

Demographics



Sacajawea Festival

Photo courtesy of Idaho Tourism

Idaho County Population Figures 2000 – 2014

| County | 2000 Population | 2014 Population | # Change 2000-2014 | % Change 2000-2014 | Rank in 2000 | Rank in 2014 |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| State | 1,293,953 | 1,634,464 | 291,032 | 26.32% | | |
| Ada | 300,904 | 426,236 | 99,938 | 41.65% | 1 | 1 |
| Adams | 3,476 | 3,861 | 501 | 11.08% | 41 | 40 |
| Bannock | 75,565 | 83,347 | 8,126 | 10.30% | 5 | 5 |
| Bear Lake | 6,411 | 5,957 | -410 | -7.08% | 35 | 36 |
| Benewah | 9,171 | 9,118 | 38 | -0.58% | 28 | 30 |
| Bingham | 41,735 | 45,269 | 4,217 | 8.47% | 7 | 7 |
| Blaine | 18,991 | 21,482 | 2,208 | 13.12% | 17 | 17 |
| Boise | 6,670 | 6,824 | 355 | 2.31% | 34 | 35 |
| Bonner | 36,835 | 41,585 | 3,973 | 12.90% | 9 | 8 |
| Bonneville | 82,522 | 108,623 | 23,250 | 31.63% | 4 | 4 |
| Boundary | 9,871 | 10,979 | 933 | 11.22% | 27 | 26 |
| Butte | 2,899 | 2,622 | -77 | -9.56% | 42 | 42 |
| Camas | 991 | 1,039 | 133 | 4.84% | 44 | 43 |
| Canyon | 131,441 | 203,143 | 60,253 | 54.55% | 2 | 2 |
| Caribou | 7,304 | 6,837 | -454 | -6.39% | 33 | 34 |
| Cassia | 21,416 | 23,540 | 1,770 | 9.92% | 13 | 14 |
| Clark | 1,022 | 867 | -73 | -15.17% | 43 | 44 |
| Clearwater | 8,930 | 8,562 | -228 | -4.12% | 29 | 31 |
| Custer | 4,342 | 4,140 | -9 | -4.65% | 37 | 39 |
| Elmore | 29,130 | 26,094 | -2,784 | -10.42% | 11 | 13 |
| Franklin | 11,329 | 13,021 | 1,521 | 14.94% | 24 | 22 |
| Fremont | 11,819 | 12,867 | 1,309 | 8.87% | 23 | 23 |
| Gem | 15,181 | 16,866 | 1,484 | 11.10% | 20 | 19 |
| Gooding | 14,155 | 15,064 | 1,320 | 6.42% | 21 | 21 |
| Idaho | 15,511 | 16,215 | 935 | 4.54% | 19 | 20 |
| Jefferson | 19,155 | 27,021 | 7,146 | 41.06% | 16 | 12 |
| Jerome | 18,342 | 22,818 | 4,340 | 24.40% | 18 | 16 |
| Kootenai | 108,685 | 147,326 | 32,447 | 35.55% | 3 | 3 |
| Latah | 34,935 | 38,411 | 2,769 | 9.95% | 10 | 10 |
| Lemhi | 7,806 | 7,726 | 161 | -1.02% | 30 | 32 |
| Lewis | 3,747 | 3,838 | 75 | 2.43% | 40 | 41 |
| Lincoln | 4,044 | 5,316 | 1,142 | 31.45% | 39 | 37 |
| Madison | 27,467 | 38,038 | 10,397 | 38.49% | 12 | 11 |
| Minidoka | 20,174 | 20,323 | -19 | 0.74% | 15 | 18 |
| Nez Perce | 37,410 | 40,007 | 2,133 | 6.94% | 8 | 9 |
| Oneida | 4,125 | 4,184 | 90 | 1.43% | 38 | 38 |
| Owyhee | 10,644 | 11,353 | 794 | 6.66% | 25 | 25 |
| Payette | 20,578 | 22,836 | 2,046 | 10.97% | 14 | 15 |
| Power | 7,538 | 7,617 | 228 | 1.05% | 32 | 33 |
| Shoshone | 13,771 | 12,390 | -1,099 | -10.03% | 22 | 24 |
| Teton | 5,999 | 10,341 | 4,167 | 72.38% | 36 | 27 |
| Twin Falls | 64,284 | 80,914 | 13,721 | 25.87% | 6 | 6 |
| Valley | 7,651 | 9,826 | 1,987 | 28.43% | 31 | 29 |
| Washington | 9,977 | 10,021 | 278 | 0.44% | 26 | 28 |

Source: US Census Bureau, factfinder.census.gov, April 2014

Historical Populations by County 1920 through 1960

| County | 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 |

Source: US Census Bureau, April 2011

Historical Populations by County 1970 through 2010

| County | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Ada | 112,230 | 173,125 | 205,775 | 300,904 | 392,365 |
| Adams | 2,877 | 3,347 | 3,254 | 3,476 | 3,976 |
| Bannock | 52,200 | 65,421 | 66,026 | 75,565 | 82,839 |
| Bear Lake | 5,801 | 6,931 | 6,084 | 6,411 | 5,986 |
| Benewah | 6,230 | 8,292 | 7,937 | 9,171 | 9,285 |
| Bingham | 29,167 | 36,489 | 37,583 | 41,735 | 45,607 |
| Blaine | 5,749 | 9,841 | 13,552 | 18,991 | 21,376 |
| Boise | 1,763 | 2,999 | 3,509 | 6,670 | 7,028 |
| Bonner | 15,560 | 24,163 | 26,622 | 36,835 | 40,877 |
| Bonneville | 52,457 | 65,980 | 72,207 | 82,522 | 104,234 |
| Boundary | 5,484 | 7,289 | 8,332 | 9,871 | 10,972 |
| Butte | 2,925 | 3,342 | 2,918 | 2,899 | 2,891 |
| Camas | 728 | 818 | 727 | 991 | 1,117 |
| Canyon | 61,288 | 83,756 | 90,076 | 131,441 | 188,923 |
| Caribou | 6,534 | 8,695 | 6,963 | 7,304 | 6,963 |
| Cassia | 17,017 | 19,427 | 19,532 | 21,416 | 22,952 |
| Clark | 741 | 798 | 762 | 1,022 | 982 |
| Clearwater | 10,871 | 10,390 | 8,505 | 8,930 | 8,761 |
| Custer | 2,967 | 3,385 | 4,133 | 4,342 | 4,368 |
| Elmore | 17,479 | 21,565 | 21,205 | 29,130 | 27,038 |
| Franklin | 7,373 | 8,895 | 9,232 | 11,329 | 12,786 |
| Fremont | 8,710 | 10,813 | 10,937 | 11,819 | 13,242 |
| Gem | 9,387 | 11,972 | 11,844 | 15,181 | 16,719 |
| Gooding | 8,645 | 11,874 | 11,633 | 14,155 | 15,464 |
| Idaho | 12,891 | 14,769 | 13,783 | 15,511 | 16,267 |
| Jefferson | 11,740 | 15,304 | 16,543 | 19,155 | 26,140 |
| Jerome | 10,253 | 14,840 | 15,138 | 18,342 | 22,374 |
| Kootenai | 35,332 | 59,770 | 69,795 | 108,685 | 138,494 |
| Latah | 24,898 | 28,749 | 30,617 | 34,935 | 37,244 |
| Lemhi | 5,566 | 7,460 | 6,899 | 7,806 | 7,936 |
| Lewis | 3,867 | 4,118 | 3,516 | 3,747 | 3,821 |
| Lincoln | 3,057 | 3,436 | 3,308 | 4,044 | 5,208 |
| Madison | 13,452 | 19,480 | 23,674 | 27,467 | 37,536 |
| Minidoka | 15,731 | 19,718 | 19,361 | 20,174 | 20,069 |
| Nez Perce | 30,376 | 33,220 | 33,754 | 37,410 | 39,265 |
| Oneida | 2,864 | 3,258 | 3,492 | 4,125 | 4,286 |
| Owyhee | 6,422 | 8,272 | 8,392 | 10,644 | 11,526 |
| Payette | 12,401 | 15,825 | 16,434 | 20,578 | 22,623 |
| Power | 4,864 | 6,844 | 7,086 | 7,538 | 7,817 |
| Shoshone | 19,718 | 19,226 | 13,931 | 13,771 | 12,765 |
| Teton | 2,351 | 2,897 | 3,439 | 5,999 | 10,170 |
| Twin Falls | 41,807 | 52,927 | 53,580 | 64,284 | 77,230 |
| Valley | 3,609 | 5,604 | 6,109 | 7,651 | 9,862 |
| Washington | 7,633 | 8,803 | 8,550 | 9,977 | 10,198 |
| State Total | 713,015 | 944,127 | 1,006,749 | 1,293,953 | 1,567,582 |

