

DEMOGRAPHICS



Near Donnelly

Photo Courtesy: Julie Walton, inet-success.com

The early history of Donnelly dates back to when the Nez Perce, Bannock and Shoshone Indians returned annually to summer lodging sites in the area. Fur trappers and gold miners were the first white people to venture into Long Valley, and by the mid 1880s, the valleys fertile soil attracted farmers and ranchers who established the first homesteads. Long Valley was only accessible then by horse-drawn wagons or on foot. Six-horse teams hauled supplies from Boise, Idaho, a distance of about 100 miles. Traveling mountain roads was slow, often taking a week, and at times impassible during winter. In 1913, the railroad bypassed the town of Roseberry entirely, placing the tracks one and one-half miles west on its way to McCall.

The Donnelly railroad depot, with regularly scheduled train service, became a center of activity in Long Valley. As the commercial district of Roseberry waned, several of Roseberry's buildings were relocated west to Donnelly using horses and a steam-powered tractor. The City of Donnelly, named after a prominent railroad man, was incorporated in 1914, platted from the railroad grounds east as a three by two block community. By 1916, Donnelly had a population of 200; the community's most populated to date.

www.cityofdonnelly.org

Idaho County Population Figures, 2000-2010

Source: US Census Bureau, March 2011

<i>County</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i># Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Rank</i>
	<i>Population</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>2000-2010</i>	<i>2000-2010</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>
Ada	300,904	392,365	91,461	30.4%	1	1
Adams	3,476	3,976	500	14.4%	41	40
Bannock	75,565	82,839	7,274	9.6%	5	5
Bear Lake	6,411	5,986	-425	-6.6%	35	36
Benewah	9,171	9,285	114	1.2%	28	30
Bingham	41,735	45,607	3,872	9.3%	7	7
Blaine	18,991	21,376	2,385	12.6%	17	17
Boise	6,670	7,028	358	5.4%	34	34
Bonner	36,835	40,877	4,042	11.0%	9	8
Bonneville	82,522	104,234	21,712	26.3%	4	4
Boundary	9,871	10,972	1,101	11.2%	27	26
Butte	2,899	2,891	-8	-0.3%	42	42
Camas	991	1,117	126	12.7%	44	43
Canyon	131,441	188,923	57,482	43.7%	2	2
Caribou	7,304	6,963	-341	-4.7%	33	35
Cassia	21,416	22,952	1,536	7.2%	13	14
Clark	1,022	982	-40	-3.9%	43	44
Clearwater	8,930	8,761	-169	-1.9%	29	31
Custer	4,342	4,368	26	0.6%	37	38
Elmore	29,130	27,038	-2,092	-7.2%	11	12
Franklin	11,329	12,786	1,457	12.9%	24	23
Fremont	11,819	13,242	1,423	12.0%	23	22
Gem	15,181	16,719	1,538	10.1%	20	19
Gooding	14,155	15,464	1,309	9.2%	21	21
Idaho	15,511	16,267	756	4.9%	19	20
Jefferson	19,155	26,140	6,985	36.5%	16	13
Jerome	18,342	22,374	4,032	22.0%	18	16
Kootenai	108,685	138,494	29,809	27.4%	3	3
Latah	34,935	37,244	2,309	6.6%	10	11
Lemhi	7,806	7,936	130	1.7%	30	32
Lewis	3,747	3,821	74	2.0%	40	41
Lincoln	4,044	5,208	1,164	28.8%	39	37
Madison	27,467	37,536	10,069	36.7%	12	10
Minidoka	20,174	20,069	-105	-0.5%	15	18
Nez Perce	37,410	39,265	1,855	5.0%	8	9
Oneida	4,125	4,286	161	3.9%	38	39
Owyhee	10,644	11,526	882	8.3%	25	25
Payette	20,578	22,623	2,045	9.9%	14	15
Power	7,538	7,817	279	3.7%	32	33
Shoshone	13,771	12,765	-1,006	-7.3%	22	24
Teton	5,999	10,170	4,171	69.5%	36	28
Twin Falls	64,284	77,230	12,765	20.1%	6	6
Valley	7,651	9,862	10,170	28.9%	31	29
Washington	9,977	10,198	2,221	2.2%	26	27
State	1,293,953	1,567,582	273,629	21.1%		

Historical Populations by County 1920 through 1960

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

Source: US Census Bureau, April 2011

Historical Populations by County 1970 through 2010

	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

Populations of Idaho Cities, 2000-2010, April 1, 2010

Source: US Bureau of the Census, Release April 2010

<i>City</i>	<i>4/1/2000</i>	<i>4/1/2010</i>	<i># Change 2000-2010</i>	<i>% Change 2000-2010</i>
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%
Eden	411	405	-6	-1.5%
Elk River	156	125	-31	-19.9%

