

Demographics



Sacajawea Festival

Photo courtesy of Idaho Tourism

Idaho County Population Figures 2010 – 2020

County	Population 2010	Population 2020	# change from 2010	% change from 2010	2010 rank	2020 rank
State	1,567,582	1,839,106	271,524	17.32%		
Ada	392,365	494,967	102,602	26.15%	1	1
Adams	3,976	4,379	403	10.14%	40	39
Bannock	82,839	87,018	4,179	5.04%	5	6
Bear Lake	5,986	6,372	386	6.45%	36	36
Benewah	9,285	9,530	245	2.64%	30	30
Bingham	45,607	47,992	2,385	5.23%	7	8
Blaine	21,376	24,272	2,896	13.55%	17	16
Boise	7,028	7,610	582	8.28%	34	34
Bonner	40,877	47,110	6,233	15.25%	8	9
Bonneville	104,234	123,964	19,730	18.93%	4	4
Boundary	10,972	12,056	1,084	9.88%	26	25
Butte	2,891	2,574	-317	-10.97%	42	42
Camas	1,117	1,077	-40	-3.58%	43	43
Canyon	188,923	231,105	42,182	22.33%	2	2
Caribou	6,963	7,027	64	0.92%	35	35
Cassia	22,952	24,655	1,703	7.42%	14	15
Clark	982	790	-192	-19.55%	44	44
Clearwater	8,761	8,734	-27	-0.31%	31	31
Custer	4,368	4,275	-93	-2.13%	38	40
Elmore	27,038	28,666	1,628	6.02%	12	13
Franklin	12,786	14,194	1,408	11.01%	23	22
Fremont	13,242	13,388	146	1.10%	22	23
Gem	16,719	19,123	2,404	14.38%	19	19
Gooding	15,464	15,598	134	0.87%	21	21
Idaho	16,267	16,541	274	1.68%	20	20
Jefferson	26,140	30,891	4,751	18.18%	13	12
Jerome	22,374	24,237	1,863	8.33%	16	17
Kootenai	138,494	171,362	32,868	23.73%	3	3
Latah	37,244	39,517	2,273	6.10%	11	11
Lemhi	7,936	7,974	38	0.48%	32	32
Lewis	3,821	3,533	-288	-7.54%	41	41
Lincoln	5,208	5,127	-81	-1.56%	37	37
Madison	37,536	52,913	15,377	40.97%	10	7
Minidoka	20,069	21,613	1,544	7.69%	18	18
Nez Perce	39,265	42,090	2,825	7.19%	9	10
Oneida	4,286	4,564	278	6.49%	39	38
Owyhee	11,526	11,913	387	3.36%	25	26
Payette	22,623	25,386	2,763	12.21%	15	14
Power	7,817	7,878	61	0.78%	33	33
Shoshone	12,765	13,169	404	3.16%	24	24
Teton	10,170	11,630	1,460	14.36%	28	28
Twin Falls	77,230	90,046	12,816	16.59%	6	5
Valley	9,862	11,746	1,884	19.10%	29	27
Washington	10,198	10,500	302	2.96%	27	29

2010 and 2020 populations from US Census Bureau

Historical Populations by County 1920 through 1970

County	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970
Ada	35,213	37,925	50,401	70,649	93,460	112,230
Adams	2,966	2,867	3,407	3,347	2,978	2,877
Bannock	27,532	31,266	34,759	41,745	49,342	52,200
Bear Lake	8,783	7,872	7,911	6,834	7,148	5,801
Benewah	6,997	6,371	7,332	6,173	6,036	6,230
Bingham	18,310	18,561	21,044	23,271	28,218	29,167
Blaine	4,473	3,768	5,295	5,384	4,598	5,749
Boise	1,822	1,847	2,333	1,776	1,646	1,763
Bonner	12,957	13,152	15,667	14,853	15,587	15,560
Bonneville	17,501	19,664	25,697	30,210	46,906	52,457
Boundary	4,474	4,555	5,987	5,908	5,809	5,484
Butte	2,940	1,934	1,877	2,722	3,498	2,925
Camas	1,730	1,411	1,360	1,079	917	728
Canyon	26,932	30,930	40,987	53,597	57,662	61,288
Caribou	2,191	2,121	2,284	5,576	5,976	6,534
Cassia	15,659	13,116	14,430	14,629	16,121	17,017
Clark	1,886	1,122	1,005	918	915	741
Clearwater	4,993	6,599	8,243	8,217	8,548	10,871
Custer	3,550	3,162	3,549	3,318	2,996	2,967
Elmore	5,087	4,491	5,518	6,687	16,719	17,479
Franklin	8,650	9,379	10,229	9,867	8,457	7,373
Fremont	10,380	9,924	10,304	9,351	8,679	8,710
Gem	6,427	7,419	9,544	8,730	9,127	9,387
Gooding	7,548	7,580	9,257	11,101	9,544	8,645
Idaho	11,749	10,107	12,691	11,423	13,542	12,891
Jefferson	9,441	9,171	10,762	10,495	11,672	11,740
Jerome	5,729	8,358	9,900	12,080	11,712	10,253
Kootenai	17,878	19,469	22,283	24,947	29,556	35,332
Latah	18,092	17,798	18,804	20,971	21,170	24,898
Lemhi	5,164	4,643	6,521	6,278	5,816	5,566
Lewis	5,851	5,238	4,666	4,208	4,423	3,867
Lincoln	3,446	3,242	4,230	4,256	3,686	3,057
Madison	9,167	8,316	9,186	9,156	9,417	13,452
Minidoka	9,035	8,403	9,870	9,785	14,394	15,731
Nez Perce	15,253	17,591	18,873	22,658	27,066	30,376
Oneida	6,723	5,870	5,417	4,387	3,603	2,864
Owyhee	4,694	4,103	5,652	6,307	6,375	6,422
Payette	7,021	7,318	9,511	11,921	12,363	12,401
Power	5,105	4,457	3,965	3,988	4,111	4,864
Shoshone	14,250	19,060	21,230	22,806	20,876	19,718
Teton	3,921	3,573	3,601	3,204	2,639	2,351
Twin Falls	28,398	29,828	36,403	40,979	41,842	41,807
Valley	2,524	3,488	4,035	4,270	3,663	3,609
Washington	9,424	7,962	8,853	8,576	8,378	7,633
State Total	431,866	445,031	524,873	588,637	667,191	713,015