Source: US Census Bureau, April 2011

Idaho City Populations 2000 – 2010

| City | 04/01/2000 | 04/01/2010 | # Change 2000 – 2010 | % Change 2000 – 2010 |
|----------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Aberdeen | 1,840 | 1,994 | 154 | 8.4% |
| Acequia | 144 | 124 | -20 | -13.9% |
| Albion | 262 | 267 | 5 | 1.9% |
| American Falls | 4,111 | 4,457 | 346 | 8.4% |
| Ammon | 6,187 | 13,816 | 7,629 | 123.3% |
| Arco | 1,026 | 995 | -31 | -3.0% |
| Arimo | 348 | 355 | 7 | 2.0% |
| Ashton | 1,129 | 1,127 | -2 | -0.2% |
| Athol | 676 | 692 | 16 | 2.4% |
| Atomic City | 25 | 29 | 4 | 16.0% |
| Bancroft | 382 | 377 | -5 | -1.3% |
| Basalt | 419 | 394 | -25 | -6.0% |
| Bellevue | 1,876 | 2,287 | 411 | 21.9% |
| Blackfoot | 10,419 | 11,899 | 1,480 | 14.2% |
| Bliss | 275 | 318 | 43 | 15.6% |
| Bloomington | 251 | 206 | -45 | -17.9% |
| Boise City | 185,787 | 205,671 | 19,884 | 10.7% |
| Bonnars Ferry | 2,515 | 2,543 | 28 | 1.1% |
| Bovill | 305 | 260 | -45 | -14.8% |
| Buhl | 3,985 | 4,122 | 137 | 3.4% |
| Burley | 9,316 | 10,345 | 1,029 | 11.0% |
| Butte City | 76 | 74 | -2 | -2.6% |
| Caldwell | 25,967 | 46,237 | 20,270 | 78.1% |
| Cambridge | 360 | 328 | -32 | -8.9% |
| Carey | 513 | 604 | 91 | 17.7% |
| Cascade | 997 | 939 | -58 | -5.8% |
| Castleford | 277 | 226 | -51 | -18.4% |
| Challis | 909 | 1,081 | 172 | 18.9% |
| Chubbuck | 9,700 | 13,922 | 4,222 | 43.5% |
| Clark Fork | 530 | 536 | 6 | 1.1% |
| Clayton | 27 | 7 | -20 | -74.1% |
| Clifton | 213 | 259 | 46 | 21.6% |
| Coeur d'Alene | 34,514 | 44,137 | 9,623 | 27.9% |
| Cottonwood | 944 | 900 | -44 | -4.7% |
| Council | 816 | 839 | 23 | 2.8% |
| Craigmont | 556 | 501 | -55 | -9.9% |
| Crouch | 154 | 162 | 8 | 5.2% |
| Culdesac | 378 | 380 | 2 | 0.5% |
| Dalton Gardens | 2,278 | 2,335 | 57 | 2.5% |
| Dayton | 444 | 463 | 19 | 4.3% |
| Deary | 552 | 506 | -46 | -8.3% |
| Declo | 338 | 343 | 5 | 1.5% |
| Dietrich | 150 | 332 | 182 | 121.3% |
| Donnelly | 138 | 152 | 14 | 10.1% |
| Dover | 342 | 556 | 214 | 62.6% |
| Downey | 613 | 625 | 12 | 2.0% |
| Driggs | 1,100 | 1,660 | 560 | 50.9% |
| Drummond | 15 | 16 | 1 | 6.7% |
| Dubois | 647 | 677 | 30 | 4.6% |
| Eagle | 11,085 | 19,908 | 8,823 | 79.6% |
| East Hope | 200 | 210 | 10 | 5.0% |

Idaho City Populations 2000 – 2010 (continued)

| City | 04/01/2000 | 04/01/2010 | # Change 2000 – 2010 | % Change 2000 – 2010 |
|---------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Eden | 411 | 405 | -6 | -1.5% |
| Elk River | 156 | 125 | -31 | -19.9% |
| Emmett | 5,490 | 6,557 | 1,067 | 19.4% |
| Fairfield | 395 | 416 | 21 | 5.3% |
| Ferdinand | 145 | 159 | 14 | 9.7% |
| Fernan Lake Village | 186 | 169 | -17 | -9.1% |
| Filer | 1,620 | 2,508 | 888 | 54.8% |
| Firth | 408 | 477 | 69 | 16.9% |
| Franklin | 641 | 641 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Fruitland | 3,805 | 4,684 | 879 | 23.1% |
| Garden City | 10,624 | 10,972 | 348 | 3.3% |
| Genesee | 946 | 955 | 9 | 1.0% |
| Georgetown | 538 | 476 | -62 | -11.5% |
| Glenns Ferry | 1,611 | 1,319 | -292 | -18.1% |
| Gooding | 3,384 | 3,567 | 183 | 5.4% |
| Grace | 990 | 915 | -75 | -7.6% |
| Grand View | 470 | 452 | -18 | -3.8% |
| Grangeville | 3,228 | 3,141 | -87 | -2.7% |
| Greenleaf | 862 | 846 | -16 | -1.9% |
| Hagerman | 656 | 872 | 216 | 32.9% |
| Hailey | 6,200 | 7,960 | 1,760 | 28.4% |
| Hamer | 12 | 48 | 36 | 300.0% |
| Hansen | 970 | 1,144 | 174 | 17.9% |
| Harrison | 267 | 203 | -64 | -24.0% |
| Hauser | 668 | 678 | 10 | 1.5% |
| Hayden | 9,159 | 13,294 | 4,135 | 45.1% |
| Hayden Lake | 494 | 574 | 80 | 16.2% |
| Hazelton | 687 | 753 | 66 | 9.6% |
| Heyburn | 2,899 | 3,089 | 190 | 6.6% |
| Hollister | 237 | 272 | 35 | 14.8% |
| Homedale | 2,528 | 2,633 | 105 | 4.2% |
| Hope | 79 | 86 | 7 | 8.9% |
| Horseshoe Bend | 770 | 707 | -63 | -8.2% |
| Huetter | 96 | 100 | 4 | 4.2% |
| Idaho City | 458 | 485 | 27 | 5.9% |
| Idaho Falls | 50,730 | 56,813 | 6,083 | 12.0% |
| Inkom | 738 | 854 | 116 | 15.7% |
| Iona | 1,201 | 1,803 | 602 | 50.1% |
| Irwin | 157 | 219 | 62 | 39.5% |
| Island Park | 215 | 286 | 71 | 33.0% |
| Jerome | 7,780 | 10,890 | 3,110 | 40.0% |
| Juliaetta | 609 | 579 | -30 | -4.9% |
| Kamiah | 1,160 | 1,295 | 135 | 11.6% |
| Kellogg | 2,395 | 2,120 | -275 | -11.5% |
| Kendrick | 369 | 303 | -66 | -17.9% |
| Ketchum | 3,003 | 2,689 | -314 | -10.5% |
| Kimberly | 2,614 | 3,264 | 650 | 24.9% |
| Kooskia | 675 | 607 | -68 | -10.1% |
| Kootenai | 441 | 678 | 237 | 53.7% |
| Kuna | 5,382 | 15,210 | 9,828 | 182.6% |
| Lapwai | 1,134 | 1,137 | 3 | 0.3% |

Idaho City Populations 2000 – 2010 (continued)

| City | 04/01/2000 | 04/01/2010 | # Change 2000 – 2010 | % Change 2000 – 2010 |
|------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Lava Hot Springs | 521 | 407 | -114 | -21.9% |
| Leadore | 90 | 105 | 15 | 16.7% |
| Lewiston | 30,904 | 31,894 | 990 | 3.2% |
| Lewisville | 467 | 458 | -9 | -1.9% |
| Mackay | 566 | 517 | -49 | -8.7% |
| Malad City | 2,158 | 2,095 | -63 | -2.9% |
| Malta | 177 | 193 | 16 | 9.0% |
| Marsing | 890 | 1,031 | 141 | 15.8% |
| McCall | 2,084 | 2,991 | 907 | 43.5% |
| McCammon | 805 | 809 | 4 | 0.5% |
| Melba | 439 | 513 | 74 | 16.9% |
| Menan | 707 | 741 | 34 | 4.8% |
| Meridian | 34,919 | 75,092 | 40,173 | 115.0% |
| Middleton | 2,978 | 5,524 | 2,546 | 85.5% |
| Midvale | 176 | 171 | -5 | -2.8% |
| Minidoka | 129 | 112 | -17 | -13.2% |
| Montpelier | 2,785 | 2,597 | -188 | -6.8% |
| Moore | 196 | 189 | -7 | -3.6% |
| Moscow | 21,291 | 23,800 | 2,509 | 11.8% |
| Mountain Home | 11,143 | 14,206 | 3,063 | 27.5% |
| Moyie Springs | 656 | 718 | 62 | 9.5% |
| Mud Lake | 270 | 358 | 88 | 32.6% |
| Mullan | 840 | 692 | -148 | -17.6% |
| Murtaugh | 139 | 115 | -24 | -17.3% |
| Nampa | 51,867 | 81,557 | 29,690 | 57.2% |
| New Meadows | 533 | 495 | -38 | -7.1% |
| New Plymouth | 1,400 | 1,538 | 138 | 9.9% |
| Newdale | 358 | 323 | -35 | -9.8% |
| Nezperce | 523 | 466 | -57 | -10.9% |
| Notus | 458 | 531 | 73 | 15.9% |
| Oakley | 668 | 763 | 95 | 14.2% |
| Oldtown | 190 | 184 | -6 | -3.2% |
| Onaway | 230 | 187 | -43 | -18.7% |
| Orofino | 3,247 | 3,142 | -105 | -3.2% |
| Osburn | 1,545 | 1,555 | 10 | 0.6% |
| Oxford | 53 | 48 | -5 | -9.4% |
| Paris | 576 | 513 | -63 | -10.9% |
| Parker | 319 | 305 | -14 | -4.4% |
| Parkline* | 65 | 80 | 15 | 23.1% |
| Parma | 1,771 | 1,983 | 212 | 12.0% |
| Paul | 998 | 1,169 | 171 | 17.1% |
| Payette | 7,054 | 7,433 | 379 | 5.4% |
| Peck | 186 | 197 | 11 | 5.9% |
| Pierce | 617 | 508 | -109 | -17.7% |
| Pinehurst | 1,661 | 1,619 | -42 | -2.5% |
| Placerville | 60 | 53 | -7 | -11.7% |
| Plummer | 990 | 1,044 | 54 | 5.5% |
| Pocatello | 51,466 | 54,255 | 2,789 | 5.4% |
| Ponderay | 638 | 1,137 | 499 | 78.2% |
| Post Falls | 17,247 | 27,574 | 10,327 | 59.9% |
| Potlatch | 791 | 804 | 13 | 1.6% |