Populations of Idaho Cities, 2000-2010, April 1, 2010 (continued)

<i>City</i>	<i>4/1/2000</i>	<i>4/1/2010</i>	<i># Change 2000-2010</i>	<i>% Change 2000-2010</i>
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%
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%

Populations of Idaho Cities, 2000-2010, April 1, 2010 (continued)

<i>City</i>	<i>4/1/2000</i>	<i>4/1/2010</i>	<i># Change 2000-2010</i>	<i>% Change 2000-2010</i>
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%
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%

Populations of Idaho Cities, 2000-2010, April 1, 2010 (continued)

<i>City</i>	<i>4/1/2000</i>	<i>4/1/2010</i>	<i># Change 2000-2010</i>	<i>% Change 2000-2010</i>
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, city was created from part of Chatcolet which disincorporated December 13, 1994








**Star incorporated December 10, 1997

Population by Age, Sex and Race (April 1, 2010)
Source: US Census Bureau, March 2011

	<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Male Population</i>	<i>Female Population</i>
Under 5 years	121,772	62,468	59,304
5 to 9 years	121,195	61,887	59,308
10 to 14 years	116,955	60,104	56,851
15 to 19 years	115,359	58,936	56,423
20 to 24 years	108,209	54,782	53,427
25 to 29 years	106,734	54,818	51,916
30 to 34 years	102,231	52,206	50,025
35 to 39 years	96,845	49,149	47,696
40 to 44 years	94,764	47,948	46,816
45 to 49 years	103,560	51,546	52,014
50 to 54 years	104,977	52,006	52,971
55 to 59 years	96,997	48,095	48,902
60 to 64 years	83,316	41,542	41,774
65 to 69 years	63,428	31,148	32,280
70 to 74 years	46,106	22,648	23,458
75 to 79 years	34,278	15,960	18,318
80 to 84 years	25,614	11,073	14,541
85 years and over	25,242	9,008	16,234
Total	1,567,582	785,324	782,258
Median Age (years)	34.6	33.7	35.4

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Total Population	1,567,582	100.0
One Race	1,528,647	97.5
White	1,396,487	89.1
Black or African American	9,810	0.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	21,441	1.4
Asian	19,069	1.2
Asian Indian	2,152	0.1
Chinese	4,039	0.3
Filipino	3,022	0.2
Japanese	2,620	0.2
Korean	1,670	0.1
Vietnamese	1,707	0.1
Other Asian	3,859	0.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2,317	0.1
Native Hawaiian	637	0.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	543	0.0
Samoan	387	0.0
Other Pacific Islander	750	0.0
Some Other Race	79,523	5.1
Two or More Races	38,935	2.5
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	12,488	0.8
White; Asian	8,222	0.5
White; Black or African American	4,369	0.3
White; Some Other Race	7,666	0.5
Total Population	1,567,581	100.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	175,901	11.2
Mexican	148,923	9.5
Puerto Rican	2,910	0.2
Cuban	825	0.1
Other Hispanic or Latino	23,243	1.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,391,681	88.8

State Population by Race

Percent of Population	Change 2000-2010
White alone  89.1%	18.6%
Black or African American alone  0.6%	79.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone  1.4%	21.5%
Asian alone  1.2%	60.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone  0.1%	77.1%
Some Other Race alone  5.1%	45.3%
Two or More Races  2.5%	52.0%

State Population by Hispanic or Latino Origin

Percent of Population	Change 2000-2010
Hispanic or Latino  11.2%	73.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino  88.8%	16.7%

Source: US Census Bureau, April 2011

Northwest Population Density Rankings

State	Ranking
Washington	27
Oregon	41
Utah	43
Nevada	44
Idaho	46
Montana	50
Wyoming	51

Population density is a measure of average population per square mile.