Source: US Census Bureau, September 2021

Historical Populations by County 1980 through 2020

County	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
Ada	173,125	205,775	300,904	392,365	494,967
Adams	3,347	3,254	3,476	3,976	4,379
Bannock	65,421	66,026	75,565	82,839	87,018
Bear Lake	6,931	6,084	6,411	5,986	6,372
Benewah	8,292	7,937	9,171	9,285	9,530
Bingham	36,489	37,583	41,735	45,607	47,992
Blaine	9,841	13,552	18,991	21,376	24,272
Boise	2,999	3,509	6,670	7,028	7,610
Bonner	24,163	26,622	36,835	40,877	47,110
Bonneville	65,980	72,207	82,522	104,234	123,964
Boundary	7,289	8,332	9,871	10,972	12,056
Butte	3,342	2,918	2,899	2,891	2,574
Camas	818	727	991	1,117	1,077
Canyon	83,756	90,076	131,441	188,923	231,105
Caribou	8,695	6,963	7,304	6,963	7,027
Cassia	19,427	19,532	21,416	22,952	24,655
Clark	798	762	1,022	982	790
Clearwater	10,390	8,505	8,930	8,761	8,734
Custer	3,385	4,133	4,342	4,368	4,275
Elmore	21,565	21,205	29,130	27,038	28,666
Franklin	8,895	9,232	11,329	12,786	14,194
Fremont	10,813	10,937	11,819	13,242	13,388
Gem	11,972	11,844	15,181	16,719	19,123
Gooding	11,874	11,633	14,155	15,464	15,598
Idaho	14,769	13,783	15,511	16,267	16,541
Jefferson	15,304	16,543	19,155	26,140	30,891
Jerome	14,840	15,138	18,342	22,374	24,237
Kootenai	59,770	69,795	108,685	138,494	171,362
Latah	28,749	30,617	34,935	37,244	39,517
Lemhi	7,460	6,899	7,806	7,936	7,974
Lewis	4,118	3,516	3,747	3,821	3,533
Lincoln	3,436	3,308	4,044	5,208	5,127
Madison	19,480	23,674	27,467	37,536	52,913
Minidoka	19,718	19,361	20,174	20,069	21,613
Nez Perce	33,220	33,754	37,410	39,265	42,090
Oneida	3,258	3,492	4,125	4,286	4,564
Owyhee	8,272	8,392	10,644	11,526	11,913
Payette	15,825	16,434	20,578	22,623	25,386
Power	6,844	7,086	7,538	7,817	7,878
Shoshone	19,226	13,931	13,771	12,765	13,169
Teton	2,897	3,439	5,999	10,170	11,630
Twin Falls	52,927	53,580	64,284	77,230	90,046
Valley	5,604	6,109	7,651	9,862	11,746
Washington	8,803	8,550	9,977	10,198	10,500
State Total	944,127	1,006,749	1,293,953	1,567,582	1,839,106

Source: US Census Bureau, September 2021

Idaho City Populations 2010 – 2020

City	04/01/2010	04/01/2020	# Change 2010 – 2020	% Change 2010 – 2020
Aberdeen	1,994	1,756	-238	-11.9%
Acequia	124	131	7	5.6%
Albion	267	234	-33	-12.4%
American Falls	4,457	4,568	111	2.5%
Ammon	13,816	17,694	3,878	28.1%
Arco	995	879	-116	-11.7%
Arimo	355	354	-1	-0.3%
Ashton	1,127	949	-178	-15.8%
Athol	692	709	17	2.5%
Atomic City ¹	29	41	12	41.4%
Bancroft	377	299	-78	-20.7%
Basalt	394	357	-37	-9.4%
Bellevue	2,287	2,560	273	11.9%
Blackfoot	11,899	12,346	447	3.8%
Bliss	318	258	-60	-18.9%
Bloomington	206	199	-7	-3.4%
Boise City	205,671	235,684	30,013	14.6%
Bonnets Ferry	2,543	2,520	-23	-0.9%
Bovill	260	191	-69	-26.5%
Buhl	4,122	4,558	436	10.6%
Burley	10,345	11,704	1,359	13.1%
Butte City	74	78	4	5.4%
Caldwell	46,237	59,996	13,759	29.8%
Cambridge	328	335	7	2.1%
Carey	604	685	81	13.4%
Cascade	939	1,005	66	7.0%
Castleford	226	215	-11	-4.9%
Challis	1,081	902	-179	-16.6%
Chubbuck	13,922	15,570	1,648	11.8%
Clark Fork	536	513	-23	-4.3%
Clayton	7	10	3	42.9%
Clifton	259	413	154	59.5%
Coeur d'Alene	44,137	54,628	10,491	23.8%
Cottonwood	900	822	-78	-8.7%
Council	839	867	28	3.3%
Craigmont	501	458	-43	-8.6%
Crouch	162	154	-8	-4.9%
Culdesac	380	413	33	8.7%
Dalton Gardens	2,335	2,537	202	8.7%
Dayton	463	510	47	10.2%
Deary	506	508	2	0.4%
Declo	343	338	-5	-1.5%
Dietrich	332	284	-48	-14.5%
Donnelly	152	249	97	63.8%
Dover	556	752	196	35.3%
Downey	625	571	-54	-8.6%
Driggs	1,660	1,984	324	19.5%
Drummond	16	13	-3	-18.8%
Dubois	677	511	-166	-24.5%
Eagle	19,908	30,346	10,438	52.4%
East Hope	210	229	19	9.0%
Eden	405	393	-12	-3.0%