Idaho City Populations 2000 – 2010 (continued)

| City | 04/01/2000 | 04/01/2010 | # Change 2000 – 2010 | % Change 2000 – 2010 |
|--------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Preston | 4,682 | 5,204 | 522 | 11.1% |
| Priest River | 1,754 | 1,751 | -3 | -0.2% |
| Rathdrum | 4,816 | 6,826 | 2,010 | 41.7% |
| Reubens | 72 | 71 | -1 | -1.4% |
| Rexburg | 17,257 | 25,484 | 8,227 | 47.7% |
| Richfield | 412 | 482 | 70 | 17.0% |
| Rigby | 2,998 | 3,945 | 947 | 31.6% |
| Riggins | 410 | 419 | 9 | 2.2% |
| Ririe | 545 | 656 | 111 | 20.4% |
| Roberts | 647 | 580 | -67 | -10.4% |
| Rockland | 316 | 295 | -21 | -6.6% |
| Rupert | 5,645 | 5,554 | -91 | -1.6% |
| Salmon | 3,122 | 3,112 | -10 | -0.3% |
| Sandpoint | 6,835 | 7,365 | 530 | 7.8% |
| Shelley | 3,813 | 4,409 | 596 | 15.6% |
| Shoshone | 1,398 | 1,461 | 63 | 4.5% |
| Smelterville | 651 | 627 | -24 | -3.7% |
| Soda Springs | 3,381 | 3,058 | -323 | -9.6% |
| Spencer | 38 | 37 | -1 | -2.6% |
| Spirit Lake | 1,376 | 1,945 | 569 | 41.4% |
| St. Anthony | 3,342 | 3,542 | 200 | 6.0% |
| St. Charles | 156 | 131 | -25 | -16.0% |
| St. Maries | 2,652 | 2,402 | -250 | -9.4% |
| Stanley | 100 | 63 | -37 | -37.0% |
| Star** | 1,795 | 5,793 | 3,998 | 222.7% |
| State Line | 28 | 38 | 10 | 35.7% |
| Stites | 226 | 221 | -5 | -2.2% |
| Sugar City | 1,242 | 1,514 | 272 | 21.9% |
| Sun Valley | 1,427 | 1,406 | -21 | -1.5% |
| Swan Valley | 213 | 204 | -9 | -4.2% |
| Tensed | 126 | 123 | -3 | -2.4% |
| Teton | 569 | 735 | 166 | 29.2% |
| Tetonia | 247 | 269 | 22 | 8.9% |
| Troy | 798 | 862 | 64 | 8.0% |
| Twin Falls | 34,469 | 44,125 | 9,656 | 28.0% |
| Ucon | 943 | 1,108 | 165 | 17.5% |
| Victor | 840 | 1,928 | 1,088 | 129.5% |
| Wallace | 960 | 784 | -176 | -18.3% |
| Wardner | 215 | 188 | -27 | -12.6% |
| Warm River | 10 | 3 | -7 | -70.0% |
| Weippe | 416 | 441 | 25 | 6.0% |
| Weiser | 5,343 | 5,507 | 164 | 3.1% |
| Wendell | 2,338 | 2,782 | 444 | 19.0% |
| Weston | 425 | 437 | 12 | 2.8% |
| White Bird | 106 | 91 | -15 | -14.2% |
| Wilder | 1,462 | 1,533 | 71 | 4.9% |
| Winchester | 308 | 340 | 32 | 10.4% |
| Worley | 223 | 257 | 34 | 15.2% |

*Parkline incorporated December 13, 1994.

**Star incorporated December 10, 1997.

Source: US Census Bureau, Released April 2010

City and County Populations 2000 & 2010

| County | City | 04/01/2000 | 04/01/2010 | # Change 2000 – 2010 | % Change 2000 – 2010 |
|--------------|----------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ada | Boise City | 185,787 | 205,671 | 19,884 | 10.70% |
| | Eagle | 11,085 | 19,908 | 8,823 | 79.60% |
| | Garden City | 10,624 | 10,972 | 348 | 3.30% |
| | Kuna | 5,382 | 15,210 | 9,828 | 182.60% |
| | Meridian | 34,919 | 75,092 | 40,173 | 115.00% |
| | Star* | 1,795 | 5,793 | 3,998 | 222.70% |
| | City Total | 247,797 | 332,646 | 84,849 | 34.20% |
| | Rest of County | 53,107 | 59,719 | 6,612 | 12.50% |
| | County Total | 300,904 | 392,365 | 91,461 | 30.40% |
| Adams | Council | 816 | 839 | 23 | 2.80% |
| | New Meadows | 533 | 496 | -37 | -6.90% |
| | City Total | 1,349 | 1,335 | -14 | -1.00% |
| | Rest of County | 2,127 | 2,641 | 514 | 24.20% |
| | County Total | 3,476 | 3,976 | 500 | 14.40% |
| Bannock | Arimo | 348 | 355 | 7 | 2.00% |
| | Chubbuck | 9,700 | 13,922 | 4,222 | 43.50% |
| | Downey | 613 | 625 | 12 | 2.00% |
| | Fort Hall CDP (partial) | 1,674 | 1,795 | 121 | 7.20% |
| | Inkom | 738 | 854 | 116 | 15.70% |
| | Lava Hot Springs | 521 | 407 | -114 | -21.90% |
| | McCammon | 805 | 809 | 4 | 0.50% |
| | Pocatello (partial) | 51,442 | 54,230 | 2,788 | 5.40% |
| | City Total | 65,841 | 72,997 | 7,156 | 10.90% |
| | Rest of County | 9,724 | 9,842 | 118 | 1.20% |
| | County Total | 75,565 | 82,839 | 7,274 | 9.60% |
| Bear Lake | Bloomington | 251 | 206 | -45 | -17.90% |
| | Georgetown | 538 | 476 | -62 | -11.50% |
| | Montpelier | 2,785 | 2,597 | -188 | -6.80% |
| | Paris | 576 | 513 | -63 | -10.90% |
| | St. Charles | 156 | 131 | -25 | -16.00% |
| | City Total | 4,306 | 3,923 | -383 | -8.90% |
| | Rest of County | 2,105 | 2,063 | -42 | -2.00% |
| | County Total | 6,411 | 5,986 | -425 | -6.60% |
| Benewah | Parkline** | 65 | 80 | 15 | 23.10% |
| | Plummer | 990 | 1,044 | 54 | 5.50% |
| | St. Maries | 2,652 | 2,402 | -250 | -9.40% |
| | Tensed | 126 | 123 | -3 | -2.40% |
| | City Total | 3,833 | 3,649 | -184 | -4.80% |
| | Rest of County | 5,338 | 5,636 | 298 | 5.60% |
| County Total | 9,171 | 9,285 | 114 | 1.20% | |

