

Employment in Idaho



Why is it important?

Different groups of people may value and use public lands in different ways. Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes is an important consideration for public land managers where these populations reside and have a historical and/or current tie to the land. Some management actions may have disproportionately high and adverse effects on tribes and it is helpful to know if native peoples live in a particular geography.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE ITALICS indicates between 12 and 40%; and RED BOLD ITALICS indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Forest Service Office of Tribal Relations, formed in 2004, is a useful source of information and policies related to agency-tribal relations. See: <http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/tribalrelations/index.shtml>.

American Indian & Alaska Native Population, 2010*

	Idaho	U.S.
Total Population	1,526,797	303,965,272
Total Native American	18,951	2,480,465
American Indian Tribes; Specified	15,594	1,970,249
Apache	199	65,274
Blackfeet	131	26,080
Cherokee	1,168	282,760
Cheyenne	56	11,739
Chickasaw	51	20,780
Chippewa	382	115,036
Choctaw	186	87,638
Colville	73	8,479
Comanche	45	11,872
Cree	73	2,600
Creek	38	41,147
Crow	56	11,056
Delaware	104	7,064
Houma	0	8,522
Iroquois	53	48,247
Kiowa	0	8,939
Lumbee	55	67,724
Menominee	0	8,220
Navajo	694	298,164
Osage	19	7,479
Ottawa	102	6,909
Paiute	337	10,310
Pima	36	22,819
Potawatomi	65	17,545
Pueblo	22	71,542
Puget Sound Salish	64	13,806
Seminole	75	13,223
Shoshone	655	8,750
Sioux	385	119,236
Tohono O'Odham	21	20,291
Ute	39	8,279
Yakama	103	9,300
Yaqui	87	19,099
Yuman	0	8,123
All other tribes	10,220	482,197
American Indian; Not Specified	421	53,532
Alaska Native Tribes; Specified	328	103,905
Alaska Athabaskan	87	16,089
Aleut	34	11,697
Eskimo	46	56,606
Tlingit-Haida	158	14,920
All other tribes	3	4,593
Alaska Native; Not Specified	0	10,846
American Indian or Alaska Native; Not Specified		
Specified	2,608	341,933

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2006-2010 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Demographics

What is the tribal makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

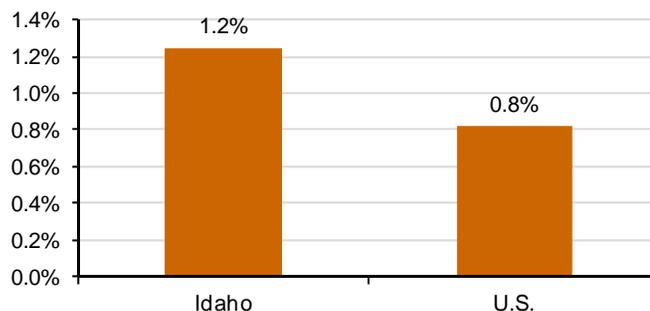
This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Many American Indians are members of a principal tribe or group empowered to negotiate and make decisions on behalf of the individual members. Census data are available for 34 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohomo O’O’dham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and All other.

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. Census data are available for five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Eskimo, Tlingit-Haida, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category includes respondents who checked the “American Indian or Alaska Native” response category on the Census questionnaire or wrote in the generic term “American Indian” or “Alaska Native,” or tribal entries not elsewhere classified.

Native American Population, Percent of Total, Idaho, 2010*



In the 2006-2010 period, Idaho had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identified as American Indian and Alaska Native (1.2%) and the U.S. had the lowest (0.8%).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Why is it important?

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Methods

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Additional Resources

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality. 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at: http://www.epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_ceq1297.pdf.

The U.S. Department of Interior's Indian Affairs oversees the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education. Indian Affairs resources and contacts are available at: <http://www.bia.gov/index.htm>.

The American Indian Heritage Foundation hosts an American Indian Resource Directory with a list of all American Indian tribes, including Federally recognized tribes, and the Native Wire news service. These and other resources are available at: <http://www.indians.org/index.html>.

Demographics

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Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. Census data are available for five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Eskimo, Tlingit-Haida, and All other tribes.

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American Indian & Alaska Native Population, 2010*

	Idaho	U.S.
Total Population	1,526,797	303,965,272
Total Native American	18,951	2,480,465
American Indian Tribes	15,594	1,970,249
Alaska Native Tribes	328	103,905
Non-Specified Tribes	2,608	341,933

Percent of Total

Total Native American	1.2%	0.8%
American Indian Tribes	1.0%	0.6%
Alaska Native Tribes	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Specified Tribes	0.2%	0.1%

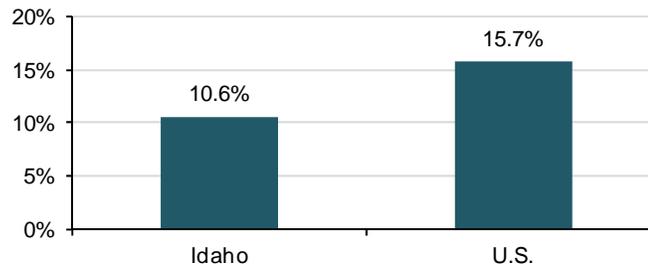
* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2006-2010 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Additional race and ethnicity data from the U.S. Census Bureau is available at:
http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFPeople?_event=&geo_id=01000US&_geoContext=01000US&_lang=en&_sse=on&ActiveGeoDiv=&_useEV=&pctxt=fph&pgsl=010&_submenuId=people_10.

Additional information on the U.S. Hispanic population from the U.S. Census Bureau is available at:
http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hispanic/hispanic_pop_presentation.html.

For an analysis of Latinos and Hispanics and federal land management in the Columbia River Basin, as well as a literature review on the subject, see: http://www.icbemp.gov/science/hansisrichard_10pg.pdf.

Hispanic Population, Percent of Total, Idaho, 2010*



In the 2006-2010 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identify as Hispanic or Latino of any race (15.7%), and Idaho had the lowest (10.6%).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Why is it important?

Hispanics are one of the fastest growing segments of the U.S. population. The Census Bureau reported that 15 percent of the population in the U.S. self-identified as being Hispanic in 2010. The Census Bureau predicts that 24.4 percent of the population in the U.S. will be Hispanic by 2050. Between 2000 and 2010, Hispanics accounted for over one-half of the nation's population growth.

Different groups of people may value and use public lands in different ways. Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of the Hispanic community in an area can be an important consideration for public land managers working to meet the needs of the public or evaluating potentially adverse impacts on a population.

According to the Census Bureau: "Many federal programs are put into effect based on the race data obtained from the decennial census (i.e., promoting equal employment opportunities; assessing racial disparities in health and environmental risks)" and "Data on ethnic groups are important for putting into effect a number of federal statutes (i.e., enforcing bilingual election rules under the Voting Rights Act; monitoring and enforcing equal employment opportunities under the Civil Rights Act). Data on Ethnic Groups are also needed by local governments to run programs and meet legislative requirements (i.e., identifying segments of the population who may not be receiving medical services under the Public Health Act; evaluating whether financial institutions are meeting the credit needs of minority populations under the Community Reinvestment Act)."

Methods

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Additional Resources

For information on revised Federal Office of Management and Budget standards for the classification of Federal data on race and ethnicity (1997), see: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/rewrite/fedreg/ombdir15.html>.

For a primer on how the Census 2000 handles race and Hispanic origin, see the U.S. Census Bureau publication "Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin," available at: <http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf>.

Demographics

What is the Hispanic makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as Hispanic. The information also is presented according to race. The term "Hispanic" refers to a cultural identification, and Hispanics can be of any race.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Hispanic or Latino Origin: People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the Census questionnaire "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Hispanic Population, 2010*

	Idaho	U.S.
Total Population	1,526,797	303,965,272
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	161,337	47,727,533
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,365,460	256,237,739
White alone	1,292,746	196,572,772
Black or African American alone	7,955	37,122,425
American Indian alone	15,291	2,048,784
Asian alone	17,468	14,021,974
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	2,163	458,775
Some other race	1,139	685,669
Two or more races	28,698	5,327,340

Percent of Total

Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	10.6%	15.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	89.4%	84.3%
White alone	84.7%	64.7%
Black or African American alone	0.5%	12.2%
American Indian alone	1.0%	0.7%
Asian alone	1.1%	4.6%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	0.1%	0.2%
Some other race	0.1%	0.2%
Two or more races	1.9%	1.8%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2006-2010 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin, which is discussed elsewhere in this report. Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent, and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.