Source: US Census Bureau, April 2011

City and County Populations, April 1, 2000 & 2010

Source: Bureau of the Census, Release Date March 2011

<i>County</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Census 4/1/2010</i>	<i>Census 4/1/2000</i>	<i># Chng. 2000-2010</i>	<i>% Chng. 2000-2010</i>
Ada	Boise City	205,671	185,787	19,884	10.7%
	Eagle	19,908	11,085	8,823	79.6%
	Garden City	10,972	10,624	348	3.3%
	Kuna	15,210	5,382	9,828	182.6%
	Meridian	75,092	34,919	40,173	115.0%
	Star*	5,793	1,795	3,998	222.7%
	City Total	332,646	247,797	84,849	34.2%
	Rest of County	59,719	53,107	6,612	12.5%
	County Total	392,365	300,904	91,461	30.4%
Adams	Council	839	816	23	2.8%
	New Meadows	496	533	-37	-6.9%
	City Total	1,335	1,349	-14	-1.0%
	Rest of County	2,641	2,127	514	24.2%
	County Total	3,976	3,476	500	14.4%
Bannock	Arimo	355	348	7	2.0%
	Chubbuck	13,922	9,700	4,222	43.5%
	Downey	625	613	12	2.0%
	Fort Hall CDP (partial)	1,795	1,674	121	7.2%
	Inkom	854	738	116	15.7%
	Lava Hot Springs	407	521	-114	-21.9%
	McCammom	809	805	4	0.5%
	Pocatello (partial)	54,230	51,442	2,788	5.4%
	City Total	72,997	65,841	7,156	10.9%
	Rest of County	9,842	9,724	118	1.2%
	County Total	82,839	75,565	7,274	9.6%
Bear Lake	Bloomington	206	251	-45	-17.9%
	Georgetown	476	538	-62	-11.5%
	Montpelier	2,597	2,785	-188	-6.8%
	Paris	513	576	-63	-10.9%
	St. Charles	131	156	-25	-16.0%
	City Total	3,923	4,306	-383	-8.9%
	Rest of County	2,063	2,105	-42	-2.0%
	County Total	5,986	6,411	-425	-6.6%
Benewah	Parkline**	80	65	15	23.1%
	Plummer	1,044	990	54	5.5%
	St. Maries	2,402	2,652	-250	-9.4%
	Tensed	123	126	-3	-2.4%
	City Total	3,649	3,833	-184	-4.8%
	Rest of County	5,636	5,338	298	5.6%
	County Total	9,285	9,171	114	1.2%

City and County Populations, April 1, 2000 & 2010 (continued)

Source: Bureau of the Census, Release Date March 2011

<i>County</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Census 4/1/2010</i>	<i>Census 4/1/2000</i>	<i># Chng. 2000-2010</i>	<i>% Chng. 2000-2010</i>
Bingham	Aberdeen	1,994	1,403	591	42.1%
	Atomic City	29	25	4	16.0%
	Basalt	394	397	-3	-0.8%
	Blackfoot	11,889	9,721	2,168	22.3%
	Firth	477	424	53	12.5%
	Fort Hall CDP (partial)	1,406	1,519	-113	-7.4%
	Shelley	4,409	3,622	787	21.7%
	City Total	20,598	17,111	3,487	20.4%
	Rest of County	25,009	24,624	385	1.6%
County Total	45,607	41,735	3,872	9.3%	
Blaine	Bellevue	2,287	1,876	411	21.9%
	Carey	604	513	91	17.7%
	Hailey	7,960	6,200	1,760	28.4%
	Ketchum	2,689	3,003	-314	-10.5%
	Sun Valley	1,406	1,427	-21	-1.5%
	City Total	14,946	13,019	1,927	14.8%
	Rest of County	6,430	5,972	458	7.7%
County Total	21,376	18,991	2,385	12.6%	
Boise	Crouch	162	154	8	5.2%
	Horseshoe Bend	707	770	-63	-8.2%
	Idaho City	485	458	27	5.9%
	Placerville	53	60	-7	-11.7%
	City Total	1,407	1,442	-35	-2.4%
	Rest of County	5,621	5,228	393	7.5%
	County Total	7,028	6,670	358	5.4%
Bonner	Clark Fork	536	530	6	1.1%
	Dover	556	342	214	62.6%
	East Hope	210	200	10	5.0%
	Hope	86	79	7	8.9%
	Kootenai	678	441	237	53.7%
	Oldtown	184	190	-6	-3.2%
	Ponderay	1,137	638	499	78.2%
	Priest River	1,751	1,754	-3	-0.2%
	Sandpoint	7,365	6,835	530	7.8%
	City Total	12,503	11,009	1,494	13.6%
	Rest of County	28,374	25,826	2,548	9.9%
County Total	40,877	36,835	4,042	11.0%	
Bonneville	Ammon	13,816	6,187	7,629	123.3%
	Idaho Falls	56,813	50,730	6,083	12.0%
	Iona	1,803	1,201	602	50.1%
	Irwin	219	157	62	39.5%
	Ririe (partial)	30	25	5	20.0%
	Swan Valley	204	213	-9	-4.2%
	Ucon	1,108	943	165	17.5%
	City Total	73,993	59,456	14,537	24.5%
	Rest of County	30,241	23,066	7,175	31.1%
	County Total	104,234	82,522	21,712	26.3%