Idaho City Populations 2010 – 2020 *(continued)*

City	04/01/2010	04/01/2020	# Change 2010 – 2020	% Change 2010 – 2020
Elk River	125	139	14	11.2%
Emmett	6,557	7,647	1,090	16.6%
Fairfield	416	441	25	6.0%
Ferdinand	159	133	-26	-16.4%
Fernan Lake Village	169	164	-5	-3.0%
Filer	2,508	2,738	230	9.2%
Firth	477	517	40	8.4%
Franklin	641	1,025	384	59.9%
Fruitland	4,684	6,072	1,388	29.6%
Garden City	10,972	12,316	1,344	12.2%
Genesee	955	1,030	75	7.9%
Georgetown	476	503	27	5.7%
Glenns Ferry	1,319	1,282	-37	-2.8%
Gooding	3,567	3,707	140	3.9%
Grace	915	920	5	0.5%
Grand View	452	440	-12	-2.7%
Grangeville	3,141	3,308	167	5.3%
Greenleaf	846	812	-34	-4.0%
Hagerman	872	968	96	11.0%
Hailey	7,960	9,161	1,201	15.1%
Hamer	48	83	35	72.9%
Hansen	1,144	1,086	-58	-5.1%
Harrison	203	233	30	14.8%
Hauser	678	761	83	12.2%
Hayden	13,294	15,570	2,276	17.1%
Hayden Lake	574	649	75	13.1%
Hazelton	753	803	50	6.6%
Heyburn	3,089	3,700	611	19.8%
Hollister	272	243	-29	-10.7%
Homedale	2,633	2,881	248	9.4%
Hope	86	98	12	14.0%
Horseshoe Bend	707	715	8	1.1%
Huetter	100	104	4	4.0%
Idaho City	485	466	-19	-3.9%
Idaho Falls	56,813	64,818	8,005	14.1%
Inkom	854	792	-62	-7.3%
Iona	1,803	2,717	914	50.7%
Irwin	219	259	40	18.3%
Island Park	286	193	-93	-32.5%
Jerome	10,890	12,349	1,459	13.4%
Juliaetta	579	624	45	7.8%
Kamiah	1,295	1,117	-178	-13.7%
Kellogg	2,120	2,314	194	9.2%
Kendrick	303	288	-15	-5.0%
Ketchum	2,689	3,555	866	32.2%
Kimberly	3,264	4,626	1,362	41.7%
Kooskia	607	514	-93	-15.3%
Kootenai	678	941	263	38.8%
Kuna	15,210	24,011	8,801	57.9%
Lapwai	1,137	1,169	32	2.8%
Lava Hot Springs	407	358	-49	-12.0%
Leadore	105	98	-7	-6.7%
Lewiston	31,894	34,203	2,309	7.2%

Idaho City Populations 2010 – 2020 *(continued)*

City	04/01/2010	04/01/2020	# Change 2010 – 2020	% Change 2010 – 2020
Lewisville	458	421	-37	-8.1%
Mackay	517	439	-78	-15.1%
Malad City	2,095	2,299	204	9.7%
Malta	193	167	-26	-13.5%
Marsing	1,031	1,229	198	19.2%
McCall	2,991	3,686	695	23.2%
McCammon	809	825	16	2.0%
Melba	513	572	59	11.5%
Menan	741	715	-26	-3.5%
Meridian	75,092	117,635	42,543	56.7%
Middleton	5,524	9,425	3,901	70.6%
Midvale	171	193	22	12.9%
Minidoka	112	86	-26	-23.2%
Montpelier	2,597	2,643	46	1.8%
Moore	189	162	-27	-14.3%
Moscow	23,800	25,435	1,635	6.9%
Mountain Home	14,206	15,979	1,773	12.5%
Moyie Springs	718	822	104	14.5%
Mud Lake	358	321	-37	-10.3%
Mullan	692	646	-46	-6.6%
Murtaugh	115	114	-1	-0.9%
Nampa	81,557	100,200	18,643	22.9%
New Meadows	496	517	21	4.2%
New Plymouth	1,538	1,494	-44	-2.9%
Newdale	323	337	14	4.3%
Nezperce	466	458	-8	-1.7%
Notus	531	609	78	14.7%
Oakley	763	786	23	3.0%
Oldtown	184	221	37	20.1%
Onaway	187	196	9	4.8%
Orofino	3,142	2,656	-486	-15.5%
Osburn	1,555	1,567	12	0.8%
Oxford	48	42	-6	-12.5%
Paris	513	541	28	5.5%
Parker	305	302	-3	-1.0%
Parma	1,983	2,096	113	5.7%
Paul	1,169	1,195	26	2.2%
Payette	7,433	8,127	694	9.3%
Peck	197	166	-31	-15.7%
Pierce	508	467	-41	-8.1%
Pinehurst	1,619	1,679	60	3.7%
Placerville	53	48	-5	-9.4%
Plummer	1,044	1,015	-29	-2.8%
Pocatello	54,255	56,320	2,065	3.8%
Ponderay	1,137	1,289	152	13.4%
Post Falls	27,574	38,485	10,911	39.6%
Potlatch	804	763	-41	-5.1%
Preston	5,204	5,591	387	7.4%
Priest River	1,751	1,696	-55	-3.1%
Rathdrum	6,826	9,211	2,385	34.9%
Reubens	71	46	-25	-35.2%
Rexburg	25,484	39,409	13,925	54.6%
Richfield	482	431	-51	-10.6%