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Additional Resources

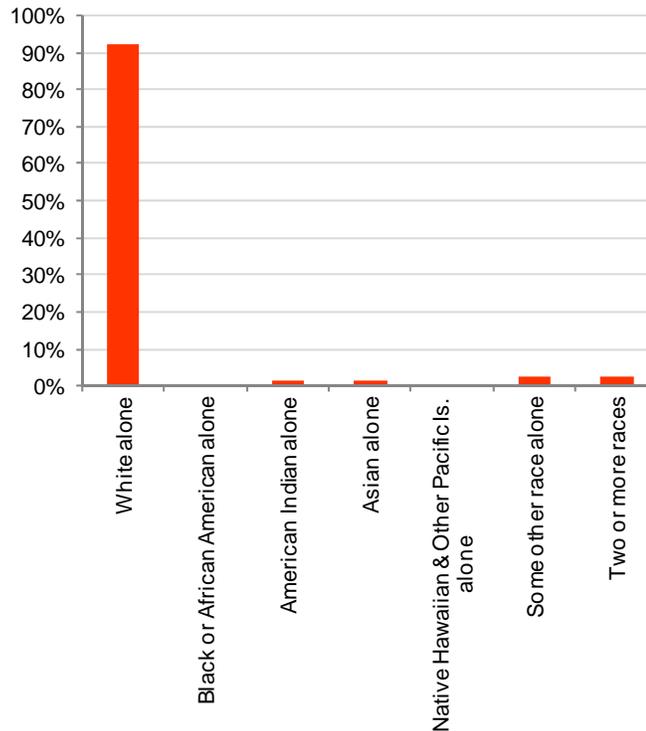
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Additional race and ethnicity data from the U.S. Census Bureau is available at: http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFPeople?_event=&geo_id=01000US&_geoContext=01000US&_lang=en&_sse=on&ActiveGeoDiv=&_useEV=&pctxt=fph&pgsl=010&_submenuId=people_10.

The American Human Development Project has created a useful resource on the health and welfare of racial and ethnic groups. It is called A Century Apart: New Measures of Well-Being for U.S. Racial and Ethnic Groups and is available at: <http://www.measureofamerica.org/acenturyapart>.

Population by Race, Percent of Total, Idaho, 2010*



In the 2006-2010 period, the racial category with the highest estimated percent of the population in the Idaho was White alone (92.2%), and the racial category the lowest estimated percent of the population was Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone (0.1%).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Why is it important?

Federal agencies make use of information on race and ethnicity for implementing a number of programs, while also using this information to promote and enforce equal opportunities, such as in employment or housing, under the Civil Rights Act.

According to the Census Bureau, "Many federal programs are put into effect based on the race data obtained from the decennial census (i.e., promoting equal employment opportunities; assessing racial disparities in health and environmental risks)." In addition, "Data on ethnic groups are important for putting into effect a number of federal statutes (i.e., enforcing bilingual election rules under the Voting Rights Act; monitoring and enforcing equal employment opportunities under the Civil Rights Act). Data on Ethnic Groups are also needed by local governments to run programs and meet legislative requirements (i.e., identifying segments of the population who may not be receiving medical services under the Public Health Act; evaluating whether financial institutions are meeting the credit needs of minority populations under the Community Reinvestment Act)."

For public land managers, one of the important considerations of proposed management actions is whether the action could have disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority populations. This consideration, broadly referred to as "Environmental Justice", is a requirement of Executive Order 12898. The data on this page show which minority populations are represented, but does not analyze whether there is a potential environmental justice issue.

Methods

Demographics

What is the racial makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as belonging to a particular race.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) revised the standards in 1997 for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.

Race Alone Categories: This includes the minimum five race categories required by the OMB, plus the 'some other race alone' included by the Census Bureau, with the approval of the OMB. The categories are: White alone, Black or African-American alone, American Indian or Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander alone, and Some other race alone.

Some Other Race: This includes all other responses not included in the "White," "Black or African American," "American Indian and Alaska Native," "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) in the "Some other race" write-in space are included in this category.

Two or More Races: People may have chosen to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple write-in responses, or by some combination of check boxes and write-in responses.

Population by Race, 2010*

	Idaho	U.S.
Total Population	1,526,797	303,965,272
White alone	1,407,354	224,895,700
Black or African American alone	8,674	37,978,752
American Indian alone	18,951	2,480,465
Asian alone	17,939	14,185,493
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	2,284	491,673
Some other race alone	34,225	16,603,808
Two or more races	37,370	7,329,381

Percent of Total

White alone	92.2%	74.0%
Black or African American alone	0.6%	12.5%
American Indian alone	1.2%	0.8%
Asian alone	1.2%	4.7%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	0.1%	0.2%
Some other race alone	2.2%	5.5%
Two or more races	2.4%	2.4%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2006-2010 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Additional Resources

The non-profit Population Reference Bureau offers a helpful video on population pyramids at: www.prb.org/Journalists/Webcasts/2009/distilleddemographics1.aspx.

For a discussion on the implications of rising age trends, see: Peterson, Peter, G. 1999. *Gray Dawn: How the Coming Age Wave Will Transform America—and the World*. Random House. New York, New York. 280 p.

The Census maintains a useful web site with data, articles, and PowerPoint presentations on the characteristics of different age groups: <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/age/general-age.html#bb>.

The Next Four Decades: Older Population in the United States: 2010 to 2050. May 2010. Census Bureau. <http://www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/p25-1138.pdf>.

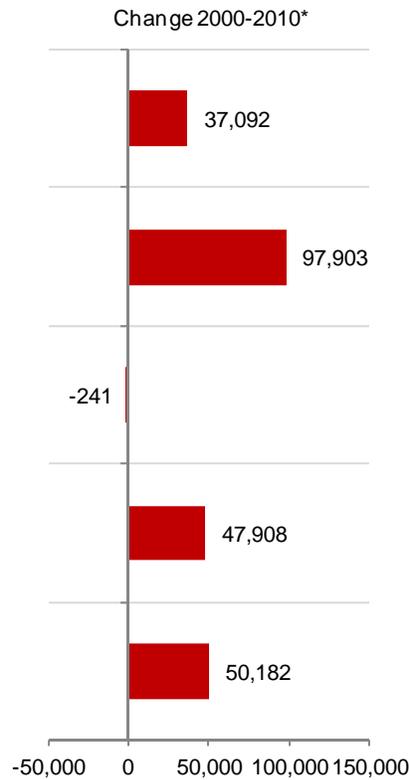
Cromartie, J. and P. Nelson. 2009. *Baby Boom Migration and Its Impact on Rural America*. Economic Research Service, Report Number 29. Washington, DC. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/err79/err79fm.pdf>.

Frey, W.H. 2006. *America's Regional Demographics in the '00 Decade: The Role of Seniors, Boomers and New Minorities*. The Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.

Frey, W. H. 2007. *Mapping the Growth of Older America: Seniors and Boomers in the Early 21st Century*. Brookings Census 2000 Series. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Metropolitan Policy Program.

Jacobsen, L. A., and Mather, M. 2010. "U.S. Social and Economic Trends Since 2000." *Population Bulletin* 65(1): 1-16. Washington D.C.: Population Reference Bureau.

U.S. Census Bureau. 2005. "State Interim Population Projections by Age and Sex: 2004-2030." www.census.gov/population/www/projections/projectionsagesex.html. Retrieved September 1, 2010.



From 2000 to the 2006-2010 period, the age category with the largest estimated increase was 45-64 (97,903), and the age category with the largest estimated decrease was 35-44 (-241).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

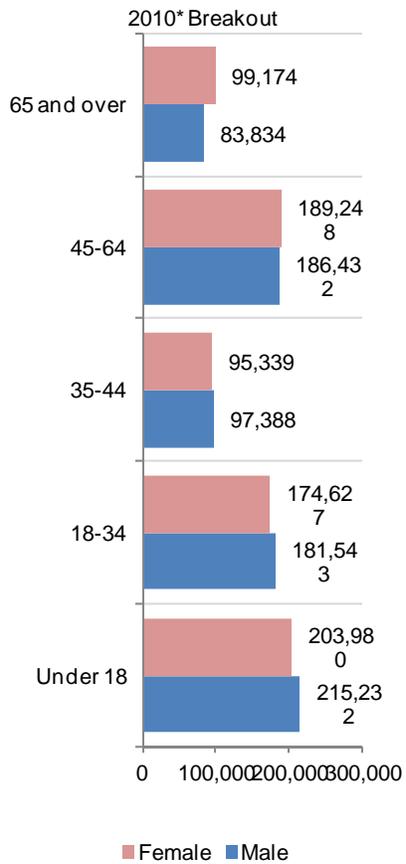
Why is it important?

For public land managers, understanding the age distribution can help highlight whether management actions might affect some age groups more than others. It also may highlight the need to understand the different needs, values, and attitudes of different age groups. If a geography has a large retired population, or soon-to-be-retired population, for example, the needs and interests of the public may place different demands on public land managers than a geography with a large number of minors or young adults.

For many geographies, a significant development is the aging of the population, and in particular the retirement of the “Baby Boomer” generation (those born between 1946 and 1964). As this generation enters retirement age, their mobility, spending patterns, and consumer demands (for health care and housing, for example) can affect how communities develop economically. An aging population can also affect changing demands on land use (e.g., recreation).

Methods

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In the 2006-2010 period, the age category with the highest estimate for number of women was Under 18 (203,980), and the age category with the highest estimate for number of men was Under 18 (215,232).

Demographics

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the change in age and gender distribution over time, and the change in age distribution, with age categories separated into five age groups.