City and County Populations, April 1, 2000 & 2010 (continued)

Source: Bureau of the Census, Release Date March 2011

<i>County</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Census 4/1/2010</i>	<i>Census 4/1/2000</i>	<i># Chng. 2000-2010</i>	<i>% Chng. 2000-2010</i>
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry	2,543	2,515	28	1.1%
	Moyie Springs	718	656	62	9.5%
	City Total	3,261	3,171	90	2.8%
	Rest of County	7,711	6,700	1,011	15.1%
	County Total	10,972	9,871	1,101	11.2%
Butte	Arco	995	1,026	-31	-3.0%
	Butte City	74	76	-2	-2.6%
	Moore	189	196	-7	-3.6%
	City Total	1,258	1,298	-40	-3.1%
	Rest of County	1,633	1,601	32	2.0%
	County Total	2,891	2,899	-8	-0.3%
Camas	Fairfield	416	395	21	5.3%
	City Total	416	395	21	5.3%
	Rest of County	701	596	105	17.6%
	County Total	1,117	991	126	12.7%
Canyon	Caldwell	46,237	25,967	20,270	78.1%
	Greenleaf	846	862	-16	-1.9%
	Melba	513	439	74	16.9%
	Middleton	5,524	2,978	2,546	85.5%
	Nampa	81,557	51,867	29,690	57.2%
	Notus	531	458	73	15.9%
	Parma	1,983	1,771	212	12.0%
	Wilder	1,533	1,462	71	4.9%
	City Total	138,724	85,804	52,920	61.7%
	Rest of County	50,199	45,637	4,562	10.0%
	County Total	188,923	131,441	57,482	43.7%
Caribou	Bancroft	377	382	-5	-1.3%
	Grace	915	990	-75	-7.6%
	Soda Springs	3,058	3,381	-323	-9.6%
	City Total	4,350	4,753	-403	-8.5%
	Rest of County	2,613	2,551	62	2.4%
	County Total	6,963	7,304	-341	-4.7%
Cassia	Albion	267	262	5	1.9%
	Burley (partial)	10,076	9,074	1,002	11.0%
	Declo	343	338	5	1.5%
	Malta	193	177	16	9.0%
	Oakley	763	668	95	14.2%
	City Total	11,642	10,519	1,123	10.7%
	Rest of County	11,310	10,897	413	3.8%
County Total	22,952	21,416	1,536	7.2%	
Clark	Dubois	677	647	30	4.6%
	Spencer	37	38	-1	-2.6%
	City Total	714	685	29	4.2%
	Rest of County	268	337	-69	-20.5%
	County Total	982	1,022	-40	-3.9%

City and County Populations, April 1, 2000 & 2010 (continued)

Source: Bureau of the Census, Release Date March 2011

<i>County</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Census 4/1/2010</i>	<i>Census 4/1/2000</i>	<i># Chng. 2000-2010</i>	<i>% Chng. 2000-2010</i>
Clearwater	Elk River	125	156	-31	-19.9%
	Orofino	3,142	3,247	-105	-3.2%
	Pierce	508	617	-109	-17.7%
	Weippe	441	416	25	6.0%
	City Total	4,216	4,436	-220	-5.0%
	Rest of County	4,545	4,494	51	1.1%
	County Total	8,761	8,930	-169	-1.9%
Custer	Challis	1,081	909	172	18.9%
	Clayton	7	27	-20	-74.1%
	Mackay	517	566	-49	-8.7%
	Stanley	63	100	-37	-37.0%
	City Total	1,668	1,602	66	4.1%
	Rest of County	2,700	2,740	-40	-1.5%
	County Total	4,368	4,342	26	0.6%
Elmore	Glenns Ferry	1,319	1,611	-292	-18.1%
	Mountain Home AFB CDP	3,238	8,894	-5,656	-63.6%
	Mountain Home	14,206	11,143	3,063	27.5%
	City Total	18,763	21,648	-2,885	-13.3%
	Rest of County	8,275	7,482	793	10.6%
	County Total	27,038	29,130	-2,092	-7.2%
Franklin	Clifton	259	213	46	21.6%
	Dayton	463	444	19	4.3%
	Franklin	641	641	0	0.0%
	Oxford	48	53	-5	-9.4%
	Preston	5,204	4,682	522	11.1%
	Weston	437	425	12	2.8%
	City Total	7,052	6,458	594	9.2%
	Rest of County	5,734	4,871	863	17.7%
	County Total	12,786	11,329	1,457	12.9%
Fremont	Ashton	1,127	1,129	-2	-0.2%
	Drummond	16	15	1	6.7%
	Island Park	286	215	71	33.0%
	Newdale	323	358	-35	-9.8%
	Parker	305	319	-14	-4.4%
	St. Anthony	3,542	3,342	200	6.0%
	Teton	735	569	166	29.2%
	Warm River	3	10	-7	-70.0%
	City Total	6,337	5,957	380	6.4%
	Rest of County	6,905	5,862	1,043	17.8%
County Total	13,242	11,819	1,423	12.0%	
Gem	Emmett	6,557	5,490	1,067	19.4%
	City Total	6,557	5,490	1,067	19.4%
	Rest of County	10,162	9,691	471	4.9%
	County Total	16,719	15,181	1,538	10.1%