Idaho City Populations 2010 – 2020 *(continued)*

City	04/01/2010	04/01/2020	# Change 2010 – 2020	% Change 2010 – 2020
Rigby	3,945	5,038	1,093	27.7%
Riggins	419	372	-47	-11.2%
Ririe	656	667	11	1.7%
Roberts	580	500	-80	-13.8%
Rockland	295	242	-53	-18.0%
Rupert	5,554	6,082	528	9.5%
Salmon	3,112	3,119	7	0.2%
Sandpoint	7,365	8,639	1,274	17.3%
Shelley	4,409	4,785	376	8.5%
Shoshone	1,461	1,653	192	13.1%
Smelterville	627	670	43	6.9%
Soda Springs	3,058	3,133	75	2.5%
Spencer	37	31	-6	-16.2%
Spirit Lake	1,945	2,337	392	20.2%
St. Anthony	3,542	3,606	64	1.8%
St. Charles	131	161	30	22.9%
St. Maries	2,402	2,357	-45	-1.9%
Stanley	63	116	53	84.1%
Star	5,793	11,117	5,324	91.9%
State Line	38	39	1	2.6%
Stites	221	171	-50	-22.6%
Sugar City	1,514	1,715	201	13.3%
Sun Valley	1,406	1,783	377	26.8%
Swan Valley	204	225	21	10.3%
Tensed	123	84	-39	-31.7%
Teton	735	787	52	7.1%
Tetonia	269	308	39	14.5%
Troy	862	890	28	3.2%
Twin Falls	44,125	51,807	7,682	17.4%
Ucon	1,108	1,160	52	4.7%
Victor	1,928	2,157	229	11.9%
Wallace	784	791	7	0.9%
Wardner	188	192	4	2.1%
Warm River	3	4	1	33.3%
Weippe	441	400	-41	-9.3%
Weiser	5,507	5,630	123	2.2%
Wendell	2,782	2,917	135	4.9%
Weston	437	511	74	16.9%
White Bird	91	83	-8	-8.8%
Wilder	1,533	1,597	64	4.2%
Winchester	340	356	16	4.7%
Worley	257	253	-4	-1.6%

¹ Atomic City disincorporated December 3, 2020.

Source: US Census Bureau, Released September 2021

City and County Populations 2010 & 2020

County	City	04/01/2010	04/01/2020	# Change	
				2010 - 2020	% Change 2010 - 2020
Ada	Boise City	205,671	235,684	30,013	14.59%
	Eagle	19,908	30,346	10,438	52.43%
	Garden City	10,972	12,316	1,344	12.25%
	Kuna	15,210	24,011	8,801	57.86%
	Meridian	75,092	117,635	42,543	56.65%
	Star	5,793	11,117	5,324	91.90%
	City Total	332,646	431,109	98,463	29.60%
	Rest of County	59,719	63,858	4,139	6.93%
	County Total	392,365	494,967	102,602	26.15%
Adams	Council	839	867	28	3.34%
	New Meadows	496	517	21	4.23%
	City Total	1,335	1,384	49	3.67%
	Rest of County	2,641	2,995	354	13.40%
	County Total	3,976	4,379	403	10.14%
Bannock	Arimo	355	354	-1	-0.28%
	Chubbuck	13,922	15,570	1,648	11.84%
	Downey	625	571	-54	-8.64%
	Fort Hall CDP (partial)	1,795	1,792	-3	-0.19%
	Inkom	854	792	-62	-7.26%
	Lava Hot Springs	407	358	-49	-12.04%
	McCammom	809	825	16	1.98%
	Pocatello (partial)	54,230	56,294	2,064	3.81%
	City Total	72,997	76,556	3,559	4.88%
	Rest of County	9,842	10,462	620	6.30%
	County Total	82,839	87,018	4,179	5.04%
Bear Lake	Bloomington	206	199	-7	-3.40%
	Georgetown	476	503	27	5.67%
	Montpelier	2,597	2,643	46	1.77%
	Paris	513	541	28	5.46%
	St. Charles	131	161	30	22.90%
	City Total	3,923	4,047	124	3.16%
	Rest of County	2,063	2,325	262	12.70%
County Total	5,986	6,372	386	6.45%	
Benewah	Parkline	80	60	-20	-25.00%
	Plummer	1,044	1,015	-29	-2.78%
	St. Maries	2,402	2,357	-45	-1.87%
	Tensed	123	84	-39	-31.71%
	City Total	3,649	3,456	-193	-5.29%
	Rest of County	5,636	6,074	438	7.77%
County Total	9,285	9,530	245	2.64%	
Bingham	Aberdeen	1,994	1,756	-238	-11.94%
	Atomic City ¹	29	41	12	41.38%
	Basalt	394	357	-37	-9.39%
	Blackfoot	11,889	12,346	457	3.84%
	Firth	477	517	40	8.39%
	Fort Hall CDP (partial)	1,406	1,403	-3	-0.19%
	Shelley	4,409	4,785	376	8.53%
	City Total	20,598	21,205	607	2.95%
	Rest of County	25,009	26,787	1,778	7.11%
	County Total	45,607	47,992	2,385	5.23%

City and County Populations 2010 & 2020 *(continued)*

County	City	04/01/2010	04/01/2020	# Change 2010 – 2020	% Change 2010 – 2020
Blaine	Bellevue	2,287	2,560	273	11.94%
	Carey	604	685	81	13.41%
	Hailey	7,960	9,161	1,201	15.09%
	Ketchum	2,689	3,555	866	32.21%
	Sun Valley	1,406	1,783	377	26.81%
	City Total	14,946	17,744	2,798	18.72%
	Rest of County	6,430	6,528	98	1.52%
	County Total	21,376	24,272	2,896	13.55%
Boise	Crouch	162	154	-8	-4.94%
	Horseshoe Bend	707	715	8	1.13%
	Idaho City	485	466	-19	-3.92%
	Placerville	53	48	-5	-9.43%
	City Total	1,407	1,383	-24	-1.71%
	Rest of County	5,621	6,227	606	10.78%
	County Total	7,028	7,610	582	8.28%
	Bonner	Clark Fork	536	513	-23
Dover		556	752	196	35.25%
East Hope		210	229	19	9.05%
Hope		86	98	12	13.95%
Kootenai		678	941	263	38.79%
Oldtown		184	221	37	20.11%
Ponderay		1,137	1,289	152	13.37%
Priest River		1,751	1,696	-55	-3.14%
Sandpoint		7,365	8,639	1,274	17.30%
City Total		12,503	14,378	1,875	15.00%
Rest of County		28,374	32,732	4,358	15.36%
County Total		40,877	47,110	6,233	15.25%
Bonneville		Ammon	13,816	17,694	3,878
	Idaho Falls	56,813	64,818	8,005	14.09%
	Iona	1,803	2,717	914	50.69%
	Irwin	219	259	40	18.26%
	Ririe (partial)	30	31	1	1.68%
	Swan Valley	204	225	21	10.29%
	Ucon	1,108	1,160	52	4.69%
	City Total	73,993	86,904	12,911	17.45%
	Rest of County	30,241	37,060	6,819	22.55%
	County Total	104,234	123,964	19,730	18.93%
	Boundary	Bonnets Ferry	2,543	2,520	-23
Moyie Springs		718	822	104	14.48%
City Total		3,261	3,342	81	2.48%
Rest of County		7,711	8,714	1,003	13.01%
County Total		10,972	12,056	1,084	9.88%
Butte	Arco	995	879	-116	-11.66%
	Butte City	74	78	4	5.41%
	Moore	189	162	-27	-14.29%
	City Total	1,258	1,119	-139	-11.05%
	Rest of County	1,633	1,455	-178	-10.90%
	County Total	2,891	2,574	-317	-10.97%