Age & Gender Distribution and Change, 2000-2010*

	2000	2010*
Total Population	1,293,953	1,526,797
Under 18	369,030	419,212
18-34	308,262	356,170
35-44	192,968	192,727
45-64	277,777	375,680
65 and over	145,916	183,008
Percent of Total		
Under 18	28.5%	27.5%
18-34	23.8%	23.3%
35-44	14.9%	12.6%
45-64	21.5%	24.6%
65 and over	11.3%	12.0%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2006-2010 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

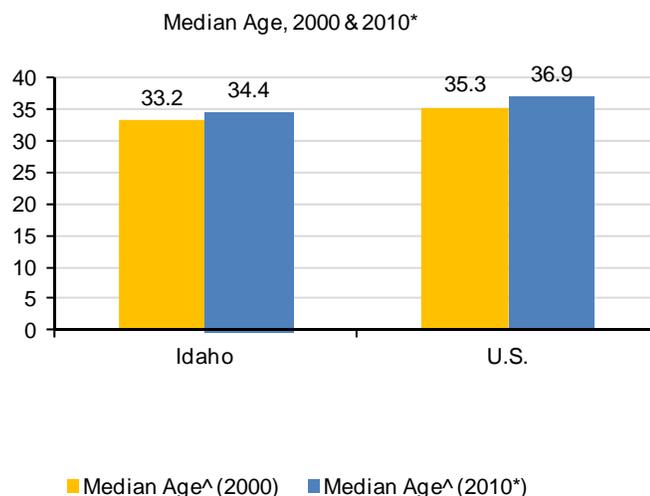
A useful resource on rural population change is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service's Briefing Room on "Rural Population and Migration" available at: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Population.Demographer>

William H. Frey's website provides links to publications, issues, media stories, data tools and resources on migration, population redistribution, and demography of both rural and urban populations in the U.S.: www.frey-demographer.org.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration on Aging has a host of resources on older Americans at: http://www.aoa.gov/aoaroot/aging_statistics/index.aspx.

The U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program publishes age data estimates for the U.S., states, counties, and metropolitan areas. This information is available at: <http://www.census.gov/popest/age.html>.

For information on county-level health ranking, see: <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>.



From 2000 to the 2006-2010 period, the median age estimate increased the most in the U.S. (35.3 to 36.9, a 4.5% increase) and increased the least in Idaho (33.2 to 34.4, a 3.6% increase).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Why is it important?

Different geographies can have different age distributions. For example, in counties with a large number of retirees, the age distribution may be skewed towards categories 65 years and older. In counties with universities, the age distribution will be skewed toward the age group 18-29. In many counties, the largest segment of the population is in the Baby Boomer generation (people born between 1946 and 1964).

The change in median age is one indicator of whether the population has gotten older or younger.

Methods

Data in this report are based on the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau. Data used in this report are 5-year estimates for all geographies. The latest year of the 5-year estimate is indicated in tables and figures (for example, 2009* may be listed as the year, but this is a 5-year estimate based on data collected from 2005 through 2009).

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Additional Resources

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency defines environmental justice as "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies." Environmental Protection Agency environmental justice resources are available at: <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/ej>.

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality. 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at: http://www.epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_ceq1297.pdf.

The nonprofit organization The State of the USA is developing a national indicator system using consistent measures of well-being. Their resources are available at: <http://stateoftheusa.org>.

Demographics

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes population distribution by age and gender, and the change in median age.

Median Age: The age which divides the population into two numerically equal groups; i.e., half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

Age & Gender Distribution, 2010*

	Idaho	U.S.
Total Population	1,526,797	303,965,272
Under 5 years	119,166	20,131,420
5 to 9 years	115,663	20,116,654
10 to 14 years	114,730	20,643,730
15 to 19 years	115,695	22,132,691
20 to 24 years	108,913	21,214,118
25 to 29 years	104,313	20,712,949
30 to 34 years	96,902	19,478,064
35 to 39 years	95,648	20,629,102
40 to 44 years	97,079	21,577,039
45 to 49 years	104,929	22,770,506
50 to 54 years	102,436	21,532,191
55 to 59 years	92,147	18,817,728
60 to 64 years	76,168	15,459,667
65 to 69 years	57,696	11,518,053
70 to 74 years	43,125	8,975,414
75 to 79 years	33,222	7,358,170
80 to 84 years	25,491	5,721,633
85 years and over	23,474	5,176,143
Total Female	762,368	154,566,548
Total Male	764,429	149,398,724

Change in Median Age, 2000-2010*

Median Age^ (2010*)	34.4	36.9
Median Age^ (2000)	33.2	35.3
Median Age % Change	3.6%	4.5%

^ Median age is not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2006-2010 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

This report covers a broad range of characteristics including gender, race, age, employment status, income levels, education, and home ownership. It is the only EPS-HDT report that can be run for geographic areas other than the U.S., states, and counties. These include cities, towns, and census designated places, American Indian, Alaska native, and native Hawaii areas, congressional districts, and county subdivisions.

In addition to its usefulness for social research, the information throughout this report is valuable for public land managers and others in identifying whether the selected geographies contain minorities and people who are economically and/or socially disadvantaged. This is important because Executive Order 12898, February 11, 1994 states that "...each federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations..." (see Additional Resources on Page 2 of this report for more references).

While the data in this report does not constitute an analysis of environmental justice per se, it serves to identify whether minorities and/or economically/socially disadvantaged people live in an area. The assessment of whether environmental justice pertains to an area or management action requires consideration of the presence and distribution of minority individuals, minority populations, and low income populations and whether they are or would be disproportionately subject to high and adverse human health effects (such as bodily impairment, infirmity, illness, or any other negative health effects from cumulative or multiple adverse exposures to environmental hazards), and disproportionately high and adverse environmental effects (such as impacts on the natural environment that significantly or adversely affect minority, low income, or native populations).

Methods

The majority of data in this report comes from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is a nation-wide survey conducted every year by the Census Bureau that provides current demographic, social, economic, and housing information about communities every year—information that until recently was only available once a decade. The ACS is not the same as the decennial census, which is conducted every ten years (the ACS has replaced the detailed, Census 2000 long-form questionnaire).

For populations of 65,000 or more, ACS provides estimates based on 1 year of sampling. For populations of 20,000 or more, ACS provides estimates based on 3 years of sampling. For all other geographies, estimates based on 5 years of sampling are provided. Data used in this report are 5-year ACS estimates. Moreso than the 1 or 3-year estimates, the 5-year estimates are consistently available for small geographies, such as towns. We show 5-year estimates for all geographies since data obtained using the same survey technique is ideal for cross-geography comparisons. The disadvantage is that multiyear estimates cannot be used to describe any particular year in the period, only what the average value is over the full period. For brevity, table and figure titles show the latest year of the 5-year period. Footnotes are provided to clarify that the data represent average characteristics over a 5-year period.

Because ACS is based on a survey, it is subject to error. The Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error for every data point. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text in the tables: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE ITALICS indicates between 12 and 40%; and RED BOLD ITALICS indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. Less populated areas tend to have lower accuracy. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale. A listing of all coefficients of variation by data point can be found by scrolling down to the tables provided below the border of the page in the Excel workbook.

Additional Resources

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality. 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at: http://www.epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_ceq1297.pdf.

For a description of the Census Bureau's ACS survey methodology and data accuracy used by the Census Bureau, see: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/.
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2009.pdf

Demographics

How has population changed?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the total population and change in total population.

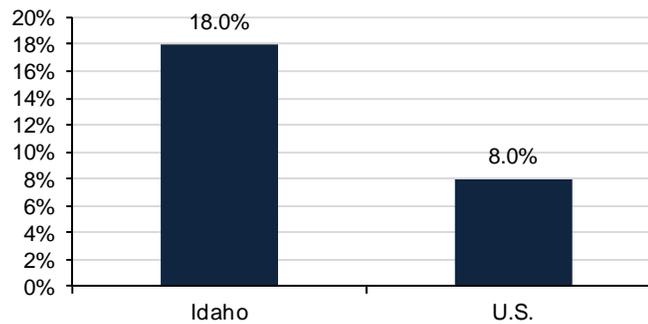
Note: with the exception of some 2000 Decennial Census data used on pages 1-3, all other data used in this report are from the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau. Red, orange, and black text indicate different data quality thresholds – please read the Methods section below.

Population, 2000-2010*

	Idaho	U.S.
Population (2010*)	1,526,797	303,965,272
Population (2000)	1,293,953	281,421,906
Population Change (2000-2010*)	232,844	22,543,366
Population Percent Change (2000-2010*)	18.0%	8.0%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2006-2010 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Percent Change in Population, 2000-2010*



From 2000 to the 2006-2010 period, Idaho had the smallest estimated absolute change in population (232,844).

From 2000 to the 2006-2010 period, Idaho had the largest estimated relative change in population (18.0%), and the U.S. had the smallest (8.0%).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Why is this important?

Idaho Demographics



Note to Users:

This report is one of fourteen reports that can be produced with the EPS-HDT software. You may want to run another EPS-HDT report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. For further information and to download the free software, go to: <http://headwaterseconomics.org/tools/eps-hdt>.

This report contains color-coded text. BLUE TEXT describes data in figures specific to selected geographies. Blue text appears on report pages next to or below figures. BLACK TEXT describes what is being measured and data sources used. Black text appears at the top of study guide pages under the heading "What do we measure on this page?" RED TEXT explains methodologies and the importance of the information. Red text appears in the middle of study guide pages under the headings "Why is this important?" and "Methods." GREEN TEXT lists additional resources that help with interpretation of the information. Green text appears at the bottom of study guide pages under the heading "Additional Resources."

