

# Demographics



*Sacajawea Festival*

Photo courtesy of Idaho Tourism

## Idaho County Population Figures 2000 – 2016

County	population 2010	population est. 2019	# change from 2010	% change from 2010	2010 rank	2019 rank
State	1,567,582	1,790,182	222,600	14.20%		
Ada	392,365	469,966	77,601	19.78%	1	1
Adams	3,976	4,250	274	6.89%	40	40
Bannock	82,839	87,138	4,299	5.19%	5	5
Bear Lake	5,986	6,050	64	1.07%	36	36
Benewah	9,285	9,226	-59	-0.64%	30	30
Bingham	45,607	46,236	629	1.38%	7	7
Blaine	21,376	22,601	1,225	5.73%	17	17
Boise	7,028	7,634	606	8.62%	34	34
Bonner	40,877	44,727	3,850	9.42%	8	8
Bonneville	104,234	116,854	12,620	12.11%	4	4
Boundary	10,972	11,948	976	8.90%	26	25
Butte	2,891	2,611	-280	-9.69%	42	42
Camas	1,117	1,127	10	0.90%	43	43
Canyon	188,923	223,499	34,576	18.30%	2	2
Caribou	6,963	7,060	97	1.39%	35	35
Cassia	22,952	23,864	912	3.97%	14	15
Clark	982	852	-130	-13.24%	44	44
Clearwater	8,761	8,758	-3	-0.03%	31	31
Custer	4,368	4,280	-88	-2.01%	38	39
Elmore	27,038	27,259	221	0.82%	12	13
Franklin	12,786	13,726	940	7.35%	23	22
Fremont	13,242	13,168	-74	-0.56%	22	23
Gem	16,719	17,634	915	5.47%	19	19
Gooding	15,464	15,196	-268	-1.73%	21	21
Idaho	16,267	16,513	246	1.51%	20	20
Jefferson	26,140	29,439	3,299	12.62%	13	12
Jerome	22,374	24,015	1,641	7.33%	16	14
Kootenai	138,494	161,505	23,011	16.62%	3	3
Latah	37,244	39,304	2,060	5.53%	11	11
Lemhi	7,936	7,961	25	0.32%	32	32
Lewis	3,821	3,861	40	1.05%	41	41
Lincoln	5,208	5,360	152	2.92%	37	37
Madison	37,536	40,134	2,598	6.92%	10	10
Minidoka	20,069	20,825	756	3.77%	18	18
Nez Perce	39,265	40,408	1,143	2.91%	9	9
Oneida	4,286	4,488	202	4.71%	39	38
Owyhee	11,526	11,693	167	1.45%	25	26
Payette	22,623	23,551	928	4.10%	15	16
Power	7,817	7,768	-49	-0.63%	33	33
Shoshone	12,765	12,796	31	0.24%	24	24
Teton	10,170	11,640	1,470	14.45%	28	27
Twin Falls	77,230	86,081	8,851	11.46%	6	6
Valley	9,862	11,041	1,179	11.95%	29	28
Washington	10,198	10,161	-37	-0.36%	27	29

2010 populations from US Census Bureau

2019 population estimates: <http://worldpopulationreview.com/us-counties/id/>

## Historical Populations by County 1920 through 1960

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

Source: US Census Bureau, April 2011

## Historical Populations by County 1970 through 2010

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

Source: US Census Bureau, April 2011

## Idaho City Populations 2000 – 2010

City	04/01/2000	04/01/2010	# Change 2000 – 2010	% Change 2000 – 2010
Aberdeen	1,840	1,994	154	8.4%
Acequia	144	124	-20	-13.9%
Albion	262	267	5	1.9%
American Falls	4,111	4,457	346	8.4%
Ammon	6,187	13,816	7,629	123.3%
Arco	1,026	995	-31	-3.0%
Arimo	348	355	7	2.0%
Ashton	1,129	1,127	-2	-0.2%
Athol	676	692	16	2.4%
Atomic City	25	29	4	16.0%
Bancroft	382	377	-5	-1.3%
Basalt	419	394	-25	-6.0%
Bellevue	1,876	2,287	411	21.9%
Blackfoot	10,419	11,899	1,480	14.2%
Bliss	275	318	43	15.6%
Bloomington	251	206	-45	-17.9%
Boise City	185,787	205,671	19,884	10.7%
Bonnars Ferry	2,515	2,543	28	1.1%
Bovill	305	260	-45	-14.8%
Buhl	3,985	4,122	137	3.4%
Burley	9,316	10,345	1,029	11.0%
Butte City	76	74	-2	-2.6%
Caldwell	25,967	46,237	20,270	78.1%
Cambridge	360	328	-32	-8.9%
Carey	513	604	91	17.7%
Cascade	997	939	-58	-5.8%
Castleford	277	226	-51	-18.4%
Challis	909	1,081	172	18.9%
Chubbuck	9,700	13,922	4,222	43.5%
Clark Fork	530	536	6	1.1%
Clayton	27	7	-20	-74.1%
Clifton	213	259	46	21.6%
Coeur d'Alene	34,514	44,137	9,623	27.9%
Cottonwood	944	900	-44	-4.7%
Council	816	839	23	2.8%
Craigmont	556	501	-55	-9.9%
Crouch	154	162	8	5.2%
Culdesac	378	380	2	0.5%
Dalton Gardens	2,278	2,335	57	2.5%
Dayton	444	463	19	4.3%
Deary	552	506	-46	-8.3%
Declo	338	343	5	1.5%
Dietrich	150	332	182	121.3%
Donnelly	138	152	14	10.1%
Dover	342	556	214	62.6%
Downey	613	625	12	2.0%
Driggs	1,100	1,660	560	50.9%
Drummond	15	16	1	6.7%
Dubois	647	677	30	4.6%
Eagle	11,085	19,908	8,823	79.6%
East Hope	200	210	10	5.0%
Eden	411	405	-6	-1.5%