City and County Populations 2010 & 2020 (continued)

County	City	04/01/2010	04/01/2020	# Change 2010 – 2020	% Change 2010 – 2020
Camas	Fairfield	416	441	25	6.01%
	City Total	416	441	25	6.01%
	Rest of County	701	636	-65	-9.27%
	County Total	1,117	1,077	-40	-3.58%
Canyon	Caldwell	46,237	59,996	13,759	29.76%
	Greenleaf	846	812	-34	-4.02%
	Melba	513	572	59	11.50%
	Middleton	5,524	9,425	3,901	70.62%
	Nampa	81,557	100,200	18,643	22.86%
	Notus	531	609	78	14.69%
	Parma	1,983	2,096	113	5.70%
	Wilder	1,533	1,597	64	4.17%
	City Total	138,724	175,307	36,583	26.37%
	Rest of County	50,199	55,798	5,599	11.15%
	County Total	188,923	231,105	42,182	22.33%
	Caribou	Bancroft	377	299	-78
Grace		915	920	5	0.55%
Soda Springs		3,058	3,133	75	2.45%
City Total		4,350	4,352	2	0.05%
Rest of County		2,613	2,675	62	2.37%
County Total		6,963	7,027	64	0.92%
Cassia	Albion	267	234	-33	-12.36%
	Burley (partial)	10,076	11,400	1,324	13.14%
	Declo	343	338	-5	-1.46%
	Malta	193	167	-26	-13.47%
	Oakley	763	786	23	3.01%
	City Total	11,642	12,925	1,283	11.02%
	Rest of County	11,310	11,730	420	3.72%
County Total	22,952	24,655	1,703	7.42%	
Clark	Dubois	677	511	-166	-24.52%
	Spencer	37	31	-6	-16.22%
	City Total	714	542	-172	-24.09%
	Rest of County	268	248	-20	-7.46%
	County Total	982	790	-192	-19.55%
Clearwater	Elk River	125	139	14	11.20%
	Orofino	3,142	2,656	-486	-15.47%
	Pierce	508	467	-41	-8.07%
	Weippe	441	400	-41	-9.30%
	City Total	4,216	3,662	-554	-13.14%
	Rest of County	4,545	5,072	527	11.60%
	County Total	8,761	8,734	-27	-0.31%
Custer	Challis	1,081	902	-179	-16.56%
	Clayton	7	10	3	42.86%
	Mackay	517	439	-78	-15.09%
	Stanley	63	116	53	84.13%
	City Total	1,668	1,467	-201	-12.05%
	Rest of County	2,700	2,808	108	4.00%
	County Total	4,368	4,275	-93	-2.13%

City and County Populations 2010 & 2020 (continued)

County	City	04/01/2010	04/01/2020	# Change 2010 – 2020	% Change 2010 – 2020
Elmore	Glenns Ferry	1,319	1,282	-37	-2.81%
	Mountain Home AFB CDP	3,238	3,191	-47	-1.45%
	Mountain Home	14,206	15,979	1,773	12.48%
	City Total	18,763	20,452	1,689	9.00%
	Rest of County	8,275	8,214	-61	-0.74%
	County Total	27,038	28,666	1,628	6.02%
Franklin	Clifton	259	413	154	59.46%
	Dayton	463	510	47	10.15%
	Franklin	641	1,025	384	59.91%
	Oxford	48	42	-6	-12.50%
	Preston	5,204	5,591	387	7.44%
	Weston	437	511	74	16.93%
	City Total	7,052	8,092	1,040	14.75%
	Rest of County	5,734	6,102	368	6.42%
	County Total	12,786	14,194	1,408	11.01%
Fremont	Ashton	1,127	949	-178	-15.79%
	Drummond	16	13	-3	-18.75%
	Island Park	286	193	-93	-32.52%
	Newdale	323	337	14	4.33%
	Parker	305	302	-3	-0.98%
	St. Anthony	3,542	3,606	64	1.81%
	Teton	735	787	52	7.07%
	Warm River	3	4	1	33.33%
	City Total	6,337	6,191	-146	-2.30%
	Rest of County	6,905	7,197	292	4.23%
	County Total	13,242	13,388	146	1.10%
Gem	Emmett	6,557	7,647	1,090	16.62%
	City Total	6,557	7,647	1,090	16.62%
	Rest of County	10,162	11,476	1,314	12.93%
	County Total	16,719	19,123	2,404	14.38%
Gooding	Bliss	318	258	-60	-18.87%
	Gooding	3,567	3,707	140	3.92%
	Hagerman	872	968	96	11.01%
	Wendell	2,782	2,917	135	4.85%
	City Total	7,539	7,850	311	4.13%
	Rest of County	7,925	7,748	-177	-2.23%
	County Total	15,464	15,598	134	0.87%
Idaho	Cottonwood	900	822	-78	-8.67%
	Ferdinand	159	133	-26	-16.35%
	Grangeville	3,141	3,308	167	5.32%
	Kooskia	607	514	-93	-15.32%
	Riggins	419	372	-47	-11.22%
	Stites	221	171	-50	-22.62%
	White Bird	91	83	-8	-8.79%
	City Total	5,538	5,403	-135	-2.44%
	Rest of County	10,729	11,138	409	3.81%
	County Total	16,267	16,541	274	1.68%

City and County Populations 2010 & 2020 (continued)