The EPS-HDT software also allows the user to "push" the tables, figures, and interpretive text from a report to a Word document. At that point, you can keep some text (most often blue and black text) and delete other text (most often red and green text). Blue text can serve as a starting point for additional description and interpretation of data unique to specific geographies.

Descriptive Statistics

About the Following Chapters

In many ways the Idaho SCORP is a snapshot of conditions at the time of its publication. Many resources are available to provide the very latest information to planners and others who may be using this publication. The following chapters use a tool called the Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit (EPS-HDT) developed by Headwaters Economics. EPS-HDT is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations. In addition to these geographies, the Demographics report can be run for county subdivisions, cities and towns, American Indian areas, and congressional districts.

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS-HDT.



Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.

www.headwaterseconomics.org



The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

www.blm.gov



The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

www.fs.fed.us

Descriptive Statistics



Methods

EPS-HDT core approaches

EPS-HDT is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers.

EPS-HDT displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time.

EPS-HDT employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance.

EPS-HDT allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-county regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Data Sources & Methods

Data Sources

The EPS-HDT Land-Use report uses national data sources to represent land cover and residential development. In an effort to report more accurate statistics for land ownership, a compilation of state level data was used. All the data in this report were the result of calculations made in Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

TIGER/Line County Boundaries 2007

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

<http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/geo/shapefiles/national-files>

Protected Areas Database 2006 and 2008

Conservation Biology Institute

<http://www.consbio.org/what-we-do/protected-areas-database-pad-version-4>

Land Status 2009

Alaska Bureau of Land Management

<http://sdms.ak.blm.gov/sdms/download.html>

Ownership 2009

Arizona Land Resources Information System

<http://www.land.state.az.us/alris/data.html>

Land Ownership 2008

Montana Natural Heritage Program

<http://nris.mt.gov/gis/gisdata/lib/gisDataList.aspx>

MODIS Land Cover Type 2006

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

<http://modis-land.gsfc.nasa.gov/landcover.htm>

Developed Areas 1980 and 2000

Theobald, D.M. 2005. Landscape patterns of exurban growth in the USA from 1980 to 2020. *Ecology and Society* 10(1):32

<http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol10/iss1/art32/>

USDA, Forest Service

Land Areas Report 2009, Oracle LAR Database

<http://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/2009/lar09index.html>

Additional Resources

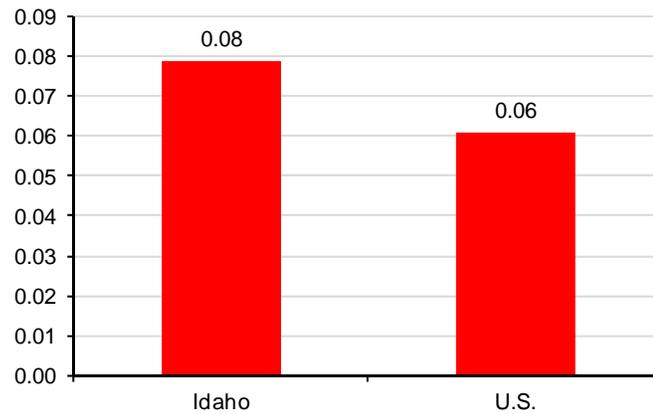
The following papers provide an overview of the ecological effects of residential development. The second paper focuses on the effects of land-use change on nearby protected landscapes:

Hansen, A.J., R. Knight, J. Marzluff, S. Powell, K. Brown, P. Hernandez, and K. Jones. 2005. Effects of exurban development on biodiversity: patterns, mechanisms, research needs. *Ecological Applications* 15:1893–1905.

Hansen, A.J., and R. DeFries. 2007. Ecological mechanisms linking protected areas to surrounding lands. *Ecological Applications* 17:974–988.

For more information on development and wildfire, see the EPS-HDT Development and Wildland-Urban Interface report.

Change in Average Residential Acres per Person, 1980-2000



From 1980 to 2000, Idaho had the largest change in average acreage in residential development per person (0.08 acres), and the U.S. had the smallest (0.06 acres).

Data Sources

Theobald, D.M. 2005. "Landscape Patterns of Exurban Growth in the USA from 1980 to 2020." *Ecology and Society* 10(1):32. Appendix 3 available at <http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol10/iss1/art32/>.

Why is it important?

Population growth is often a key metric used to describe human effects on natural resources. However, in most geographies land consumption is outpacing population growth. In these areas, land consumption (the area of land used for residential development) is strongly related to wildlife habitat loss and the degree to which public lands are bordered by residential development. The impact of residential development on ecological processes and biodiversity on surrounding lands is widely recognized. They include changes in ecosystem size, with implications for minimum dynamic area, species–area effect, and trophic structure; altered flows of materials and disturbances into and out of surrounding areas; effects on crucial habitats for seasonal and migration movements and population source/sink dynamics; and exposure to humans through hunting, exotics species, and disease.

The degree to which development patterns have changed (becoming more or less dense) between 1980 and 2000 is shown in the table and figure on this page. It's important to note that a small change does not indicate that a county is not sprawling, but rather that the pattern of development has not changed substantially over the time period. Geographies with high positive values of change were more sprawled in 2000 than in 1980. In parts of the country where development was less dense in 2000 than in 1980, the primary reason is often the increasing popularity of exurban / large lot development. Outside of urban areas, development on exurban lots has increased sharply since the 1970s in many parts of the country.

The pattern of land consumption in 2000 shown in the top figure Average Residential Acres per Person is equally important as the change in land consumption shown in the bottom figure Change in Average Residential Acres per Person. Geographies where the average number of residential acres per person is greater than one acre have considerable sprawling development.

Methods

Land consumption is expressed as the average number of acres that each person uses for housing (the average lot size) within a geography. Importantly, these figures refer only to residential development and do not include farms or ranches greater than 40 acres. Population density is also displayed as the acres of private land per person. The information on this page will be updated with 2010 Census housing data.

Residential Development

What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the per capita area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing on a per capita basis.

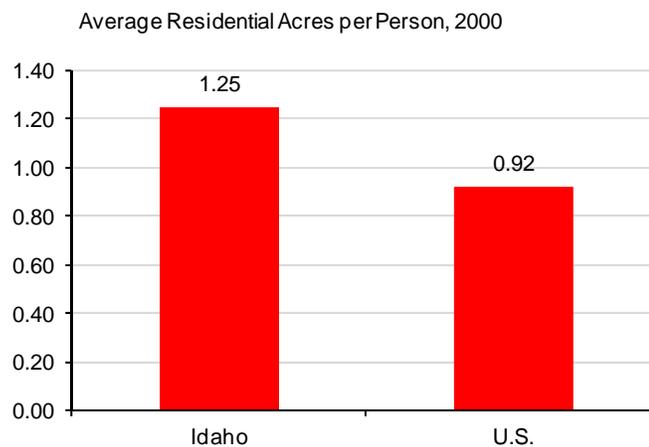
Per capita consumption of land used for housing is a measure of the pattern of development (i.e., denser or more sprawling). Comparisons in development patterns are made between 1980 and 2000. The data can also be used to draw comparisons between geographies.

Areas with negative values of change in residential acres/person were more densely developed in 2000 than in 1980. Large positive values of change indicate that an area was substantially more sprawling in 2000 than it was in 1980. This latter trend indicates that exurban development has increased. These are the latest published data available from the Census. Because they do not reflect the rise (and decline) of housing in recent years, it is best to use these data to describe growth during the 1980s and 1990s.

Population Density, 1980-2000

Residential Acres/Person, 1980	1.17	0.86
Residential Acres/Person, 2000	1.25	0.92
Change in Residential Acres/Person, 1980-2000*	0.08	0.06
Private Acres/Person, 2000	12.28	4.87

* The percentages in this table represent the percent of private land developed at various housing densities, and should not sum to 100%.



In 2000, Idaho had the largest average acreage in residential development per person (12.28 acres), and the U.S. had the smallest (4.87 acres).

Additional Resources

For an overview of past national land-use trends, see:

Brown, D.G., K.M. Johnson, T.R. Loveland, and D.M. Theobald. 2005. Rural land-use trends in the conterminous United States, 1950–2000. *Ecological Applications* 15: 1851–1863.

The following papers provide an overview of the ecological effects of residential development. The last two papers focus on the effects of land-use change on nearby protected landscapes:

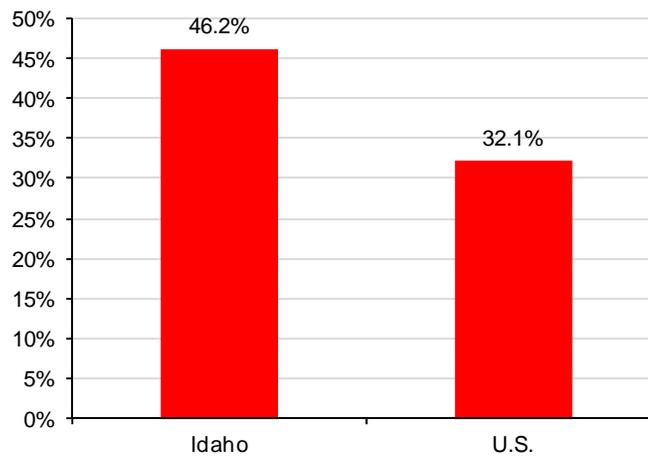
Hansen, A.J., R. Knight, J. Marzluff, S. Powell, K. Brown, P. Hernandez, and K. Jones. 2005. Effects of exurban development on biodiversity: patterns, mechanisms, research needs. *Ecological Applications* 15:1893–1905.