## Idaho City Populations 2000 – 2010 (continued)

City	04/01/2000	04/01/2010	# Change 2000 – 2010	% Change 2000 – 2010
Elk River	156	125	-31	-19.9%
Emmett	5,490	6,557	1,067	19.4%
Fairfield	395	416	21	5.3%
Ferdinand	145	159	14	9.7%
Fernan Lake Village	186	169	-17	-9.1%
Filer	1,620	2,508	888	54.8%
Firth	408	477	69	16.9%
Franklin	641	641	0	0.0%
Fruitland	3,805	4,684	879	23.1%
Garden City	10,624	10,972	348	3.3%
Genesee	946	955	9	1.0%
Georgetown	538	476	-62	-11.5%
Glenns Ferry	1,611	1,319	-292	-18.1%
Gooding	3,384	3,567	183	5.4%
Grace	990	915	-75	-7.6%
Grand View	470	452	-18	-3.8%
Grangeville	3,228	3,141	-87	-2.7%
Greenleaf	862	846	-16	-1.9%
Hagerman	656	872	216	32.9%
Hailey	6,200	7,960	1,760	28.4%
Hamer	12	48	36	300.0%
Hansen	970	1,144	174	17.9%
Harrison	267	203	-64	-24.0%
Hauser	668	678	10	1.5%
Hayden	9,159	13,294	4,135	45.1%
Hayden Lake	494	574	80	16.2%
Hazelton	687	753	66	9.6%
Heyburn	2,899	3,089	190	6.6%
Hollister	237	272	35	14.8%
Homedale	2,528	2,633	105	4.2%
Hope	79	86	7	8.9%
Horseshoe Bend	770	707	-63	-8.2%
Huetter	96	100	4	4.2%
Idaho City	458	485	27	5.9%
Idaho Falls	50,730	56,813	6,083	12.0%
Inkom	738	854	116	15.7%
Iona	1,201	1,803	602	50.1%
Irwin	157	219	62	39.5%
Island Park	215	286	71	33.0%
Jerome	7,780	10,890	3,110	40.0%
Juliaetta	609	579	-30	-4.9%
Kamiah	1,160	1,295	135	11.6%
Kellogg	2,395	2,120	-275	-11.5%
Kendrick	369	303	-66	-17.9%
Ketchum	3,003	2,689	-314	-10.5%
Kimberly	2,614	3,264	650	24.9%
Kooskia	675	607	-68	-10.1%
Kootenai	441	678	237	53.7%
Kuna	5,382	15,210	9,828	182.6%
Lapwai	1,134	1,137	3	0.3%
Lava Hot Springs	521	407	-114	-21.9%
Leadore	90	105	15	16.7%
Lewiston	30,904	31,894	990	3.2%

## Idaho City Populations 2000 – 2010 (continued)

City	04/01/2000	04/01/2010	# Change 2000 – 2010	% Change 2000 – 2010
Lewisville	467	458	-9	-1.9%
Mackay	566	517	-49	-8.7%
Malad City	2,158	2,095	-63	-2.9%
Malta	177	193	16	9.0%
Marsing	890	1,031	141	15.8%
McCall	2,084	2,991	907	43.5%
McCammom	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%

## Idaho City Populations 2000 – 2010 (continued)

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

\*Parkline incorporated December 13, 1994.

\*\*Star incorporated December 10, 1997.

Source: US Census Bureau, Released April 2010

## City and County Populations 2000 & 2010

County	City			# Change	% Change
		04/01/2000	04/01/2010	2000 – 2010	2000 – 2010
Ada	Boise City	185,787	205,671	19,884	10.70%
	Eagle	11,085	19,908	8,823	79.60%
	Garden City	10,624	10,972	348	3.30%
	Kuna	5,382	15,210	9,828	182.60%
	Meridian	34,919	75,092	40,173	115.00%
	Star*	1,795	5,793	3,998	222.70%
	City Total	247,797	332,646	84,849	34.20%
	Rest of County	53,107	59,719	6,612	12.50%
	County Total	300,904	392,365	91,461	30.40%
Adams	Council	816	839	23	2.80%
	New Meadows	533	496	-37	-6.90%
	City Total	1,349	1,335	-14	-1.00%
	Rest of County	2,127	2,641	514	24.20%
	County Total	3,476	3,976	500	14.40%
Bannock	Arimo	348	355	7	2.00%
	Chubbuck	9,700	13,922	4,222	43.50%
	Downey	613	625	12	2.00%
	Fort Hall CDP (partial)	1,674	1,795	121	7.20%
	Inkom	738	854	116	15.70%
	Lava Hot Springs	521	407	-114	-21.90%
	McCammon	805	809	4	0.50%
	Pocatello (partial)	51,442	54,230	2,788	5.40%
	City Total	65,841	72,997	7,156	10.90%
	Rest of County	9,724	9,842	118	1.20%
County Total	75,565	82,839	7,274	9.60%	
Bear Lake	Bloomington	251	206	-45	-17.90%
	Georgetown	538	476	-62	-11.50%
	Montpelier	2,785	2,597	-188	-6.80%
	Paris	576	513	-63	-10.90%
	St. Charles	156	131	-25	-16.00%
	City Total	4,306	3,923	-383	-8.90%
	Rest of County	2,105	2,063	-42	-2.00%
	County Total	6,411	5,986	-425	-6.60%
Benewah	Parkline**	65	80	15	23.10%
	Plummer	990	1,044	54	5.50%
	St. Maries	2,652	2,402	-250	-9.40%
	Tensed	126	123	-3	-2.40%
	City Total	3,833	3,649	-184	-4.80%
	Rest of County	5,338	5,636	298	5.60%
County Total	9,171	9,285	114	1.20%	
Bingham	Aberdeen	1,403	1,994	591	42.10%