City and County Populations, April 1, 2000 & 2010 (continued)

Source: Bureau of the Census, Release Date March 2011

<i>County</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Census 4/1/2010</i>	<i>Census 4/1/2000</i>	<i># Chng. 2000-2010</i>	<i>% Chng. 2000-2010</i>
Gooding	Bliss	318	275	43	15.6%
	Gooding	3,567	3,384	183	5.4%
	Hagerman	872	656	216	32.9%
	Wendell	2,782	2,338	444	19.0%
	City Total	7,539	6,653	886	13.3%
	Rest of County	7,925	7,502	423	5.6%
	County Total	15,464	14,155	1,309	9.2%
Idaho	Cottonwood	900	944	-44	-4.7%
	Ferdinand	159	145	14	9.7%
	Grangeville	3,141	3,228	-87	-2.7%
	Kooskia	607	675	-68	-10.1%
	Riggins	419	410	9	2.2%
	Stites	221	226	-5	-2.2%
	White Bird	91	106	-15	-14.2%
	City Total	5,538	5,734	-196	-3.4%
	Rest of County	10,729	9,777	952	9.7%
County Total	16,267	15,511	756	4.9%	
Jefferson	Hamer	48	12	36	300.0%
	Lewisville	458	467	-9	-1.9%
	Menan	741	707	34	4.8%
	Mud Lake	358	270	88	32.6%
	Rigby	3,945	2,998	947	31.6%
	Ririe (partial)	626	520	106	20.4%
	Roberts	580	647	-67	-10.4%
	City Total	6,756	5,621	1,135	20.2%
	Rest of County	19,384	13,534	5,850	43.2%
County Total	26,140	19,155	6,985	36.5%	
Jerome	Eden	405	411	-6	-1.5%
	Hazelton	753	687	66	9.6%
	Jerome	10,890	7,780	3,110	40.0%
	City Total	12,048	8,878	3,170	35.7%
	Rest of County	10,326	9,464	862	9.1%
	County Total	22,374	18,342	4,032	22.0%
Kootenai	Athol	692	676	16	2.4%
	Coeur d'Alene	44,137	34,514	9,623	27.9%
	Dalton Gardens	2,335	2,278	57	2.5%
	Fernan Lake Village	169	186	-17	-9.1%
	Harrison	203	267	-64	-24.0%
	Hauser	678	668	10	1.5%
	Hayden	13,294	9,159	4,135	45.1%
	Hayden Lake	574	494	80	16.2%
	Huetter	100	96	4	4.2%
	Post Falls	27,574	17,247	10,327	59.9%
	Rathdrum	6,826	4,816	2,010	41.7%
	Spirit Lake	1,945	1,376	569	41.4%
	State Line	38	28	10	35.7%
	Worley	257	223	34	15.2%
	City Total	98,822	72,028	26,794	37.2%
Rest of County	39,672	36,657	3,015	8.2%	
County Total	138,494	108,685	29,809	27.4%	

City and County Populations, April 1, 2000 & 2010 (continued)