Hansen, A.J., and R. DeFries. 2007. Ecological mechanisms linking protected areas to surrounding lands. *Ecological Applications* 17:974–988.

Gude, P.H., Hansen, A.J., Rasker, R., Maxwell, B. 2006. "Rates and Drivers of Rural Residential Development in the Greater Yellowstone." *Landscape and Urban Planning*. 77: 131-151.

For more information on development and wildfire, see the EPS-HDT Development and Wildland-Urban Interface report.

Percent Change in Area, Total Residential Development, 1980-2000



From 1980 to 2000, Idaho had the largest percent change in residential development (46.2%), and the U.S. had the smallest (32.1%).

Data Sources

Theobald, D.M. 2005. "Landscape Patterns of Exurban Growth in the USA from 1980 to 2020." *Ecology and Society* 10(1):32. Appendix 3 available at <http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol10/iss1/art32/>.

Why is it important?

In the past several decades, the conversion of open space and agricultural land to residential development has occurred at a rapid pace in many parts of the U.S. The popularity of exurban lot sizes in much of the country has exacerbated this trend (low density development results in a larger area of land converted to residential development).

This pattern of development reflects a number of factors, including demographic trends, the increasingly "footloose" nature of economic activity, the availability and price of land, and preferences for homes on larger lots. These factors can place new demands on public land managers as development increasingly pushes up against public land boundaries. For example, human-wildlife conflicts and wildfire threats may become more serious issues for public land managers where development occurs adjacent to public lands. In addition, there may be new demands for recreation opportunities and concern about the commodity use of the landscape.

Geographies with a large percent change in the area of residential development often have experienced significant in-migration from more urbanized areas. Counties with a small percent change either experienced little growth or were already highly urbanized in 1980.

Methods

Statistics are provided for residential areas developed at relatively high densities (urban/suburban areas where the average residential lot sizes are less than 1.7 acres) and those developed at relatively low densities (exurban areas where the average lot sizes are between 1.7 and 40 acres). Urban/suburban areas, as shown here, combine "urban" housing densities (less than 0.25 acres per unit, and "suburban" housing densities (0.25–1.7 acres per unit). Urban and suburban are represented in one class because they often represent a small proportion of the land area within counties. Lot sizes greater than 40 acres are more typical of working agricultural landscapes and are not considered residential, and therefore are not discussed here.

The information on this page will be updated with 2010 Census housing data.

Residential Development

What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing.

Comparisons in development patterns are made between 1980 and 2000. The data can also be used to draw comparisons between geographies. These are the latest published data available from the Census. Because they do not reflect the rise (and decline) of housing in recent years, it is best to use these data to describe growth during the 1980s and 1990s.

Urban/Suburban: Average residential lot size < 1.7 acres.

Exurban: Average residential lot size 1.7 - 40 acres.

Total Residential: Cumulative acres of land developed at urban/suburban and exurban densities.

Residential Development (Acres), 1980-2000

	Idaho	U.S.
Total Private Land	15,889,080	1,362,034,725
Total Residential, 1980	1,106,293	195,022,014
Urban/Suburban, 1980	117,677	23,632,027
Exurban, 1980	988,617	171,389,987
Total Residential, 2000	1,617,945	257,686,238
Urban/Suburban, 2000	152,338	31,068,268
Exurban, 2000	1,465,607	226,617,970
Percent Change in Total Residential	46.2%	32.1%

Percent of Total*

Total Residential, 1980	7.0%	14.3%
Urban/Suburban, 1980	0.7%	1.7%
Exurban, 1980	6.2%	12.6%
Total Residential, 2000	10.2%	18.9%
Urban/Suburban, 2000	1.0%	2.3%
Exurban, 2000	9.2%	16.6%

* The percentages in this table represent the percent of private land developed at various housing densities, and should not sum to 100%.

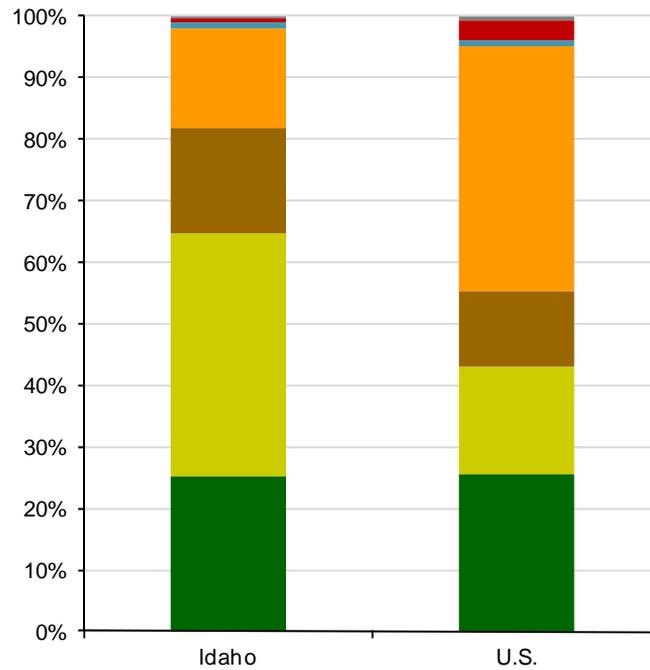
Additional Resources

For more information about NASA's MODIS Land Cover Type data, see: <http://modis-land.gsfc.nasa.gov/landcover.htm>.

Landcover data is available from many sources. Other commonly used datasets in the United States are the U.S. Geological Survey's National Land Cover Dataset and state and regional GAP datasets available from the U.S. Geological Survey's National Biological Information Infrastructure. Information about these and many other land cover datasets can be viewed at <http://landcover.usgs.gov/landcoverdata.php>.

For information on wildfire, see the EPS-HDT Development and Wildland-Urban Interface report.

Land Cover, Percent of Land Area, 2006



- Forest
- Grassland
- Shrubland
- Mixed Cropland
- Water
- Urban
- Other

Idaho has the largest share of forest cover (25%), and Idaho has the smallest (25%).

Idaho has the largest share of grassland cover (39%), and the U.S. has the smallest (17%).

Idaho has the largest share of shrubland cover (17%), and the U.S. has the smallest (12%).

Data Sources

NASA MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly L3 Global 1km MOD12Q1, 2006.

Why is it important?

The mix of land cover influences a range of socioeconomic and natural factors, including: potential and suitable economic activities, the potential for wildfire, the availability of different recreation opportunities, water storage, and other cultural and economic factors.

Methods

NASA's MODIS Land Cover Type data was selected because it is publicly available across the globe and has a relatively small number of general classes that were easily summarized.

Land Cover

What is the breakdown of forest, grassland, and other land cover types?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of various land cover types.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) Land Cover Type Classification identifies 17 classes of land cover. These classes were summarized into seven classes as follows:

Forest: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Evergreen Needleleaf Forest, Evergreen Broadleaf Forest, Deciduous Needleleaf Forest, Deciduous Broadleaf Forest, and Mixed Forest

Grassland: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Grasslands, Savannas

Shrubland: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Closed Shrubland, Open Shrubland, and Woody Savannas.

Mixed Cropland: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Croplands, and Cropland/Natural Vegetation Mosaic.

Water: This is the same in the original NASA MODIS classification.

Urban: This is Urban and Built-Up in the original NASA MODIS classification.

Other: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Permanent Wetlands, Snow and Ice, Barren or Sparsely Vegetated, and Unclassified.

Land Cover (Acres), 2006

	Idaho	U.S.
Total Area	53,457,677	1,996,864,802
Forest	13,364,419	499,216,201
Grassland	20,848,494	339,467,016
Shrubland	9,087,805	239,623,776
Mixed Cropland	8,553,228	778,777,273
Water	505,936	19,968,648
Urban	207,227	59,905,944
Other	238,096	12,707,618

Percent of Total

Forest	25.0%	25.0%
Grassland	39.0%	17.0%
Shrubland	17.0%	12.0%
Mixed Cropland	16.0%	39.0%
Water	0.9%	1.0%
Urban	0.4%	3.0%
Other	0.4%	0.6%

Additional Resources

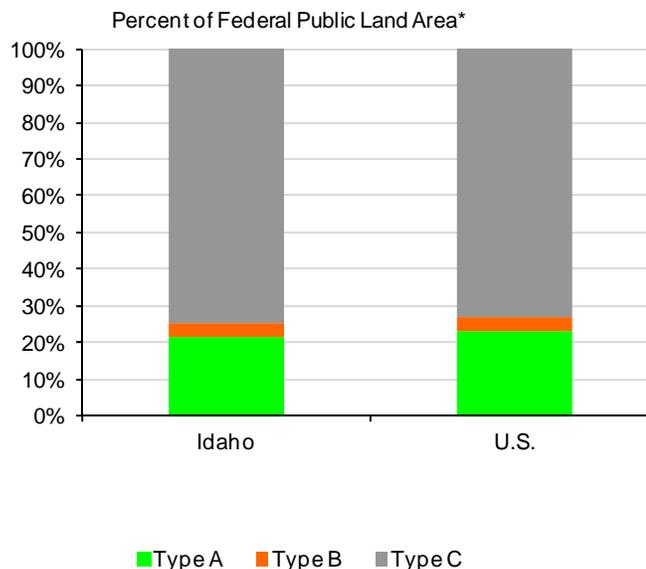
Studies, articles and literature reviews on the economic contribution of protected public lands are available from:
<http://www.headwaterseconomics.org/protectedlands.php>.