**City and County Populations 2000 & 2010** (continued)

County	City	04/01/2000	04/01/2010	# Change 2000 – 2010	% Change 2000 – 2010
	Atomic City	25	29	4	16.00%
	Basalt	397	394	-3	-0.80%
	Blackfoot	9,721	11,889	2,168	22.30%
	Firth	424	477	53	12.50%
	Fort Hall CDP (partial)	1,519	1,406	-113	-7.40%
	Shelley	3,622	4,409	787	21.70%
	City Total	17,111	20,598	3,487	20.40%
	Rest of County	24,624	25,009	385	1.60%
	County Total	41,735	45,607	3,872	9.30%
<b>Blaine</b>	Bellevue	1,876	2,287	411	21.90%
	Carey	513	604	91	17.70%
	Hailey	6,200	7,960	1,760	28.40%
	Ketchum	3,003	2,689	-314	-10.50%
	Sun Valley	1,427	1,406	-21	-1.50%
	City Total	13,019	14,946	1,927	14.80%
	Rest of County	5,972	6,430	458	7.70%
	County Total	18,991	21,376	2,385	12.60%
<b>Boise</b>	Crouch	154	162	8	5.20%
	Horseshoe Bend	770	707	-63	-8.20%
	Idaho City	458	485	27	5.90%
	Placerville	60	53	-7	-11.70%
	City Total	1,442	1,407	-35	-2.40%
	Rest of County	5,228	5,621	393	7.50%
	County Total	6,670	7,028	358	5.40%
<b>Bonner</b>	Clark Fork	530	536	6	1.10%
	Dover	342	556	214	62.60%
	East Hope	200	210	10	5.00%
	Hope	79	86	7	8.90%
	Kootenai	441	678	237	53.70%
	Oldtown	190	184	-6	-3.20%
	Ponderay	638	1,137	499	78.20%
	Priest River	1,754	1,751	-3	-0.20%
	Sandpoint	6,835	7,365	530	7.80%
	City Total	11,009	12,503	1,494	13.60%
	Rest of County	25,826	28,374	2,548	9.90%
	County Total	36,835	40,877	4,042	11.00%
<b>Bonneville</b>	Ammon	6,187	13,816	7,629	123.30%
	Idaho Falls	50,730	56,813	6,083	12.00%
	Iona	1,201	1,803	602	50.10%
	Irwin	157	219	62	39.50%
	Ririe (partial)	25	30	5	20.00%
	Swan Valley	213	204	-9	-4.20%
	Ucon	943	1,108	165	17.50%
	City Total	59,456	73,993	14,537	24.50%
	Rest of County	23,066	30,241	7,175	31.10%
	County Total	82,522	104,234	21,712	26.30%
<b>Boundary</b>	Bonnerr Ferry	2,515	2,543	28	1.10%
	Moyie Springs	656	718	62	9.50%
	City Total	3,171	3,261	90	2.80%

## City and County Populations 2000 & 2010 (continued)

County	City	04/01/2000	04/01/2010	# Change 2000 – 2010	% Change 2000 – 2010
	Rest of County	6,700	7,711	1,011	15.10%
	County Total	9,871	10,972	1,101	11.20%
<b>Butte</b>	Arco	1,026	995	-31	-3.00%
	Butte City	76	74	-2	-2.60%
	Moore	196	189	-7	-3.60%
	City Total	1,298	1,258	-40	-3.10%
	Rest of County	1,601	1,633	32	2.00%
	County Total	2,899	2,891	-8	-0.30%
<b>Camas</b>	Fairfield	395	416	21	5.30%
	City Total	395	416	21	5.30%
	Rest of County	596	701	105	17.60%
	County Total	991	1,117	126	12.70%
<b>Canyon</b>	Caldwell	25,967	46,237	20,270	78.10%
	Greenleaf	862	846	-16	-1.90%
	Melba	439	513	74	16.90%
	Middleton	2,978	5,524	2,546	85.50%
	Nampa	51,867	81,557	29,690	57.20%
	Notus	458	531	73	15.90%
	Parma	1,771	1,983	212	12.00%
	Wilder	1,462	1,533	71	4.90%
	City Total	85,804	138,724	52,920	61.70%
	Rest of County	45,637	50,199	4,562	10.00%
	County Total	131,441	188,923	57,482	43.70%
<b>Caribou</b>	Bancroft	382	377	-5	-1.30%
	Grace	990	915	-75	-7.60%
	Soda Springs	3,381	3,058	-323	-9.60%
	City Total	4,753	4,350	-403	-8.50%
	Rest of County	2,551	2,613	62	2.40%
	County Total	7,304	6,963	-341	-4.70%
<b>Cassia</b>	Albion	262	267	5	1.90%
	Burley (partial)	9,074	10,076	1,002	11.00%
	Declo	338	343	5	1.50%
	Malta	177	193	16	9.00%
	Oakley	668	763	95	14.20%
	City Total	10,519	11,642	1,123	10.70%
	Rest of County	10,897	11,310	413	3.80%
	County Total	21,416	22,952	1,536	7.20%
<b>Clark</b>	Dubois	647	677	30	4.60%
	Spencer	38	37	-1	-2.60%
	City Total	685	714	29	4.20%
	Rest of County	337	268	-69	-20.50%
	County Total	1,022	982	-40	-3.90%
<b>Clearwater</b>	Elk River	156	125	-31	-19.90%
	Orofino	3,247	3,142	-105	-3.20%
	Pierce	617	508	-109	-17.70%
	Weippe	416	441	25	6.00%