City and County Populations 2000 & 2010 (continued)

| County | City | 04/01/2000 | 04/01/2010 | # Change 2000 – 2010 | % Change 2000 – 2010 |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bingham | Aberdeen | 1,403 | 1,994 | 591 | 42.10% |
| | Atomic City | 25 | 29 | 4 | 16.00% |
| | Basalt | 397 | 394 | -3 | -0.80% |
| | Blackfoot | 9,721 | 11,889 | 2,168 | 22.30% |
| | Firth | 424 | 477 | 53 | 12.50% |
| | Fort Hall CDP (partial) | 1,519 | 1,406 | -113 | -7.40% |
| | Shelley | 3,622 | 4,409 | 787 | 21.70% |
| | City Total | 17,111 | 20,598 | 3,487 | 20.40% |
| | Rest of County | 24,624 | 25,009 | 385 | 1.60% |
| | County Total | 41,735 | 45,607 | 3,872 | 9.30% |
| Blaine | Bellevue | 1,876 | 2,287 | 411 | 21.90% |
| | Carey | 513 | 604 | 91 | 17.70% |
| | Hailey | 6,200 | 7,960 | 1,760 | 28.40% |
| | Ketchum | 3,003 | 2,689 | -314 | -10.50% |
| | Sun Valley | 1,427 | 1,406 | -21 | -1.50% |
| | City Total | 13,019 | 14,946 | 1,927 | 14.80% |
| | Rest of County | 5,972 | 6,430 | 458 | 7.70% |
| | County Total | 18,991 | 21,376 | 2,385 | 12.60% |
| Boise | Crouch | 154 | 162 | 8 | 5.20% |
| | Horseshoe Bend | 770 | 707 | -63 | -8.20% |
| | Idaho City | 458 | 485 | 27 | 5.90% |
| | Placerville | 60 | 53 | -7 | -11.70% |
| | City Total | 1,442 | 1,407 | -35 | -2.40% |
| | Rest of County | 5,228 | 5,621 | 393 | 7.50% |
| | County Total | 6,670 | 7,028 | 358 | 5.40% |
| Bonner | Clark Fork | 530 | 536 | 6 | 1.10% |
| | Dover | 342 | 556 | 214 | 62.60% |
| | East Hope | 200 | 210 | 10 | 5.00% |
| | Hope | 79 | 86 | 7 | 8.90% |
| | Kootenai | 441 | 678 | 237 | 53.70% |
| | Oldtown | 190 | 184 | -6 | -3.20% |
| | Ponderay | 638 | 1,137 | 499 | 78.20% |
| | Priest River | 1,754 | 1,751 | -3 | -0.20% |
| | Sandpoint | 6,835 | 7,365 | 530 | 7.80% |
| | City Total | 11,009 | 12,503 | 1,494 | 13.60% |
| | Rest of County | 25,826 | 28,374 | 2,548 | 9.90% |
| | County Total | 36,835 | 40,877 | 4,042 | 11.00% |
| | Bonneville | Ammon | 6,187 | 13,816 | 7,629 |
| Idaho Falls | | 50,730 | 56,813 | 6,083 | 12.00% |
| Iona | | 1,201 | 1,803 | 602 | 50.10% |
| Irwin | | 157 | 219 | 62 | 39.50% |
| Ririe (partial) | | 25 | 30 | 5 | 20.00% |
| Swan Valley | | 213 | 204 | -9 | -4.20% |
| Ucon | | 943 | 1,108 | 165 | 17.50% |
| City Total | | 59,456 | 73,993 | 14,537 | 24.50% |
| Rest of County | | 23,066 | 30,241 | 7,175 | 31.10% |
| County Total | 82,522 | 104,234 | 21,712 | 26.30% | |

City and County Populations 2000 & 2010 (continued)

| County | City | 04/01/2000 | 04/01/2010 | # Change 2000 - 2010 | % Change 2000 - 2010 |
|--------------|------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Boundary | Bonnars Ferry | 2,515 | 2,543 | 28 | 1.10% |
| | Moyie Springs | 656 | 718 | 62 | 9.50% |
| | City Total | 3,171 | 3,261 | 90 | 2.80% |
| | Rest of County | 6,700 | 7,711 | 1,011 | 15.10% |
| | County Total | 9,871 | 10,972 | 1,101 | 11.20% |
| Butte | Arco | 1,026 | 995 | -31 | -3.00% |
| | Butte City | 76 | 74 | -2 | -2.60% |
| | Moore | 196 | 189 | -7 | -3.60% |
| | City Total | 1,298 | 1,258 | -40 | -3.10% |
| | Rest of County | 1,601 | 1,633 | 32 | 2.00% |
| | County Total | 2,899 | 2,891 | -8 | -0.30% |
| Camas | Fairfield | 395 | 416 | 21 | 5.30% |
| | City Total | 395 | 416 | 21 | 5.30% |
| | Rest of County | 596 | 701 | 105 | 17.60% |
| | County Total | 991 | 1,117 | 126 | 12.70% |
| Canyon | Caldwell | 25,967 | 46,237 | 20,270 | 78.10% |
| | Greenleaf | 862 | 846 | -16 | -1.90% |
| | Melba | 439 | 513 | 74 | 16.90% |
| | Middleton | 2,978 | 5,524 | 2,546 | 85.50% |
| | Nampa | 51,867 | 81,557 | 29,690 | 57.20% |
| | Notus | 458 | 531 | 73 | 15.90% |
| | Parma | 1,771 | 1,983 | 212 | 12.00% |
| | Wilder | 1,462 | 1,533 | 71 | 4.90% |
| | City Total | 85,804 | 138,724 | 52,920 | 61.70% |
| | Rest of County | 45,637 | 50,199 | 4,562 | 10.00% |
| | County Total | 131,441 | 188,923 | 57,482 | 43.70% |
| Caribou | Bancroft | 382 | 377 | -5 | -1.30% |
| | Grace | 990 | 915 | -75 | -7.60% |
| | Soda Springs | 3,381 | 3,058 | -323 | -9.60% |
| | City Total | 4,753 | 4,350 | -403 | -8.50% |
| | Rest of County | 2,551 | 2,613 | 62 | 2.40% |
| | County Total | 7,304 | 6,963 | -341 | -4.70% |
| Cassia | Albion | 262 | 267 | 5 | 1.90% |
| | Burley (partial) | 9,074 | 10,076 | 1,002 | 11.00% |
| | Declo | 338 | 343 | 5 | 1.50% |
| | Malta | 177 | 193 | 16 | 9.00% |
| | Oakley | 668 | 763 | 95 | 14.20% |
| | City Total | 10,519 | 11,642 | 1,123 | 10.70% |
| | Rest of County | 10,897 | 11,310 | 413 | 3.80% |
| County Total | 21,416 | 22,952 | 1,536 | 7.20% | |
| Clark | Dubois | 647 | 677 | 30 | 4.60% |
| | Spencer | 38 | 37 | -1 | -2.60% |
| | City Total | 685 | 714 | 29 | 4.20% |
| | Rest of County | 337 | 268 | -69 | -20.50% |
| | County Total | 1,022 | 982 | -40 | -3.90% |

City and County Populations 2000 & 2010 (continued)

| County | City | 04/01/2000 | 04/01/2010 | # Change 2000 - 2010 | % Change 2000 - 2010 |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Clearwater | Elk River | 156 | 125 | -31 | -19.90% |
| | Orofino | 3,247 | 3,142 | -105 | -3.20% |
| | Pierce | 617 | 508 | -109 | -17.70% |
| | Weippe | 416 | 441 | 25 | 6.00% |
| | City Total | 4,436 | 4,216 | -220 | -5.00% |
| | Rest of County | 4,494 | 4,545 | 51 | 1.10% |
| | County Total | 8,930 | 8,761 | -169 | -1.90% |
| Custer | Challis | 909 | 1,081 | 172 | 18.90% |
| | Clayton | 27 | 7 | -20 | -74.10% |
| | Mackay | 566 | 517 | -49 | -8.70% |
| | Stanley | 100 | 63 | -37 | -37.00% |
| | City Total | 1,602 | 1,668 | 66 | 4.10% |
| | Rest of County | 2,740 | 2,700 | -40 | -1.50% |
| | County Total | 4,342 | 4,368 | 26 | 0.60% |
| Elmore | Glenns Ferry | 1,611 | 1,319 | -292 | -18.10% |
| | Mountain Home AFB CDP | 8,894 | 3,238 | -5,656 | -63.60% |
| | Mountain Home | 11,143 | 14,206 | 3,063 | 27.50% |
| | City Total | 21,648 | 18,763 | -2,885 | -13.30% |
| | Rest of County | 7,482 | 8,275 | 793 | 10.60% |
| | County Total | 29,130 | 27,038 | -2,092 | -7.20% |
| Franklin | Clifton | 213 | 259 | 46 | 21.60% |
| | Dayton | 444 | 463 | 19 | 4.30% |
| | Franklin | 641 | 641 | 0 | 0.00% |
| | Oxford | 53 | 48 | -5 | -9.40% |
| | Preston | 4,682 | 5,204 | 522 | 11.10% |
| | Weston | 425 | 437 | 12 | 2.80% |
| | City Total | 6,458 | 7,052 | 594 | 9.20% |
| | Rest of County | 4,871 | 5,734 | 863 | 17.70% |
| | County Total | 11,329 | 12,786 | 1,457 | 12.90% |
| Fremont | Ashton | 1,129 | 1,127 | -2 | -0.20% |
| | Drummond | 15 | 16 | 1 | 6.70% |
| | Island Park | 215 | 286 | 71 | 33.00% |
| | Newdale | 358 | 323 | -35 | -9.80% |
| | Parker | 319 | 305 | -14 | -4.40% |
| | St. Anthony | 3,342 | 3,542 | 200 | 6.00% |
| | Teton | 569 | 735 | 166 | 29.20% |
| | Warm River | 10 | 3 | -7 | -70.00% |
| | City Total | 5,957 | 6,337 | 380 | 6.40% |
| | Rest of County | 5,862 | 6,905 | 1,043 | 17.80% |
| County Total | 11,819 | 13,242 | 1,423 | 12.00% | |
| Gem | Emmett | 5,490 | 6,557 | 1,067 | 19.40% |
| | City Total | 5,490 | 6,557 | 1,067 | 19.40% |
| | Rest of County | 9,691 | 10,162 | 471 | 4.90% |
| | County Total | 15,181 | 16,719 | 1,538 | 10.10% |