Source: Bureau of the Census, Release Date March 2011

<i>County</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Census 4/1/2010</i>	<i>Census 4/1/2000</i>	<i># Chng. 2000-2010</i>	<i>% Chng. 2000-2010</i>
Latah	Bovill	260	305	-45	-14.8%
	Deary	506	552	-46	-8.3%
	Genesee	955	946	9	1.0%
	Julietta	579	609	-30	-4.9%
	Kendrick	303	369	-66	-17.9%
	Moscow	23,800	21,291	2,509	11.8%
	Onaway	187	230	-43	-18.7%
	Potlatch	804	791	13	1.6%
	Troy	862	798	64	8.0%
	City Total	28,256	25,891	2,365	9.1%
	Rest of County	8,988	9,044	-56	-0.6%
County Total	37,244	34,935	2,309	6.6%	
Lemhi	Leadore	105	90	15	16.7%
	Salmon	3,112	3,122	-10	-0.3%
	City Total	3,217	3,212	5	0.2%
	Rest of County	4,719	4,594	125	2.7%
	County Total	7,936	7,806	130	1.7%
Lewis	Craigmont	501	556	-55	-9.9%
	Kamiah	1,295	1,160	135	11.6%
	Nezperce	466	523	-57	-10.9%
	Reubens	71	72	-1	-1.4%
	Winchester	340	308	32	10.4%
	City Total	2,673	2,619	54	2.1%
	Rest of County	1,148	1,128	20	1.8%
	County Total	3,821	3,747	74	2.0%
Lincoln	Dietrich	332	150	182	121.3%
	Richfield	482	412	70	17.0%
	Shoshone	1,461	1,398	63	4.5%
	City Total	2,275	1,960	315	16.1%
	Rest of County	2,933	2,084	849	40.7%
	County Total	5,208	4,044	1,164	28.8%
Madison	Rexburg	25,484	17,257	8,227	47.7%
	Sugar City	1,514	1,242	272	21.9%
	City Total	26,998	18,499	8,499	45.9%
	Rest of County	10,538	8,968	1,570	17.5%
	County Total	37,536	27,467	10,069	36.7%
Minidoka	Acequia	124	144	-20	-13.9%
	Burley (partial)	269	242	27	11.2%
	Heyburn	3,089	2,899	190	6.6%
	Minidoka	112	129	-17	-13.2%
	Paul	1,169	998	171	17.1%
	Rupert	5,554	5,645	-91	-1.6%
	City Total	10,317	10,057	260	2.6%
	Rest of County	9,752	10,117	-365	-3.6%
	County Total	20,069	20,174	-105	-0.5%

City and County Populations, April 1, 2000 & 2010 (continued)

Source: Bureau of the Census, Release Date March 2011

<i>County</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Census 4/1/2010</i>	<i>Census 4/1/2000</i>	<i># Chng. 2000-2010</i>	<i>% Chng. 2000-2010</i>
Nez Perce	Culdesac	380	378	2	0.5%
	Lapwai	1,137	1,134	3	0.3%
	Lewiston	31,894	30,904	990	3.2%
	Peck	197	186	11	5.9%
	City Total	33,608	32,602	1,006	3.1%
	Rest of County	5,657	4,808	849	17.7%
	County Total	39,265	37,410	1,855	5.0%
Oneida	Malad City	2,095	2,158	-63	-2.9%
	City Total	2,095	2,158	-63	-2.9%
	Rest of County	2,191	1,967	224	11.4%
	County Total	4,286	4,125	161	3.9%
Owyhee	Grand View	452	470	-18	-3.8%
	Homedale	2,633	2,528	105	4.2%
	Marsing	1,031	890	141	15.8%
	City Total	4,116	3,888	228	5.9%
	Rest of County	7,410	6,756	654	9.7%
	County Total	11,526	10,644	882	8.3%
Payette	Fruitland	4,684	3,805	879	23.1%
	New Plymouth	1,538	1,400	138	9.9%
	Payette	7,433	7,054	379	5.4%
	City Total	13,655	12,259	1,396	11.4%
	Rest of County	8,968	8,319	649	7.8%
	County Total	22,623	20,578	2,045	9.9%
Power	American Falls	4,457	4,111	346	8.4%
	Arbon Valley CDP	599	627	-28	-4.5%
	Pocatello (partial)	25	24	1	4.2%
	Rockland	295	316	-21	-6.6%
	City Total	5,376	5,078	298	5.9%
	Rest of County	2,441	2,460	-19	-0.8%
	County Total	7,817	7,538	279	3.7%
Shoshone	Kellogg	2,120	2,395	-275	-11.5%
	Mullan	692	840	-148	-17.6%
	Osburn	1,555	1,545	10	0.6%
	Pinehurst	1,619	1,661	-42	-2.5%
	Smelterville	627	651	-24	-3.7%
	Wallace	784	960	-176	-18.3%
	Wardner	188	215	-27	-12.6%
	City Total	7,585	8,267	-682	-8.2%
	Rest of County	5,180	5,504	-324	-5.9%
	County Total	12,765	13,771	-1,006	-7.3%
Teton	Driggs	1,660	1,100	560	50.9%
	Tetonia	269	247	22	8.9%
	Victor	1,928	840	1,088	129.5%
	City Total	3,857	2,187	1,670	76.4%
	Rest of County	6,313	3,812	2,501	65.6%
	County Total	10,170	5,999	4,171	69.5%