**City and County Populations 2000 & 2010** (continued)

County	City	04/01/2000	04/01/2010	# Change 2000 – 2010	% Change 2000 – 2010
	City Total	4,436	4,216	-220	-5.00%
	Rest of County	4,494	4,545	51	1.10%
	County Total	8,930	8,761	-169	-1.90%
Custer	Challis	909	1,081	172	18.90%
	Clayton	27	7	-20	-74.10%
	Mackay	566	517	-49	-8.70%
	Stanley	100	63	-37	-37.00%
	City Total	1,602	1,668	66	4.10%
	Rest of County	2,740	2,700	-40	-1.50%
	County Total	4,342	4,368	26	0.60%
Elmore	Glenns Ferry	1,611	1,319	-292	-18.10%
	Mountain Home AFB CDP	8,894	3,238	-5,656	-63.60%
	Mountain Home	11,143	14,206	3,063	27.50%
	City Total	21,648	18,763	-2,885	-13.30%
	Rest of County	7,482	8,275	793	10.60%
	County Total	29,130	27,038	-2,092	-7.20%
Franklin	Clifton	213	259	46	21.60%
	Dayton	444	463	19	4.30%
	Franklin	641	641	0	0.00%
	Oxford	53	48	-5	-9.40%
	Preston	4,682	5,204	522	11.10%
	Weston	425	437	12	2.80%
	City Total	6,458	7,052	594	9.20%
	Rest of County	4,871	5,734	863	17.70%
	County Total	11,329	12,786	1,457	12.90%
Fremont	Ashton	1,129	1,127	-2	-0.20%
	Drummond	15	16	1	6.70%
	Island Park	215	286	71	33.00%
	Newdale	358	323	-35	-9.80%
	Parker	319	305	-14	-4.40%
	St. Anthony	3,342	3,542	200	6.00%
	Teton	569	735	166	29.20%
	Warm River	10	3	-7	-70.00%
	City Total	5,957	6,337	380	6.40%
	Rest of County	5,862	6,905	1,043	17.80%
	County Total	11,819	13,242	1,423	12.00%
Gem	Emmett	5,490	6,557	1,067	19.40%
	City Total	5,490	6,557	1,067	19.40%
	Rest of County	9,691	10,162	471	4.90%
	County Total	15,181	16,719	1,538	10.10%
Gooding	Bliss	275	318	43	15.60%
	Gooding	3,384	3,567	183	5.40%
	Hagerman	656	872	216	32.90%
	Wendell	2,338	2,782	444	19.00%
	City Total	6,653	7,539	886	13.30%

## City and County Populations 2000 & 2010 (continued)

County	City	04/01/2000	04/01/2010	# Change 2000 – 2010	% Change 2000 – 2010
	Rest of County	7,502	7,925	423	5.60%
	County Total	14,155	15,464	1,309	9.20%
Idaho	Cottonwood	944	900	-44	-4.70%
	Ferdinand	145	159	14	9.70%
	Grangeville	3,228	3,141	-87	-2.70%
	Kooskia	675	607	-68	-10.10%
	Riggins	410	419	9	2.20%
	Stites	226	221	-5	-2.20%
	White Bird	106	91	-15	-14.20%
	City Total	5,734	5,538	-196	-3.40%
	Rest of County	9,777	10,729	952	9.70%
	County Total	15,511	16,267	756	4.90%
Jefferson	Hamer	12	48	36	300.00%
	Lewisville	467	458	-9	-1.90%
	Menan	707	741	34	4.80%
	Mud Lake	270	358	88	32.60%
	Rigby	2,998	3,945	947	31.60%
	Ririe (partial)	520	626	106	20.40%
	Roberts	647	580	-67	-10.40%
	City Total	5,621	6,756	1,135	20.20%
	Rest of County	13,534	19,384	5,850	43.20%
	County Total	19,155	26,140	6,985	36.50%
Jerome	Eden	411	405	-6	-1.50%
	Hazelton	687	753	66	9.60%
	Jerome	7,780	10,890	3,110	40.00%
	City Total	8,878	12,048	3,170	35.70%
	Rest of County	9,464	10,326	862	9.10%
	County Total	18,342	22,374	4,032	22.00%
Kootenai	Athol	676	692	16	2.40%
	Coeur d'Alene	34,514	44,137	9,623	27.90%
	Dalton Gardens	2,278	2,335	57	2.50%
	Fernan Lake Village	186	169	-17	-9.10%
	Harrison	267	203	-64	-24.00%
	Hauser	668	678	10	1.50%
	Hayden	9,159	13,294	4,135	45.10%
	Hayden Lake	494	574	80	16.20%
	Huetter	96	100	4	4.20%
	Post Falls	17,247	27,574	10,327	59.90%
	Rathdrum	4,816	6,826	2,010	41.70%
	Spirit Lake	1,376	1,945	569	41.40%
	State Line	28	38	10	35.70%
	Worley	223	257	34	15.20%
	City Total	72,028	98,822	26,794	37.20%
	Rest of County	36,657	39,672	3,015	8.20%
	County Total	108,685	138,494	29,809	27.40%
Latah	Bovill	305	260	-45	-14.80%
	Deary	552	506	-46	-8.30%
	Genesee	946	955	9	1.00%
	Juliaetta	609	579	-30	-4.90%
	Kendrick	369	303	-66	-17.90%
	Moscow	21,291	23,800	2,509	11.80%