County	City	04/01/2010	04/01/2020	# Change 2010 – 2020	% Change 2010 – 2020
Jefferson	Hamer	48	83	35	72.92%
	Lewisville	458	421	-37	-8.08%
	Menan	741	715	-26	-3.51%
	Mud Lake	358	321	-37	-10.34%
	Rigby	3,945	5,038	1,093	27.71%
	Ririe (partial)	626	636	10	1.68%
	Roberts	580	500	-80	-13.79%
	City Total	6,756	7,714	958	14.19%
	Rest of County	19,384	23,177	3,793	19.57%
	County Total	26,140	30,891	4,751	18.18%
Jerome	Eden	405	393	-12	-2.96%
	Hazelton	753	803	50	6.64%
	Jerome	10,890	12,349	1,459	13.40%
	City Total	12,048	13,545	1,497	12.43%
	Rest of County	10,326	10,692	366	3.54%
County Total	22,374	24,237	1,863	8.33%	
Kootenai	Athol	692	709	17	2.46%
	Coeur d'Alene	44,137	54,628	10,491	23.77%
	Dalton Gardens	2,335	2,537	202	8.65%
	Fernan Lake Village	169	164	-5	-2.96%
	Harrison	203	233	30	14.78%
	Hauser	678	761	83	12.24%
	Hayden	13,294	15,570	2,276	17.12%
	Hayden Lake	574	649	75	13.07%
	Huetter	100	104	4	4.00%
	Post Falls	27,574	38,485	10,911	39.57%
	Rathdrum	6,826	9,211	2,385	34.94%
	Spirit Lake	1,945	2,337	392	20.15%
	State Line	38	39	1	2.63%
	Worley	257	253	-4	-1.56%
	City Total	98,822	125,680	26,858	27.18%
	Rest of County	39,672	45,682	6,010	15.15%
	County Total	138,494	171,362	32,868	23.73%
Latah	Bovill	260	191	-69	-26.54%
	Deary	506	508	2	0.40%
	Genesee	955	1,030	75	7.85%
	Juliaetta	579	624	45	7.77%
	Kendrick	303	288	-15	-4.95%
	Moscow	23,800	25,435	1,635	6.87%
	Onaway	187	196	9	4.81%
	Potlatch	804	763	-41	-5.10%
	Troy	862	890	28	3.25%
	City Total	28,256	29,925	1,669	5.91%
	Rest of County	8,988	9,592	604	6.72%
County Total	37,244	39,517	2,273	6.10%	
Lemhi	Leadore	105	98	-7	-6.67%
	Salmon	3,112	3,119	7	0.22%
	City Total	3,217	3,217	0	0.00%
	Rest of County	4,719	4,757	38	0.81%
County Total	7,936	7,974	38	0.48%	

City and County Populations 2010 & 2020 (continued)

County	City	04/01/2010	04/01/2020	# Change 2010 – 2020	% Change 2010 – 2020
Lewis	Craigmont	501	458	-43	-8.58%
	Kamiah	1,295	1,117	-178	-13.75%
	Nezperce	466	458	-8	-1.72%
	Reubens	71	46	-25	-35.21%
	Winchester	340	356	16	4.71%
	City Total	2,673	2,435	-238	-8.90%
	Rest of County	1,148	1,098	-50	-4.36%
	County Total	3,821	3,533	-288	-7.54%
Lincoln	Dietrich	332	284	-48	-14.46%
	Richfield	482	431	-51	-10.58%
	Shoshone	1,461	1,653	192	13.14%
	City Total	2,275	2,368	93	4.09%
	Rest of County	2,933	2,759	-174	-5.93%
	County Total	5,208	5,127	-81	-1.56%
Madison	Rexburg	25,484	39,409	13,925	54.64%
	Sugar City	1,514	1,715	201	13.28%
	City Total	26,998	41,124	14,126	52.32%
	Rest of County	10,538	11,789	1,251	11.87%
	County Total	37,536	52,913	15,377	40.97%
Minidoka	Acequia	124	131	7	5.65%
	Burley (partial)	269	304	35	13.14%
	Heyburn	3,089	3,700	611	19.78%
	Minidoka	112	86	-26	-23.21%
	Paul	1,169	1,195	26	2.22%
	Rupert	5,554	6,082	528	9.51%
	City Total	10,317	11,498	1,181	11.45%
	Rest of County	9,752	10,115	363	3.72%
	County Total	20,069	21,613	1,544	7.69%
Nez Perce	Culdesac	380	413	33	8.68%
	Lapwai	1,137	1,169	32	2.81%
	Lewiston	31,894	34,203	2,309	7.24%
	Peck	197	166	-31	-15.74%
	City Total	33,608	35,951	2,343	6.97%
	Rest of County	5,657	6,139	482	8.52%
	County Total	39,265	42,090	2,825	7.19%
Oneida	Malad City	2,095	2,299	204	9.74%
	City Total	2,095	2,299	204	9.74%
	Rest of County	2,191	2,265	74	3.38%
	County Total	4,286	4,564	278	6.49%
Owyhee	Grand View	452	440	-12	-2.65%
	Homedale	2,633	2,881	248	9.42%
	Marsing	1,031	1,229	198	19.20%
	City Total	4,116	4,550	434	10.54%
	Rest of County	7,410	7,363	-47	-0.63%
	County Total	11,526	11,913	387	3.36%
Payette	Fruitland	4,684	6,072	1,388	29.63%
	New Plymouth	1,538	1,494	-44	-2.86%
	Payette	7,433	8,127	694	9.34%
	City Total	13,655	15,693	2,038	14.92%
	Rest of County	8,968	9,693	725	8.08%
	County Total	22,623	25,386	2,763	12.21%

City and County Populations 2010 & 2020 (continued)