City and County Populations, April 1, 2000 & 2010 (continued)

Source: Bureau of the Census, Release Date March 2011

<i>County</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Census 4/1/2010</i>	<i>Census 4/1/2000</i>	<i># Chng. 2000-2010</i>	<i>% Chng. 2000-2010</i>
Twin Falls	Buhl	4,122	3,985	137	3.4%
	Castleford	226	277	-51	-18.4%
	Filer	2,508	1,620	888	54.8%
	Hansen	1,144	970	174	17.9%
	Hollister	272	237	35	14.8%
	Kimberly	3,264	2,614	650	24.9%
	Murtaugh	115	139	-24	-17.3%
	Twin Falls	44,125	34,469	9,656	28.0%
	City Total	55,776	44,311	11,465	25.9%
	Rest of County	21,454	19,973	1,481	7.4%
County Total	77,230	64,284	12,946	20.1%	
Valley	Cascade	939	997	-58	-5.8%
	Donnelly	152	138	14	10.1%
	McCall	2,991	2,084	907	43.5%
	City Total	4,082	3,219	863	26.8%
	Rest of County	5,780	4,432	1,348	30.4%
	County Total	9,862	7,651	2,211	28.9%
Washington	Cambridge	328	360	-32	-8.9%
	Midvale	171	176	-5	-2.8%
	Weiser	5,507	5,343	164	3.1%
	City Total	6,006	5,879	127	2.2%
	Rest of County	4,192	4,098	94	2.3%
	County Total	10,198	9,977	221	2.2%

Idaho's 20 Largest Cities

Rank	City	2010 Census	2000 Census	Change	PerCent Change
1	Boise	205,671	185,787	17,045	9.2%
2	Nampa	81,557	51,867	27,382	52.8%
3	Meridian	75,092	34,919		
4	Idaho Falls	56,813	50,730	2,549	5.0%
5	Pocatello	54,255	51,466	3,106	6.0%
6	Caldwell	46,237	25,967	13,922	53.6%
7	Coeur d' Alene	44,137	34,514	7,753	22.5%
8	Twin Falls	44,125	34,469	7,041	20.4%
9	Lewiston	31,894	30,904	890	2.9%
10	Post Falls	27,574	17,247	8,111	47.0%
11	Rexburg	25,484	17,257	10,318	59.8%
12	Moscow	23,800	21,291	1,932	9.1%
13	Eagle	19,908	11,085	8,169	73.7%
14	Kuna	15,210	5,382	7,403	137.6%
15	Mtn Home	14,206	11,143	1,093	9.8%
16	Chubbuck	13,922	9,700	1,850	19.1%
17	Ammon	13,816	6,187	6,685	108.0%
18	Hayden	13,294	9,159	3,481	38.0%
19	Blackfoot	11,899	10,419	448	4.3%
18	Garden City	10,972	10,624	938	8.8%

Source: US Census Bureau, April 2011

Northwest Population

	2010 Census	2000 Census	Change	% Change
Idaho	1,567,582	1,293,953	273,629	21.1%
Montana	989,415	902,195	87,220	9.7%
Nevada	2,700,551	1,998,257	702,294	35.1%
Oregon	3,831,074	3,421,399	409,675	12.0%
Utah	2,763,885	2,233,169	530,716	23.8%
Washington	6,724,540	5,894,121	830,419	14.1%
Wyoming	563,626	493,782	69,844	14.1%

Source: US Census Bureau, April 2011

Idaho 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
Total	943,935		1,006,749		1,293,953		1,567,582	

Source: US Census Bureau, April 2011

Idaho Life Expectancy at Birth (2009)

Total	Male	Female
79.6	77.4	81.8

U.S. life expectancy in 2005 was 77.8 years, 75.2 years for males and 80.4 years for females.