**City and County Populations 2000 & 2010** (continued)

County	City	04/01/2000	04/01/2010	# Change 2000 - 2010	% Change 2000 - 2010
	Onaway	230	187	-43	-18.70%
	Potlatch	791	804	13	1.60%
	Troy	798	862	64	8.00%
	City Total	25,891	28,256	2,365	9.10%
	Rest of County	9,044	8,988	-56	-0.60%
	County Total	34,935	37,244	2,309	6.60%
Lemhi	Leadore	90	105	15	16.70%
	Salmon	3,122	3,112	-10	-0.30%
	City Total	3,212	3,217	5	0.20%
	Rest of County	4,594	4,719	125	2.70%
	County Total	7,806	7,936	130	1.70%
Lewis	Craigmont	556	501	-55	-9.90%
	Kamiah	1,160	1,295	135	11.60%
	Nezperce	523	466	-57	-10.90%
	Reubens	72	71	-1	-1.40%
	Winchester	308	340	32	10.40%
	City Total	2,619	2,673	54	2.10%
	Rest of County	1,128	1,148	20	1.80%
County Total	3,747	3,821	74	2.00%	
Lincoln	Dietrich	150	332	182	121.30%
	Richfield	412	482	70	17.00%
	Shoshone	1,398	1,461	63	4.50%
	City Total	1,960	2,275	315	16.10%
	Rest of County	2,084	2,933	849	40.70%
	County Total	4,044	5,208	1,164	28.80%
Madison	Rexburg	17,257	25,484	8,227	47.70%
	Sugar City	1,242	1,514	272	21.90%
	City Total	18,499	26,998	8,499	45.90%
	Rest of County	8,968	10,538	1,570	17.50%
	County Total	27,467	37,536	10,069	36.70%
Minidoka	Acequia	144	124	-20	-13.90%
	Burley (partial)	242	269	27	11.20%
	Heyburn	2,899	3,089	190	6.60%
	Minidoka	129	112	-17	-13.20%
	Paul	998	1,169	171	17.10%
	Rupert	5,645	5,554	-91	-1.60%
	City Total	10,057	10,317	260	2.60%
	Rest of County	10,117	9,752	-365	-3.60%
	County Total	20,174	20,069	-105	-0.50%
Nez Perce	Culdesac	378	380	2	0.50%
	Lapwai	1,134	1,137	3	0.30%
	Lewiston	30,904	31,894	990	3.20%
	Peck	186	197	11	5.90%
	City Total	32,602	33,608	1,006	3.10%
	Rest of County	4,808	5,657	849	17.70%
	County Total	37,410	39,265	1,855	5.00%

## City and County Populations 2000 & 2010 (continued)

County	City	04/01/2000	04/01/2010	# Change 2000 - 2010	% Change 2000 - 2010
Oneida	Malad City	2,158	2,095	-63	-2.90%
	City Total	2,158	2,095	-63	-2.90%
	Rest of County	1,967	2,191	224	11.40%
	County Total	4,125	4,286	161	3.90%
Owyhee	Grand View	470	452	-18	-3.80%
	Homedale	2,528	2,633	105	4.20%
	Marsing	890	1,031	141	15.80%
	City Total	3,888	4,116	228	5.90%
	Rest of County	6,756	7,410	654	9.70%
	County Total	10,644	11,526	882	8.30%
Payette	Fruitland	3,805	4,684	879	23.10%
	New Plymouth	1,400	1,538	138	9.90%
	Payette	7,054	7,433	379	5.40%
	City Total	12,259	13,655	1,396	11.40%
	Rest of County	8,319	8,968	649	7.80%
	County Total	20,578	22,623	2,045	9.90%
Power	American Falls	4,111	4,457	346	8.40%
	Arbon Valley CDP	627	599	-28	-4.50%
	Pocatello (partial)	24	25	1	4.20%
	Rockland	316	295	-21	-6.60%
	City Total	5,078	5,376	298	5.90%
	Rest of County	2,460	2,441	-19	-0.80%
	County Total	7,538	7,817	279	3.70%
Shoshone	Kellogg	2,395	2,120	-275	-11.50%
	Mullan	840	692	-148	-17.60%
	Osburn	1,545	1,555	10	0.60%
	Pinehurst	1,661	1,619	-42	-2.50%
	Smelterville	651	627	-24	-3.70%
	Wallace	960	784	-176	-18.30%
	Wardner	215	188	-27	-12.60%
	City Total	8,267	7,585	-682	-8.20%
	Rest of County	5,504	5,180	-324	-5.90%
County Total	13,771	12,765	-1,006	-7.30%	
Teton	Driggs	1,100	1,660	560	50.90%
	Tetonia	247	269	22	8.90%
	Victor	840	1,928	1,088	129.50%
	City Total	2,187	3,857	1,670	76.40%
	Rest of County	3,812	6,313	2,501	65.60%
	County Total	5,999	10,170	4,171	69.50%
Twin Falls	Buhl	3,985	4,122	137	3.40%
	Castleford	277	226	-51	-18.40%
	Filer	1,620	2,508	888	54.80%
	Hansen	970	1,144	174	17.90%
	Hollister	237	272	35	14.80%
	Kimberly	2,614	3,264	650	24.90%
	Murtaugh	139	115	-24	-17.30%
	Twin Falls	34,469	44,125	9,656	28.00%
	City Total	44,311	55,776	11,465	25.90%