See also: Lorah, P. and R. Southwick. 2003. "Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States" *Population and Environment*. 24(3): 255-272; and Holmes, P. and W. Hecox. 2002. "Does Wilderness Impoverish Rural Areas?" *International Journal of Wilderness*. 10(3): 34-39.

For an analysis on the effect on local economies, in particular on resource-based industries, from Wilderness designations, see: Duffy-Deno, K. T.. 1998. "The Effect of Federal Wilderness on County Growth in the Intermountain Western United States." *Journal of Regional Science*. 38(1): 109-136.

For the results of a national survey of residents in counties with Wilderness, see: Rudzitis, G. and H.E. Johansen. 1991. "How Important is Wilderness? Results from a United States Survey." *Environmental Management*. 15(2): 227-233.

For analysis of the role of transportation in high-amenity areas, see: Rasker, R., P.H. Gude, J.A. Gude, J. van den Noort. 2009. "The Economic Importance of Air Travel in High-Amenity Rural Areas." *Journal of Rural Studies*. 25(2009): 343-353.



The U.S. has the largest share of Type A land (23.2%), and Idaho has the smallest (21.2%).

Idaho has the largest share of Type B land (4%), and the U.S. has the smallest (3.6%).

Idaho has the largest share of Type C land (74.8%), and the U.S. has the smallest (73.2%).

Data Sources

Rasker, R. 2006. "An Exploration Into the Economic Impact of Industrial Development Versus Conservation on Western Public Lands." *Society and Natural Resources*. 19(3): 191-207; Data sources are state specific. The data source and year vary depending on the selected geography. Sources are: AK Bureau of Land Management 2009; AZ Land Resources Information System, 2009; MT Natural Heritage Program, 2008; Conservation Biology Institute, 2008 (for AR, CA, CT, KS, MN, MO, NE, NH, NY, OH, OK, RI, WI, WV); Conservation Biology Institute, 2006 (for remaining states).

Why is it important?

Some types of federal public lands, such as National Parks and Wilderness, have been shown to be associated with above average economic growth. While these classifications by themselves do not guarantee economic growth, when combined with other factors, such as an educated workforce and access to major markets via airports, they have been shown to be statistically significant predictors of growth.

Methods

The classifications offered on this page are not absolute categories. They are categories of relative degrees of management priority, categorized by land designation. Lands such as Wilderness and National Monuments, for example, are generally more likely to be managed for conservation and recreation, even though there may exist exceptions (e.g., a pre-existing mine in a Wilderness area or oil and gas development in a National Monument). Forest Service and BLM lands without designations such as Wilderness or National Monuments are more likely to allow commercial activities (e.g., mining, timber harvesting), even though there are exceptions.

Land defined as either Type A, B, or C includes areas managed by the National Park Service, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, or the Fish and Wildlife Service. Lands administered by other federal agencies (including the Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Agriculture, Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and Department of Transportation) were not classified into Type A, B, or C. Therefore, the total acreage of Type A, B, and C lands may not add to the Total Federal Land Area reported on page 1. Private lands and areas managed by state agencies and local government are not included in this classification. These definitions (Type A, B, and C) of land classifications are not legal or agency-approved, and are provided only for comparative purposes. A caveat: The amount of acreage in particular land types may not be the only indicator of quality. For example, Wild and Scenic Rivers may provide amenity values far greater than their land acreage would indicate.

Land Ownership

What are the different types of federal lands?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of federal public lands managed for various purposes under differing statutory authority (see study guide text for more details on federal public land management classifications). For purposes of this section, federal public lands have been defined below as Type A, B, or C in order to more easily distinguish lands according to primary or common uses and/or conservation functions, activities, permitted transportation uses, and whether they have a special designation (often through Congressional action).

Type A: National Parks and Preserves (NPS), Wilderness (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), National Conservation Areas (BLM), National Monuments (NPS, FS, BLM), National Recreation Areas (NPS, FS, BLM), National Wild and Scenic Rivers (NPS, FS, BLM), Waterfowl Production Areas (FWS), Wildlife Management Areas (FWS), Research Natural Areas (FS, BLM), Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM), and National Wildlife Refuges (FWS).

Type B: Wilderness Study Areas (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), Inventoried Roadless Areas (FS).

Type C: Public Domain Lands (BLM), O&C Lands (BLM), National Forests and Grasslands (FS).

NPS = National Park Service; FS = Forest Service; BLM = Bureau of Land Management; FWS = Fish and Wildlife

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of federal public lands managed for various purposes under differing statutory authority. For purposes of this section, federal public lands have been defined below as Type A, B, or C in order to more easily distinguish lands according to primary or common uses and/or conservation functions, activities, permitted transportation uses, and whether they have a special designation (often through Congressional action).

Type A lands tend to have more managerial and commercial use restrictions than Type C lands, represent smaller proportions of total land management areas (except within Alaska), and have a designation status less easily changed than Type B lands. In most other respects Type B lands are similar to Type A lands in terms of activities allowed. Type C lands generally have no special designations, represent the bulk of federal land management areas, and may allow a wider range of uses or compatible activities - often including commercial resource utilization such as timber production, mining and energy development, grazing, recreation, and large-scale watershed projects and fire management options (especially within the National Forest System and Public Domain lands of the BLM).

As more popularly described: Type A lands are areas having uncommon bio-physical and/or cultural character worth preserving; Type B lands are areas with limited development and motorized transportation worth preserving; and Type C lands are areas where the landscape may be altered within the objectives and guidelines of multiple use.

Relative Management Designations of Federal Lands (Acres)*

	Idaho	U.S.
Total Area of Type A, B, and C	32,679,189	383,568,496
Type A	6,920,128	89,087,331
Type B	1,312,355	13,812,777
Type C	24,446,707	280,668,389

Percent of Total

Type A	21.2%	23.2%
Type B	4.0%	3.6%
Type C	74.8%	73.2%

* Year for data varies by geography and source. See data sources below for more information.

County specific acreages for Forest Service National Game Refuges are not available for the following states: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Data Sources

USDA, FS - Land Areas Report 2009, Oracle LAR Database.

Why is it important?

These data allow the user to see the range and scale of Forest Service land designations. This information is a useful way to see whether any Forest Service lands have special designations that may affect management considerations. Different types of designation may impact the economic value and uses of associated lands.

Additional Resources

A copy of the most recent Forest Service Land Areas Report, including detailed tables, is available at: <http://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/2009/lar09index.html>.

Forest Service Land Areas Report definitions of terms are available at: http://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/definitions_of_terms.htm.

Land Ownership

What are the different types of Forest Service lands?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of different Forest Service land designations.

Note: All acreages on this page were reported by the U.S. Forest Services' Land Areas Report 2009. The total acreage of Forest Service land on this page may differ from that reported on previous page due to differences in values reported by the data sources.

U.S. Forest Service Land Types (Acres), 2009

	Idaho	U.S.
Total Area	53,457,677	1,996,864,802
Forest Service Lands	20,464,729	192,750,310
Unspecified Designated Area Type	15,462,045	146,630,207
National Wilderness	3,961,864	36,155,579
National Monument	0	3,661,327
National Recreation Area	866,224	2,950,660
National Game Refuge	0	1,198,099
National Wild River	110,453	568,059
National Recreation River	63,467	398,207
National Scenic River	676	289,617
National Scenic Area	0	230,459
Primitive Area	0	173,762
National Volcanic Monument	0	167,427
Special Management Area	0	164,707
Protection Area	0	45,051
Recreation Management Area	0	43,900
National Scenic and Wildlife Area	0	39,171
Scenic Recreation Area	0	12,645
National Botanical Area	0	8,256
National Scenic and Research Area	0	6,637
National Historic Area	0	6,540

Percent of Total

Forest Service Lands	38.3%	9.7%
Unspecified Designated Area Type	28.9%	7.3%
National Wilderness	7.4%	1.8%
National Monument	0.0%	0.2%
National Recreation Area	1.6%	0.1%
National Game Refuge	0.0%	0.1%
National Wild River	0.2%	0.0%
National Recreation River	0.1%	0.0%
National Scenic River	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic Area	0.0%	0.0%
Primitive Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Volcanic Monument	0.0%	0.0%
Special Management Area	0.0%	0.0%
Protection Area	0.0%	0.0%
Recreation Management Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic and Wildlife Area	0.0%	0.0%
Scenic Recreation Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Botanical Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic and Research Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Historic Area	0.0%	0.0%

specific datasets used in this report have substantially higher accuracy than land ownership datasets available for the nation, with scales smaller than 1:1,000,000.