City and County Populations 2000 & 2010 (continued)

| County | City | 04/01/2000 | 04/01/2010 | # Change 2000 – 2010 | % Change 2000 – 2010 |
|--------------|---------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Gooding | Bliss | 275 | 318 | 43 | 15.60% |
| | Gooding | 3,384 | 3,567 | 183 | 5.40% |
| | Hagerman | 656 | 872 | 216 | 32.90% |
| | Wendell | 2,338 | 2,782 | 444 | 19.00% |
| | City Total | 6,653 | 7,539 | 886 | 13.30% |
| | Rest of County | 7,502 | 7,925 | 423 | 5.60% |
| | County Total | 14,155 | 15,464 | 1,309 | 9.20% |
| Idaho | Cottonwood | 944 | 900 | -44 | -4.70% |
| | Ferdinand | 145 | 159 | 14 | 9.70% |
| | Grangeville | 3,228 | 3,141 | -87 | -2.70% |
| | Kooskia | 675 | 607 | -68 | -10.10% |
| | Riggins | 410 | 419 | 9 | 2.20% |
| | Stites | 226 | 221 | -5 | -2.20% |
| | White Bird | 106 | 91 | -15 | -14.20% |
| | City Total | 5,734 | 5,538 | -196 | -3.40% |
| | Rest of County | 9,777 | 10,729 | 952 | 9.70% |
| County Total | 15,511 | 16,267 | 756 | 4.90% | |
| Jefferson | Hamer | 12 | 48 | 36 | 300.00% |
| | Lewisville | 467 | 458 | -9 | -1.90% |
| | Menan | 707 | 741 | 34 | 4.80% |
| | Mud Lake | 270 | 358 | 88 | 32.60% |
| | Rigby | 2,998 | 3,945 | 947 | 31.60% |
| | Ririe (partial) | 520 | 626 | 106 | 20.40% |
| | Roberts | 647 | 580 | -67 | -10.40% |
| | City Total | 5,621 | 6,756 | 1,135 | 20.20% |
| | Rest of County | 13,534 | 19,384 | 5,850 | 43.20% |
| County Total | 19,155 | 26,140 | 6,985 | 36.50% | |
| Jerome | Eden | 411 | 405 | -6 | -1.50% |
| | Hazelton | 687 | 753 | 66 | 9.60% |
| | Jerome | 7,780 | 10,890 | 3,110 | 40.00% |
| | City Total | 8,878 | 12,048 | 3,170 | 35.70% |
| | Rest of County | 9,464 | 10,326 | 862 | 9.10% |
| County Total | 18,342 | 22,374 | 4,032 | 22.00% | |
| Kootenai | Athol | 676 | 692 | 16 | 2.40% |
| | Coeur d'Alene | 34,514 | 44,137 | 9,623 | 27.90% |
| | Dalton Gardens | 2,278 | 2,335 | 57 | 2.50% |
| | Fernan Lake Village | 186 | 169 | -17 | -9.10% |
| | Harrison | 267 | 203 | -64 | -24.00% |
| | Hauser | 668 | 678 | 10 | 1.50% |
| | Hayden | 9,159 | 13,294 | 4,135 | 45.10% |
| | Hayden Lake | 494 | 574 | 80 | 16.20% |
| | Huetter | 96 | 100 | 4 | 4.20% |
| | Post Falls | 17,247 | 27,574 | 10,327 | 59.90% |
| | Rathdrum | 4,816 | 6,826 | 2,010 | 41.70% |
| | Spirit Lake | 1,376 | 1,945 | 569 | 41.40% |
| | State Line | 28 | 38 | 10 | 35.70% |
| | Worley | 223 | 257 | 34 | 15.20% |
| | City Total | 72,028 | 98,822 | 26,794 | 37.20% |
| | Rest of County | 36,657 | 39,672 | 3,015 | 8.20% |
| County Total | 108,685 | 138,494 | 29,809 | 27.40% | |

City and County Populations 2000 & 2010 (continued)

| County | City | 04/01/2000 | 04/01/2010 | # Change 2000 – 2010 | % Change 2000 – 2010 |
|--------------|------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Latah | Bovill | 305 | 260 | -45 | -14.80% |
| | Deary | 552 | 506 | -46 | -8.30% |
| | Genesee | 946 | 955 | 9 | 1.00% |
| | Juliaetta | 609 | 579 | -30 | -4.90% |
| | Kendrick | 369 | 303 | -66 | -17.90% |
| | Moscow | 21,291 | 23,800 | 2,509 | 11.80% |
| | Onaway | 230 | 187 | -43 | -18.70% |
| | Potlatch | 791 | 804 | 13 | 1.60% |
| | Troy | 798 | 862 | 64 | 8.00% |
| | City Total | 25,891 | 28,256 | 2,365 | 9.10% |
| | Rest of County | 9,044 | 8,988 | -56 | -0.60% |
| County Total | 34,935 | 37,244 | 2,309 | 6.60% | |
| Lemhi | Leadore | 90 | 105 | 15 | 16.70% |
| | Salmon | 3,122 | 3,112 | -10 | -0.30% |
| | City Total | 3,212 | 3,217 | 5 | 0.20% |
| | Rest of County | 4,594 | 4,719 | 125 | 2.70% |
| | County Total | 7,806 | 7,936 | 130 | 1.70% |
| Lewis | Craigmont | 556 | 501 | -55 | -9.90% |
| | Kamiah | 1,160 | 1,295 | 135 | 11.60% |
| | Nezperce | 523 | 466 | -57 | -10.90% |
| | Reubens | 72 | 71 | -1 | -1.40% |
| | Winchester | 308 | 340 | 32 | 10.40% |
| | City Total | 2,619 | 2,673 | 54 | 2.10% |
| | Rest of County | 1,128 | 1,148 | 20 | 1.80% |
| | County Total | 3,747 | 3,821 | 74 | 2.00% |
| Lincoln | Dietrich | 150 | 332 | 182 | 121.30% |
| | Richfield | 412 | 482 | 70 | 17.00% |
| | Shoshone | 1,398 | 1,461 | 63 | 4.50% |
| | City Total | 1,960 | 2,275 | 315 | 16.10% |
| | Rest of County | 2,084 | 2,933 | 849 | 40.70% |
| | County Total | 4,044 | 5,208 | 1,164 | 28.80% |
| Madison | Rexburg | 17,257 | 25,484 | 8,227 | 47.70% |
| | Sugar City | 1,242 | 1,514 | 272 | 21.90% |
| | City Total | 18,499 | 26,998 | 8,499 | 45.90% |
| | Rest of County | 8,968 | 10,538 | 1,570 | 17.50% |
| | County Total | 27,467 | 37,536 | 10,069 | 36.70% |
| Minidoka | Acequia | 144 | 124 | -20 | -13.90% |
| | Burley (partial) | 242 | 269 | 27 | 11.20% |
| | Heyburn | 2,899 | 3,089 | 190 | 6.60% |
| | Minidoka | 129 | 112 | -17 | -13.20% |
| | Paul | 998 | 1,169 | 171 | 17.10% |
| | Rupert | 5,645 | 5,554 | -91 | -1.60% |
| | City Total | 10,057 | 10,317 | 260 | 2.60% |
| | Rest of County | 10,117 | 9,752 | -365 | -3.60% |
| | County Total | 20,174 | 20,069 | -105 | -0.50% |