**City and County Populations 2000 & 2010** (continued)

County	City	04/01/2000	04/01/2010	# Change 2000 – 2010	% Change 2000 – 2010
	Rest of County	19,973	21,454	1,481	7.40%
	County Total	64,284	77,230	12,946	20.10%
Valley	Cascade	997	939	-58	-5.80%
	Donnelly	138	152	14	10.10%
	McCall	2,084	2,991	907	43.50%
	City Total	3,219	4,082	863	26.80%
	Rest of County	4,432	5,780	1,348	30.40%
	County Total	7,651	9,862	2,211	28.90%
Washington	Cambridge	360	328	-32	-8.90%
	Midvale	176	171	-5	-2.80%
	Weiser	5,343	5,507	164	3.10%
	City Total	5,879	6,006	127	2.20%
	Rest of County	4,098	4,192	94	2.30%
	County Total	9,977	10,198	221	2.20%

\*Parkline incorporated December 13, 1994.

\*\*Star incorporated December 10, 1997.

Source: US Census Bureau, Released April 2010

**Idaho's 20 Largest Cities**

Rank	City	2010 Census	2015 Estimate	Change	Percent Change
1	Boise	205,671	214,196	8,525	4.14%
2	Nampa	81,557	86,203	4,646	5.70%
3	Meridian	75,092	84,018	8,926	11.89%
4	Idaho Falls	56,813	58,374	1,561	2.75%
5	Pocatello	54,255	54,549	294	0.54%
6	Caldwell	46,237	49,149	2,912	6.30%
7	Coeur d'Alene	44,137	46,796	2,659	6.02%
8	Twin Falls	44,125	45,984	1,859	4.21%
9	Lewiston	31,894	32,284	390	1.22%
10	Post Falls	27,574	29,320	1,746	6.33%
11	Rexburg	25,484	26,723	1,239	4.86%
12	Moscow	23,800	24,688	888	3.73%
13	Eagle	19,908	21,863	1,955	9.82%
14	Kuna	15,210	16,557	1,347	8.86%
15	Ammon	13,816	14,469	653	4.73%
16	Chubbuck	13,922	14,224	302	2.17%
17	Mtn Home	14,206	13,804	-402	-2.83%
18	Hayden	13,294	13,749	455	3.42%
19	Blackfoot	11,899	11,843	-56	-0.47%
20	Garden City	10,972	11,313	341	3.11%

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Estimates, July 2015

## Population by Age and Sex July 1, 2015 Estimate

	Total Population	Male Population	Female Population
Under 5 years	114,112	57,926	56,186
5 to 9 years	122,893	63,079	59,814
10 to 14 years	125,020	64,091	60,929
15 to 19 years	117,877	60,533	57,344
20 to 24 years	112,160	58,696	53,464
25 to 29 years	108,302	55,189	53,113
30 to 34 years	107,800	54,439	53,366
35 to 39 years	105,746	54,045	51,701
40 to 44 years	98,768	49,484	49,284
45 to 49 years	96,598	48,727	47,871
50 to 54 years	102,313	50,746	51,567
55 to 59 years	103,638	50,110	53,528
60 to 64 years	99,699	49,539	50,160
65 to 69 years	85,132	42,434	42,698
70 to 74 years	60,927	28,970	31,957
75 to 79 years	40,646	19,231	21,415
80 to 84 years	28,594	13,006	15,588
85 years and over	27,150	10,382	16,768
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,657,375</b>	<b>830,627</b>	<b>826,748</b>

Source: US Census Bureau

## Historic Population by Age and Sex

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

Source: US Census Bureau

## Idaho Population by Race

Total population	1,657,375	1,657,375
One race	1,613,461	97.40%
Two or more races	43,914	2.60%
One race	1,613,461	97.40%
White	1,507,880	91.00%
Black or African American	11,231	0.70%
American Indian and Alaska Native	21,323	1.30%
Cherokee tribal grouping	1,344	0.10%
Chippewa tribal grouping	529	0.00%
Navajo tribal grouping	776	0.00%
Sioux tribal grouping	959	0.10%
Asian	22,720	1.40%
Asian Indian	2,764	0.20%
Chinese	5,731	0.30%
Filipino	3,982	0.20%
Japanese	2,801	0.20%
Korean	1,559	0.10%
Vietnamese	1,491	0.10%
Other Asian	4,392	0.30%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2,343	0.10%
Native Hawaiian	803	0.00%
Guamanian or Chamorro	280	0.00%
Samoan	242	0.00%
Other Pacific Islander	1,018	0.10%
Some other race	47,964	2.90%
Two or more races	43,914	2.60%
White and Black or African American	5,593	0.30%
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	15,281	0.90%
White and Asian	10,377	0.60%
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	340	0.00%
<hr/>		
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	201,978	12.20%
Mexican	175,796	10.60%
Puerto Rican	3,770	0.20%
Cuban	1,167	0.10%
Other Hispanic or Latino	21,245	1.30%
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,455,397	87.80%

Source: US Census Bureau 2011-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

## Northwest State Populations

State	2010 Census	2017 Estimate	# Change	% Change
Washington	6,724,540	7,405,743	681,203	10.1%
Oregon	3,831,074	4,142,776	311,702	8.1%
Utah	2,763,885	3,101,833	337,948	12.2%
Nevada	2,700,551	2,988,039	297,488	11.0%
Idaho	1,567,582	1,716,943	149,361	9.5%
Montana	989,415	1,050,493	61,078	6.2%
Wyoming	563,626	579,315	15,689	2.8%

Source: US Census Bureau 2010-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

## Idaho Life Expectancy at Birth (2017)

<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
79.2	77.2	81.3

U.S. life expectancy in 2016 was 78.6 years, 76.1 years for males, and 81.1 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

*Idaho Vital Statistics 2017*, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Public Health, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, December 2017.