County	City	04/01/2010	04/01/2020	# Change 2010 – 2020	% Change 2010 – 2020
Power	American Falls	4,457	4,568	111	2.49%
	Arbon Valley CDP	599	666	67	11.19%
	Pocatello (partial)	25	26	1	3.81%
	Rockland	295	242	-53	-17.97%
	City Total	5,376	5,502	126	2.34%
	Rest of County	2,441	2,376	-65	-2.66%
	County Total	7,817	7,878	61	0.78%
Shoshone	Kellogg	2,120	2,314	194	9.15%
	Mullan	692	646	-46	-6.65%
	Osburn	1,555	1,567	12	0.77%
	Pinehurst	1,619	1,679	60	3.71%
	Smelterville	627	670	43	6.86%
	Wallace	784	791	7	0.89%
	Wardner	188	192	4	2.13%
	City Total	7,585	7,859	274	3.61%
	Rest of County	5,180	5,310	130	2.51%
County Total	12,765	13,169	404	3.16%	
Teton	Driggs	1,660	1,984	324	19.52%
	Tetonia	269	308	39	14.50%
	Victor	1,928	2,157	229	11.88%
	City Total	3,857	4,449	592	15.35%
	Rest of County	6,313	7,181	868	13.75%
County Total	10,170	11,630	1,460	14.36%	
Twin Falls	Buhl	4,122	4,558	436	10.58%
	Castleford	226	215	-11	-4.87%
	Filer	2,508	2,738	230	9.17%
	Hansen	1,144	1,086	-58	-5.07%
	Hollister	272	243	-29	-10.66%
	Kimberly	3,264	4,626	1,362	41.73%
	Murtaugh	115	114	-1	-0.87%
	Twin Falls	44,125	51,807	7,682	17.41%
	City Total	55,776	65,387	9,611	17.23%
	Rest of County	21,454	24,659	3,205	14.94%
County Total	77,230	90,046	12,816	16.59%	
Valley	Cascade	939	1,005	66	7.03%
	Donnelly	152	249	97	63.82%
	McCall	2,991	3,686	695	23.24%
	City Total	4,082	4,940	858	21.02%
	Rest of County	5,780	6,806	1,026	17.75%
	County Total	9,862	11,746	1,884	19.10%
Washington	Cambridge	328	335	7	2.13%
	Midvale	171	193	22	12.87%
	Weiser	5,507	5,630	123	2.23%
	City Total	6,006	6,158	152	2.53%
	Rest of County	4,192	4,342	150	3.58%
County Total	10,198	10,500	302	2.96%	

¹ Atomic City disincorporated December 3, 2020.

Source: US Census Bureau, Released September 2021

Idaho's 20 Largest Cities

Rank	City	2010 Census	2020 Census	Change	Percent Change
1	Boise	205,671	235,684	30,013	14.59%
2	Meridian	75,092	117,635	42,543	56.65%
3	Nampa	81,557	100,200	18,643	22.86%
4	Idaho Falls	56,813	64,818	8,005	14.09%
5	Caldwell	46,237	59,996	13,759	29.76%
6	Pocatello	54,255	56,320	2,065	3.81%
7	Coeur d'Alene	44,137	54,628	10,491	23.77%
8	Twin Falls	44,125	51,807	7,682	17.41%
9	Rexburg	25,484	39,409	13,925	54.64%
10	Post Falls	27,574	38,485	10,911	39.57%
11	Lewiston	31,894	34,203	2,309	7.24%
12	Eagle	19,908	30,346	10,438	52.43%
13	Moscow	23,800	25,435	1,635	6.87%
14	Kuna	15,210	24,011	8,801	57.86%
15	Ammon	13,816	17,694	3,878	28.07%
16	Mtn Home	14,206	15,979	1,773	12.48%
17	Chubbuck	13,922	15,570	1,648	11.84%
18	Hayden	13,294	15,570	2,276	17.12%
19	Jerome	10,890	12,349	1,459	13.40%
20	Blackfoot	11,899	12,346	447	3.76%

Source: US Census Bureau

Northwest State Populations

State	2010 Census	2020 Census	# Change	% Change
Washington	6,724,540	7,705,281	980,741	14.58%
Oregon	3,831,074	4,237,256	406,182	10.60%
Utah	2,763,885	3,271,616	507,731	18.37%
Nevada	2,700,551	3,104,614	404,063	14.96%
Idaho	1,567,582	1,839,106	271,524	17.32%
Montana	989,415	1,084,225	94,810	9.58%
Wyoming	563,626	576,851	13,225	2.35%

Source: US Census Bureau 2020 Decennial Census

Population by Age and Sex 2019

	Total Population	Male Population	Female Population
Under 5 years	115,837	59,022	56,815
5 to 9 years	125,134	64,476	60,658
10 to 14 years	129,492	66,159	63,333
15 to 19 years	125,543	65,257	60,286
20 to 24 years	120,062	63,474	56,588
25 to 29 years	120,513	61,310	59,203
30 to 34 years	114,287	56,481	57,806
35 to 39 years	116,501	58,490	58,011
40 to 44 years	109,303	56,032	53,271
45 to 49 years	101,751	51,792	49,959
50 to 54 years	100,596	50,668	49,928
55 to 59 years	104,642	52,418	52,224
60 to 64 years	114,787	55,665	59,122
65 to 69 years	95,066	45,494	49,572
70 to 74 years	79,054	39,298	39,756
75 to 79 years	52,430	24,424	28,006
80 to 84 years	33,917	15,991	17,926
85 years and over	28,150	11,593	16,557
Total	1,787,065	898,044	889,021

Source: US Census Bureau 2019 ACS 1-Year Estimates

2020 Decennial Census Data for this category was not available at time of publishing

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	1,839,106	100%
One race	1,685,901	91.67%
White	1,510,360	82.12%
Black or African American	15,726	0.86%
American Indian and Alaska Native	25,621	1.39%
Asian	26,836	1.46%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	3,726	0.20%
Some other race	103,632	5.63%
Two or more races	153,205	8.33%
White and Black or African American	7,906	0.43%
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	32,995	1.79%
White and Asian	15,980	0.87%
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	433	0.02%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	239,407	13.02%
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,599,699	86.98%

Source: US Census Bureau 2020 Decennial Census

Idaho Life Expectancy at Birth (2019)

Total	Male	Female
79.7	77.9	81.6

U.S. life expectancy in 2018 was 78.7 years,
76.2 years for males, and 81.2 years for females.