City and County Populations 2000 & 2010 (continued)

| County | City | 04/01/2000 | 04/01/2010 | # Change 2000 – 2010 | % Change 2000 – 2010 |
|--------------|---------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Nez Perce | Culdesac | 378 | 380 | 2 | 0.50% |
| | Lapwai | 1,134 | 1,137 | 3 | 0.30% |
| | Lewiston | 30,904 | 31,894 | 990 | 3.20% |
| | Peck | 186 | 197 | 11 | 5.90% |
| | City Total | 32,602 | 33,608 | 1,006 | 3.10% |
| | Rest of County | 4,808 | 5,657 | 849 | 17.70% |
| | County Total | 37,410 | 39,265 | 1,855 | 5.00% |
| Oneida | Malad City | 2,158 | 2,095 | -63 | -2.90% |
| | City Total | 2,158 | 2,095 | -63 | -2.90% |
| | Rest of County | 1,967 | 2,191 | 224 | 11.40% |
| | County Total | 4,125 | 4,286 | 161 | 3.90% |
| Owyhee | Grand View | 470 | 452 | -18 | -3.80% |
| | Homedale | 2,528 | 2,633 | 105 | 4.20% |
| | Marsing | 890 | 1,031 | 141 | 15.80% |
| | City Total | 3,888 | 4,116 | 228 | 5.90% |
| | Rest of County | 6,756 | 7,410 | 654 | 9.70% |
| | County Total | 10,644 | 11,526 | 882 | 8.30% |
| Payette | Fruitland | 3,805 | 4,684 | 879 | 23.10% |
| | New Plymouth | 1,400 | 1,538 | 138 | 9.90% |
| | Payette | 7,054 | 7,433 | 379 | 5.40% |
| | City Total | 12,259 | 13,655 | 1,396 | 11.40% |
| | Rest of County | 8,319 | 8,968 | 649 | 7.80% |
| | County Total | 20,578 | 22,623 | 2,045 | 9.90% |
| Power | American Falls | 4,111 | 4,457 | 346 | 8.40% |
| | Arbon Valley CDP | 627 | 599 | -28 | -4.50% |
| | Pocatello (partial) | 24 | 25 | 1 | 4.20% |
| | Rockland | 316 | 295 | -21 | -6.60% |
| | City Total | 5,078 | 5,376 | 298 | 5.90% |
| | Rest of County | 2,460 | 2,441 | -19 | -0.80% |
| | County Total | 7,538 | 7,817 | 279 | 3.70% |
| Shoshone | Kellogg | 2,395 | 2,120 | -275 | -11.50% |
| | Mullan | 840 | 692 | -148 | -17.60% |
| | Osburn | 1,545 | 1,555 | 10 | 0.60% |
| | Pinehurst | 1,661 | 1,619 | -42 | -2.50% |
| | Smelterville | 651 | 627 | -24 | -3.70% |
| | Wallace | 960 | 784 | -176 | -18.30% |
| | Wardner | 215 | 188 | -27 | -12.60% |
| | City Total | 8,267 | 7,585 | -682 | -8.20% |
| | Rest of County | 5,504 | 5,180 | -324 | -5.90% |
| County Total | 13,771 | 12,765 | -1,006 | -7.30% | |
| Teton | Driggs | 1,100 | 1,660 | 560 | 50.90% |
| | Tetonia | 247 | 269 | 22 | 8.90% |
| | Victor | 840 | 1,928 | 1,088 | 129.50% |
| | City Total | 2,187 | 3,857 | 1,670 | 76.40% |
| | Rest of County | 3,812 | 6,313 | 2,501 | 65.60% |
| County Total | 5,999 | 10,170 | 4,171 | 69.50% | |

City and County Populations 2000 & 2010 (continued)

| County | City | 04/01/2000 | 04/01/2010 | # Change 2000 – 2010 | % Change 2000 – 2010 |
|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Twin Falls | Buhl | 3,985 | 4,122 | 137 | 3.40% |
| | Castleford | 277 | 226 | -51 | -18.40% |
| | Filer | 1,620 | 2,508 | 888 | 54.80% |
| | Hansen | 970 | 1,144 | 174 | 17.90% |
| | Hollister | 237 | 272 | 35 | 14.80% |
| | Kimberly | 2,614 | 3,264 | 650 | 24.90% |
| | Murtaugh | 139 | 115 | -24 | -17.30% |
| | Twin Falls | 34,469 | 44,125 | 9,656 | 28.00% |
| | City Total | 44,311 | 55,776 | 11,465 | 25.90% |
| | Rest of County | 19,973 | 21,454 | 1,481 | 7.40% |
| County Total | 64,284 | 77,230 | 12,946 | 20.10% | |
| Valley | Cascade | 997 | 939 | -58 | -5.80% |
| | Donnelly | 138 | 152 | 14 | 10.10% |
| | McCall | 2,084 | 2,991 | 907 | 43.50% |
| | City Total | 3,219 | 4,082 | 863 | 26.80% |
| | Rest of County | 4,432 | 5,780 | 1,348 | 30.40% |
| | County Total | 7,651 | 9,862 | 2,211 | 28.90% |
| Washington | Cambridge | 360 | 328 | -32 | -8.90% |
| | Midvale | 176 | 171 | -5 | -2.80% |
| | Weiser | 5,343 | 5,507 | 164 | 3.10% |
| | City Total | 5,879 | 6,006 | 127 | 2.20% |
| | Rest of County | 4,098 | 4,192 | 94 | 2.30% |
| | County Total | 9,977 | 10,198 | 221 | 2.20% |

*Parkline incorporated December 13, 1994.

**Star incorporated December 10, 1997.

Source: US Census Bureau, Released April 2010

Idaho's 20 Largest Cities

| Rank | City | 2010 Census | 2013 Estimate | Change | PerCent Change |
|------|---------------|----------------|------------------|--------|-------------------|
| 1 | Boise | 205,671 | 214,237 | 8,566 | 4.16% |
| 2 | Nampa | 81,557 | 86,518 | 4,961 | 6.08% |
| 3 | Meridian | 75,092 | 83,596 | 8,504 | 11.32% |
| 4 | Idaho Falls | 56,813 | 58,292 | 1,479 | 2.60% |
| 5 | Pocatello | 54,255 | 54,350 | 95 | 0.18% |
| 6 | Caldwell | 46,237 | 48,957 | 2,720 | 5.88% |
| 7 | Coeur d'Alene | 44,137 | 46,402 | 2,265 | 5.13% |
| 8 | Twin Falls | 44,125 | 45,981 | 1,856 | 4.21% |
| 9 | Lewiston | 31,894 | 32,401 | 507 | 1.59% |
| 10 | Post Falls | 27,574 | 29,357 | 1,783 | 6.47% |
| 11 | Rexburg | 25,484 | 26,520 | 1,036 | 4.07% |
| 12 | Moscow | 23,800 | 24,534 | 734 | 3.08% |
| 13 | Eagle | 19,908 | 21,646 | 1,738 | 8.73% |
| 14 | Kuna | 15,210 | 16,532 | 1,322 | 8.69% |
| 15 | Ammon | 13,816 | 14,460 | 644 | 4.66% |
| 16 | Chubbuck | 13,922 | 14,125 | 203 | 1.46% |
| 17 | Mtn Home | 14,206 | 13,805 | -401 | -2.82% |
| 18 | Hayden | 13,294 | 13,681 | 387 | 2.91% |
| 19 | Blackfoot | 11,899 | 11,854 | -45 | -0.38% |
| 20 | Garden City | 10,972 | 11,260 | 288 | 2.62% |

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Estimates, July 2013

Population by Age and Sex July 1, 2012 Estimate

| | Total Population | Male Population | Female Population |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Under 5 years | 108,614 | 55,539 | 53,075 |
| 5 to 9 years | 115,036 | 59,132 | 55,904 |
| 10 to 14 years | 112,375 | 57,468 | 54,907 |
| 15 to 19 years | 65,230 | 33,710 | 31,520 |
| 20 to 24 years | 105,525 | 53,427 | 52,098 |
| 25 to 29 years | 98,304 | 50,099 | 48,205 |
| 30 to 34 years | 100,268 | 50,959 | 49,309 |
| 35 to 39 years | 91,590 | 46,491 | 45,099 |
| 40 to 44 years | 92,207 | 46,605 | 45,602 |
| 45 to 49 years | 92,883 | 46,453 | 46,430 |
| 50 to 54 years | 101,716 | 50,356 | 51,360 |
| 55 to 59 years | 98,677 | 48,728 | 46,949 |
| 60 to 64 years | 87,401 | 43,203 | 44,198 |
| 65 to 69 years | 70,041 | 34,672 | 35,369 |
| 70 to 74 years | 50,436 | 24,721 | 25,715 |
| 75 to 79 years | 35,692 | 16,984 | 18,708 |
| 80 to 84 years | 25,725 | 11,285 | 14,440 |
| 85 years and over | 26,175 | 9,511 | 16,664 |
| Total | 1,519,716 | 760,550 | 759,166 |