## Ten Leading Causes of Death to Idahoans

Cause of Death (rank by total)	Male	Female	Total
All causes	7,364	6,643	14,007
1. Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	1,638	1,377	3,015
2. Diseases of heart	1,737	1,348	3,085
3. Chronic lower respiratory diseases	448	477	925
4. Accidents	544	334	311
5. Cerebrovascular diseases	311	411	722
6. Alzheimer's disease	194	479	673
7. Diabetes mellitus	223	170	393
8. Intentional self-harm (suicide)	321	72	393
9. Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	130	67	192
10. Parkinson disease	135	70	205
All other causes	1,683	1,838	3,701

*Idaho Vital Statistics 2017* Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Public Health, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, December, 2017.

### Fast Facts (2017)

Oldest Groom:	92	Oldest Bride:	88
Youngest Groom:	16	Youngest Bride:	14

Day Most Marriages Occured: June 24 (255 marriages)

Days Fewest Marriages Occured: January 15 & December 10 (2 marriages)

Oldest Male Divorcee:	89	Oldest Female Divorcee:	90
Youngest Male Divorcee:	17	Youngest Female Divorcee:	16

Days Most Divorces Finalized: April 11 & November 27 (47 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: 65 years

Marriage of Shortest Duration Ending in a Divorce: 12 days

*Idaho Vital Statistics 2017*, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Public Health, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, December 2017.

### 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

## Marriages and Divorces in Idaho (continued)

Year	Marriages	Rate*	Divorces	Rate*
1991	14,352	13.8	6,619	6.4
1992	14,458	13.6	6,857	6.4
1993	14,836	13.5	6,899	6.3
1994	14,895	13.1	6,799	6.0
1995	15,106	13.0	6,749	5.8
1996	15,027	12.7	6,985	5.9
1997	15,114	12.5	7,035	5.8
1998	15,266	12.4	6,980	5.7
1999	15,489	12.4	6,947	5.6
2000	15,057	11.6	7,110	5.5
2001	14,820	11.2	7,025	5.3
2002	14,683	10.9	7,087	5.3
2003	14,867	10.9	7,080	5.2
2004	14,997	10.8	6,921	5.0
2005	14,993	10.4	7,118	5.0
2006	14,855	10.1	7,392	5.0
2007	14,973	10.0	7,344	4.9
2008	14,641	9.6	7,424	4.9
2009	13,771	8.9	7,729	5.0
2010	13,757	8.8	8,136	5.2
2011	13,757	8.6	7,773	4.9
2012	13,114	8.2	7,598	3.6
2013	13,207	8.2	7,248	4.5
2014	13,699	8.4	6,943	4.2
2015	13,500	8.2	6,817	4.1

\* Rate per 1,000 population.

Idaho Vital Statistics 2015, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Public Health, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, December 2016.

Fort Sherman Officer's Quarters

Photo Courtesy of Idaho State Historical Society



## Rankings in the US and Northwest

<b>Social Welfare</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>US</b>	<b>NW*</b>
% of Population in Poverty (2014)	14.8%	25	4
Per Capita Social Security Payment (2013)	\$2,516	33	3
% of Population in Medicare (2013)	16.6%	30	3
Recipients of TANF Payments (2015)	2,639	49	6
% Change in TANF recipients (2014-2015)	-7.3	15	4
% of SNAP Recipients (2015)	11.9%	35	4
<b>Health</b>			
Community Hospitals Per 100,000 Population (2014)	2.4	15	3
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population (2014)	14	7	2
Teen Birth Rate, % of All Births (2013)	6.4	27	4
Births to Unmarried Women, % of All Births (2014)	27.8%	48	6
Abortions Per 1,000 Live Births (2014)	65	44	6
Deaths (2012)	12,434	40	5
Cancer Deaths (2015)	2,790	40	5
Heart Disease Deaths (2013)	2,495	42	5
Suicide Deaths (2013)	308	38	5
AIDS Deaths (2013)	7	43	5
Percent of Adults Overweight (2013)	65%	24	1
% of Children (19-35 months) Fully Immunized (2014)	56.9%	45	5
<b>Crime &amp; Law Enforcement</b>			
Violent Crimes Per 100,000 Population (2014)	204	43	5
Murders Per 100,000 Population (2014)	2	42	6
State Prisoner Incarceration per 100,000 Population (2014)	489	11	1
Death Row Inmates (2013)	12	22	3
Law Officers per 10,000 Population (2014)	17	38	1
Per Capita State & Local Expenditures for Police (2013)	\$253	33	5
Per Capita State & Local Expenditures for Corrections (2013)	\$199	24	6
<b>Population Estimates</b>			
Population (2015)	1,654,930	39	5
Percent Change (2014 - 2015)	1.2%	11	5
Persons Per Square Mile	20	44	5
% White Population (2014)	93.5%	5	1
% Hispanic Population (2014)	10.1%	20	5
2030 Population (projected)	1,969,624	37	5
2000-2015 % Population Change (projected)	18.0%	6	3
Net Domestic Migration (2014 - 2015)	6,880	15	4
Population per U.S. House Seat (2016)	827,456	4	2
Population per State Legislator (2016)	15,761	39	5

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

Source: *Idaho Fiscal Facts 2016: A Legislator's Handbook of Facts, Figures, & Trends*

## The Basque People in Idaho



Basque Musicians at Jaialdi

Photo Courtesy of Idaho Tourism

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

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

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

government in the city of Vitoria-Gasteiz. Navarre has its own, separate, autonomous community.