Births and Deaths in Idaho

Year	Live Births	Rate 1	Deaths	Rate 2
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
2014	22,888	14.0	12,610	7.7
2015	22,832	13.8	13,031	7.9
2016	22,462	13.3	13,370	7.9
2017	22,159	12.9	14,007	8.2
2018	21,406	12.2	14,263	8.1

Source: Idaho Vital Statistics 2018, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

Ten Leading Causes of Death to Idahoans

Cause of Death (<i>rank by total</i>)	Male	Female	Total
All causes	7,537	6,893	14,430
1 Diseases of heart	1,704	1,357	3,061
2 Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	1,595	1,333	2,928
3 Chronic lower respiratory diseases	483	510	993
4 Accidents	587	360	947
5 Cerebrovascular diseases	298	385	683
6 Alzheimer's disease	204	446	650
7 Diabetes mellitus	249	174	423
8 Intentional self-harm (suicide)	285	80	365
9 Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	156	93	249
10 Influenza and Pneumonia	117	114	231
All other causes	1,859	2,041	3,900

Source: Idaho Vital Statistics 2019, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare

Fast Facts (2019)

Oldest Groom: 93 Oldest Bride: 97
 Youngest Groom: 16 Youngest Bride: 16

Day Most Marriages Occured: June 22 (266 marriages)
 Days Fewest Marriages Occured: February 18 (1 marriage)

Oldest Male Divorcee: 96 Oldest Female Divorcee: 91
 Youngest Male Divorcee: 18 Youngest Female Divorcee: 18

Days Most Divorces Finalized: April 15 (48 divorces)
 Greatest Number of Previous Marriages for Male Divorcees: 9
 Greatest Number of Previous Marriages for Female Divorcees: 7
 Marriage of Longest Duration Ending in a Divorce: 55 years
 Marriage of Shortest Duration Ending in a Divorce: 2 days

Source: Idaho Vital Statistics 2019, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

Marriages and Divorces in Idaho

Year	Marriages	Rate*	Divorces	Rate*
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

Marriages and Divorces in Idaho *(continued)*

Year	Marriages	Rate*	Divorces	Rate*
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
2014	13,699	8.4	6,943	4.2
2015	13,500	8.2	6,817	4.1
2016	13,595	8.1	6,786	4.0
2017	13,691	7.8	6,674	3.9
2018	13,717	7.8	6,735	3.8
2019	13,226	7.4	6,904	3.9

* Rate per 1,000 population.

Source: Idaho Vital Statistics 2019, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

Fort Sherman Officer's Quarters

Photo Courtesy of Idaho State Historical Society





The annual Basque San Inazio festival on the “Basque Block” in Boise. Photo Courtesy of Ed Orbea

The Basque People in Idaho

Basques aren’t supposed to be here: against the odds they have endured as a people. And also if not for sheep, this section would not be included here. That they are a part of Idaho’s story still today is a testament to a will to endure, and the acceptance of Basques by their neighbors.

The norm in world history is that small ethnic groups are absorbed by larger cultural groups, as was the general case in the rest of Western Europe where everyone adopted a Latin based language—except the Basques. When the Romans arrived two thousand years ago to the Basque homeland, situated today in northeastern Spain and Southwestern France, they encountered a people with their own language which predates the languages that later emerged like Spanish and French. One of the reasons that Basques have endured, therefore, is their unique language which remains a key element of Basque identity.

The short answer as to why there are Basques in Idaho, in a word, is sheep and that story begins in the late 1800s. Not as

much today, but a century ago there was a large demand for shepherders in the state that then saw millions of sheep grazing the countryside because of the high wool demand for clothing which went away when new synthetic materials were developed.

Disproportionately Basques became ingrained in the American West’s sheep industry because it offered most of them a way to come to America. For many who came here, Idaho then became their new home.

Today the descendants of these early Idaho immigrants carry on the traditions of their ancestors. There’s the unique “Basque Block” in downtown Boise with a Basque Museum, restaurants, and Basque Center. Then throughout the year, there are a series of Basque festivals to which all are invited. There you are welcome to experience a bit of the Basque world through their music, song and dance, their food and communal spirit of celebration. Come meet your Idaho neighbors!

Source: basquecenter.com

The Basque People in Idaho *(cont.)*



The Basque Center in Boise, Idaho.

Photo Courtesy of Bryan Day



The Oinkari Basque Dancers

Photo Courtesy of the Basque Museum

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.

Hispanics in Idaho *(cont.)*

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 ex-

pressed 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

North Fork Payette River Bridge (Rainbow Bridge)

Photo Courtesy of Idaho State Historical Society





Hispanic Heritage Month

Photo Courtesy of Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs

Idaho's Native American Tribes

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe



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

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe *(continued)*

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 generates 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 \$24 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

850 A Street
PO Box 408
Plummer ID 83851
208-686-1800
www.cdatribe-nsn.gov

Narrative and photo courtesy of The Coeur d'Alene Tribe

The Kootenai Tribe



Kootenai Tribal Council

Left to Right (rear): Velma Bahe, Tribal Council Secretary; Ron Abraham, Alternate Council Member; Gary Aitken, Jr. Tribal Chairman; Desiré Aitken, Council Member; Dianne David, Council Member. Seated: Kym Cooper, Council Member; Angela Cooper, Vice-Chairwoman. (Not Pictured: Rex Aitken, Council Member; Jennifer Porter, Alternate 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. 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.

The Kootenai Tribe *(continued)*

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

PO Box 1269
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. Nimi’ipuu means the “real people” or “we the people”.

Anthropological evidence documents that the Nimi’ipuu have inhabited their homelands for well over 11,000 years. The traditional homeland of the Nimi’ipuu 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

The Nez Perce Tribe *(continued)*

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 Samuel J. Penney.

Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee
PO Box 305
Lapwai ID 83540
208-843-2253
www.nezperce.org

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, Sheepeater Indians used the geysers to help soften bighorn sheep horns so they could be made into bows. Descendants of the Sheepeaters, 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, and used the elk teeth, bones and hooves of these animals to decorate their clothing. The Bannock have created designs

The Shoshone – Bannock Tribes *(continued)*

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. It was at this time in 1886 that President Grover Cleveland expanded the Western Shoshone reservation.

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

The Shoshone – Paiute Tribes (continued)

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

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Photo Courtesy of Idaho State Historical Society