Source: US Census Bureau

Historic Population by Age and Sex

| Age | 1980 | | 1990 | | 2000 | | 2010 | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 48,073 | 45,458 | 41,082 | 39,111 | 50,047 | 47,596 | 62,468 | 59,304 |
| 5-9 | 42,392 | 40,342 | 46,183 | 43,860 | 51,860 | 48,896 | 61,887 | 59,308 |
| 10-14 | 40,501 | 38,717 | 46,328 | 43,858 | 53,697 | 50,911 | 60,104 | 56,851 |
| 15-19 | 44,000 | 43,982 | 40,845 | 39,593 | 56,131 | 54,727 | 58,936 | 56,423 |
| 20-24 | 43,487 | 42,747 | 34,083 | 31,709 | 48,934 | 45,060 | 54,782 | 53,427 |
| 25-29 | 41,803 | 40,658 | 36,247 | 35,820 | 44,117 | 41,011 | 54,818 | 51,916 |
| 30-34 | 37,079 | 35,862 | 40,257 | 40,476 | 43,111 | 41,194 | 52,206 | 50,025 |
| 35-39 | 29,156 | 28,488 | 40,123 | 39,771 | 47,940 | 46,973 | 49,149 | 47,696 |
| 40-44 | 23,720 | 22,962 | 35,254 | 34,020 | 49,149 | 48,906 | 47,948 | 46,816 |
| 45-49 | 20,467 | 20,506 | 27,547 | 27,000 | 46,290 | 45,882 | 51,546 | 52,014 |
| 50-54 | 20,061 | 20,415 | 22,309 | 22,051 | 39,499 | 38,577 | 52,006 | 52,971 |
| 55-59 | 19,934 | 21,248 | 19,292 | 20,115 | 29,949 | 30,075 | 48,095 | 48,902 |
| 60-64 | 18,444 | 19,753 | 18,626 | 19,924 | 23,775 | 23,730 | 41,542 | 41,774 |
| 65-69 | 16,118 | 16,922 | 17,854 | 20,132 | 19,462 | 20,707 | 31,148 | 32,280 |
| 70-74 | 11,819 | 13,433 | 14,461 | 17,308 | 16,768 | 19,033 | 22,648 | 23,458 |
| 75-79 | 7,271 | 9,393 | 10,692 | 13,837 | 13,280 | 17,163 | 15,960 | 18,315 |
| 80-84 | 3,930 | 6,318 | 6,144 | 9,439 | 8,670 | 12,776 | 11,073 | 14,541 |
| 85+ | 2,900 | 5,576 | 3,629 | 7,769 | 5,981 | 12,076 | 9,008 | 16,234 |
| Total | 471,155 | 472,780 | 500,956 | 505,793 | 648,660 | 645,293 | 785,324 | 782,258 |
| Totals | 943,935 | | 1,006,749 | | 1,293,953 | | 1,567,582 | |

Source: US Census Bureau

Idaho Population by Race

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Total population | 1,583,364 | 1,583,364 |
| One race | 1,543,905 | 97.50% |
| Two or more races | 39,459 | 2.50% |
| One race | 1,543,905 | 97.50% |
| White | 1,455,692 | 91.90% |
| Black or African American | 8,957 | 0.60% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 19,984 | 1.30% |
| Cherokee tribal grouping | 1,199 | 0.10% |
| Chippewa tribal grouping | 362 | 0.00% |
| Navajo tribal grouping | 777 | 0.00% |
| Sioux tribal grouping | 504 | 0.00% |
| Asian | 20,141 | 1.30% |
| Asian Indian | 2,301 | 0.10% |
| Chinese | 4,192 | 0.30% |
| Filipino | 3,017 | 0.20% |
| Japanese | 3,026 | 0.20% |
| Korean | 2,249 | 0.10% |
| Vietnamese | 1,438 | 0.10% |
| Other Asian | 3,918 | 0.20% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 2,216 | 0.10% |
| Native Hawaiian | 451 | 0.00% |
| Guamanian or Chamorro | 801 | 0.10% |
| Samoan | 157 | 0.00% |
| Other Pacific Islander | 807 | 0.10% |
| Some other race | 36,915 | 2.30% |
| Two or more races | 39,459 | 2.50% |
| White and Black or African American | 5,335 | 0.30% |
| White and American Indian and Alaska Native | 15,018 | 0.90% |
| White and Asian | 8,299 | 0.50% |
| Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native | 447 | 0.00% |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 180,901 | 11.40% |
| Mexican | 157,590 | 10.00% |
| Puerto Rican | 3,303 | 0.20% |
| Cuban | 883 | 0.10% |
| Other Hispanic or Latino | 19,125 | 1.20% |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 1,402,463 | 88.60% |

Source: US Census Bureau 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Northwest State Populations

| State | 2000 Census | 2013 Estimate | # Change | % Change |
|------------|-------------|---------------|----------|----------|
| Washington | 5,894,121 | 6,819,579 | 925,458 | 15.7% |
| Oregon | 3,421,399 | 3,868,721 | 447,322 | 13.1% |
| Utah | 2,233,169 | 2,813,673 | 580,504 | 26.0% |
| Nevada | 1,998,257 | 2,730,066 | 731,809 | 36.6% |
| Idaho | 1,293,953 | 1,583,364 | 289,411 | 22.4% |
| Montana | 902,195 | 998,554 | 96,359 | 10.7% |
| Wyoming | 493,782 | 570,134 | 76,352 | 15.5% |

Source: US Census Bureau 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Idaho Life Expectancy at Birth (2013)

| <u>Total</u> | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 79.6 | 77.4 | 81.8 |

U.S. life expectancy in 2011 was 78.7 years, 76.3 years for males, and 81.1 years for females.

Births and Deaths in Idaho

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Live Births</u> | <u>Rate1</u> | <u>Deaths</u> | <u>Rate2</u> |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 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 |
| 2006 | 24,185 | 16.5 | 10,556 | 7.2 |
| 2007 | 25,023 | 16.7 | 10,742 | 7.2 |
| 2008 | 25,156 | 16.5 | 10,927 | 7.2 |
| 2009 | 23,726 | 15.3 | 11,065 | 7.2 |
| 2010 | 23,202 | 14.8 | 11,411 | 7.3 |
| 2011 | 22,311 | 14.1 | 11,990 | 7.6 |
| 2012 | 22,941 | 14.4 | 11,993 | 7.5 |
| 2013 | 22,348 | 13.9 | 12,426 | 7.7 |

Idaho Vital Statistics 2013, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Public Health, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, May 2015.

Ten Leading Causes of Death to Idahoans

| Cause of Death | Male | Female | Total |
|---|-------|--------|--------|
| All causes | 6,402 | 6,024 | 12,426 |
| 1. Malignant neoplasms (cancer) | 1,442 | 1,267 | 2,709 |
| 2. Diseases of heart | 1,353 | 1,136 | 2,489 |
| 3. Chronic lower respiratory diseases | 399 | 407 | 806 |
| 4. Accidents | 464 | 313 | 777 |
| 5. Cerebrovascular diseases | 267 | 333 | 600 |
| 6. Diabetes mellitus | 227 | 173 | 400 |
| 7. Alzheimer's disease | 117 | 231 | 348 |
| 8. Intentional self-harm (suicide) | 244 | 64 | 303 |
| 9. Influenza and pneumonia | 119 | 140 | 259 |
| 10. Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis | 145 | 67 | 212 |
| All other causes | 1,625 | 1,893 | 3,518 |

Idaho Vital Statistics 2013, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Public Health, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, May 2015.

Fast Facts (2013)

| | | | |
|-----------------|----|-----------------|----|
| Oldest Groom: | 96 | Oldest Bride: | 90 |
| Youngest Groom: | 16 | Youngest Bride: | 16 |

There was at least one marriage every day except one day in 2013.

Day Most Marriages Occured: August 10 (224 marriages)

Day the Second Most Marriages Occured: August 3 (222 marriages)

Days Fewest Marriages Occured: February 3 (no marriages) and January 21 (1 marriage)

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----|---------------------------|----|
| Oldest Male Divorcee: | 93 | Oldest Female Divorcee: | 89 |
| Youngest Male Divorcee: | 17 | Youngest Female Divorcee: | 16 |

Days Most Divorces Finalized: April 18 and September 16 (54 divorces each)

Greatest Number of Previous Marriages for Male Divorcees: 9

Greatest Number of Previous Marriages for Female Divorcees: 9

Marriage of Longest Duration Ending in a Divorce: 65 years

Marriage of Shortest Duration Ending in a Divorce: 9 days

Idaho Vital Statistics 2013, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Public Health, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, May 2015.

Marriages and Divorces in Idaho

| Year | Marriages | Rate* | Divorces | Rate* |
|------|-----------|-------|----------|-------|
| 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 |

Marriages and Divorces in Idaho (continued)

| Year | Marriages | Rate* | Divorces | Rate* |
|------|-----------|-------|----------|-------|
| 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 |
| 2006 | 14,855 | 10.1 | 7,392 | 5.0 |
| 2007 | 14,973 | 10.0 | 7,344 | 4.9 |
| 2008 | 14,641 | 9.6 | 7,424 | 4.9 |
| 2009 | 13,771 | 8.9 | 7,729 | 5.0 |
| 2010 | 13,757 | 8.8 | 8,136 | 5.2 |
| 2011 | 13,757 | 8.6 | 7,773 | 4.9 |
| 2012 | 13,114 | 8.2 | 7,598 | 3.6 |
| 2013 | 13,207 | 8.2 | 7,248 | 4.5 |

* Rate per 1,000 population.

Idaho Vital Statistics 2013, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Public Health, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, May 2015.