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

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

Source: [www.boisebasques.com](http://www.boisebasques.com)

## Hispanics in Idaho



*Idaho Latin Expo*

Photo Courtesy of Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs

Twenty-first century Idaho has quickly become one of the nation's most popular destinations for Mexican immigration. But Mexican immigration to the Snake River basin long predates Idaho statehood. Mexicans who became Americans after the U.S. conquered their territory in 1848 have lived in Idaho since the 1860s. They were miners, muleteers, ranchers, cowboys and laborers. The 1870 census counted 60 Latinos living in the Idaho Territory, most of whom were of Mexican descent.

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

In the decades of the 1950s and 1960s,

however, all that began to change. After enduring several years of nomadic life, if the opportunities emerged, many of these families settled permanently in Idaho where they sought to make a better life for themselves and their children. To encourage migrants to come to Idaho, the Legislature created the Governor's Migratory Labor Committee. The committee oversaw modest attempts to improve housing conditions and issued annual reports. Disturbed by their increasing awareness of the dire conditions under which migrants lived, Protestant religious organizations formed the Southern Idaho Migrant Ministry (SIMM) to pressure government and the farm industry to improve conditions.

The census for 1950, 1960 and beyond demonstrates the demographic changes that occurred. Census figures should be used with a certain amount of caution. With that in mind, of a total population of 588,637 in 1950, census enumerators

## Hispanics in Idaho (continued)

counted 2,365 people of “Spanish descent.” Only 326 claimed to have been born in Mexico. When it is remembered that the 1920 census found 1,215 people living in the state who were born in Mexico it would appear that the Mexican-born population of Idaho was in decline by 1950. That may be true, but 10 years later the Mexican-born segment of the population rose dramatically to 1,010, or one-third of a population of 3,341 of “Spanish descent,” out of a total state population of 667,191. As in the 1920s and 1930s, as well as the 1950s and 1960s, newspaper accounts, company records and other sources provide a picture of a constant and growing presence of seasonal Mexican American agricultural workers who came and went with the demands of the planting and harvesting cycle.

As more and more migrants of Mexican heritage found permanent work in Idaho, they organized community activities such as parades, fiestas, and dances that expressed their unique cultural identity.

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

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

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

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

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

### Government

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

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

## **The Coeur d'Alene Tribe** (continued)

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

### **Economic Impact**

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

The Tribe's economic impact on Idaho's economy is approximately \$330 million and the tribe's operations account 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 Sakwa'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.

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[www.cdatribe-nsn.gov](http://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

Bonnors Ferry ID 83805

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[www.kootenai.org](http://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



## The Nez Perce Tribe (continued)

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

The current Chairman of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee is Anthony Johnson.

Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee  
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208-843-2253

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*Narrative courtesy of The Nez Perce Tribe*



*Artifacts, Nez Perce National Historical Park*

Photo Courtesy of Idaho Tourism

## The Shoshone – Bannock Tribes

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

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

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

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

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

Many Native American tribes have had a long relationship with the Yellowstone National Park area. The Bannock Trail which runs across the northern part of the park was used for over 11,000 years by tribes hunting bison and other animals. The

Nez Perce national Historic Trail follows the route that Chief Joseph and his band took in 1877 when they crossed through the park. Many other Native American Indian trails followed routes around the geyser basins, in some of the same locations as our current road system. This helps disprove an old myth that said Native Americans were afraid of Yellowstone’s geysers. In fact, 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

## The Shoshone – Bannock Tribes (continued)

designs that are intricate patterns that reflect the colors of nature. Shoshones have historically utilized floral patterns and the colors of nature. Today, however, both groups have blended designs that continue the excellent craftsmanship and beadwork that excels above other Tribes' work. Eagle feather war bonnets are worn by Shoshone and Bannock men. Historically, these reflected the accomplishments of warriors or other band leaders. Today, the bonnets

are used for ceremonial purposes, including dances, parades and other tribal gatherings. Shoshone-Bannock Business Council Inc.  
PO Box 306  
Fort Hall ID 83203  
208-238-3700  
www.shoshonebannocktribes.com  
*Narrative courtesy of Louise Dixey and The Shoshone-Bannock Tribe*

## The Shoshone – Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Indian Reservation

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

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

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

In the early days of the Duck Valley reservation the people lived in earthen willow and sagebrush huts. Respective bands of Western Shoshone occupied and revolved on and off the reservation depending on their survival needs and because of the unfulfilled promises of food and supplies from the federal government. Some bands adapted as best they could and others did not want to readily leave their

expanded homelands and campsites which were located off the reservation. In 1884, an effort to move the Western Shoshone to the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho (and open up Duck Valley lands for non-Indian homesteads) was successfully resisted by the headmen of the bands.

The Northern Paiute bands became allied with their kin the Bannock in the Bannock War of 1878 and were subsequently sent to a prisoner of war camp in Yakima, Washington. Upon their release, the survivors were returned to their homelands. 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 off reservation boarding schools until 1946 when high school classes were added. In 1956 the reservation school system was consolidated into the Elko County School

## The Shoshone – Paiute Tribes (continued)

District of Nevada and today is known as the Owyhee Combined Schools (K-12). Recently, a Community Education Center was placed in Owyhee for GED and higher education courses.

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

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

and Support Services.

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

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

*Col. E.M. Heigho House*

Photo Courtesy of Idaho State Historical Society