Source: *Idaho Vital Statistics 2009*, Idaho Department of Health & Welfare

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

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

Source: *Idaho Vital Statistics 2009*, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare

Idaho Resident Deaths Ten Leading Causes to Idahoans 2009

Cause of Death	Male	Female
All Causes	5,703	5,362
Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	1,326	1,125
Diseases of heart	1,323	1,069
Accidents	412	253
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	371	355
Cerebrovascular diseases	276	352
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	235	72
Diabetes mellitus	165	206
Alzheimer's disease	120	247
Influenza and pneumonia	96	108
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	95	91
All other causes	1,284	1,484

Source: *Idaho Vital Statistics 2009*, Department of Health & Welfare

Fast Facts for 2009

Marriages

Oldest Groom: 96
Youngest Groom: 16

Oldest Bride: 99
Youngest Bride: 15

There was at least one marriage every day in 2009.
Day Most Marriages Occured on: August 15, 2009 (238 marriages)
Day Fewest Marriages Occured on: October 12, 2009 (1 marriage)

Divorces

Oldest Male Divorcee: 98
Youngest Male Divorcee: 18

Oldest Female Divorcee: 90
Youngest Female Divorcee: 16

Day Most Divorces Finalized on: September 25, 2009 (67 divorces)
Greatest Number of Previous Marriages for Male Divorcees: 10
Greatest Number of Previous Marriages for Female Divorcees: 8
Marriage of Longest Duration Ending in a Divorce: 63 years
Marriage of Shortest Duration Ending in a Divorce: 2 days

Source: *Idaho Vital Statistics 2009*, Department of Health & Welfare

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
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

Marriages and Divorces In Idaho (continued)

Year	Marriages	Rate	Divorces	Rate
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

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

Source: *Idaho Vital Statistics 2009*, Idaho Department of Health & Welfare

Rankings in US and Northwest

	Value	Ranking	
		US	NW*
Social Welfare			
% of Population in Poverty (2008)	12.4%	25	3
Per Capita Social Security Payment (2007)	\$1,834	39	5
% of Population in Medicare (2008)	14.1%	38	4
% of Population Receiving Public Aid (2007)	1.7%	47	5
Recipients of TANF Payments (2009)	2,406	49	6
% Change in TANF recipients (2008-2009)	10.7	22	6
% of Population Receiving Food Stamps (2009)	8.8%	35	4
Health			
% of Population w/o Health Insurance (2008)	15.0%	19	4
Community Hospitals Per 100,000 Population (2008)	2.6	15	3
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population (2007)	16.7	3	2
Teen Birth Rate, % of All Births (2007)	9.1	32	4
Births to Unmarried Women, % of All Births (2007)	25.5%	48	6
Abortions Per 1,000 Live Births (2006)	52	46	6
Deaths (2007)	10,829	37	5
Cancer Deaths (2009)	2,450	41	5
Heart Disease Deaths (2006)	2,399	42	5
Suicide Deaths (2006)	222	38	5
AIDS Deaths (2006)	8	45	5
Percent of Adults Overweight (2008)	62.2	31	2
Crime & Law Enforcement			
Violent Crimes Per 100,000 Population (2008)	228.6	44	6
Murders Per 100,000 Population (2008)	1.5	47	6
State Prisoner Incarceration per 100,000 Population (2008)	474	16	2
Death Row Inmates (2008)	17	21	3
Full-Time Law Officers per 100,000 Population (2004)	213	35	3
Per Capita State & Local Expenditures for Police (2007)	\$200	40	7
Per Capita State & Local Expenditures for Corrections (2007)	\$180	30	6

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

Source: *Idaho Fiscal Facts 2010*, Legislative Services Office Budget and Policy Analysis



Oinkari Basque Dancers

Photo Courtesy: Mike Urizar

The Basque People in Idaho

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

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

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

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

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

Sources: www.boisebasques.com

Hispanics in Idaho

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

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

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

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

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

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

Idaho's Native American Tribes

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe has its own tribal school, with a new \$5 million facility, which opened in 1997. The tribe's Department of Education provides programs for adults, including a college degree program in cooperation with Idaho's Lewis and Clark State College.

The Language Department offers classes in the Schitsu'umsh language, teaching tribal members, staff and anyone interested to maintain ancient traditions and culture.

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

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe

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www.cdatribe-nsn.gov

Narrative courtesy of The Coeur d'Alene Tribe



*Old railroad bridge crossing the Snake River
at Celebration Park, Canyon County.*

Photo Courtesy: Steve Lee

The Kootenai Tribe

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kootenai Tribe of Idaho

PO Box 1269

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www.kootenai.org

Narrative courtesy of The Kootenai Tribe

The Nez Perce Tribe

The Nez Perce Tribe is federally recognized as a sovereign government with headquarters located in Lapwai, Idaho. There are approximately 3,500 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 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 McCoy Oatman.

Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee

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Narrative courtesy of The Nez Perce Tribe

The Shoshone - Bannock Tribes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shoshone-Bannock Business Council Inc.

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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cir: 2004 Lindsey W. Manning

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



Near Stanley
Photos Courtesy of : Julie Walton, inet-success.com



Glade Creek near Lolo Pass
Photos Courtesy of : Steve Lee