In three cases, other GIS datasets provided substantially greater accuracy and were used to make the area calculations:
Alaska Bureau of Land Management, 2009: <http://sdms.ak.blm.gov/sdms/download.html>.
Arizona Land Resources Information System, 2009: <http://www.land.state.az.us/alris/data.html>.
Montana Natural Heritage Program, 2008: <http://nris.mt.gov/gis/gisdatalib/gisDataList.aspx>.

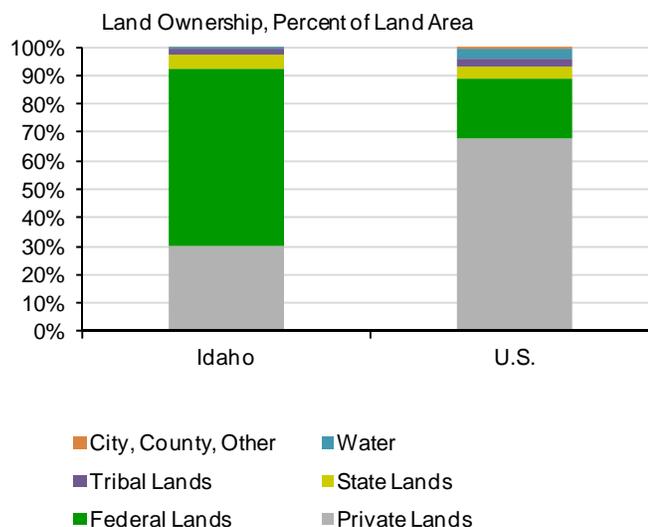
Although every attempt was made to use the best available GIS land ownership datasets, these datasets sometimes have errors or become outdated. Please report any inaccuracies to eps-hdt@headwaterseconomics.org.

Although water is not a land ownership class, the sources for land ownership data used on this page classify some areas as water.

Additional Resources

For more information on payments made to counties from federal public lands, see the EPS-HDT Federal Land Payments report.

If accurate measurements of water surface area are needed, the U.S. Geological Survey's national hydrography dataset can be used: <http://nhd.usgs.gov>.



Idaho has the largest share of federal public lands (62.8%), and the U.S. has the smallest (20.6%).

Idaho has the largest share of state public lands (5%), and the U.S. has the smallest (4.2%).

The U.S. has the largest share of private lands (68.2%), and Idaho has the smallest (29.7%).

Data Sources

Data sources are state specific. The data source and year vary depending on the selected geography. Sources are: AK Bureau of Land Management 2009; AZ Land Resources Information System, 2009; MT Natural Heritage Program, 2008; Conservation Biology Institute, 2008 (for AR, CA, CT, KS, MN, MO, NE, NH, NY, OH, OK, RI, WI, WV); Conservation Biology Institute, 2006 (for remaining states).

Why is it important?

Decisions made by public land managers may influence the local economy, particularly if public lands represent a large portion of the land base. Agency management actions that affect water quality, access to recreation, scenery (as well as other quality of life amenities), and the extent and type of resource extraction are particularly important in areas where much of the land is managed by public agencies.

With a mix of land ownership, often across landscapes that share basic similarities, there is the potential for a mix of management priorities and actions. Federal and state land managers, private land owners, and others are constrained in different ways by laws and regulations that dictate how different lands can be managed. This can lead to adjacency challenges and opportunities.

In addition, where a large portion of land is owned and managed by federal agencies, local governments may rely heavily on PILT ("Payments in Lieu of Taxes") and revenue sharing payments (e.g., Forest Service Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act or BLM Taylor Grazing Act payments).

Methods

No publicly available federal database contains statistics on the area of land by ownership. The data presented in this report were calculated using Geographic Information System (GIS) tools. Two primary GIS datasets were utilized to make the calculations: U.S. Census Bureau's TIGER/Line County Boundaries 2007: <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/geo/shapefiles/national-files> and Conservation Biology Institute's Protected Areas Database 2006 and 2008: <http://www.consbio.org/what-we-do/protected-areas-database-pad-version-4>.

Because these datasets are state specific (Conservation Biology Institute's data represent a collection of state specific datasets from a variety of sources), there is variability in the methods used to delineate land ownership boundaries and water. However, the state

Land Ownership

What is the breakdown of land ownership?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the land area (in acres) and the share of the area that is private and that is managed by various public agencies.

Land Ownership (Acres)

	Idaho	U.S.
Total Area	53,457,677	1,996,864,802
Private Lands	15,889,080	1,362,034,725
Federal Lands	33,589,502	410,807,046
Forest Service	20,304,825	174,339,434
BLM	12,136,606	169,251,953
National Park Service	111,120	26,340,396
Military	128,098	18,400,242
Other Federal	908,854	22,475,021
State Lands	2,646,957	84,648,957
State Trust Lands*	718,821	33,058,328
Other State	1,928,135	51,590,629
Tribal Lands	840,409	59,317,339
Water	488,177	73,754,511
City, County, Other	3,551	6,302,225

Percent of Total

Private Lands	29.7%	68.2%
Federal Lands	62.8%	20.6%
Forest Service	38.0%	8.7%
BLM	22.7%	8.5%
National Park Service	0.2%	1.3%
Military	0.2%	0.9%
Other Federal	1.7%	1.1%
State Lands	5.0%	4.2%
State Trust Lands*	1.3%	1.7%
Other State	3.6%	2.6%
Tribal Lands	1.6%	3.0%
Water	0.9%	3.7%
City, County, Other	0.0%	0.3%

* Most state trust lands are held in trust for designated beneficiaries, principally public schools. Managers typically lease and sell these lands for a diverse range of uses to generate revenues for the beneficiaries.



A Profile of Idaho Land Use

Implementation

Annual Review and Reporting

Idaho's SCORTP plan is a method of informing outdoor recreation professionals of the needs of recreationists they serve. Those needs are continuously evolving so it is important for providers to keep abreast of the changes. It is also important for outdoor recreation providers to self evaluate in order to gauge how well they are meeting needs.

Rather than creating a new forum for evaluation of outdoor recreation needs and determining ways to meet them, the Idaho SCORTP Steering Committee has chosen to rely on an organization with a 23-year track record of bringing innovation to outdoor recreation in Idaho. The Idaho Recreation and Tourism Initiative (IRTI) pioneered formalized cooperation between outdoor recreation providers in 1989. Participating agencies and organizations are signatories of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) the purpose of which is to document a framework that will allow the parties to work cooperatively in the attainment of recreation and tourism goals (see Appendix D).

During the first quarterly meeting of the IRTI each year, the steering committee will review the SCORTP Goals and Objectives. Prior to the meeting each agency and organization representative will be asked to come prepared to share their agency's SCORTP goal-related accomplishments from the previous year.

The designated SCORTP planner will compile the accomplishments into an annual report that will be posted on the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation website and delivered to the National Park Service office in Seattle.

Approval of Grant Criteria

The LWCF grant criteria and rating form described in the Open Project Selection Process section of this plan has been approved by the Idaho Park and Recreation Board and will be used in rating LWFC grants beginning with the 2013 grant cycle.

Assure that outdoor recreation is accessible to every citizen

- Pursue the acquisition, preservation and development of urban open space, parks, trails and corridors
- Encourage community goals that help create close-to-home, everyday recreation opportunities
- Support continued funding for Idaho Fish and Game’s “Access Yes!” program
- Strengthen partnerships with the Idaho Association of Counties and the Association of Idaho Cities so that access issues are considered in comprehensive planning
- Encourage responsible behavior that will assure continued access to public lands and facilities
- Enhance access by providing appropriate signing, maps, websites and other information dissemination methods in keeping with advancing technologies
- Maintain the Trails Idaho internet tool and seek ways to enhance it with the inclusion of additional information on outdoor recreation of all types
- Recognize that there are limits on the number of recreationists and types of recreation our finite public lands can accommodate and still offer a quality experience
- Develop a web-based toolkit for elected officials, planners and community activists.
Resource tools could include:
 - How to form a recreation district
 - How to secure conservation and recreation access easements
 - Best practices for planners
 - Acquisition of development rights
 - Developing planning and zoning ordinances
 - Applying for grants

- Identify funding sources for safety and user ethics education efforts for non-motorized outdoor recreation activities
- Work with NGOs and corporations to develop joint education campaigns for the benefit of public and private land managers
- Work with health care and health information providers to promote awareness of the health benefits of outdoor recreation

Outdoor recreation adds economic, health and social value to local communities

- Develop recreational opportunities for under-served communities such as senior citizens and ethnic minorities
- Develop access to motorized and non-motorized trails in and near communities
- Assure that communities have parks within walking distance of every citizen
- Develop connecting trails between communities
- Develop connecting trails between communities and recreation opportunities
- Develop viable human-powered transportation systems
- Encourage community gardens
- Encourage the inclusion of open space in community planning
- Promote the role of local park and recreation amenities in providing tourism opportunities
- Encourage healthy living when planning and implementing outdoor recreation programs and developing facilities
- Develop stronger partnerships between outdoor recreation providers and public health agencies
- Encourage the rehabilitation and renovation of existing outdoor facilities

Informed recreationists reduce the spread of invasive species on public lands and scenic byways

- Support the invasive species inspection program
- Support the Idaho Weed Awareness Program
- Promote the use of local or approved firewood
- Promote the use of weed-free hay
- Promote the sustainable solutions to weed control such as the use of goats and natural enemies of weeds

Public land managers should work with outdoor recreation interests to develop local solutions that protect endangered species

- There were no further objectives identified for this goal statement. The steering committee felt that it stood well enough on its own.

