203

208-238-3700

www.shoshonebannocktribes.com

Narrative courtesy of Louise Dixey and The Shoshone-Bannock Tribe

The Shoshone - Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Indian Reservation

The Tribes once freely occupied the lands of their forefathers and foremothers in the tri-state area of what are now Idaho, Nevada and Oregon. This however quickly changed at the coming of the populations from Europe. Land and resources were wrestled away from the Shoshone and Paiute. Treaties were made with the United States of which some were ratified and others not. The chiefs signed all the treaties in good faith and for the survival of their people.

Descendents of the Western Shoshone and the Northern Paiute occupy the Duck Valley Indian Reservation of Idaho and Nevada. Various bands of the two closely related tribes have jointly utilized the area from time immemorial.

On April 16, 1877, United States President Rutherford B. Hayes established the reservation for the Western Shoshone and on May 4, 1886, United States President Grover Cleveland expanded the Reservation for the Northern Paiute through respective Executive Orders. On July 1, 1910 United States President William H. Taft further expanded the reservation by yet another Executive Order.

In the early days of the Duck Valley reservation the people lived in earthen willow and sagebrush huts. Respective bands of Western Shoshone occupied and revolved on and off the reservation depending on their survival needs and because of the unfulfilled promises of food and supplies from the federal government. Some bands adapted as best they could and others did not want to readily leave their expanded homelands and campsites which were located off the reservation. In 1884, an effort to move the Western Shoshone to the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho (and open up Duck Valley lands for non-Indian homesteads) was successfully resisted by the headmen of the bands.

The Northern Paiute bands became allied with their kin the Bannock in the Bannock War of 1878 and were subsequently sent to a prisoner of war camp in Yakima, Washington. Upon their release, the survivors were returned to their homelands and the Western Shoshone reservation was expanded for their use in 1886.

The tribal bands located at Duck Valley existed as best as they were allowed under the watchful eye of the Indian Agent and Indian Police. Farming and ranching was the mainstay for the people. The Shoshone and Paiute united at Duck Valley under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 and formed a tribal government through a Constitution and Bylaws which was adopted in 1936.

From 1884 through 1911 a boarding school operated on the reservation. Thereafter 3 day schools were operated in three separate locations on the reservation. In Owyhee, the Swayne School was built. In 1931 the day schools were closed and all students attended the Swayne School. Students of the higher grades were sent to off reservation boarding schools until 1946 when high school classes were added. In 1956 the reservation school system was consolidated into the Elko County School District of Nevada and today is known as the Owyhee Combined Schools (K-12). Recently, a Community Education Center was placed in Owyhee for GED and higher education courses.

The first full time physician was assigned to Duck Valley in 1882 and by 1897 a small one-room infirmary hospital was built and was replaced by 1920 with a structure which had two seven bed wards. In July of 1937 the native stone hospital was completed with a 20 bed ward, x-ray and laboratory facilities. The native stone hospital was closed in 1976 when the modern Owyhee Community Health Facility was completed.

The Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of Duck Valley are governed by the Business Council. The Business Council is composed of a Chairman, Vice Chairman and five Council Members, all of whom are elected to serve three-year terms. The Business Council directs the Tribal government. The Chairman manages the operations of Tribal government with assistance from the Chief Executive Officer. There are four divisions of tribal administration: Health & Human Services, Judicial Services, Tribal Programs and Support Services.

Farming and Ranching are still mainstays for Duck Valley and is reflected in the 12,000 acres of subjugated lands. The Duck Valley Reservation is composed of 289, 819 acres held in trust by the United States Government for the use and occupancy of the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes. Wildhorse Reservoir was constructed in 1936 for the Duck Valley Irrigation Project. Tribal membership is over 1800 with approximately 1200 living on the reservation. The Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of Duck Valley continue to exist within the original territories of their ancestors.

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Narrative courtesy of The Shoshone - Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Indian Reservation