Basque Children at Jaialdi

Photo Courtesy of Idaho Tourism



Rankings in the US and Northwest

| Social Welfare | Value | US | NW* |
|--|-----------|----|-----|
| % of Population in Poverty (2012) | 16.1% | 19 | 2 |
| Per Capita Social Security Payment (2011) | \$2,241 | 34 | 4 |
| % of Population in Medicare (2012) | 15.6% | 36 | 3 |
| % of Population Receiving Public Aid (2011) | 2.0% | 46 | 5 |
| Recipients of TANF Payments (2013) | 2,790 | 49 | 6 |
| % Change in TANF recipients (2012-2013) | 3.2 | 11 | 3 |
| % of Population Receiving Food Stamps (2013) | 14.1% | 28 | 3 |
| Health | | | |
| % of Population w/o Health Insurance (2012) | 17.3% | 14 | 3 |
| Community Hospitals Per 100,000 Population (2012) | 2.5 | 15 | 3 |
| Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population (2012) | 14.4 | 5 | 2 |
| Teen Birth Rate, % of All Births (2011) | 7.1 | 32 | 4 |
| Births to Unmarried Women, % of All Births (2011) | 26.8% | 48 | 6 |
| Abortions Per 1,000 Live Births (2010) | 65 | 44 | 6 |
| Deaths (2011) | 12,026 | 40 | 5 |
| Cancer Deaths (2013) | 2,660 | 41 | 5 |
| Heart Disease Deaths (2010) | 2,495 | 40 | 5 |
| Suicide Deaths (2010) | 290 | 37 | 5 |
| AIDS Deaths (2010) | 9 | 43 | 5 |
| Percent of Adults Overweight (2012) | 62.6% | 34 | 2 |
| % of Children (19-35 months) Fully Immunized (2011) | 63.00% | 46 | 7 |
| Crime & Law Enforcement | | | |
| Violent Crimes Per 100,000 Population (2012) | 208 | 44 | 5 |
| Murders Per 100,000 Population (2012) | 1.8 | 44 | 5 |
| State Prisoner Incarceration per 100,000 Population (2012) | 499 | 10 | 1 |
| Death Row Inmates (2014) | 12 | 22 | 3 |
| Law Officers per 10,000 Population (2011) | 17.9 | 37 | 3 |
| Per Capita State & Local Expenditures for Police (2011) | \$241 | 33 | 4 |
| Per Capita State & Local Expenditures for Corrections (2011) | \$184 | 30 | 6 |
| Population Estimates | | | |
| Population (2013) | 1,612,136 | 39 | 5 |
| Percent Change (2012 - 2013) | 1.0% | 11 | 4 |
| Persons Per Square Mile | 19.3 | 44 | 5 |
| % White Population (2012) | 93.8% | 5 | 1 |
| % Hispanic Population (2012) | 11.6% | 16 | 5 |
| 2015 Population (projected) | 1,704,700 | 37 | 5 |
| 2000-2015 % Population Change (projected) | 18.0% | 6 | 3 |
| Population per U.S. House Seat (2014) | 806,068 | 4 | 2 |
| Population per State Legislator (2013) | 15,354 | 38 | 5 |

*Idaho's rank relative to the state's six neighbors: Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Oregon and Washington. Values are Ranked from High to Low (Highest = 1)

Source: *Idaho Fiscal Facts 2014: A Legislator's Handbook of Facts, Figures, & Trends*

The Basque People in Idaho



Basque Musicians at Jaialdi

Photo Courtesy of Idaho Tourism

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.

Source: www.boisebasques.com

Hispanics in Idaho



Idaho Latin Expo

Photo Courtesy of Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs

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

Hispanics in Idaho (continued)

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.

Excerpted with permission from an article written by Errol D. Jones, Ph.D. which appeared in the Fall 2005 edition of Idaho Issues

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.

Hispanic Dancers

Photo Courtesy of Idaho Tourism





Hispanic Heritage Month Photo Courtesy of Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs

Idaho's Native American Tribes

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe



2015 Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council

Seated(L to R): Ernie Stensgar, Vice Chairman; Chief Allan, Chairman;
Donald Sczenski, Secretary-Treasurer

Standing (L to R): Alfred Nomee, Charlotte Nilson, Cynthia Williams, Margaret Sijohn

History and Demographics

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 Awl," referring to the sharpness of the trading skills exhibited by tribal members in their dealings with visitors. However, the Coeur d'Alene people call themselves Schitsu'umsh, or "The ones who were found here" because they have lived in the region since time immemorial.

The Tribe's aboriginal territory stretched more than 5 million acres from eastern Washington, across north Idaho and into western Montana and the Coeur d'Alene people lived off the land, streams and lakes. Located in Kootenai and Benewah Counties in north Idaho, the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation was established by an Executive Order in 1873. The reservation features mountains, lakes, timber, and fertile farm land.

Today, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe has more than 2,400 enrolled members, approximately 1,500 of whom live on the reservation.

Government

Tribal Government consists of a seven-member tribal council elected by the tribal membership. Each council position serves a three-year term. The Chairman, Vice Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer positions are one year terms elected each year by the tribal council. The Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council has sovereign authority over the 345,000 acre reservation. Their responsibilities include maintaining a government-to-government relationship with federal and state governments, as well as working with elected officials from city and county governments on and around the reservation.

The Tribal government operates through nineteen departments that collectively provide services to tribal

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe (continued)

members and the community, including the Tribal Police Department, Tribal Housing Authority, natural resources protection and conservation, employment, and road and infrastructure maintenance.

Economic Impact

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe is the second largest employer in northern Idaho with nearly 2,000 employees working in the tribe's various government and business operations. Roughly 60% of the tribe's employees are non-native. As a result of tribal operations, including government, hospitality, gaming and other business operations, 4,360 jobs are created in the region.

The Tribe's economic impact on Idaho's economy is approximately \$330 million and the tribe's operations account generate approximately \$13 million in taxes to the state, county and local governments.

The Tribe has grown its operations steadily over the past two decades. After bringing gaming to the Coeur d'Alene reservation, the Tribe has continued to add on to the Casino, with the most recent \$75 million expansion completed in 2011. The Circling Raven Golf Club has received international accolades and the hospitality at the Coeur d'Alene Resort Hotel is second to none.

In addition to the 1,000 jobs provided at the Coeur d'Alene Casino Resort Hotel, Spa Ssakwa'q'n, and the Circling Raven Golf Club, the Tribe provides a vast array of job opportunities to those living in north Idaho through the Benewah Medical and Wellness Center, the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Farm, Coeur d'Alene Tribe Physical Therapy LLC, the Benewah Market and Ace Hardware, Red Spectrum Communications, and the Benewah Automotive Center.

A National Model for Rural Healthcare

Decades ago, all people who lived in the area, tribal and non-tribal, had poor access to quality healthcare. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe first opened the Benewah Medical Center (BMC) in the early 1990s after seeing the poor state of healthcare and access to medical care in the communities on and around the reservation.

The medical center has grown and evolved over the years and the Tribe

proudly opened its brand new, \$17.3 million state-of-the-art facility in the fall of 2012. Today, the BMC serves about approximately 35,000 patient visits annually and continues to provide quality healthcare to anyone who needs it, regardless of their ability to pay. Approximately half of the BMC's patients are non-tribal.

The Tribe has also operated the Benewah Wellness Center since 1998. The Wellness Center, a \$5 million fitness facility that covers 43,000 square feet, completes an award-winning medical operation that has evolved to be a national model for both Indian health care and rural health care.

A Legacy of Giving and Community Involvement

Giving back to the community has been part of the Tribe's culture since the beginning of time. In 1992, the leadership of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe voluntarily committed 5% of net gaming revenues to support education in the region annually, both on and off the reservation. Since then, the Tribe has given more than \$21 million to schools, school districts, universities and nonprofit organizations across the state and the Inland Northwest region. The Tribe is proud to continue its support year after year and annual donations each year have been more than \$1 million per year since 2005.

In addition to its commitment to education, the Tribe supports many of the nonprofit organizations in the community and around the state by donating to events, fundraisers, capital campaigns, and charitable causes, including a \$1 million commitment to the Salvation Army Ray & Joan Kroc Center in Coeur d'Alene and support for the Boys & Girls Club of Kootenai County.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe
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www.cdatribe-nsn.gov

Narrative and photo courtesy of The Coeur d'Alene Tribe

The Kootenai Tribe



Kootenai Tribal Council

Seated in front: Kym Cooper, Council Member; Amethyst Aitken, Council Member
Standing (L to R): Duane Saunders, Treasurer;
Jennifer Porter, Vice Chairwoman; Gary Aitken, Jr., Chairman;
Velma Bahe, Tribal Council Secretary; Ron Abraham, Council Member

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

The Kootenai Tribe (continued)

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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Bonners Ferry ID 83805
208-267-3519
www.kootenai.org

Narrative and photo 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 3,500 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



The Nez Perce Tribe (continued)

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 Anthony Johnson.

Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee
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Lapwai ID 83540
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Narrative courtesy of The Nez Perce Tribe



Artifacts, Nez Perce National Historical Park

Photo Courtesy of Idaho Tourism

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

The Shoshone – Bannock Tribes (continued)

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.
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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

The Shoshone – Paiute Tribes (continued)

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.

Cir: 2004 Lindsey W. Manning
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Narrative courtesy of The Shoshone - Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Indian Reservation

Teepee and Indian Women

Photo Courtesy of Idaho Tourism