Funding for outdoor recreation should align with demand

- Develop new opportunities for public involvement through electronic means to better identify outdoor recreation needs
- Create a funding workgroup consisting of IRTI and IRPA representatives to explore potential funding solutions at all governmental levels
- Work with IRPA, cities, counties, NGOs and interested constituency groups to develop a STORE funding package for presentation to the Idaho Legislature
- Work with Idaho's Congressional Delegation to rebuild funding for community recreation
- Recognizing the success of motorized recreationists, build consensus among non-motorized recreationists to identify funding sources for development, maintenance and management of outdoor recreation opportunities on public lands to meet their needs
- Using the Idaho Department of Commerce Voluntourism website as an example, develop multi-agency volunteer recruitment vehicles to make it easier to volunteer on public lands

Quality water is key to recreation and tourism in Idaho

- Protect water quality
- Educate recreationists in water saving techniques and in how to protect the resource
- Fund the renovation and construction of RV dump stations where needed
- Provide marine pump-out stations and SCAT machines to address waste issues in remote areas
- Design facilities to decrease runoff and leaching throughout their lifecycle
- Implement water saving techniques in planning and design
- Continue to operate outdoor recreation facilities in compliance with state and federal water quality regulations
- Expand the availability of water recreation resources
- Assure that agency consumptive water rights are legally protected
- Encourage minimum stream flows for recreation, aesthetics and species protection
- Encourage the acquisition of wetlands as an alternative in settling LWCF conversions

Coordinated development and delivery of environmental and outdoor recreation education enhances its effectiveness

- Recognize the importance Idahoans place on environmental and outdoor recreation education by focusing agency resources to better provide it
- Utilize IRTI as a coordinating vehicle
- Continue the effective Stay on Trails campaign
- Support the Idaho Environmental Literacy Plan
- Develop appropriate messages to promote outdoor recreation ethics

SCORTP Goals and Objectives

Introduction

A SCORTP is meant to reflect the current state of outdoor recreation in Idaho, report the public's perceived needs and give outdoor recreation providers an opportunity to respond to those needs by working toward a set of goals and objectives.

The goals and objects of the 2012-2016 Idaho Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Plan (SCORTP) were created using a combination of public input and the expertise of a cross-section of outdoor recreation professionals. Our public input started with an opinion leader SWOT analysis to identify outdoor recreation issues and opportunities in Idaho. A facilitator visited each of Idaho's six regions and worked with elected officials and local recreation professionals to identify the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of outdoor recreation in Idaho.

Using the ranked results from the SWOT analysis as a starting point IDPR developed a web-based public participation tool to allow any citizen to vote up or down on ideas generated from the SWOT analysis, as well as propose ideas of their own.

Public input continued with the development of a survey to gauge the importance of outdoor recreation issues identified in the SWOT analysis and using the public web tool. That survey was sent to randomly selected Idahoans 18 or over. There were 488 respondents, giving us ranked results which appear in the Open Projects Selection Process section of this plan.

The SCORTP Steering Committee, a group of state, federal and local outdoor recreation professionals, took the rankings and developed goal and objective statements that would address the issues that at least two-thirds of survey respondents listed as important or very important.

And Funding Runs Through It

When the public identified needs, they often mentioned that funding was not adequately meeting those needs. Even when funding was not specifically mentioned, it is an implied component of meeting needs. Without adequate funding all of the goals and objectives of SCORTP will suffer.

For that reason, the SCORTP Steering Committee added the funding goal at the beginning of the list.

Executive Summary



Legislators, county commissioners, mayors, members of the Idaho Travel Council, the Idaho Park and Recreation Board, the Idaho Recreation and Parks Association, the Idaho RV Advisory Committee, the LWCF Advisory Committee, the Waterways Improvement Fund Committee, the Motorbike Committee and the Recreation Trails Program Committee. Results of those opinion leader sessions are in Appendix A.

The top issues and opportunities developed in that process were then placed on an interactive website called IdeaScale which allowed the public to vote up or down on each as well as develop ideas of their own for their peers to vote on. The availability of the opportunity to participate was made known through news releases and direct emails to outdoor recreation interest groups. This effort was patterned after a similar tool offered during the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) public input phase. Participation was relatively low. The results of the IdeaScale effort are in Appendix B.

The combined issues and opportunities from the regional SWOT analysis and the IdeaScale web tool went into the development of a survey of randomly selected households conducted in the fall of 2011. Four hundred eighty-eight Idahoans 18 and over responded to the electronic survey, enough to give us a 95 percent confidence level in the results with a confidence interval of plus or minus five percent. The survey questionnaire and results are in Appendix C.

Finally, the draft of the plan was placed on the IDPR website for 60 days during which the public was encouraged to comment.

The Distribution of LWCF Funds

The National Park Service requires a public review process for establishing criteria for LWCF grants. That process is called the Open Project Selection Process (OPSP). It is meant to assure that **statewide** priorities identified in SCORTP are the priority focus when awarding LWCF grants. Priorities at every level change over time, so it is important that states go through the OPSP process on a regular basis in conjunction with SCORTP so that outdoor recreation grant criteria are in alignment with actual needs. A description of the process begins on page 294.

Wetlands Priority Plan

For the wetland conservation component of Idaho's State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Plan, the Idaho Conservation Data Center at the Idaho Department of Fish and Game developed a prioritized list of wetland sites in need of acquisition for long-term conservation and management. The Idaho Wetland Conservation Prioritization Plan considered three broad types of criteria in the evaluation of 202 candidate wetland sites: 1) wetland types; 2) wetland functions and values; and 3) wetland threats and impairments. For each site, a variety of data was analyzed using Geographic Information Systems to evaluate criteria and rank sites. The top 20 wetland sites are summarized in this report.

To preserve the numbering of this stand alone plan, it is included as Appendix E in this document.

Introduction

This Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Plan (SCORTP) is produced by the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation in order to provide an overarching document that identifies the issues and opportunities in outdoor recreation and tourism in Idaho for the next five years. The acronym, SCORTP, may be confusing for those used to plans produced in fulfillment of Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) program requirements where the acronym is typically SCORP. Many years ago Idaho added Tourism to the plan and T to the acronym to reflect the importance of that industry in the state and to recognize that recreation and tourism in Idaho are often indistinguishable.

Idaho's SCORTP, with its unique T, still serves as the process and document meant to fulfill LWCF requirements. Those requirements include:

- An evaluation of recreation supply
- An evaluation of recreation demand
- An opportunity for public participation
- State strategies, priorities and actions for the obligation of its LWCF apportionment
- An implementation plan
- A wetlands priority plan

Recreation Supply

To meet the evaluation of recreation supply requirement for the plan, Idaho has most often provided a printed listing of major public and private outdoor recreation facilities in the state, county by county. While of some value a static list is not as useful as the regularly updated GIS-based application that planners anywhere can now access:

<http://www.gis.idaho.gov/adm/recreation/>. A map of Idaho will appear. On the MORE dropdown menu select Recreation Maps. Zoom to the part of Idaho you want to explore. This site, updated as new data are collected, serves as the supply requirement of the plan.

Recreation Demand

The University of Georgia conducts the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE) for the USDA Forest Service. Begun in 1960 by the congressionally created Outdoor Recreation Resources Commission (ORRRC), the four-season survey has been conducted seven times, most recently 2005-2009. The well-respected survey asks people nationwide about how and how often they recreate. For this plan we are using regional data from Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming as well as Idaho, recognizing that many recreationists in Idaho are visiting from other states, particularly those immediately adjacent.

Public Participation

To assure the public had a chance to participate in the development of this plan we used a multi-pronged approach. First, we invited opinion leaders from each of Idaho's seven regions to participate in an analysis of the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) of outdoor recreation and tourism in Idaho. Participants included

Outdoor Recreation Rolls

Governor

C.L. "Butch" Otter

Director

Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation

Nancy Merrill

Idaho Park and Recreation Board

Region I

Tom Crimmins, Chair

Region II

Randy Doman

Region III

Susan Buxton

Region IV

Charles H. Correll

Region V

Jean McDevitt, Vice Chair

Region VI

Robert Hansen

SCORTP Steering Committee

Karen Ballard-Administrator
Idaho Department of Commerce-Tourism Development

Vicki Jo Lawson
Idaho Recreation and Tourism Initiative Coordinator

Anne Chambers
Executive Director of the Idaho RV Campgrounds Association.

Maureen H. Gresham, AICP
Bicycle and Pedestrian Coordinator
Idaho Transportation Department

Keith Hyde
Park Manager
US Army Corps of Engineers

Krystal Clair
Outdoor Recreation Planner
Bureau of Reclamation
Middle Snake Field Office

Denelle Highfill
Recreation Program Manager
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Robin Fehlau
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Jake Howard
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